



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन
National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि/ **Date of issue: 23 March 2026**

आधारित/**based on**

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

वैधता/**Validity: 20 March – 02 April 2026**

जारीकर्ता/**Issued by**

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

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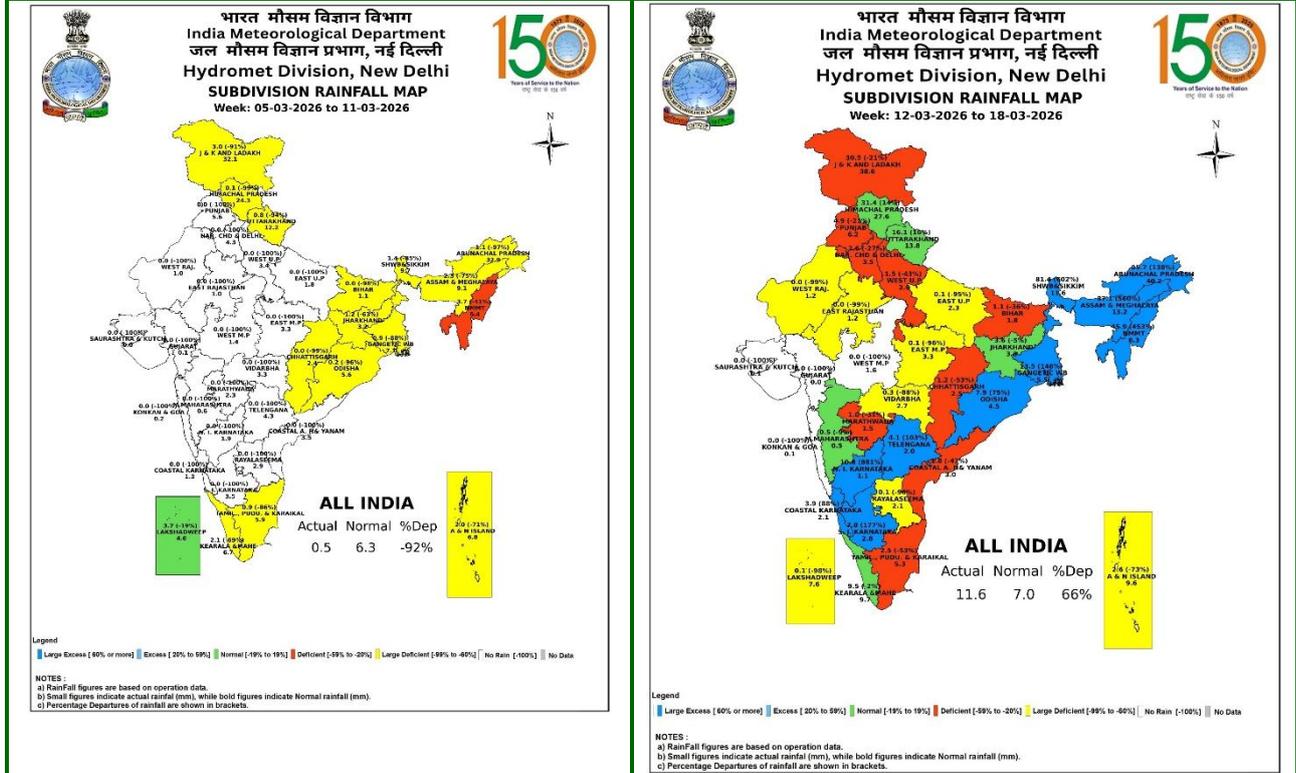
और

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India Meteorological Department (IMD)

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Earth System Science Organization

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान
Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast
 (वर्षा और तापमान)
 (Rainfall and Temperature)

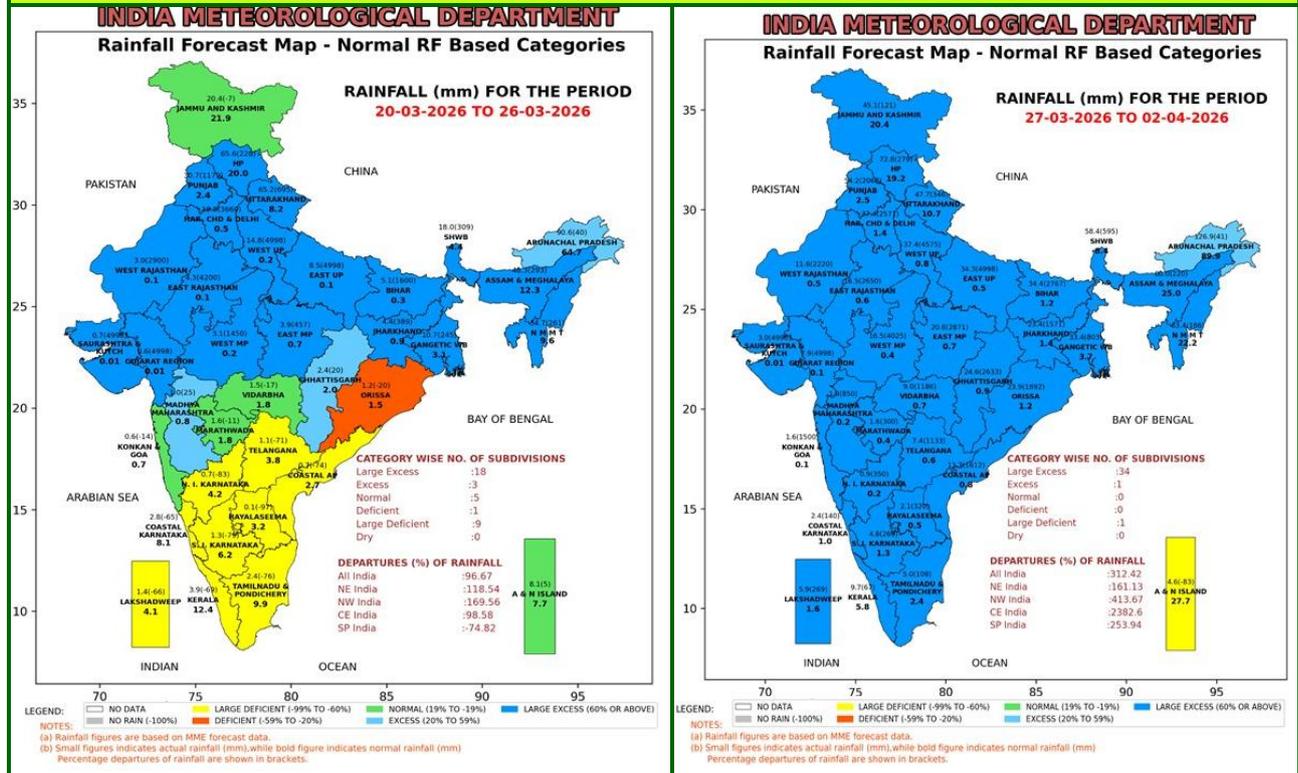
Realized Rainfall
 (05th to 18th March, 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Assam & Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT), Odisha, Telangana, Madhya Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Kerala & Mahe.
- 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- 18th March, 2026) (20th March to 02nd April, 2026)



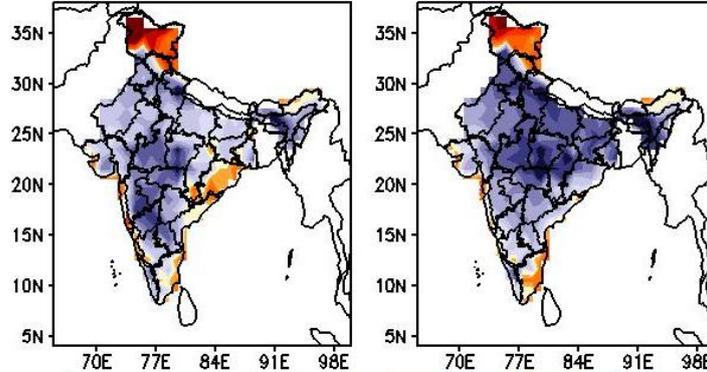
- **Week 1 (20.03.2026 to 26.03.2026):** Rainfall activity is likely to be above normal over North East India, Gangetic West Bengal, many parts of North West India and isolated areas of West Madhya Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (27.03.2026 to 02.04.2026):** Rainfall activity is likely to be above normal over East India, North East India, North West India and many parts of Central India, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Telangana & Kerala.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}$ C) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC- 18th March, 2026)
(20th March to 02nd April, 2026)**

MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 20Mar–26Mar)

(Week2: 27Mar–02Apr)



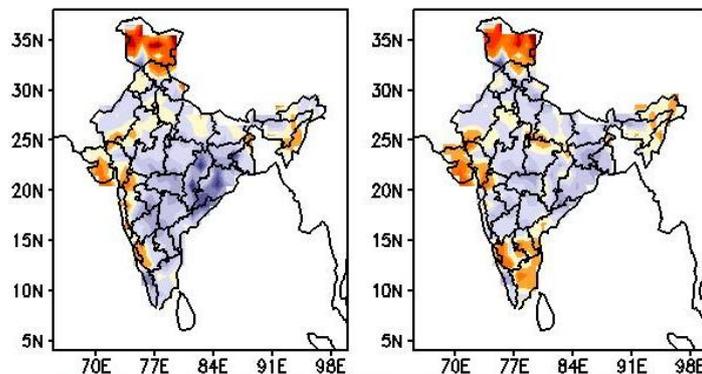
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (20.03.2026 to 26.03.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over Jammu & Kashmir, some parts of Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, coastal regions of Tamil Nadu, northern part of Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Coastal Karnataka, Konkan & Goa and isolated areas of Saurashtra & Kutch.
- **Week 2 (27.03.2026 to 02.04.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over Jammu & Kashmir, some parts of Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and isolated areas of Konkan-Goa & Saurashtra-Kutch.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 20Mar–26Mar)

(Week2: 27Mar–02Apr)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (20.03.2026 to 26.03.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over Jammu & Kashmir & Himachal Pradesh, many parts of Gujarat state and some parts of North East India, Rajasthan, Madhya Maharashtra, Konkan - Goa, coastal Karnataka and adjoining regions of South Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (27.03.2026 to 02.04.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over Jammu & Kashmir, many parts of North East India, South India & Gujarat state, some parts of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan & Madhya Maharashtra and isolated areas of East Madhya Pradesh.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 26 March 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 22.0 mm (-8% of normal) of rainfall from 01 March to 22 March 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (20-26 March 2026 and 27 March-02 April 2026) indicates a large deficient of rainfall for week 1 and large excess of rainfall in week 2.

- In Paddy (*Puncha*): In the tillering stage, the micronutrient deficiency of paddy can be managed by spraying 10 gram of paddy sampoorana in one litre of water.
- In coconut, for coried bugs, control coried bugs attacking tender nuts spray Spiromesifen 240 SC, 8 ml diluted in 10 litres of water. Prevent insecticide from falling on inflorescence in pollination stage.
- Arecanut: Inflorescence die back and button shedding: Warm humid conditions may cause this disease. Spray Hexaconazole (Contaf) 1 ml per litre or Bordeaux mixture 1%. Repeat after 20-25 days.
- In Banana, during the prevailing hot and dry conditions, ensure regular irrigation to maintain soil moisture. Provide propping to prevent lodging due to wind. Remove excess suckers before bunch emergence.
- Nematodes: During this season, nematodes are likely to affect banana plants. To control them, apply 5 grams of Paecilomyces lilacinus per plant (or) it is good to apply these 10 grams per base of the plant on 45 days after planting.
- Bhindi: Powdery mildew: There is a chance of powdery mildew attack in bhindi plants. To control spray 2-gram Wettable sulphur (or) 2-gram Carbendazim per one litre of water.
- Brinjal: Fruit and Shoot borer: Keep vigilance. If infestation is noticed, nip off the infected shoots from 3 cm below the bore hole. If infestation is severe spray Chlorantraniliprole (Coragen®) (@ 3ml per 10 litres of water) after harvesting all about to mature fruits. The next harvesting can be made only after seven days from the spraying.
- Chilli: Sucking pests: To control the pests apply neem oil emulsion (5 ml. neem oil mixed in one litre of luke warm soap water solution) Or Apply malathion 50 EC @ 2 ml +neem oil 4ml per litre of water.
- Pumpkin: Viral disease: There is a chance of viral disease in pumpkin plants. Remove and destroy infected plants from the field as early as possible.
- Tomato: An increase in temperature results in the dropping of flowers in tomatoes. During this time, the pollination process does not take place and the flowers gradually fall off. Tomatoes should be provided with minimal shade and deep irrigation. The plants can be shaken well from time to time to ensure proper pollination. Pay special attention to mulching and watering of the crop plants at this time.
- Mango: Mango fruit flies: Harvest matured mangoes before ripening. Mix cool water and boiling water in equal proportion and dissolve common salt at the rate of one table spoon per litre of the water mix. Dip the harvested matured mangoes in this warm saline solution for two minutes. After that take out the mangoes, wipe the water on them with cotton cloths and keep for ripening.
- Animal Husbandry: As the atmospheric temperature is increasing, give more cold water for cattle. Give grasses and straw during early morning and evening hours and also protect them from direct sunlight.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 19.5 mm (20% excess) of rainfall from 01 to 22 March 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (20-26 March to 27 March-02 April 2026) indicates a large deficient of rainfall for week 1 and large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- In paddy, rain is expected for next five days; hence, spraying and irrigation may be avoided.

- In cotton, rain is expected for next five days, harvest the burst cotton bolls and store them under proper conditions to avoid quality deterioration.
- In pulse fallow black gram, sowing may be taken up earlier to utilize the rainfall for crop germination. However, irrigation may be minimized to avoid germination failure due to suffocation
- In banana, earthing up and propping should be practiced to avoid lodging.
- For chilli, rain is expected for the next five days; hence, spraying may be avoided. However, if necessary, they may be carried out based on the prevailing local weather conditions.
- In poultry, during the hot weather conditions, chick-rearing farmers can increase the number of water tanks by 20 to 30 per cent during summer than the usual days. It helps more chicks to drink more water. To minimize the temperature of the water, add some ice cubes to the water bowls. To reduce dehydration, add more minerals to the water.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 5.0 mm (-4% of normal) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 14.9 mm (255% large excess), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 16.0 mm (88% large excess) from 01 to 22 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (20-26 March 2026 and 27 March-02 April 2026) is large deficient rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, South Interior Karnataka and North Interior Karnataka for week 1 and a large excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, South Interior Karnataka and North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- In chilli, for thrips, use Fipronil 1 g/l of water or Neem oil 3 ml/l of water. Apply recommended doses of potash to improve fruit quality and pungency. Foliar spray of micronutrients (Zn + Boron) if deficiency symptoms appear.
- In rose, maintain regular irrigation at 4–6-day intervals. Avoid moisture stress to ensure good bud size and quality. To control of aphids in rose to spray Dimethoate 30 EC @ 1.7 ml/litre of water.
- In livestock, provide dry and clean shelter; avoid animals standing in wet areas. Provide clean and cool drinking water 3–4 times/day. Ensure sufficient water availability at all times. Monitor for tick and mite infestations; use approved acaricides if needed. Provide balanced feed and mineral supplements. Provide shade, proper ventilation, and sprinkle water on shed roof if needed during peak afternoon heat. Continue vaccination and deworming schedules. Observe for signs of heat stress (panting, reduced feed intake).
- In poultry, ensure proper airflow in poultry sheds. Use fans if necessary. Provide cool water with electrolytes during hot hours. Provide electrolytes + vitamins in water for immunity. Keep litter dry to prevent ammonia accumulation. Maintain biosecurity measures and regular health monitoring.

North Interior Karnataka

- For chickpea, to manage pod borer in chickpea, take up spraying of 0.2 gram Imamectin benzoate dissolved in one litre of water.
- In safflower, weather conditions are congenial for capsule borer in safflower, take up spraying of 2 ml Quinalphos 25 EC dissolved in one liter of water.
- In sorghum, weather conditions are congenial for Fall army worm: To manage, spray the crop with 0.2-gram Imamectin benzoate or 4.0 ml Phynoteron dissolved in 10 liters of water.
- In citrus, to manage Gummosis and wilt diseases, paste the gum prepared by mixing 4-gram Ridomil Gold + 3-gram Blitox + 50-gram Red Oxide in one liter of water and pour 2-3 liters of mixture prepared by dissolving 5 ml Hexaconazole in one liter of water to the base of the plant. To manage Bacterial blight disease, spray the crop with 3-gram Copper Oxy-chloride or 1 per cent Bordo mixture dissolved in one liter of water or 300 ppm Streptomycin (3 gram in 10 liters of water).

- To control citrus canker disease cut the affected parts then spray 3gm copper oxychloride 50 W.P and 0.5 g streptomycin sulphate or 1% Boardo mixture in one liter of water.
- For grapes, to manage mealy bug, take up spraying of 2 ml DDVP + 5 ml Fish oil rosin soap, dissolved in one liter of water. To manage stem borer, inject 8 per cent DDVP into the stem of the infected vine. To manage sucking pests, take up spraying of 0.25 ml Imidacloprid or 0.2-gram Thiamethoxam or 0.25-gram Acetamiprid dissolved in one liter of water.
- For cows and buffaloes, deworming should be done in all livestock regularly once in six months. As a preventive measure of Lumpy skin disease (LSD), keep the livestock shed clean and take control measures for flies and ticks in order to control spreading of LSD. For milch animals regularly follow schedule of 1 kg feed + 50 g mineral mixture per 2 litres of milk yield.
- For sheep and goats, vaccinate sheep/goat for blue tongue and Haemorrhagic septicemia disease.
- For chickens, vaccinate chickens for every six months to avoid incidence of Stork disease. Deworming should be done to poultry birds by using Albendazole.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 13.3 mm (53% excess) and 9.3 mm (47% excess) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 to 22 March 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (20-26 March 2026 and 27 March-02 April 2026) shows a large deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 1 and large excess rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Groundnut crop is at the pod development stage. These stages are very critical for moisture stress. Farmers are advised to give irrigations frequently based on soil condition at 8 to 10 days interval. Present weather conditions are favourable for an increase in Spodoptera incidence in groundnut crop. To control spray Novaluron 1 ml/L of water.
- In North Coastal Zone of Andhra Pradesh, current weather situation is favourable for the incidence stem borer in rice. Spray acephate @ 1.5 g/L or Chloripyriphos @ 2.5 ml/L.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for fruit and shoot borer in brinjal. To control spray novaluron 0.75 ml. (or) Emamectin benzoate 0.5 g. (or) Indoxycarb @ 1 ml./L of water.
- In Maize, present dry weather conditions are favourable for fall armyworm. Monitor whorls regularly. Spray Neem oil @ 5 ml/L against early infestations. If damage exceeds ETL, spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.4 g/L ensuring proper spray into the whorl. Provide light and need-based irrigation at regular intervals to avoid moisture stress during active vegetative growth.
- In Chilli, the present weather conditions are favorable for the incidence of mite incidence. For control, advised to spray wettable sulphur@3 g per litre of water is recommended. Present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of black thrips incidence in chilli. To control black thrips install 25-35 blue sticky traps per acre and also to spray diafenthurion @1.5 g per litre of water is recommended.
- In Sweet orange, present weather conditions are favorable for scale insect in sweet orange. For control, advised to spray horti mineral oil @ 5 ml and dimethoate @2.0 ml or buprofezin @2.0 ml per litter of water is recommended and before going to spray to rub base of stem with gunny bags.
- Prevailing weather conditions are congenial for the incidence of mango hopper. To control, spray fipronil @2.0 ml or acetamiprid @0.2 g imidacloprid @0.5 ml per litre of water is recommended. As temperatures are currently increasing in the district, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation to mango crop to avoid the fruit drop and also suggested to spray planofix @1.0 ml per 4.5 litres of water to control fruit drop. In addition, a micronutrient mixture @ 5 g/L may be sprayed for achieving better fruit retention and higher productivity.
- In livestock, wherever irrigation facilities are available, farmers are advised to take up sowing of perennial fodder grasses to avoid fodder shortage during summer. Also suggested to avoid feeding of maize and sorghum crop before 45 to 50 days due to cyanide concentration is highest in seedling

stage.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain), 1.5 mm (-33% deficient) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 3.2 mm (-41% deficient) rainfall over Marathwada, and 0.6 mm (-93% large deficient) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 to 22 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (20-26 March 2026 and 27 March-02 April 2026) is normal rainfall over Konkan, Marathwada and Vidarbha and excess rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra for week 1 and large excess rainfall over Konkan, Marathwada, Vidarbha and Madhya Maharashtra for week 2.

Konkan

- Provide about five irrigations to green gram at an interval of 10-12 days. There is a possibility of incidence of sucking pests such as aphids and hoppers in green gram. If infestation is observed, spray Dimethoate 30% EC @ 12 ml or Lambda cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 6 ml per 10 litres of water.
- In horse gram, harvest the crop preferably during the morning hours when the pods start turning yellow and the leaves begin to dry and shed.
- Pods of lablab bean are picked as and when they dry. Picking should be done preferably during morning hours to avoid splitting and shattering of pods. After completion of pod picking, the pods are sun-dried for 4–5 days under strong sunlight and then threshed by beating with sticks to separate the grains. Lablab bean is a leguminous crop and is prone to beetle infestation during storage. To prevent storage pest attack, the grains should be properly dried and coated with a thin layer of clay paste, dried thoroughly, and stored. Alternatively, storing the grains mixed with ash also helps prevent pest infestation.
- In some areas, mango fruits are ready for harvesting. Fruits ready for harvest change in colour from dark green to light yellowish green. The white lenticel spots on the fruit become more prominent and the stalk becomes mature. A depression appears near the stalk end and the shoulders of the fruit rise, and occasionally one or two ripe fruits fall from the tree. To reduce spongy tissue in Alphonso mango, fruits at about 80-85% maturity should be carefully harvested along with the stalk using a 'Nutan' zela / harvesting net (picker) and kept in the shade. Harvesting should be carried out before 10:00 AM in the morning or after 4:00 PM in the evening. If the temperature of harvested fruits increases, spongy tissue may occur; therefore, fruits should not be kept in direct sunlight. During transportation, the fruits should be properly covered. Due to humid weather conditions, there is a possibility of fruit rot in harvested fruits of Alphonso mango. After harvesting, during the ripening stage, brown to black spots appear on the fruits, which subsequently leads to rotting and causes considerable losses. To manage this problem, dip the harvested fruits in hot water at 52°C for 10 minutes. After treatment, pack the fruits in boxes or keep them in ripening chambers/heaps for ripening. To protect mango fruits from fruit fly infestation as well as from intense sunlight and to obtain spot less 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. There is a possibility of fruit fly infestation in mango, which causes infested fruits to drop prematurely. Under such conditions, fallen fruits in the orchard should be collected and destroyed promptly. For protection of mango fruits from fruit fly, install fruit fly traps recommended by the University at the rate of 2 traps per acre on the branches of trees in the orchard. In mango orchards where fruits are at marble sized or egg sized stage, spray 1% potassium nitrate (10 g per litre of water) to improve fruit quality. A total of three such sprays at pea sized, marble sized, and egg sized stages of fruit development should be taken. After fruit set in mango trees, provide irrigation at the rate of 150–200 litres of water per tree at 15-day intervals, wherever water is available. In this manner, provide 3 to 4 irrigations. However, stop irrigation one month before harvest to avoid any adverse effect on fruit quality and shelf life. To reduce the incidence of fruit cracking in mango, spray water-soluble borax (boron) at 0.25% concentration (2.5

g per litre of water). Due to humid weather conditions, there is a possibility of anthracnose incidence on developing mango fruits. If incidence is observed, spray Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% @ 10 g per 10 litres of water. This spray should be applied only up to one month before harvest.

- For arecanut, depending on the soil and climatic conditions, irrigation should be provided at intervals of 4 to 5 days during summer.
- After 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 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.
- Chilli / Brinjal /Tomato are now ready for picking. For green chilli purpose, harvest the crop at two to two and half months after transplanting. For dry red chilli, undertake harvesting when the fruits are fully mature and completely ripe. Harvest brinjal fruits when they are tender, with bright and glossy colour. In tomato, undertake harvesting at different maturity stages such as mature green, slightly coloured stage, pink/firm ripe and fully ripe stages, depending upon the distance to market and availability of transportation.
- Collect mature cashew nuts and apples on alternate days. Separate the nuts from the apples and wash the cashew nuts thoroughly with clean water. Thereafter, sun-dry the nuts for 3 days. To ensure uniform drying, turn the nuts every 2 hours. After three days of drying, allow the nuts to cool, then pack them in gunny bags and store in a dry place. To maintain good germination capacity and kernel quality, pack the nuts in airtight plastic liners available in the market, place them inside gunny bags and store in a dry place. Newly planted grafts should be irrigated during summer at an interval of 8 days, providing 30 litres of water per graft for the first two years.
- In some areas, watermelon fruits are ready for harvest. The indications of maturity are as follows: (i) If the tendril near the fruit stalk is dried, the fruit is considered ready for harvest. (ii). When a mature fruit is tapped by hand, it produces a dull, hollow sound, whereas an immature fruit produces a sharp, metallic sound. (iii). If the portion of the fruit in contact with the ground changes from whitish to yellowish in colour, the fruit is ready for harvest. To protect watermelon fruits from direct sunlight, cover the fruits with paddy straw or dry grass.
- If one month has been completed after sowing of okra, apply the first split dose of urea @ 700 g per guntha. Provide irrigation at intervals of 7 to 8 days as per the crop's requirement. There is possibility of incidence of aphids, hoppers on okra crop. If incidence is observed, spray Dimethoate 30%EC @ 10 ml per 10 liter of water or Lambda cyhalothrin 5%EC @ 6 ml per 10 liter of water. For management of sucking pest, place yellow sticky trap in the field.

Madhya Maharashtra

- In sugarcane, for the control of stem borers, 5 to 6 trichocards cards of *Trichogramma chilonis* should be placed per hectare at 15-day intervals in sugarcane fields, along with 5 pheromone traps (E.S.B. lure). If necessary, apply granular insecticides like Chlorantraniliprole at 18.75 kg or Fipronil 0.3% granular insecticide at 25 kg per hectare, in the furrows. During March month the rate of evaporation increases up to 7.33 mm per day. Sugarcane crop needs 6.06 liters of water per day thus for fulfilling that requirement. Drip Irrigation Unit (4liters dripper) need to run for 1 hour and 31 minutes daily.
- Groundnut crop should not be exposed to water stress during pegging (35–45 days after sowing). If water available give protected irrigation. Leaf-eating larvae have been found in some places in groundnut crop. For control, spray Chlorpyrifos 20 ml per 10 liters of water in a clean environment.
- For *rabi* sorghum, considering the possibility of rainfall, the harvested crops should be properly covered for protection from rain. Considering the possibility of rain, care should be taken that the harvested sorghum fodder (Kadba) does not get wet.

- For wheat, chickpea and safflower, harvested crops should be threshed and stored in a safe place. Considering the possibility of rainfall, the harvested crops should be properly covered for protection from rain.
- Harvested onion bulbs should be properly sorted and stored in a safe and well-ventilated place. In view of the possibility of rainfall, the harvested mature onions should be adequately covered with tarpaulin or other suitable material to protect them from rain and excess moisture, thereby preventing spoilage and maintaining bulb quality.
- Harvest mature muskmelon and watermelon fruits and keep them in a dry, shaded place. In view of the possibility of rainfall, protect the harvested fruits by covering them with tarpaulin or plastic sheets to prevent damage and rotting.
- Due to the possibility of light to moderate rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms, lightning, and strong winds at isolated places, mature grape clusters should be harvested immediately and stored in a safe place. In case of strong winds and rainfall, fallen fruits in the vineyard should be collected and destroyed.
- Due to possibility of thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rain and gusty winds collapse big bunch banana tree. Give support of bamboo sticks to the banana plant and bunch or tight the plants and banana bunch with polypropylene strips.
- For animal management, due to possibility of thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rain and gusty winds do not allow animals for grazing during warning period. Keep the animals at safe place. In summer season animal should be given cold and clean water 3-4 times. If there is a separate water facility in the barn, the water pot should be in the shade and the pot should be made mainly of clay or cement so that the water in it stays cool throughout the day.

Marathwada

- As per requirement irrigation management should be done in sugarcane crop.
- Irrigation management should be done in summer sesame crop with an interval of 8 to 10 days in medium soil and with an interval of 12 to 15 days in heavy soil. Irrigation should be done with the help of sprinkler irrigation system. Apply the sulphur @ 20 Kg/ha. at a time of second dose of fertilizer for summer sesame crop.
- Irrigation management should be done in summer groundnut as per requirement with the help of sprinkler irrigation system.
- For *rabi* crops (chickpea/safflower/sorghum/wheat), harvesting & threshing of mature crops should be done and store at safe places.
- For management of stem borer in sugarcane crop take a spray of Chlorpyrifos 20% @ 25 ml or chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % @ 4 ml per 10 liter of water.
- For management of fall armyworm in maize crop take a spray of Emamectine Benzoate 5 % @ 4 g or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 4 ml per 10 liter of water. Harvesting of mature maize crop should be done.
- As per forecast of isolated thunderstorm with lightening and gusty winds with light to moderate rainfall, bring animals into shelter before storms & not get wet in rain. Don't tie/keep animals in bright sunshine hrs. keep them under shed or shadow. Allow cold/clean water to animals 2-3 times/day. Water keeps them hydrated. If possible provide the animals minerals. In 5 liter of water @ 25 g Jaggery, little salt (5-10 g) and 5 g of mineral mixture, as per the advice of nearby veterinarian.

Vidarbha

- In sesame, groundnut and *rabi* sorghum, postpone the irrigation till current spell of rains, thereafter do as per need to protect the susceptible field crops.
- In safflower, survey the crop in maturity stage for proper harvesting time.

- In chickpea, undertake harvesting of late sown matured chickpea crop and ensure safe storage of harvested produce from forecasted thunderstorm rains.
- In linseed, undertake harvesting of late sown matured linseed crop and ensure safe storage of harvested produce.
- In wheat, postpone the irrigation till current spell of rains, thereafter do as per need to protect the susceptible field crops. Survey the crop in maturity stage for proper harvesting time.
- In mustard, undertake harvesting of late sown matured Mustard crop and ensure safe storage of harvested produce from forecasted thunderstorm rains.
- In fruit crops, harvesting of Ambia bahar fruits should be completed as far as possible by this time. Dead wood pruning may be done after harvest of Ambia bahar fruits which should be immediately followed by spraying of fungicide, Carbendazim @ 1 gm/liter of water. Drip irrigation on Mrig bahar bearing trees of Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange should be continued. Apply by drip irrigation 41 litres water/day/tree to 6 years tree, 65 litres water/day/tree to 8 years tree and 82 litres water/day/tree to 10 years and above trees. Provide mechanical support to newly planted/ young fruit plants to prevent from logging during gusty windy weather.
- For vegetables, ensure safe storage of harvested produce from forecasted thunderstorm rains. Postpone the irrigation till current spell of rains, thereafter do as per need to protect the susceptible vegetable crops. Undertake immediate harvesting of matured / market ready vegetables to avoid quality damage. Postpone the transplanting of 4-6-week-old seedlings of tomato, brinjal, cabbage and cauliflower and seed sowing radish carrot, leafy vegetables during this period. During this time with prevalence of heat wave at isolated places, apply light and frequent irrigation as per need to protect the susceptible vegetables from heat wave.
- In livestock, screening of farm livestock, draught / milch animals for diseases be considered and they be vaccinated for foot and mouth disease (FMD). Keep the farm animals indoor at afternoon hours during forecasted thunderstorm rains and lightning hours. Green fodder, mineral mixture supplement and small quantity of salt should be given to the animals with clean and cold water for drinking.
- In Poultry, at heat wave condition provide adequate amount of clean and cold water and feed them during morning and evening hours. Undertake sowing of summer green fodder crops for regular green feeding to mulch animals. To protect poultry birds from direct hot air / heat wave use wet gunny bags as side curtains. Use insulating material like dry grass, paddy husk or straw to cover the roof of poultry shade. Undertake sowing of summer green fodder crops for regular green feeding to mulch animals.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 21.1 mm (48% excess) from 1 to 22 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (20-26 March 2026 and 27 March-02 April 2026) over Odisha is deficient rainfall for week 1 and large excess rainfall for week 2.

- For paddy to control Bacterial Leaf Blight, remove the weeds and keep the field clean. Avoid excess use of "Nitrogenous" Fertilizer. Apply MOP @ 6-8kg/acre. Spray Copper Hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 600g/acre or 200g Plantomycin along with Copper-Oxy Chloride 50% WP @ 600g/acre during clear weather conditions.
- For sugarcane with early shoot borer, in case of severe infestation during clear weather condition, spray Fipronil 5 % SC @ 600ml/acre or Profenophos 50% EC @ 400ml/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC @ 150-ml/acre by mixing it in 200-litre of water.
- For tomato and brinjal, after rainfall there are chances of wilt disease in brinjal crop. To manage wilt disease in brinjal and chilli first uproot affected plants and destroy it away from the field. To manage wilt in brinjal, drench the root zone and soil with combination of Tebuconazole 25.9% EC @ 200-ml/acre and Plantomycin @ 200-gram/acre.

- For cucurbits with downy mildew disease, after cessation of rain, downy mildew disease will appear in cucurbits. To control it, go for alternate spray of Metalaxyl+Mancozeb @ 2g /litre and Azoxystrobin+Tebuconazole @0.6g/litre of water at 10 days interval during clear weather condition.
- In chilli, during clear weather condition to control Fruit rot and die back, spray Propineb 70 % WP @ 500 g/acre or Difenconazole 25 % EC @ 100 ml/acre or Azoxystrobin 23 % SC @ 200 ml/acre. The fungicide should be sprayed first just before flowering and second at fruit formation stage.
- In watermelon, to control Thrips in Watermelon, use blue sticky traps @ 8/acre. For chemical control spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40-gram /acre or Lambda cyhalothrin @ 300 ml/acre or Difenthiuron @ 200 gram/ acre or Fipronil @ 400 ml/acre by mixing in 200 litres of water during clear weather condition.
- In banana, to control sigatoka leaf spot disease during clear weather condition spray carbendazim @10g /10 litre of water or chlorothalonil @30g /10 litre of water for two to three times in one-month interval.
- For control of fruit drop in mango orchards, spray of 20 ppm Planofix @ 2ml/ 4.5 liters of water. To control fungal disease spraying of Karathane @ 5 ml per 10 litres of water during clear weather condition is advisable.
- Fowl Pox disease can be prevented by periodic vaccination and by keeping poultry house neat and clean. This disease spread from one bird to another through wound and insect bite. Up to 50% chicks/ducklings may die because of this disease. In adult birds there is reduction in growth rate and egg production. Therefore, vaccinate your Chickens and Ducks at 6th and 16th weeks of age after consulting with your local VAS. There is scab or wart like lesions on featherless part of the body such as comb and wattles. If you see these lesions, keep the affected birds separately, consult the local VAS immediately and begin the treatment accordingly.
- As there is a chance of thunderstorm and lightening activity, Keep the animals away from water bodies and other metal farm equipment. Don't allow your animals to congregate under trees. Provide sufficient foods and water to animals and keep the foods in safer place to protect from rain.

Gujarat

Gujarat received rainfall of 1.7 mm (748% large excess) from March 1 to 22, 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (20-26 March 2026 and 27 March-02 April 2026) over Gujarat is large excess rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Harvest mature coriander crop in time for maintain green colour quality of coriander seed. Harvesting should be carried out at the physiological maturity stage of the crop.
- Preparation land for cultivation of summer green gram by doing 2-3 ploughing with cultivator to pulverise the soil. Recommended varieties are: Gujarat Mung-2, 3, 4, 5, 8 Meha and K-851. Procure good quality and certified seed with high yielding varieties for sowing. Treat seed with recommended fungicide and bio inoculants before sowing. Ensure adequate soil moisture after sowing.
- Spray Acetamiprid 20 % SP@ 5.0 g OR Imidacloprid 30.5 % 3 ml with Neem seed extract 500 ml or Neem oil 40 ml/ 10 liter of water for management of capsule borer of castor. Put a light trap to attract adults of prodenia and kill attracted adults by keeping vessels having Quinalfos 20 ml in 10 liter water below the trap.
- During the infestation of white fly and jassid in brinjal, spray 500 g Neem seeds powder (5% extract) or Neem-based insecticide 10 ml (5 EC) to 50 ml (0.03 EC) mixed in 10 liters of water. In case of heavy infestation of white fly and jassid, spray Diafenthiuron 50 WP 4 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG 4 g in 10 liters of water.
- In case of leaf and fruit spot disease in pomegranate caused by fungus is noticed, spray Carbendazim (10 g) or Difenconazole (10 ml) in 10 liters of water alternately at an interval of 15 days.

- Keep animals in shade, give them plenty of clean and cold water to drink. For the control of ticks and other parasites, spray Deltamethrin or Aemitz 2 ml in 1 liter of water. De-worming against parasites to the livestock (calves & non-pregnant lactating animals).

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 4.7 mm (-36% deficient) from 01 to 22 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (20-26 March 2026 and 27 March-02 April 2026) over Chhattisgarh is excess rainfall for week 1 and large excess rainfall for week 2.

- According to the weather forecast, there is a possibility of light rainfall in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to complete the work of harvesting oilseed crops at the earliest and to stop the harvesting for a few days.
- According to the weather forecast, there is a possibility of light rainfall in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised that irrigation should be withheld for a few days.
- According to the weather forecast, there is a possibility of light rainfall in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised that irrigation should be withheld for a few days.
- Farmers are advised to uproot bacterial wilt affected plants of brinjal and tomato vegetable crops and don't irrigate the field up to one week. Farmers are advised to adopt drip irrigation system because infestation is less in it.
- According to weather forecast, possibility of light rainfall is there in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to keep a frequent monitoring for prevention of caterpillars in gram crop and to stop the harvesting for few days.
- According to weather forecast, possibility of light rainfall is there in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to stop the harvesting for few days.
- Pomegranate, Phalsa, Aonla and Ber fruits plants should be protected from insect-pests by spraying recommended pesticides.
- To gain more milk production give 25-30 kg green fodder per day in the ratio of 3:1 green and dry fodder. Cattle (milch and non milch) must be fed with mineral mixture @ 25-30g per day.
- Livestock farmers should wash udder with potassium permanganate solution before milk extraction so that milch animals can be protected from mastitis.

Rajasthan

The rainfall received over East Rajasthan was 5.6 mm (63% large excess) and West Rajasthan was 4.8 mm (36% excess) from 01 to 22 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (13-19 March 2026 and 20-26 March 2026) over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan is large excess rainfall for weeks 1 and 2.

- In present weather conditions, transplanting of young seedlings of tomato, chilli and cole crop may be done in this week. Keeping increasing temperature in view, farmers are advised for light irrigation in standing crops and vegetables as per requirement.
- Harvest the wheat crop where the crop is at maturity stage.
- For the control of termite in barley. Apply chlorpyrifos 20 e.c. @ 4 litre/ha. with irrigation water.
- At present timely sown gram crop is at maturity stage. So, farmers are advised to start the harvesting of gram.
- After harvesting of mustard, keep the crop for sun drying in field and then after threshing should be done.
- Complete the sowing of black gram till 15th March. Improved varieties are T-9, P.U.-19, Nerendra urd-1 and Nerendra urd-2. Seed rate- 30-35 kg/ha.

- Present weather is suitable for the sowing of cucurbitaceous crops. So, farmers are advised to start sowing of cucumber, bitter guard and bottle guard etc.
- Farmers are advised to procure quality seeds for green gram from certified source and start sowing during this week. Variety: - Green gram – Pusa Visal, Pusa 9531, PDM-11, SML-668 Seed treatment with crop specific Rhizobium culture as well as phosphorus solubilising bacteria (PSB) is also advised.
- Start making an incision in Opium Poppy. Use a three-tip mortar to make an incision.

Uttar Pradesh

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 5.0 mm (-15% normal) and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 8.3 mm (-3% normal) from 01 to 22 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (20-26 March 2026 and 27 March-02 April 2026) is large excess rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh for weeks 1 and 2.

Western Uttar Pradesh

- For wheat, as per extended range weather forecast, above normal rainfall forecast and below normal temperature appearing from 20 Mar to 03 April 2026, farmers are advised to skip irrigation.
- In barley, as per extended range weather forecast, above normal rainfall forecast and below normal temperature appearing from 20 Mar to 03 April 2026, farmers are advised to harvest mature barley crops after 21 March.
- In zaid maize, as per extended range weather forecast, no rainfall forecast during this week farmers are advised to sowing of zaid maize crop in vacant field of pea, potato and mustard 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 i.e., 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, Malika, VNR-4226 , DKC-9108, DKC-7074 should be sown with 18-20 kg/ha treated seed.
- For zaid urd and moong, sowing should be done with recommended variety of Urd and Moong in case of no rain.
- In mustard, light to moderate rainfall during this week farmers are advised to harvest mature crops in case of no rain and thrashing should be done.
- In pigeon pea, light to moderate rainfall during this week farmers are advised to watchful insect and pest due cloudy weather. If seen pod borer in Pigeon pea crop spray Fenvalerete 20% EC @2.0 lt. or Novaluron 10% EC @ 750 ml / ha with 500 to 600 lt. water solution.
- In gram, light to moderate rainfall during this week farmers are advised to harvest mature crop in case of no rain and thrashing should be done.
- Balanced diet should be given for milch animal. The routine immunization of animals becomes necessary since disease decrease milk production capacity among milch animals if need concerned near Veterinary hospital.

Jammu

Rainfall of 65.1 mm (-43% deficient) was received over Jammu from 01 to 22 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (20-26 March 2026 and 27 March-02 April 2026) over Jammu is a normal rainfall for week 1 and large excess rainfall for week 2.

- In wheat, due to the chances of rainfall do not allow rain water to stagnate and drain out excess rainwater the field. Monitor crop for attack of Brown rust, postpone chemical plant protection measures for next 5 days due to chances of rainfall and if observed apply propiconazole during clear weather (Tilt) @ 0.1%. 2-3 sprays at 15 days interval are recommended. Rogue out affected plants at

yellowing of flag leaf for control of loose smut and destroy by burning or deep burying under soil to avoid further dispersal.

- For vegetables, monitor crop for attack of blight and blotch, postpone chemical plant protection measures due to chances of rainfall.
- Farmers are advised to go for sowing of okra, Var. Jammu Okra 05.
- Install pheromone trap to manage fruit borer in Tomato/brinjal
- Weeding is recommended.
- For oilseed, do not allow rain water to stagnate and drain out excess rainwater the field
- Postpone harvesting of mature crops due to chances of rainfall. If a crop is harvested.
- If an attack of white rust is observed, remove the affected branch/part of the plant, cover it properly and bury it in earth to prevent the further spread of infection.
- For apiculture, reduce the entrance of boxes to protect bees against rainfall.
- Need based sugar feeding is recommended.
- Keep colonies near the floral crops
- Provide hay of green forage like stala, lobia, maize, jowar and bajra etc. with kadbi and other green grasses to the milch animals in order to enhance milk production and also to prevent from bloat (aafara).

Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh received 83.2 mm of rainfall (-3% normal) from 01 to 22 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (20-26 March 2026 and 27 March-02 April 2026) shows large excess rainfall over Himachal Pradesh for weeks 1 and 2.

- In wheat crop if symptoms of termite appear then application of Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2.0 litre should be done with irrigation.
- In mustard, intercultural operations are recommended
- For pod borer in the gram crop, installation of Pheromone trap @ 3-4 traps per acre is advised if flowering has reached 10-15%. "T" shaped bird perches in and around crop field to be installed for controlling insect population.
- Sowing of vegetables like pumpkin, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, ridge gourd, cucumber, melon, watermelon etc are advised.
- Sow improved varieties of root vegetables such as radish turnip, carrot spinach in low lying areas of the state. Keep vegetables such as radish, turnip, improved species of carrot spinach weed free.
- Onion crop against infection of purple blotch should also be done. Need based spraying of recommended chemical with sticky material (Tipol 1.0 gram /litre) are advised.
- Intercultural operations of radish, carrot, turnip, palak and methi, carrot, broccoli, lettuce can be done. For the control of damping off disease in vegetable crop spray recommended chemical.
- For control of powdery mildew in peas, spray celfex@25 g per 10 litres of water or karathane@5 ml per 10 litres of water. For pod borer in pea and fruit borer in tomato, installation of pheromone traps @ 3-4 traps per acre is advise.
- Sowing of spinach, coriander, fenugreek may be started. Foliar spray of 20 kg urea per acre may be done to maintain foliage health.
- For the control of soil borne insects viz. white grubs, cutworms, red ants etc. mix chlorpyrifos 20 EC with sand (2 litre in 25 kg sand for one-hectare area) and incorporate the mixture into soil before sowing or transplanting of vegetable crops.
- For the control of damping off disease in vegetable crop spray recommended chemical. For control of powdery mildew in peas, spray celfex@25 g per 10 litres of water or karathane@5 ml per 10 litres of water.

- For pod borer in pea and fruit borer in tomato, installation of pheromone traps @ 3-4 traps per acre is advised.
- For monitoring of fruit borer, top borer and diamond backed moth in cauliflower and cabbage, apply Pheromone traps @ 3-4 / acre and if the outbreak is more visible, spray with recommended chemical when sky is clear.
- For pod borer in the gram crop, installation of Pheromone trap @ 3-4 traps per acre is advised if flowering has reached 10-15%. “T” shaped bird perches in and around crop field to be installed for controlling insect population. Intercultural operations are recommended. To prevent scorching disease in gram and lentil, treat the seeds with Dithane M-45 (2.5 gm / kg of seeds).
- Prepare for picking of tea. Training, skiffing and cleaning work can be completed in the tea. Do lopping of the tree in the tea orchards to have more sunlight.
- Monitor the animals for FMD and advised Vaccination in lower regions of HP.
- Feed pregnant and lactating cows and buffaloes with balance feed including mineral mixture. Also keep the cowshed clean and do not allow the water to stagnate in the cow shed. Feed well-chaffed legumes mixed with wheat-straw in the ratio of 10:1. Deworming of calves should be continued against ascaris with piperazine liquid 4ml/10 kg body weight. Give them vitamin A concentrate 1ml daily in milk for three days, to be repeated after a month. While feeding animals on dry roughages, provide 40 g mineral mixture to every milk giving cow or buffalo.
- Provide artificial heat to chicks. Increase energy contents of ration. Also add coccidiostats in the ration, to prevent its occurrence. Provide 15-16 hrs. of light in the sheds.
- It is time to disinfect the fish tank by draining out the water and exposing the bottom floor of the tank to direct sunlight. Start rearing stocking during April. Prepare the tanks for rearing of fishes
- In mid hill regions, start preparation to Stock your raceways with trout fingerlings in the end of May or in June. Start feeding them with standard start feed-1 @ 8% of body weight. At this stage juveniles should be fed 6-8 times a day. Finely crushed boiled eggs and goat liver can be given at intervals to add to vigor.
- Winter packing may be removed in regions where temperatures are rising. Check the colonies for nector and give artificial food to honey bees as there is scarcity of flowers during these days. And keep colonies in sun on clear day.
- Mushroom can be sown in closed room, maintain temperature of 25-28°C and relative humidity of 80-85% for good crop. Advised to fill compost bags with span for button mushrooms. Maintain the temperature of room of 22-24°C where Span bags kept for mushroom production. Where mushroom has started maintain temperature of the room 16-18°C for good crop.

West Bengal

The rainfall received over West Bengal was 34.4 mm (92% large excess) from 01 to 22 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (20-26 March 2026 and 27 March-02 April 2026) over West Bengal is large excess rainfall for weeks 1 and 2.

- Under the forecasted conditions of moderate rainfall (approx. 39 mm) and high relative humidity, farmers cultivating early-transplanted Boro rice at the flowering stage should exercise caution, as this stage is highly sensitive to both water stress and physical disturbance. To support optimal grain formation, maintain a consistent water level of 3–5 cm. In light of the expected rainfall, irrigation should be withheld and field bunds strengthened to effectively conserve rainwater. Furthermore, all chemical spraying or dusting should be postponed during rainy periods to prevent the loss of inputs due to wash-off. Farmers should regularly monitor the crop for pests, particularly the Gundhi Bug; if the population exceeds the economic threshold (ETL) of 1–2 bugs per hill, apply Malathion 5% dust only during clear weather. For mid-transplanted Boro rice currently at the panicle initiation stage—a critical period for yield determination—it is recommended to maintain a water level of

approximately 5 cm. Defer the final top-dressing of nitrogen and potash until the rainy spell concludes to prevent leaching and runoff losses. The combination of warm temperatures (31.3°C) and high humidity is highly conducive to Sheath Blight and Stem Borer. Farmers should scout for "dead hearts" and water-soaked lesions on leaf sheaths, applying the recommended fungicides or insecticides only after the rain subsides.

- Under the forecasted conditions of moderate rainfall expected over the coming days, farmers must ensure that excess water is drained through channels, as Okra is highly susceptible to waterlogging. In view of the expected rain, all scheduled irrigation and the top-dressing of Nitrogen (Urea) should be withheld to prevent nutrient leaching and runoff. The combination of warm temperatures and high humidity is highly conducive to the proliferation of sucking pests, particularly Whiteflies and Jassids. Since Whiteflies are the primary vectors for Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus (YVMV), constant monitoring is essential. If an infestation is observed, farmers should apply Neem Oil (3000 ppm) @ 5 ml/liter or Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 1 g per 3 liters of water during clear weather windows.
- For summer green gram/black gram, the field should be ploughed 2–3 times followed by laddering to obtain a fine tilth and remove weeds or crop residues. Well-drained soil is essential for pulse crops; therefore, provision of proper drainage should be ensured. Before sowing, seeds should be treated with suitable fungicide and inoculated with Rhizobium culture to enhance nitrogen fixation and improve yield. The recommended seed rate is about 20–25 kg per hectare, and sowing should be done in rows maintaining a spacing of about 30 cm between rows and 10 cm between plants. Basal application of a small dose of fertilizer such as 20 kg nitrogen and 40 kg phosphorus per hectare may be applied during final land preparation. Recommended varieties suitable for this region include Samrat, Shikha, Neha, and for black gram Pant Urd-31 and PU-35, Pratap (SG-1).
- There are chances of infestation of Pumpkin Beetles in Pumpkin crops. To control Red Pumpkin Beetle in Pumpkin crops, spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 60-ml/ acre or Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 400 ml/acre.
- The combination of warm temperatures and high humidity creates a high risk for Anthracnose (Fruit Rot) and Bacterial Leaf Spot. Farmers should scout for water-soaked, sunken spots on the fruit and scabby lesions on the leaves. To manage these diseases, it is recommended to apply Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole @ 1 ml/liter or Copper Oxychloride @ 2 g/liter immediately after the rainy spell concludes.

Assam

The rainfall received over Assam was 113.7 mm (198% large excess) from 01 to 22 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (20-26 March 2026 and 27 March-02 April 2026) over Assam is large excess rainfall for weeks 1 and 2.

- Since there is a possibility of getting light to moderate rainfall in the coming 5 days, repair the bunds in boro rice fields to conserve rain water.
- Considering suitable weather forecast in the coming 5 days, start nursery sowing of ahu rice seeds. Areas with heavy to medium textured soils having assured irrigation facilities should be preferred for ahu rice cultivation. Select seeds of recommended semi-dwarf varieties like IR-36, Lachit, Chilarai, Dishang etc. for obtaining higher yield. Prior to sowing, the seeds should be soaked in fungicidal suspensions like Carboxin @ 2g per litre of water for each kg of seeds for about 24 hrs.
- Since there is no possibility of getting heavy rainfall in the coming 5 days, complete the sowing of Green gram and Black gram seeds as early as possible. During final land preparation apply 1.3 quintals of FYM along with 4.0 kg Urea, 30 kg SSP and 3.5 kg MOP per bigha of land.
- After the harvesting of potato, rapeseed and mustard crops, farmers can start land preparation for cultivation of colocasia. Healthy planting materials of improved varieties such as Kaka Kachu,

White Gaurya, Panchamukhia, Bidhan Chattanya, Ahinia Kachu and Bidhan Jaydeb should be selected.

- Vaccinate the goats against deadly goat pox virus in consultation with veterinary doctors.

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