



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन

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AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

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Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

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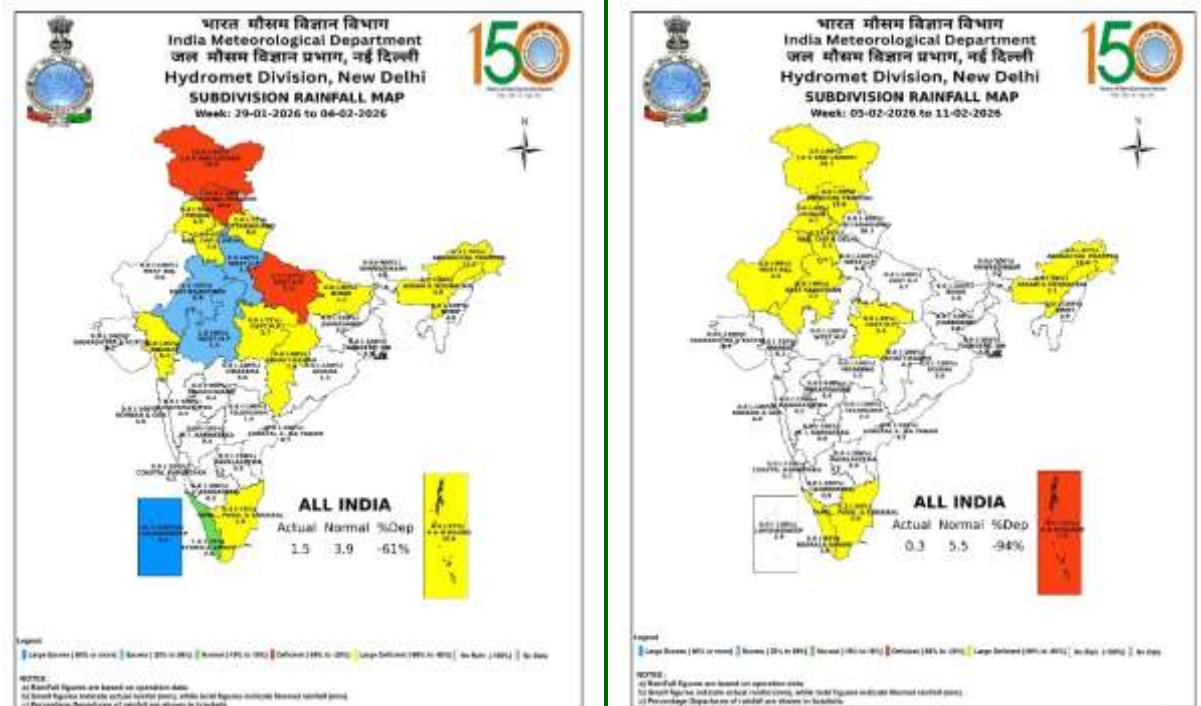
पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन

Earth System Science Organization

Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast (वर्षा और तापमान) (Rainfall and Temperature)

Realized Rainfall

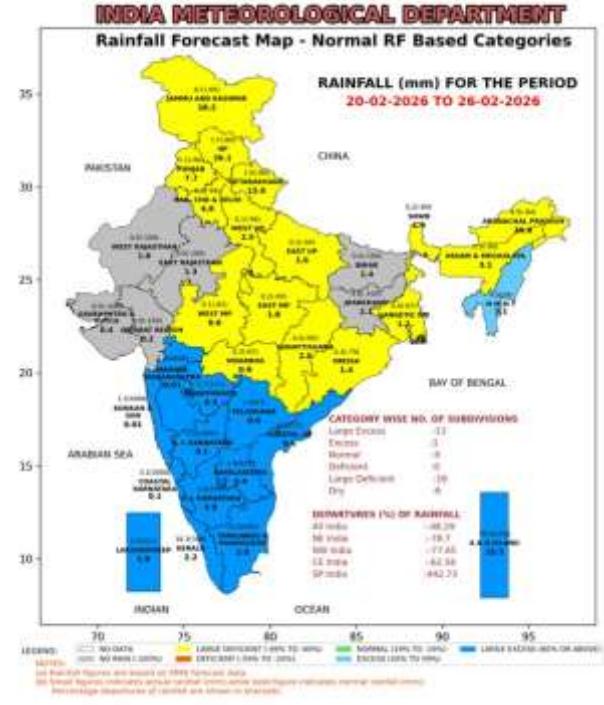
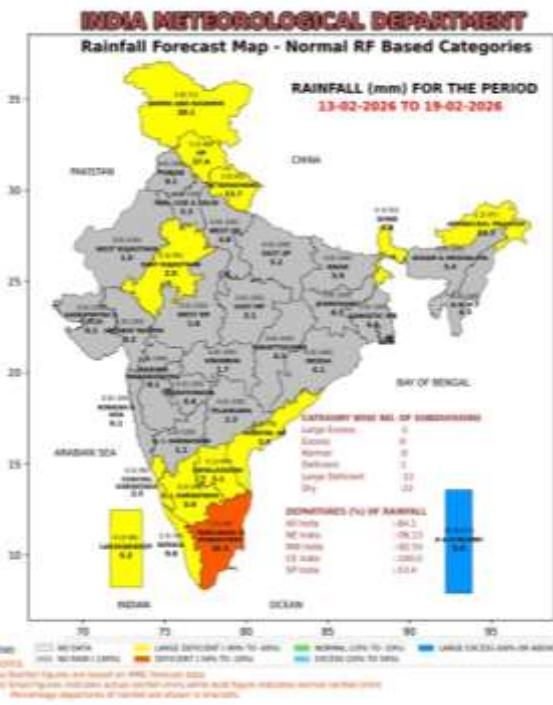
(29th January to 11th February 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over West Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan, West Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Lakshadweep.
 - Below Normal rainfall / No rain occurred during both the weeks of this fortnight over rest of the States & UTs.

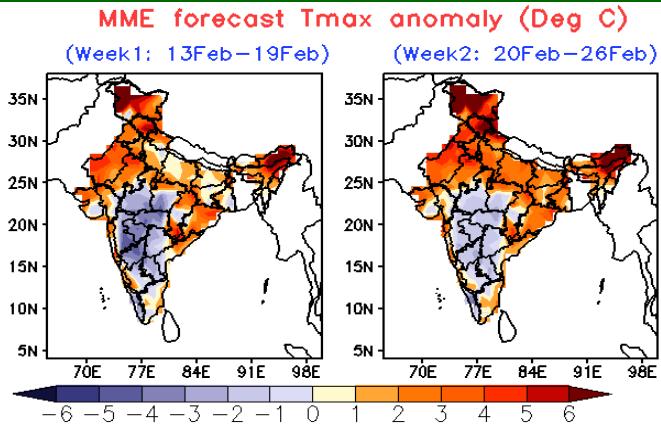
Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC- 11th February, 2026) (13th to 26th February, 2026)



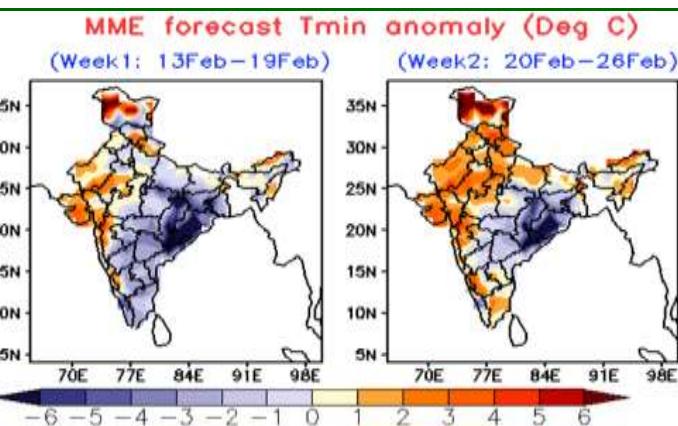
- **Week 1 (13.02.2026 to 19.02.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Andaman-Nicobar Islands. Rainfall is likely below normal over Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, east Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Coastal & south interior Karnataka, Coastal & Rayalaseema parts of Andhra Pradesh and Lakshadweep.
 - **Week 2 (20.02.2026 to 26.02.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Tamil Nadu. Rainfall activity is also likely to be above normal over southern Peninsula and Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly (°C) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC- 11th February, 2026)
(13th to 26th February, 2026)**



Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (13.02.2026 to 19.02.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, North East India, East India, Chhattisgarh, some parts of Tamil Nadu, Northern part of Coastal Andhra Pradesh, coastal regions of Karnataka, Gujarat and Konkan-Goa. However, it is likely to be below normal over many parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Rayalaseema, Karnataka and Kerala.
- **Week 2 (20.02.2026 to 26.02.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, North East India, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, coastal regions of Karnataka, Konkan-Goa and Gujarat. However, it is likely to be below normal over many parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Rayalaseema, Karnataka and Kerala.



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (13.02.2026 to 19.02.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over East India, East Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, Marathwada, East Uttar Pradesh and many parts of South India. However, it is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, Gujarat, Madhya Maharashtra and some parts of South Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (20.02.2026 to 26.02.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over many parts of East India, Chhattisgarh, Marathwada, Vidarbha, Telangana, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. However, it is likely to be above normal over North West India, West Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Maharashtra, South Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rayalaseema and North East India.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 26 February 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 13.0 mm (-8% normal) of rainfall from 01 January to 15 February 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) indicates a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a large excess rainfall for week 2.

- During the 50% panicle emergence stage, there is a chance of glume discolouration in rice. To control this, spray 2-gram Kocide per litre.
- The season is congenial for the spread of leaf-eating caterpillars in coconut over coastal areas. Cut and burn the affected leaves. Release larval parasitoids, Goniozus nephantidis, @10 no's/palm (4-6 release) on the trunk.
- Clear the field during February - March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots, etc. in situ. Prepare the land by ploughing or digging and apply lime. Prepare beds of convenient length 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds. Provide drainage channels. For irrigated ginger, the best-suited time for planting is the middle of February. Otherwise, the best time for planting ginger is during the first fortnight of April.
- As the temperature is increasing, adopt measures for summer protection such as mulching, shading, white washing using lime or china clay and making fire belts.
- Due to the prevailing hot weather conditions, there is a possibility of mite infestation in Chilli plants. To control this, spray Spiromesifen @ 8 ml per 10 litres of water.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 34.0 mm (83% large excess) of rainfall from 01 January to 15 February 2026. Extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) for Tamil Nadu indicates deficit rainfall for week 1 and a large excess rainfall for week 2.

- In paddy, maintain the water level in the field. Apply the recommended dose of N and K during tillering to avoid nutrient deficiency.
- In bananas, earthing up and propping should be practised to avoid lodging.
- Warm, moderate-to-high humidity conditions favours boll worm incidence in cotton. To control spray Phosalone 35% EC@ 2.5 l/ha or Quinalphos 25 EC@ 2.0 l/ha (or) Emamectin benzoate 5% SG 190-220 g/ha.
- The expected weather, having low cloud cover and moderate to high humidity, is conducive to the incidence of head borer. To control the pest, spray 5% Neem oil or 5% Neem Seed Kernel extract before egg laying.
- Foot and mouth disease- low risk- Preventive and Control Measures- Monitor sheep, goats, and cattle for sudden deaths, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, and bloating. Report suspected cases immediately; confirm by clinical signs and laboratory tests (ELISA, toxin detection). Restrict the movement of animals from affected or high-risk areas.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 1.3 mm (-48% deficit) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 1.2 mm (-68% large deficit), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 2.8 mm (-30% deficit) from 01 January to 15 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) is a large deficit of rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka, no rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 1 and a large excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Right time for harvesting, drying, cleaning and storage of rabi crops.
- Apply neem leaves/neem powder in grain bags as a natural repellent.
- For long-term storage of pulses, store with tri-sodium phosphate (TSP) treated gunny sacks to reduce bruchid attack.
- Cool early mornings need brooder temperature maintenance for chicks. Maintain poultry shed dryness; use lime powder to reduce moisture.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 1.1 mm (-90% large deficit) and 2.3 mm (-47% deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 January to 15 February 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) shows a large deficit rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 1 while a large excess rainfall for week 2.

- Groundnut crop is at the flowering to pod development stage. These stages are very critical for moisture stress. Farmers are advised to give irrigation frequently, based on soil condition at an interval of 8 to 10 days.
- Paddy crop is at the vegetative stage. Farmers are advised to apply the recommended dose of nitrogen and potash fertiliser.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for bacterial leaf blight incidence in pomegranate. For the control of bacterial leaf blight, farmers are advised to spray copper oxychloride @3.0 g + streptocycline @ 0.5gm/L of water.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of mites in chilli. For control, advised to spray wettable sulphur@3 g per litre of water.
- Fall armyworm incidence was observed in maize. Farmers are advised to spray emamectin benzoate @0.4 g or chlorantraniliprole @0.3 ml per litre of water. Farmers are advised to apply the recommended dose of nitrogen at 25-30, 45-50 and 60-65 days after sowing.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 15 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) over Odisha is no rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- Due to prevailing dry weather condition farmers are advised to irrigate their crop fields.
- Farmers who have already transplanted should apply 35 kg of Urea per acre at 3 weeks after transplanting at the active tillering stage for high-yielding paddy varieties.
- In case of leaf blast infestation in rice, spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 80 g/acre or Isoprothiolane 40EC @ 300 ml/acre in 200 litres of water. Repeat the spray at 7-10 days' interval.
- Install yellow sticky trap @ 8/acre to monitor sucking pests like White fly, Aphids, Jassids & blue sticky trap for Thrips in vegetables at vegetative stage.
- Sugarcane Sett treatment is a necessary procedure before planting. For seed treatment, soak the setts for 30 minutes in a solution of 100 litres of water containing 150 g of carbendazim 50 WP.
- To manage early and late leaf blight in tomato, spray Mancozeb 75% WP @ 600 grams/acre or Zineb 75% WP @ 500 grams/acre at 7 days interval.
- The seed rate of hybrid okra is 1.5 kg/acre. Seed treatment can be done with 3 gm thiram along with 7 gm Imidacloprid 70 % WS per kg of seeds. For Hybrids apply 35 kg of DAP, 25 kg of MOP and 20 kg of Urea as basal fertiliser by maintaining row to row spacing at 60 cm, whereas plant to plant spacing at 45 cm.

Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 3.2 mm (-88% large deficit) and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 9.4 mm (-16% normal) from 01 January to 15 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) is no rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh for week 1 and a large deficit over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh for week 2.

- In moong, urd (summer season), procurement of seeds from a certified source for sowing in the first week of March. Green gram (Mung) varieties for East MP region: Samrat, Virat, Shikha mung, MH1142, PDM 139.
- In wheat, monitor against rust disease. Fifth irrigation at 75-80 days old crop, as in the grain formation stage.
- In lentil and chickpea, monitoring of pod borer in the field due to the temperature rise.
- In sugarcane, for rabi sown canes, intercultural operations are to be carried out. Due to a sudden rise in temperature, light irrigation is to be applied in autumn-sown canes.
- Keeping temperature in view, farmers are advised to start field preparation for early sowing of okra- Parbani kranti, Arka anamika cultivars. Seed rate is 10-15 kg/acre. Maintain optimum moisture for proper germination before sowing of crops.
- Transplant of young seedlings of tomato, chilli and cole crops.
- Apply fertilisers under the fruit trees as per the recommendations. Stop irrigation in the mango orchard, as it is in the flower initiation stage.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 0.3 mm (-19% normal), 0.3 mm (-86% large deficit) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 0.3 mm (-95% large deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 January to 15 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) is no rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 1 and a large excess rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and a large deficit over Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- As groundnut is in the flowering to pegging stage, provide irrigation at 8-10 days intervals as per crop requirement to avoid moisture stress, which may otherwise lead to flower drop and yield reduction.
- For land preparation operations in green gram, carry out deep and cross ploughing, break soil clods, and prepare a fine tilth. Level the field using a plank. Prepare suitably sized flat beds and provide irrigation channels between two beds. Maintain a spacing of 30 cm × 10 cm for sowing. Use 150–200 g seeds per guntha.
- As cowpea is in the flowering to pod development stage, provide light irrigation as per crop requirement to avoid moisture stress.
- Horse gram is generally cultivated under residual soil moisture conditions. However, if soil moisture becomes deficient and the crop is at the flowering to pod development stage, provide light irrigation as per crop requirement to avoid moisture stress.
- To protect mango fruits from fruit fly infestation as well as from intense sunlight, and to obtain spotless fruits with better size and weight, cover mango fruits at the marble to oval-shaped stage with paper or newspaper bags of size 25 × 20 cm, as recommended by Dr Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth. Care should be taken to avoid injury to the fruit stalk while bagging.

- The fruit-bearing cashew trees should be irrigated with 150–200 litres of water per tree at an interval of 15 days.
- After the new plantation, coconut palms should be irrigated every 3-4 days during the first 3-4 years. For fully grown coconut palms, provide irrigation through a drip system at the rate of 40 litres of water per palm per day. The water should be applied using three drippers placed on a circular lateral pipe laid at a distance of 1.25 m from the palm trunk.

Marathwada

- In cotton, remaining plant parts should be collected and destroyed properly.
- In chickpea, irrigation management should be done in the chickpea crop as per requirement with the help of a sprinkler irrigation system. Harvesting should be done of mature crop.
- As per the requirement, irrigation should be done in the safflower crop.
- In pigeon pea, store the threshed seed after drying.
- As per the requirement, irrigation management should be done in the turmeric crop. Stop irrigating the crop 15 days before harvesting.

Vidarbha

- Apply light irrigation as needed to protect the susceptible field crops in the chickpea crop.
- In late sown irrigated wheat at the crown root initiation stage, irrigation is advisable, followed by (3-4 days after) top dressing (broadcasting) of nitrogenous fertiliser (@ 50 kg N/ha). Undertake weeding in late sown wheat as the initial 30-40 days is a critical period for weed control.
- With assured irrigation facility, complete the sowing of summer groundnut (TAG 24) preferably BBF sowing with sprinkler irrigation. Seed treatment with Trichoderma 5g/kg seed and Rhizobium and PSB (each 250 g / 10-15 kg seed) is advisable.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 0.0 mm (-99% large deficit) from 01 January to 15 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) over Chhattisgarh is no rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- In late-sown crops, irrigation should be done after 40-45 days of sowing through the sprinkler method. To control caterpillars in the gram, destroy the caterpillars by hand picking or increase the activity of insectivorous birds and plant T or Y-shaped sticks at different places, @ 20-25 pieces per acre.
- When the lathyrus & linseed crop is at the seed development stage, irrigation should be done.
- In wheat, the second irrigation should be done at 40-50 days after sowing. Top dressing of the third dose of nitrogen should be done at the time of the second irrigation.
- For management and monitoring of pod borer in pigeon pea, install pheromone traps and T-shaped pegs (for birds to sit) and change the pheromone septa every 15 days.
- Farmers are advised to uproot bacterial wilt-affected plants of brinjal and tomato vegetable crops and not irrigate the field for up to one week. Adopt a drip irrigation system to reduce the infestation.
- Livestock farmers should wash the udder with potassium permanganate solution before milk extraction so that milking animals can be protected from mastitis.
- If windows are not installed in the cattle and poultry house, gunny bags should be hung to protect dairy animals and poultry from cold air.

Assam

Rainfall of 0.0 mm (-99% large deficit) was received over Assam from 01 January to 15 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) over Assam is no rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- In areas with assured irrigation facilities, apply 6 kg of urea per bigha of land. Top dressing followed by weeding using a paddy weeder is recommended as it will also help to incorporate the nitrogenous fertiliser into the soil.
- Since there is no possibility of getting heavy rainfall in the coming 5 days, continue land preparation for the cultivation of green gram and black gram.
- Harvest the mature potato tubers and transfer them to a safer location. While harvesting with a khurpi/spade, care should be taken not to injure the tubers.
- Most of the regions are experiencing dry weather conditions since the last couple of weeks, and since there is no possibility of getting rainfall in the coming 5 days, provide lifesaving irrigation in the crop fields as per requirement.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) was received over Jharkhand from 01 January to 15 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) over Jharkhand is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- A 65 to 75-day-old wheat crop is at its internode stage. Farmers are advised to provide irrigation at this stage if possible for better productivity of the crop.
- When the potato leaves start turning yellow, dig out the potatoes and ensure safe storage so that the potatoes do not spoil due to moisture.
- To increase the number of pods in the pea crop, make a solution of 20 grams of urea per litre of water and spray it on the stalks, which also protects from frost.
- Transplanted tomato seedlings, which are at the 6-8-week stage in the main field. Complete hoeing, weeding and apply 27 kg urea per hectare after 1-2-week-old transplanted seedlings.
- In maize crops, which are knee-length (30 days old) or in the silking stage, spray 26 kg urea per acre after irrigation.
- Provide light irrigation to standing vegetables and crops during morning hours to prevent damage from temperature and moisture stress. Use low-cost polythene covers or straws, etc., above the vegetable nursery to maintain soil temperature.
- One irrigation is needed in a 50-60-day-old late-sown mustard crop. To meet the deficiency of sulfur to increase oil content, apply 200-gram sulfur per acre.
- Mango trees are starting to flower; irrigation of trees should be done at a 15-day interval when 50 per cent of the flowers have appeared.

Bihar

Rainfall of 0.0 mm (-99% large deficit) was received over Bihar from 01 January to 15 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) over Bihar is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Farmers are advised to protect the late-sown wheat crop from termite infestation. Application of the mixture of 20-30kg sand with Chlorpyrifos 20EC@2 litres/acre is advised in the evening, and thereafter irrigation is suggested.

- Monitoring is advised for aphid infestation in mustard crop. Both the nymphs and adults of aphids suck cell sap from leaves, stems, inflorescence or developing pods. Due to the very high population of the pest, the vitality of plants is greatly reduced.
- Regular monitoring is advised against the attack of the stem borer. The young caterpillar feeds on the epidermal layer of the leaf sheath and remains there in the early stages of growth. later they bore in to central shoots, resulting in the drying up of the growing point.
- It is time for flowering initiation in mango and litchi. Under this condition, farmers are advised to stop intercultural operation in the orchard.

Uttar Pradesh

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 5.4 mm (-74% large deficit), and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 19.5 mm (-16% normal) from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) is no rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and large deficit rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

Western Uttar Pradesh

- If symptoms of zinc deficiency are observed in the standing wheat crop, spray a solution of 5 kg of zinc sulfate and 16 kg of urea dissolved in 800 litres of water per hectare. If urea top dressing has already been done, dissolve the zinc sulfate in water containing 2.5 kg of slaked lime instead of urea and spray it.
- In mustard, if aphid and painted bug infestations are observed in mustard/rapeseed crops, control them by spraying oxydemeton methyl 25% EC at a rate of 10 litres per hectare or imidacloprid 17.8 SL at a rate of 250 ml per hectare, dissolved in 600-700 litres of water.
- If 5 per cent of the pigeon pea pods are infested with pod borers, or if there is an infestation of aphids or pod-sucking insects, spray with Dimethoate 30 EC at a rate of 1 litre, or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL at a rate of 200 ml, or Acetamiprid 20 WP at a rate of 150 grams per hectare.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh

- As per the extended range weather forecast, no rainfall and higher day and night temperature forecast during 13-26 Feb, 2026, farmers are advised to do light irrigation at tillering, panicle initiation, anthesis stages of the wheat crop and top dress urea at optimum moisture at tillering and panicle initiation stage.
- In barley, the higher maximum temperature forecast during this week, farmers are advised that moisture should be maintained at panicle initiation and flowering stage of the barley crop.
- In rabi maize, light irrigation should be done and top-dress urea at the silking stage in proper moisture conditions.
- Farmers are advised to do sowing of Zaid maize crop in vacant field of pea and early potato, seed should be treated with 2.5 g Thiram or 2.0 g Agro-san G.N @ 3.0 g /kg of seed composite varieties ie; Novjoti, Pusa-2, Sweta and Azad uttam and hybrid varieties i.e. Hybrid Dakan-107, Malveya hybrid-2, JH-3459, Prakash, PSM-5, Pro-303, KH-510, MMH-113, DKC-9108, DKC-7074 should be sown with 18-20 kg/ha treated seed.

Haryana

Rainfall of 20.9 mm (-12% normal) was received over Haryana from 01 January to 15 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) over Haryana is no rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- In view of changing weather, farmers are advised to keep in mind the changing weather before applying irrigation in the wheat crop as per the recommendations and do intercultural operations for removing weeds.
- Due to the high humidity level in the air, farmers are advised to regularly monitor.
- Possibility of variable weather, farmers are advised to withhold the application of irrigation in Berseem/fodder crop as per the requirement. Applying recommended fertiliser after rainfall is advisable.

Punjab

Rainfall of 34.8 mm (2% normal) was received over Punjab from 01 January to 15 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) over Punjab is no rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- Wheat (Tillering/Jointing): Manganese deficiency may appear in coarse-textured soils, where wheat follows paddy. The middle leaves show interveinal chlorosis with light greyish yellow to pinkish brown colored spots/ streaks. If such symptoms are noticed, spray the crop with 0.5 per cent manganese sulphate solution (1 kg manganese sulphate in 200 litres of water per acre).
- Rapeseed & Mustard (Flowering): To save the crop from frost damage, apply irrigation if rain has not occurred in your area.
- Keep the animals in a dry place and change the bedding material as and when required.
- New-born calves need special care in cold weather. They are susceptible to Pneumonia and a large number of them die due to this disease. Keep them warm by providing clean and dry bedding. Colostrum should be given within the first hour after birth for lifelong immunity.
- Poultry ration should have more protein. Therefore, increase soybean etc in the ration. It helps keep birds warm.

Jammu

Rainfall of 87.5 mm (-44% deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 January to 15 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (13-19 February to 20-26 February 2026) over Jammu is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Monitor wheat for zinc deficiency to spray 0.2% zinc sulphate and apply urea top-dressing while watching for yellow rust outbreaks during cloudy weather to spray Propiconazole or Tebuconazole.
- Prevalent cloudy weather with high humidity and low temperature can trigger an outbreak of white rust in susceptible mustard varieties so farmers are advised to keep a close watch on crops. Destroy disease debris & spray the crop with metalaxyl+ mancozeb @ 0.25% to control the disease.
- Keep the nursery area of cucurbitaceous crop, weed-free by manual weeding and spray the crop with Bavistin @ 1gm/lt against post-damping off disease.
- Weather is congenial for aphid attack. Install a yellow sticky trap @ 2/kanal, if aphid attack is observed in 10 cm of the shoot tip.
- In pea, apply Suplex @ 2.5g/lt of water to control powdery mildew infection caused by high humidity.

- Enhance milk production and prevent bloat by offering hay of green forage such as stala, lobia, maize, jowar, and bajra, along with kadbi and other green grasses to milch animals.
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