



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन

## National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि/ Date of issue: 19 January 2026

आधारित/based on

विस्तारित अवधि मौसम पूर्वानुमान/Extended Range Weather Forecast (ERFS)

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जारीकर्ता/Issued by

अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान अनुसंधान परियोजना

**AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)**

केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान

**Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)**

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद

**Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)**

और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग

**India Meteorological Department (IMD)**

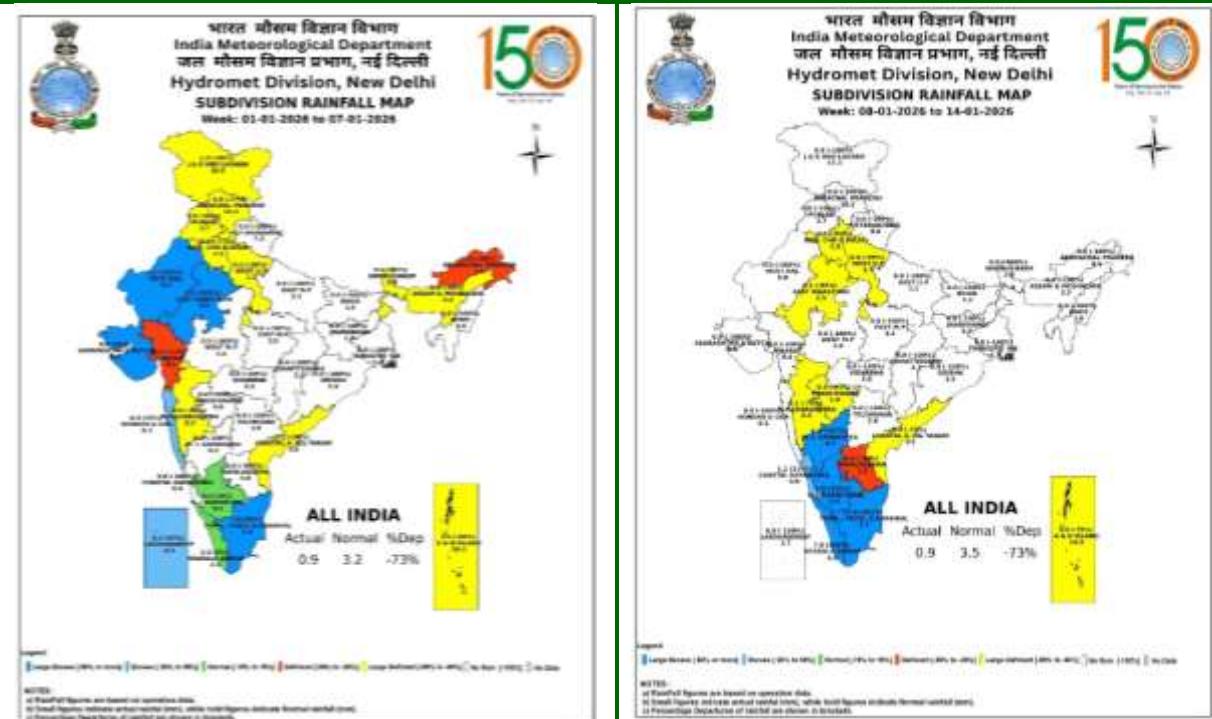
पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन

**Earth System Science Organization**

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

**Realized Rainfall**

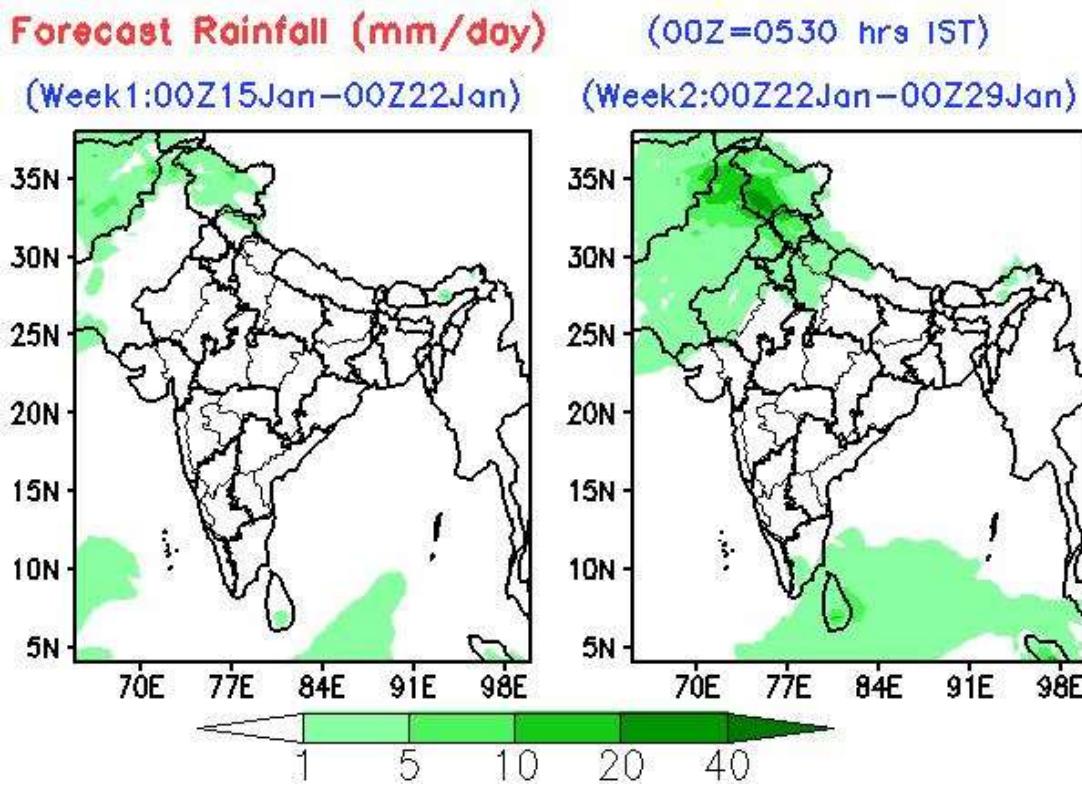
(01<sup>st</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> January 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Tamil Nadu-Puducherry-Karaikal, Kerala & Mahe and South Interior Karnataka.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Rajasthan, Saurashtra & Kutch, Konkan & Goa, Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and Lakshadweep.
- Below Normal rainfall / No rain occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

## Extended Range Forecast System

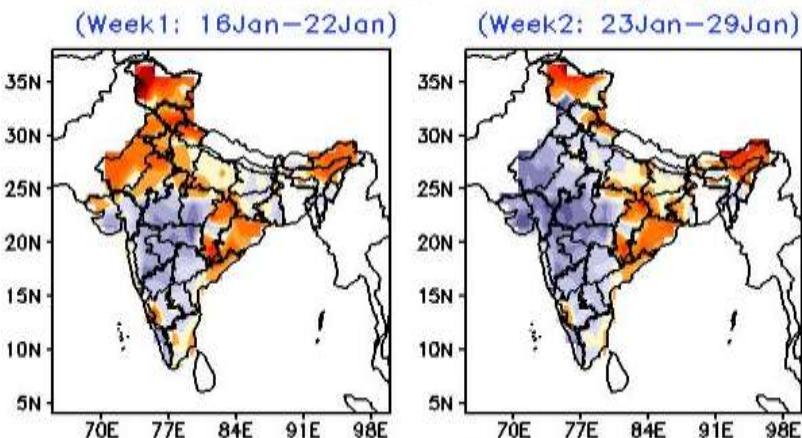
**Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC- 14<sup>th</sup> January,2026)  
(16<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2026)**



- **Week 1 (16.01.2026 to 22.01.2026):** Rainfall is likely over Jammu & Kashmir and the adjoining regions of Himachal Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (23.01.2026 to 29.01.2026):** Rainfall associated with Western Disturbances (WD) is likely to be above normal over Northwest India.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly (°C) forecast  
for the next 2 weeks (IC- 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2026)  
(16<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2026)**

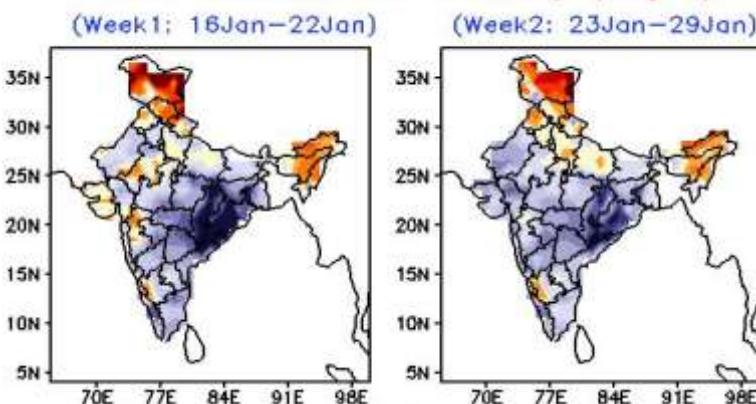
**MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)**



**Maximum Temperature (Tmax)**

- **Week 1 (16.01.2025 to 22.01.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, North Coastal Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Saurashtra & Kutch, South Karnataka & Tamil Nadu. However, it is likely to be below normal over many parts of Central India, West India, North Karnataka, Telangana, Rayalaseema and Nagaland Manipur Mizoram & Tripura.
- **Week 2 (23.01.2025 to 29.01.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over East India, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, North Coastal Andhra Pradesh and some parts of South Karnataka. However, it is likely to be below normal over rest of the country.

**MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)**



**Minimum Temperature (Tmin)**

- **Week 1 (16.01.2025 to 22.01.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over Central India, East India and many parts of Maharashtra & South India. However, it is likely to be above normal over North East India, many parts of North West India, Saurashtra & Kutch, Madhya Maharashtra and some parts of South Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (23.01.2025 to 29.01.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over Central India, East India, West India, Rajasthan and many parts of South India. However, it is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, North East India and some parts of South Karnataka.

## Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 29 January 2026

### Agromet Advisories

#### Kerala

Kerala received 10.3 mm (101% large excess) of rainfall from 01 January to 18 January 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) in Kerala indicates no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- To control and prevent Bacterial Leaf blight in paddy, dissolve 20 g of cow dung in one litre of water and spray the supernatant liquid by mixing with 20g of Pseudomonas in one litre of water. If the attack is severe, spray 6 g of Streptocycline in 30 litres of water.
- Due to an increase in atmospheric temperature, Spray pseudomonas at 20g per litre against sigatoka disease of banana. If there is a severe attack, spray 1ml per litre solution of propiconazole.
- Hastening of fruit ripening in coffee could be achieved by spraying ethephon (Ethrel-40 to 54 ml per 200 litres of water per 267 plants) on mature berries when 10 % natural ripening is observed. By this, ripening can be hastened by 2-4 weeks and in two rounds, about 96% ripe fruits could be harvested.
- It is the harvesting time of Ginger and Turmeric. If the leaves show the harvesting symptom, such as yellowing, then stop irrigating the crop. Harvesting should be done only after the complete drying and withering of leaves. While harvesting, handle seed rhizomes carefully to avoid damage to buds.
- Collection and destruction of every stage of the pest. Spray neem seed kernel extract @ 5 %. Apply neem oil garlic emulsion @ 20 ml per litre.
- Since dry weather condition is prevailed, there is a chance of white fly attack in tomato, apply 2% neem oil+ garlic emulsion under the leaf surface at 10-day intervals. If the attack is severe, apply 4 g Thiamethoxam per ten litres of water.

#### Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 1.3 mm (-16% normal) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 1.3 mm (-40% deficit), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 2.8 mm (77% large excess) from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) is no rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and 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.
- Drying, threshing, cleaning and storage of the finger millet crop is advised
- Cowpea: To control aphids, spray Dimethoate 30 EC @ 1.75 ml/litre of water.
- Provide dry and clean shelter; avoid animals standing in wet areas. Provide ample clean drinking water.
- Cool early mornings need brooder temperature maintenance for chicks. Maintain poultry shed dryness; use lime powder to reduce moisture.

#### *North Interior Karnataka*

- Weather is congenial for the occurrence of leaf reddening. Take up spraying of Magnesium Sulphate @ 10 grams per litre of water and 2 per cent urea solution. Cotton picking may be taken up.
- In pigeon pea, harvest the mature crop and dry the grains under bright sunlight.

- Cut the matured cane. Do not burn the trash. Spread the trash in between the rows and apply 20 Kg Urea and 20 kg of Super Phosphate fertiliser per acre on the trash. After this, apply 2.5 Kg of trash
- To manage pod borer in chickpea, take up spraying of 0.2-gram Emamectin benzoate dissolved in one litre of water.
- Weather conditions are congenial for sucking pests in safflower, take up spraying of 0.2gram Thiamethoxam 25 wg or 1-gram Acephate 75 SP dissolved in one litre of water.

### **Andhra Pradesh**

Coastal Andhra received 1.1 mm (-87% large deficit) and 0.6 mm (-82% large deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 January to 18 January 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (02-08 January 2026 - 09-15 January 2026) shows no rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 1 and week 2.

- Farmers are advised to create stress during the vegetative stage and provide irrigation at 20-25 days after sowing for synchronous flowering, and also suggested to apply 10 kg urea and gypsum @200 kg per acre at 30-35 days after sowing or maximum flowering stage, followed by take up hand weeding.
- To encourage uniform flowering, farmers are advised to spray potassium nitrate @10 g and boron @ 2 g per litre of water for two times at 10 to 15 days interval.
- 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 is recommended.
- Present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of fall armyworm in maize. Farmers are advised to spray emamectin benzoate @0.4 g or chlorantraniliprole @0.3 ml per litre of water.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of mites in chilli. To control, for control, advised to spray wettable sulphur@3 g per litre of water.
- At present mango crop is at the vegetative to flowering stage. To encourage uniform flowering, farmers are advised to spray potassium nitrate @10 g and boron@ 2 g per litre of water for two times at 10 to 15 days interval.

### **Odisha**

Odisha received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) over Odisha is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In view of the prevailing low temperature, provide light irrigation to standing vegetables and crops during morning hours.
- Prepare the main field for summer paddy and start transplanting with 3-week-old seedlings. Plant 2 to 3 seedlings per hill, shallow and upright in lines at 15 cm apart and hills at 10 cm apart.
- Standing water to a depth of 2-3 cm should be maintained at least for 2-3 days before uprooting of seedlings in the Paddy nursery.
- Cover the recently planted *cole* crops with paper pockets at night time to prevent from low temperature stress.
- Mulch vegetable seedlings with straw or other mulching material to avoid cold injury.
- In view of the prevailing low temperature, to maintain heat in the poultry shed, use an electric bulb or install heaters in the shed.
- Farmers who are going for transplanting should apply 35- kg DAP, 30-kg MOP and 8-kg Urea per acre during the last puddling. For sandy soil, apply 35 kg DAP, 15 kg MOP and 8 kg Urea per acre during the last puddling.

- Sugarcane crop is a heavy feeder. Apply 87 kg of DAP, 20 kg of MOP and 4- tonnes of FYM at the time of planting in trenches. Top dressing with Urea @ 60 kg per acre each at 45, 75 and 105 days after planting should be done.

### **Madhya Pradesh**

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) is no rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and a large deficit over West Madhya Pradesh for week 1, and no rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and deficit rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh for week 2.

- Remaining urea application in the field when the leaves are dry. This is followed by light irrigation. For a late-sown wheat crop, irrigation is applied at 21-25 days old. After 3-4 days, broadcast urea to be practiced.
- Monitoring of pod borer in the field. October-sown chickpea is in the flower stage. Nipping after 30-40 days old crop to produce more branches/ plant.
- For autumn sugarcane, manures and fertilisers need to be applied. Monitor the crops for pests and diseases. Intercultural land preparation to be practised in the field.
- Garden pea at pod picking stage. Picking is done, followed by light sprinkler irrigation. At a late stage, powdery mildew disease may be observed. If more, then spray of sulphur (sulfex) at 3 g/litre water. Copper fungicide dust can also be used for its control.
- Apply fertilisers under the fruit trees as per the recommendations. Stop irrigation in the Mango orchard.

### **Gujarat**

Gujarat received rainfall of 0.1 mm (-84% large deficit) from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) over Gujarat is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In irrigated chickpea, the third irrigation should be given at the flowering stage (45-50 DAS) by considering soil type, weather and crop stage condition in chickpea crop. Place bird perches (perches) at equal distances of 40 per hectare.
- Apply light irrigation in prevailing dry and cool weather conditions by considering soil moisture conditions in castor crops. Harvest mature spikes in time.
- Provide light and carefully scheduled irrigation in cumin only when soil moisture is visibly low. Cumin is highly sensitive to excess moisture; even brief waterlogging at this stage can predispose the crop to wilt and root diseases. Ensure quick drainage after irrigation.
- During the infestation of termites in cotton, apply Fipronil 5 % SC 1.6 litres or Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC 1.5 litres mixed with 100 kg of sand for one hectare of crop area and spread the prepared sand over the standing crop and then give light irrigation.
- During the infestation of white fly and jassid in brinjal, spray 500 g of Neem seeds powder (5% extract) or Neem-based insecticide 10 ml (5 EC) to 50 ml (0.03 EC) mixed in 10 litres of water.

### **Maharashtra**

Konkan received rainfall of 0.3 mm (-5% normal), 0.2 mm (-83% large deficit) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 0.3 mm (-92% large deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) is no rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 1 and week 2.

### **Konkan**

- Provide irrigation to sweet corn at intervals of 10–12 days. Ensure that water does not remain stagnant in the field for long durations after irrigation.
- Continuous low minimum temperature may lead to the emergence of new panicles on twigs already having an inflorescence. This diverts nutrients towards the newly emerged flowers, leading to the shedding of pea- or marble-sized fruits from the earlier inflorescence. To prevent this recurrent flowering, spraying of Gibberellic Acid (GA3) at 50 ppm (1 g per 20 litres of water) is recommended.
- To increase cashew nut yield and nut size, it is recommended to spray 25% fresh or up to 8-day-old cow urine solution (Mix 2.5 litres of fresh or up to 8 days old cow urine with 7.5 litres of clean water) on each tree and apply 10 litres of 25% cow urine solution (Mix 2.5 litres of fresh or up to 8 days old cow urine with 7.5 litres of clean water) to the root zone of the tree in the form of drenching. This practice should be carried out once a month for four months starting from October.
- If two months are completed after transplanting of Chilli / Brinjal/tomato crops, apply urea fertiliser at the rate of 825 g per guntha for chilli and 1.1 kg per guntha for brinjal and tomato crops.

#### *Marathwada*

- Avoid further extended growth after multiple picking. Remaining plant parts should be collected and destroyed properly after final picking.
- Irrigation management should be done in the chickpea crop as per requirement with the help of a sprinkler irrigation system.
- As per the requirement, irrigation should be done in the safflower crop.
- In pigeon pea, harvesting should be done for mature crops. Threshing should be done after drying.

#### *Vidarbha*

- In the prevalence of cold weather, apply light and frequent irrigation as needed to protect the susceptible field crops. Undertake a need-based intercultural intervention in the chickpea crop.
- In the prevalence of cold weather, apply light and frequent irrigation as needed to protect the susceptible field crops.
- During this time, with the prevalence of cold weather, apply light and frequent irrigation as needed to protect the susceptible field crops (pigeon pea) from cold.
- In the chickpea field, monitor for collar rot/root rot. For control, uproot and destroy affected plants, followed by soil application of Trichoderma mixed with FYM at observed infested patches of the field.

#### *Madhya Maharashtra*

- Sowing of summer groundnut can be done in the second fortnight of January. The seeds of the selected variety should be treated with suitable bioinoculants and Trichoderma.
- After drying, the crop should be harvested mechanically, or the crop should be cut and threshed on the threshing floor.
- Before transplanting, the seedlings should be dipped in a solution of Azotobacter (5 grams per litre of water) and planted, and phosphorus-solubilising bacteria should also be used.
- For the control of powdery mildew, spray with myclobutanil 10% WP 4 gm/10 litres of water, or difenoconazole 25 EC 5 ml/10 litres of water, or penconazole 10% EC 5 ml/10 litres of water, or sulphur 80 WP 25 gm/10 litres of water, or sulphur 80 WG 15-20 gm/10 litres of water, or diamond mark 50% WP 1 gram per litre.

#### **Chhattisgarh**

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) over Chhattisgarh is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In timely sown gram, crop topping/nipping should be done after 35-40 days or crop reaches 15-20 cm height. First irrigation should be done 40-45 days after sowing.
- Second irrigation should be done 70-75 days after sowing. If White rust or downy mildew disease is observed in the lower leaves of the plant, than Spray Metalaxyl @1 gm. per litre. Spray should be repeated after 10-12 days if needed.
- First irrigation should be done 20-25 days after sowing at the CRI stage. Top dressing of the second dose of nitrogen 2/3 should be done at the time of the first 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 or spray Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 353-400 ml /ha. for control of pod borer in pigeon pea.
- 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**

The rainfall received over Assam was 0.0 mm (-99% no rain) from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) over Assam is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Considering a suitable weather forecast in the coming 5 days, make provisions to transplant the 5-6 leaf stage *boro* rice seedlings in the main field. Under irrigated conditions, apply 6 kg Urea, 27 kg SSP and 6 kg MOP in the main field at the time of final land preparation.
- Considering the dry weather forecast in the coming 5 days, it is advised to provide lifesaving irrigation.
- Due to favourable weather conditions, it is advised to periodically monitor the potato crop for early detection of blight disease. Go for prophylactic spraying of Copper Oxychloride 50 WP (@ 2g per lit of water) at 7-10-day intervals against the disease. Triton in the spray solution (0.5 ml/lit) for spraying during rainy weather conditions.
- Considering the dry weather forecast in the coming 5 days, provide irrigation in the rabi vegetable crops like Cauliflower, Cabbage, Broccoli, Knol khol, brinjal, radish, beans, leafy vegetables, etc

### **Bihar**

The rainfall received over Bihar was 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) over Bihar is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Monitoring is advised for the infestation of aphids in mustard crops. Both the nymphs and adults of aphids suck cell sap from leaves, stems, inflorescence or developing pods.
- Farmers are advised for monitoring of termite infestation in late sown wheat crop. If termite infestation is observed in the crop field, application of Chlorpyriphos 20EC@2 litres/hectare is suggested in the evening hours.
- 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.
- Monitoring is advised for the infestation of fruit borers in tomato. If infestation occurs, installation of pheromone traps @ 3-4 traps per acre is advised. If the insect population is observed to be above ETL, then spraying of Spinosad 1.0 ml/4 litre of water is advised, if rainfall not occur. Infested fruits and shoots should be collected and buried before spraying.

### **West Bengal**

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 0.7 mm (-92% large deficit) from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) is no rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1 and week 2.

- As no rainfall is forecasted in the coming days, farmers are advised to complete land preparation for the timely transplanting of *Boro* rice. Fields should be properly puddled with 2–3 ploughings followed by levelling to keep water evenly in the field. Maintain standing water of 5–7 cm during final puddling.
- During flowering, proper mango tree care focuses on managing nutrients, particularly by reducing nitrogen and increasing phosphorus and potassium to promote flower development, providing adequate water, avoiding excessive pesticide use to protect pollinators and monitoring for pests like Mango Hopper that may damage flower ensuring the tree receives enough sunlight and appropriate temperature conditions.
- Farmers are advised to start harvesting mature mustard as the predicted weather is likely to be calm and fair, ensuring minimal yield loss and maintaining grain quality. Harvesting should be done when 75-80% of the pods turn yellow to prevent shattering losses. After harvesting, the crop should be kept in small heaps for 2-3 days for proper sun drying to reduce moisture content.
- Present weather is suitable for the incidence of leaf curl due to thrips infestation, and fruit borer attack at the flower stalk has been observed. Farmers are advised to regularly monitor the field for pest populations. For the management of thrips, apply Flonicamid and Thiamethoxam in alternate sprays at an interval of 7 days, strictly following the recommended dosage.

### **Jharkhand**

Rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) was received over Jharkhand from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) over Jharkhand shows no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Complete the earthing up in 25 to 30 days old potato crop, and after making the soil friable, add the remaining quantity of nitrogen (65 kg urea per acre).
- Farmers are advised that irrigation should be done at the CRI and tillering stages of the wheat crop. Top dress  $\frac{1}{4}$  Urea at optimum moisture at the tillering stage.
- In the wheat crop, if symptoms of termite are appearing, then application of a mixture of 20 kg sand with Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2.0 liters should be done in the evening hours and subsequent irrigation is recommended.
- Due to foggy and cold weather, there are chances of early/late leaf Blight disease incidence in the potato crop. To manage leaf blight in potato, spray Mancozeb 75% WP @600 gram/acre or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% W.P @ 400-gram/acre.

### **Uttar Pradesh**

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain), and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-99% large deficit) from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) is no rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and is expected to be 5 to 10 mm of cumulative rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

*Western Uttar Pradesh*

- As per the extended range forecast, no rainfall and below normal day and night temperature during 16-29 Jan, 2026; therefore, farmers are advised to light irrigate at CRI and tillering stages of the wheat crop and top dress  $\frac{1}{4}$  Urea at optimum moisture during the CRI stage.
- No rainfall forecast during this week, farmers are advised to light irrigate and top dress  $\frac{1}{4}$  Urea at optimum moisture at the tillering stage. Spray Sulfosulfuron 75% wp @ 33g/ha or Metribuzin 70 wp @ 250g/ha with 500 L. water for control of mixed weed flora.
- Light irrigation in Rabi Maize crop and top dress  $\frac{1}{4}$  Urea at optimum moisture.
- Light irrigation should be done if available. To prevent the pigeon pea crop from the frost and fog, spray 2% Potash solution.

### **Haryana**

Rainfall of 0.7 mm (-90% large deficit) was received over Haryana from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) over Haryana is no rainfall for week 1 and is expected to be 5 to 10 mm of cumulative rainfall for week 2.

- Due to the possibilities of variable weather, farmers are advised to apply light irrigation and adopt weed control measures as per the recommendations. The weedicide spray should be done when the dew completely evaporates from the leaves.
- Possibility of variable weather, therefore, farmers are advised to apply requirement-based light irrigation. Any chemical spray, if required, should be done during the afternoon so that the pollinators, such as honey bees, may not be affected.
- Farmers are advised to cut the berseem after sunrise and complete evaporation of dew from the leaf surface. Apply irrigation after each cut.

### **Jammu**

Rainfall of 1.5 mm (-97% large deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) over Jammu is expected to be 5 to 10 mm of cumulative rainfall for week 1 and is expected to be 10 to 20 mm of cumulative rainfall for week 2.

- In wheat, postpone irrigation due to the chances of rainfall. Apply urea @ 2.5 kg/kanal as 1st top dressing in 25-30 DAS old crop.
- Farmers are advised to postpone irrigation in late sown mustard crop due to the chances of rainfall. Application of 1st dose of nitrogen fertiliser as top dressing is recommended after receipt of rain during a clear afternoon.
- Provide all the major & minor nutrient i.e. split dose of nitrogen and boron + zinc @ 8-10kg/ha for efficient growth & yield.
- Provide thatching prepared from Sarkanda or any other material to young plants to protect them from low temperatures.
- Prevalent cloudy weather with high humidity and low temperature may trigger an outbreak of yellow rust in susceptible wheat varieties, so farmers are advised to keep a close watch on the crop and spray the crop with propiconazole or tebuconazole @0.1% on the appearance of the disease.

### **Rajasthan**

East Rajasthan received 1.3 mm of rainfall (-49% deficit), and 2.1 mm (18% deficit) of rainfall was received over West Rajasthan from 01 January to 18 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (16-22 January to 23-29 January 2026) shows no rainfall over East

Rajasthan and West Rajasthan for week 1, and is expected to be 5 to 10 mm of cumulative rainfall over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan for week 2.

- For the control of broad leaf weed in wheat, spray of 2,4 D Ester salt 38% E.C. @ 500 g or 2, 4 D Amine salt 58 % S.L. @ 750 g in 500-700 litres of water /ha.
- To control *Phalaris minor* and wild oat in barley, spray with isoproturon @ 0.75 kg/ha for light soil and @ 1.25 kg/ha in heavy soil at 30-35 DAS.
- At present mustard crop is at the flowering stage, and cloudy weather prevails; it may increase the infestation of aphids. So, farmers are advised to spray Dimethoate @875 ml or Nimbecidine @ 500 ml/ha for the control of aphids.
- In grams, when the symptoms of root rot disease appear, the growth of white fungus in the root is seen when the plant is uprooted along with the root. For the control of this disease, spraying Carbendazim 50 wp @ 2g / litre of water.
- Due to high relative humidity, infection of blight may occur in tomato. Farmers are advised to do constant monitoring of the crops. If symptoms appear than spray of Carbendazim @ 1.0 gm/litre of water or Dithane-M-45 @ 2.0 gm/litre of water is recommended.
- The weather is suitable for sowing of rabi onion. Seed rate- 10 kg/ha. Before sowing seeds should be treated with Captan @ 2.5 g/ kg of seeds.
- Spray a solution of Radomil-M-Z @ 2g/ litre of water for the control of downy mildew in opium.
- Make proper arrangements to protect animals from the cold wave.

#### ***Disclaimer:/अस्वीकरण:***

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