



# राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि/ Date of issue: 27 January 2026

आधारित/based on

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

वैधता/Validity: 23 January-05 February 2026

जारीकर्ता/Issued by

अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान अनुसंधान परियोजना  
AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान  
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Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग  
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

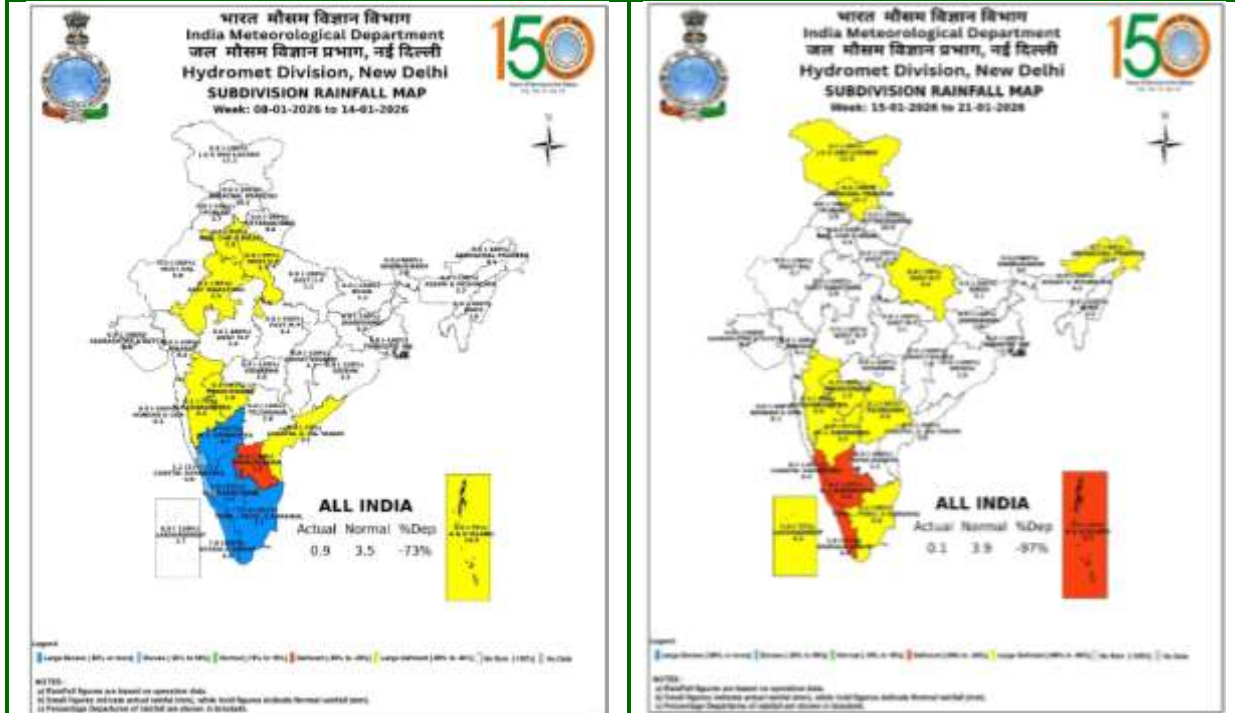
पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन  
Earth System Science Organization

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

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

**Realized Rainfall**

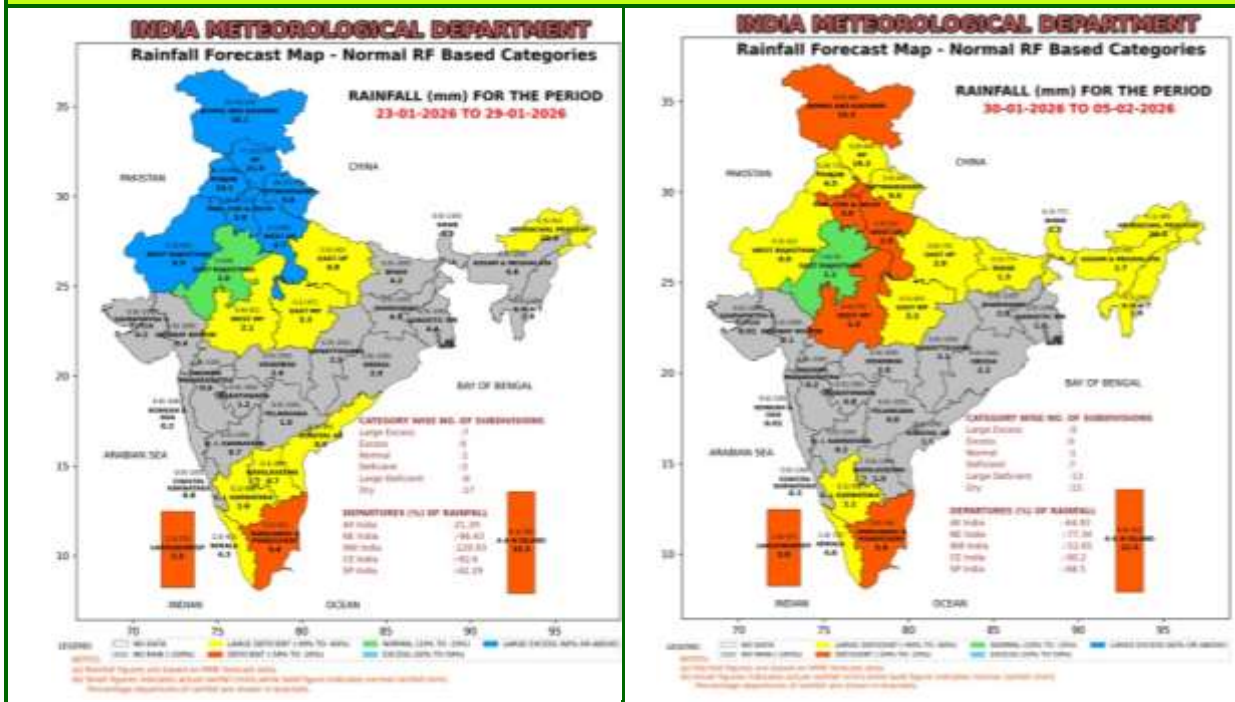
(08<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> January 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe and Tamil Nadu-Puducherry-Karaikal.
- 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- 21<sup>st</sup> January,2026)  
(23<sup>rd</sup> January to 05<sup>th</sup> February, 2026)



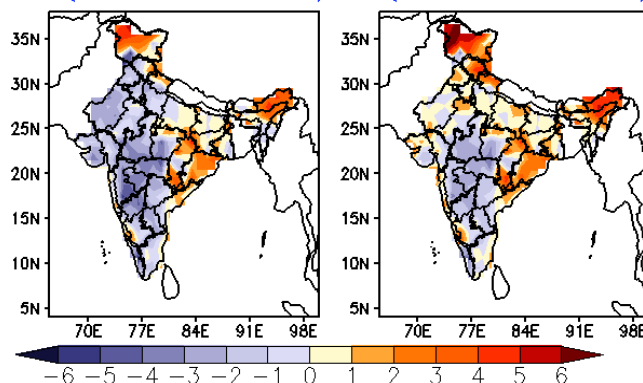
- **Week 1 (23.01.2025 to 29.01.2026):** Rainfall associated with Western Disturbance is likely to be above normal over many parts of Northwest India.
- **Week 2 (30.01.2025 to 05.02.2026):** Rainfall activity is likely over Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) forecast  
for the next 2 weeks (IC- 21<sup>st</sup> January,2026)  
(23<sup>rd</sup> January to 05<sup>th</sup> February,2026)**

**MME forecast Tmax anomaly ( $\text{Deg C}$ )**

(Week1: 23Jan–29Jan)

(Week2: 30Jan–05Feb)



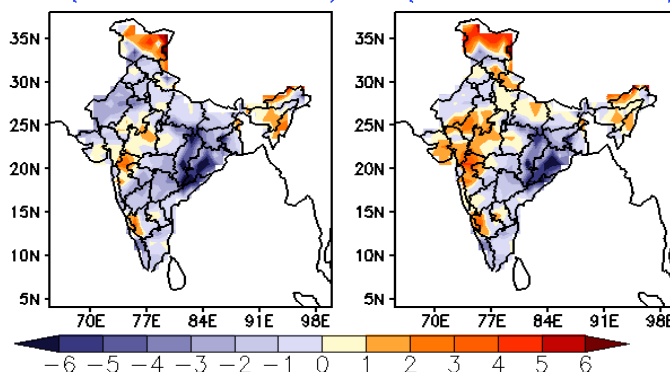
**Maximum Temperature (Tmax)**

- **Week 1 (23.01.2025 to 29.01.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over Jammu & Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, North Coastal Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Uttarakhand. However, it is likely to be below normal over Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, West India and many parts of Central & South India.
- **Week 2 (30.01.2025 to 05.02.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and parts of Coastal Andhra Pradesh & South Karnataka. However, it is likely to be below normal over North Karnataka, Telangana, Rayalaseema and many parts of Central & West India.

**MME forecast Tmin anomaly ( $\text{Deg C}$ )**

(Week1: 23Jan–29Jan)

(Week2: 30Jan–05Feb)



**Minimum Temperature (Tmin)**

- **Week 1 (23.01.2025 to 29.01.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over Chhattisgarh, Vidarbha and many parts of North West, East & South India. However, it is likely to be above normal over North East India, many parts of Jammu & Kashmir and some parts of West Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Maharashtra & South Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (30.01.2025 to 05.02.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over East India, West Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. However, it is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, North East India, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Maharashtra and South Karnataka.

## Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 05 February 2026

### Agromet Advisories

#### Kerala

Kerala received 10.4 mm (70% large excess) of rainfall from 01 January to 26 January 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) in Kerala indicates a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- There is a chance of Blast disease in paddy. As a precaution, spray 20g of *Pseudomonas* per one litre of water. Alternatively, 4 g of Nativo (Trifloxystrobin + Tebuconazole) can be sprayed in 10 litres of water.
- Since dry weather condition is prevailed, irrigate the Banana and Coconut. Give 40 to 50 litre water for a coconut palm and 40 litre water for a banana plant. Ensure that there is enough moisture in the soil.
- Chisel out the grubs and swab the tree trunk with Chlorpyrifos 2 ml per litre of water, and drench the pesticide solution onto the soil near the root zone to minimise re-infestation. Swabbing (adult trees only) with mud slurry and coal tar kerosene mixture at a 1:2 proportion is also recommended as a prophylactic measure.
- During the winter season, there is a chance of powdery mildew in cowpea. It can be controlled by spraying two gram wettable sulphur in one litre of water. Or carbendazim two grams per one litre of water.
- This is the favourable sowing time for vegetable seeds. Preparing the potting mixture of coir pith and Trichoderma-enriched organic manure in the pots will enhance the healthy root growth and resistance to damping off disease of the seedlings.

#### Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 31.9 mm (190% large excess) of rainfall from 01 January to 26 January 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) in Tamil Nadu indicates deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In paddy, strengthen the field bund and maintain the water level to avoid crop lodging.
- In cotton, Timely harvesting of cotton kapas is advised to prevent quality deterioration.
- In black gram, if the crop has attained physiological maturity, harvest early using a machine harvester to prevent quality loss.
- Earthing up and propping should be practised to avoid lodging in the banana.
- In rice, high humidity and cloudy weather cause Blast. Spray the carbendazim 100 g or tricyclazole 75 WP @ 200 g when initial symptoms are noticed.
- As the night temperature is very low and the humidity is high, tie the jute bags around the shed. Allow the cattle to graze 2 hours after sunrise.

#### Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 1.3 mm (-21% deficit) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 1.1 mm (-53% deficit), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 2.7 mm (45% excess) from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) is no rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and a large deficit rainfall over South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and week 2.

##### *South Interior Karnataka*

- Dry the harvested ear heads on clean tarpaulins until grain moisture reaches about 12%.

- Harvest whole plants dry in 3-4 days and separate the seeds, and store in cool places. The grain moisture reaches about 14%.
- Higher humidity increases late blight and fruit borer incidence. Spray Copper oxychloride @2 g/l of water or Metalaxyl + Mancozeb @2 g/l of water. Drench Trichoderma harzianum biopesticide 5 g/l of water. Install pheromone traps (10/acre).
- In chilli, Spray Carbendazim 1 g/l of water or Copper oxychloride 2.5 g/l of water for anthracnose. For thrips, use Fipronil 1 g/l of water or Neem oil 3 ml/l of water. Avoid water stagnation in crop field.

#### *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.
- 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.
- 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 0.2-gram 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 1.7 mm (-52% deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 January to 26 January 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) shows a large deficit rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 1 and no rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Current weather conditions are congenial for Spodoptera and collar rot incidence in groundnut. Spodoptera control, advised to spray emamectin benzoate + Novaluron @1.5 ml per litre of water. Collar rot control, advised to spray hexaconazole @2.0 ml per litre of water to completely wet the plant for effective control.
- Transplanting of rice is in progress under the borewells. Before transplantation, farmers are advised to apply 35 kg of urea, 150 kg of single superphosphate, and 20 kg of muriate of potash per acre in the puddled soil.
- 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 a mixture of copper oxychloride at 3.0 g/L and streptomycin at 0.5 g/L in water.
- 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.
- Present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of black thrips in chilli. To control black thrips, install 25-35 blue sticky traps per acre and also to spray diafenthiuron @1.5 g per litre of water is recommended.
- Present weather conditions are favourable for mite incidence in sweet orange. For control, advised to spray wettable sulphur@3 g/L or magister @ 2g per litre of water.
- The present mango crop is at the flowering stage. Present weather conditions are congenial for the incidence of hoppers and powdery mildew in mango. To control powdery mildew, farmers are advised to spray Hexaconazole @ 0.5 ml/L of water and to control hoppers, farmers are advised to spray Thiamethoxam @ 0.3 g/L or Ethiprole @1.5ml/L of water.
- Present weather conditions are favourable for Ranikhet disease, also known as Newcastle disease, which is a poultry disease that can cause high mortality rates. Vaccinate your birds against the



disease on 1st week, 2<sup>nd</sup> week and then 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> week and last 20<sup>th</sup> week.

### **Odisha**

Odisha received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) over Odisha is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Farmers are advised to irrigate their fields as there are mildly dry condition prevailed.
- Mulch vegetable seedlings with straw or other mulching material to avoid cold injury.
- To manage foot rot disease in paddy spray Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% WP @ 400- gram/acre or Carbendazim 12% +Mancozeb 63% WP @ 400-gram/acre.
- In zinc-deficient soil, apply Zinc Sulphate (21%) @ 10 kg/acre every three years.
- 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.
- Use pre-emergence herbicides like Atrazine 50 % WP @ 800-gram/acre or Metribuzin 70% Wp @ 400-500-gram/acre within 3 days after planting to control weeds in Sugarcane.
- Cover the recently planted cole crops with paper pockets at night to prevent low temperature stress.
- In view of the prevailing low temperature, to maintain heat in the poultry shed, use an electric bulb or install heaters in the shed.

### **Madhya Pradesh**

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-99% large deficit) from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) is a large deficit rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh for week 1, and a large deficit rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and deficit rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh for week 2.

- In wheat, monitor against insect pests and diseases like rust.
- In lentil and chickpea, monitoring of pod borer in the field due to the temperature rise. November-sown chickpea is in the flower stage. Nipping after 30-40 days old crop to produce a greater number of branches/ plants.
- Monitoring of aphids is advisable. In the early stage of infestation, farmers are advised to cut and destroy the infested part of the plant in mustard.
- For autumn sugarcane, manures and fertilisers need to be applied. Monitor the crops for pests and diseases. Weeding is 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 sulfur (salfex) 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 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) over Gujarat is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Maintain consistent soil moisture using irrigation by ensuring the soil moisture and weather conditions to prevent stunted growth and small leaves of bidi tobacco.
- In capsule borer incidences are observed in the castor field, then undertake the spray of Chlorpyrifos 20 EC 20 ml or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 4 ml in 10 litres of water.

- If thrips incidence is observed in chilli, undertake spraying of Neem seed oil 30 to 50 ml in 10 litres of water. In case of heavy attack, spray Spinosad 45 SC 3 ml or Spinetoram 11.7 SC 10 ml in 10 litres of water.
- For Control of Sigatoka Leaf Spot in banana, the lower eye-shaped dotted leaves should be cut, removed from the field and burnt at intervals of 1.5 to 2 months.
- Spray phenyl in the animal shed to avoid flies and mosquitoes. For control of ticks and other parasites, spray chemicals as per the prescription of the nearest animal clinic. Give a mineral-mixture balanced food to animals.

## **Maharashtra**

Konkan received rainfall of 0.3 mm (-29% deficit), 0.2 mm (-84% large deficit) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 0.3 mm (-93% large deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 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.
- When areca nut fruits mature, they turn orange in colour. Once the fruits are fully mature, the entire bunch is harvested. The outer strips of the fruit peel are then removed, and the nuts are dried in the sun for 40 to 45 days. Depending on the age of the tree, three bunches are obtained per tree each year, yielding about 1.5 to 2.5 kg of dried areca nut.
- The newly planted coconut palms should be irrigated every 6–7 days during winter for the first 3–4 years. For fully grown coconut palms, provide 30 litres of water per day through drip irrigation from October to January.
- 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.
- Harvesting should be done for mature crops. Threshing should be done after drying.
- For management of stem borer in Sugarcane crop, take a spray of Chlorpyrifos 20% @ 25 ml or chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % @ 4 ml per 10 litres of water.

### *Vidarbha*



- In the prevalence of cold weather, apply light and frequent irrigation as per need to protect the susceptible field crops. Undertake a need-based intercultural 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, sowing of summer groundnut (TAG 24) can normally be undertaken from the second fortnight of January onwards when the optimum temperature range for germination prevails (minimum temperature >15 °C). Preferably, BBF sowing with sprinkler irrigation is advisable for summer groundnut.
- 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.

### **Chhattisgarh**

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) over Chhattisgarh is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In late sown gram crop, topping/nipping should be done after 35-40 days or when the 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 leaf of the plant, than Spray Metalaxyl @1 gm. per liter. Spray should be repeated after 10-12 days if needed.
- When the lathyrus crop is at the flowering stage, control weeds by manual weeding as required.
- First irrigation should be done 20-25 days after sowing at the CRI stage. Top dressing of the second split dose of nitrogen 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 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) over Assam is no rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit for week 2.

- Since dry weather is predicted in the coming 5 days, make provisions for irrigation and maintain standing water of 5±2 cm depth in the *boro* rice fields. It is advised to insert around 7-8 numbers of bamboo 'T' perches per bigha of land of paddy.
- In Rapeseed and mustard. Considering the dry weather forecast in the coming 5 days, it is advised to provide life-saving irrigation.
- Considering the fair weather forecast in the coming 5 days, continue weeding followed by earthing up in the potato crops, which are at tuber formation/ development stage (60-65 days after planting).
- Considering the fair-weather forecast, start the land preparation for okra cultivation. Collect seeds of recommended varieties like Pusa Sawani, Arka Anamika, Parvani Kranti, or other high-yielding local varieties for sowing in the coming week.

### **West Bengal**

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 0.7 mm (-94% large deficit) from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) is no rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1, and no rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and a large deficit rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during 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.
- 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. Apply 25 kg FYM, 500 gm Nitrogen and 1 kg of Phosphorus and Potash/tree in a ring basin.
- Considering the favourable weather forecast, farmers are advised to begin land preparation for okra cultivation. Procure seeds of recommended varieties such as Pusa Sawani, Arka Anamika, Parvani Kranti, or other high-yielding local varieties for sowing in the coming week. Okra should be sown by direct seeding on well-prepared flat beds or ridges.
- 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.

### **Uttar Pradesh**

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 0.5 mm (-100% no rain), and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 5.9 mm (-46% deficit) from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) is a large deficit rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and a large excess rainfall over Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and a large deficit rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

#### *Eastern Uttar Pradesh*

- Symptoms of zinc deficiency in wheat plants appear around the time of the first irrigation, 20-30 days after sowing. Upon observing these symptoms, spray a solution of 5 kg of zinc sulfate and 16 kg of urea dissolved in 800 litres of water per hectare.
- 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.
- In the chickpea crop, one irrigation should be given before flowering. Do not irrigate at all during flowering.
- Provide light irrigation to the pea crop when it is flowering, and a second irrigation should be given as needed when the pods are forming.
- In poultry sheds, a 200 W bulb needs to be placed to protect birds from cold temperatures. Increase protein level and minerals in the feed concentrate to keep the animals healthy and to cope with the cold conditions.

## **Punjab**

Rainfall of 27.0 mm (80% large excess) was received over Punjab from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) over Punjab is a large excess rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit rainfall for week 2.

- In wheat, 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 coloured 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). Give two to three sprays at weakly interval on sunny days.
- In Rapeseed and Mustard, to save the crop from frost damage, apply irrigation.
- In potato, Complete sowing of spring potato in the 2nd fortnight of this month. If the seed raised from autumn crop is to be used for spring planting, its dormancy should be broken by dipping cut tubers in mixture of one per cent Thiourea and one ppm Gibberellic Acid for an hour. Air dry the treated seed pieces in shade for 24 hours in thin layers.

## **Jammu**

Rainfall of 58.3 mm (-22% deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) over Jammu is expected a large excess rainfall for week 1 and deficit 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 after receipt of rain.
- Postpone irrigation due to chances of rainfall. 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 on a clear day.
- Harvest the potato crop immediately, when the crop is ready, to avoid its rotting due to rainfall. Remove all the haulms of the plant to avoid aphid infection if the potato is required for seed purposes.
- 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 crop and spray crop with propiconazole or tebuconazole @0.1% during clear weather on the appearance of the disease.
- In mustard, apply Spinosad 45 SC@ 0.4 ml/lit of water or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC@ 0.5 ml/lit of water in the afternoon to control mustard sawfly during clear weather.

## **Rajasthan**

East Rajasthan received 3.0 mm (-49% deficit) of rainfall, and 2.1 mm (18% deficit) of rainfall was received over West Rajasthan from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) shows normal rainfall over East Rajasthan and a large excess rainfall over West Rajasthan for week 1, and normal rainfall over East Rajasthan and a large deficit rainfall over West Rajasthan for week 2.

- Apply irrigation in wheat where the crop is at the tillering stage. In the wheat crop, if symptoms of termite appear than application of Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 4.0 litre/ha should be applied with irrigation.
- In the present weather condition constant monitoring of aphids is advised in the mustard crop. If the insect population is above ETL, then spraying of Rogar or Quinalphos @ 2.0 ml/ litre water is recommended. In mustard, if the symptom of powdery mildew appears, dusting of sulfur @ 20kg/ha should be done.
- For the control of the pod borer in the gram crop, installation of 5-6 Pheromone traps per acre with a distance of 50 m. 4-5 per acre “T” shaped bird perches in and around the crop field to be installed or spray of quinalphos 25 E.C. 1 litre in 50 litre water per ha at the time of flowering should be done.
- In fenugreek foliar spray of 20 kg urea per acre may be done to maintain foliage health. In fenugreek If insect population of aphid is above ETL, then spraying of dimethoate 30 EC @ 1L/ha is recommended.
- Spraying of 2 % urea or potassium sulphate is advised for proper growth of pods.
- Spray a solution of Ridomil-M-Z @ 2g/ litre of water for the control of downy mildew in opium. Farmers are advised to crop should be sprayed with 0.1 % sulphuric acid or apply irrigation for the protection against frost.
- Make proper arrangements to protect animals from the cold wave. Appropriate vaccination with the advice of a veterinarian to protect animals from sputum disease.

**Disclaimer:/अस्वीकरण:**

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