



Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin for the State of PUNJAB

(Advisories mentioned in the bulletin are prepared by different AMFUs and DAMUs in Punjab)

Bulletin No. 56/2025

Issued on 15.07.2025

Weather warnings (PUNJAB)

15th July: **HEAVY RAIN AT ISOLATED PLACES**

16th July: **HEAVY RAIN AT ISOLATED PLACES**

17th July: **HEAVY RAIN AT ISOLATED PLACES**

18th July: NIL

19th July: NIL

Extended Range forecast at Met-Subdivision Level (11th July 2025 to 18th July 2025)

Meteorological Sub-Division	Rainfall	Max Temp	Min Temp
Punjab	normal to below normal	normal to below normal	normal to below normal

Likely impacts of weather warnings (HEAVY RAINFALL)

- Water logging of low lying areas.
- Short term Disruptions of Municipal services (Water, Electricity etc)
- Traffic congestion due to water logging, slippery roads and low visibility may lead to increased travel time.
- Breaking of Tree branches and Risk due to flying Debris/Objects.
- Disruptions of Municipal services (Water, Electricity etc) likely.
- Minor Damage to kutcha houses/walls, huts and weak structures. Lightning Strike on vulnerable location e.g Large Trees, Electric towers /Poles, Water Bodies, Building tops and Hill tops. Disruptions of Municipal services (Water, Electricity etc) likely. Minor Damage to kutcha houses/walls, huts and weak structures

Impact based advisories (HEAVY RAINFALL)

- Avoid venturing into water logged areas.
- Don't stand near weak structures.
- Drive carefully during rain.
- Don't take shelter under trees.
- Don't go near water bodies
- Move to safe buildings/Houses, avoid weak structures and stay away from windows. Keep livestock at safe location.
- Stay away from electric poles and power lines and Watch for Flying Debris
- If driving and can't move to safe location. Pullover at a safe place and stay inside a closed vehicle.
- Don't take shelter under trees & Don't go near water bodies.
- Unplug electrical equipment and Don't touch Metallic objects/ Water taps/Pipes.

➤ **Likely impacts of weather warnings on Agriculture due to (HEAVY RAINFALL)**

- Waterlogging of fields.
- Breaking of Tree branches and Risk due to flying Debris/Objects
- Yield loss etc

Agrimet advisories

- Farmer are advised to do transplanting of rice crop as rainfall is expected in coming days.
 - Don't keep harvested crop in open
- Avoid application of Fertilizers and Pesticides.

Summary of realized 04 days rainfall over the State (11th July to 14th July 2025):

Met Sub Division	11-07-2025	12-07-2025	13.07.2025	14.07.2025
PUNJAB	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	FWS

ISOL: Isolated *i.e.* Rain at 1 or 2 places
FWS: Fairly Widespread *i.e.* Rain at many places
WS: Widespread *i.e.* Rain at most places

SCT: Scattered *i.e.* Rain at a few places
DRY: No rain

Rainfall forecast for next 5 days

State	15.07.2025	16.07.2025	17.07.2025	18.07.2025	19.07.2025
PUNJAB	SCT	SCT	FWS	SCT	ISOL

ISOL: Isolated *i.e.* Rain at 1 or 2 places
FWS: Fairly Widespread *i.e.* Rain at many places
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SPATIAL RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION (% OF STATIONS REPORTING)		RAINFALL INTENSITY		WARNING
% STATION	CATEGORY	LIGHT	2.5-15.5MM	WARNING (TAKE ACTION)
76-100	WIDESPREAD (WS/ MOST PLACES)	MODERATE	15.6-64.4MM	ALERT (BE PREPARED)
51-75	FAIRLY WIDESPREAD (FWS/ MANY PLACES)	HEAVY	64.5-115.5MM	WATCH (BE UPDATED)
26-50	SCATTERED (SCT / FEW PLACES)	VERY HEAVY	115.6-204.4MM	NO WARNING (NO ACTION)
1-25	ISOLATED (ISOL)	EXTREMELY HEAVY	>204.4MM	

Crop stages collected from State Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Punjab, AMFUs and DAMUs

District									
CROP: KHARIF									
	Rice	Spring Maize	Summer Moong/Mash	Sugarcane	Groundnut	Arhar	Vegetables	Cotton	Soyabean
AMFU GURDASPUR (Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur districts)	TR	S	S	V			TR	S	
AMFU BATHINDA (Bhatinda Moga Muktsar Barnala Mansa Sangrur districts)	TR	V					S	F	
AMFU LUDHIANA (Amritsar, Taran Taran, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala districts)	TR	G	V	E	G		S/TR	V	
AMFU Faridkot (Faridkot Ferozepur Fazilka districts)	TR		S	T				F	S
AMFU Ballawal Saunkri (SBS Nagar, SAS Nagar, Rupnagar)	TR	S	S	V		G	Onion: BF		S

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**S: Sowing, G:Germination V: Vegetative, TR: Transplanting SE: Stem Elongation T: Tillering, F: Flowering, FR: fruiting PF: Pod Formation, , SE: Stem Elongation, PI: Panicle Initiation, GF: Grain Filling, M: Maturity, H: Harvesting, TH: Threshing
BF: Bulb Formation PL: Planting SD:Seedling,E:Elongation**

Agromet Advisories issued by different Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) of Punjab

AMFU GURDASPUR (Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Hosiarpur)

- **RICE:** Seed and Seedling Treatment in Basmati: Foot rot is a major disease of Basmati. To control this disease, seed and seedling treatment is mandatory. Smear the seeds with talc formulation of Trichoderma harzianum @ 15 g per kg of seed immediately before sowing and seedling root dip for 6 hrs with T.harzianum @ 15 g per litre of water before transplanting. • Nursery for CSR30 and Pusa Basmati 1509 should be sown in the second fortnight of June. • Zinc Deficiency: Symptoms of zinc deficiency appear 2-3 weeks after transplanting. The lower leaves become rusty brown near the base and ultimately dry up. The seedlings with zinc deficiency remain stunted and tillerless. To control this malady, apply 25 kg of zinc sulphate heptahydrate (21%) or 16 kg zinc sulphate monohydrate (33%) per acre at puddling in case previous crop in this field had shown the symptoms of zinc deficiency. • Iron Deficiency: Under scarcity of water, chlorosis among seedlings appears in the youngest leaf about three weeks after transplanting. Plants die and often the crop fails completely. Start giving copious irrigations as soon as chlorosis appears and give 2 or 3 sprays of one per cent ferrous sulphate solution at weekly intervals (1 kg of ferrous sulphate in 100 litres of water per acre).
- **MAIZE :-** Grow recommended varieties of Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana; like Long duration varieties like: DKC-9144, Bioseed-9788, PMH-1, PMH- 11, PMH-13, PMH-14, ADV-9293 and JC-12. • Medium duration variety:JC-4 • Short duration Hybrid: PMH-2 • Special purpose varieties: Punjab baby Corn-1, Punjab Sweet Corn-1 and Pearl Popcorn • Last week of May to end of June is the optimum time of sowing.
- **GREEN GRAM:-** Sowing of recommended varieties of mash particularly on light textured soils should be started from last week of June by using 6-8 kg per acre of seed. • Apply 11 kg urea, 60 kg single superphosphate/acre to mash at sowing.
- **Horticulture Specific Advisory:**
- **Brinjal:-** Irrigate vegetable crops as per the advisory issued by experts. • Harvest the cucurbits and other vegetables like tomato, chilli, brinjal and okra at regular intervals to get maximum yield.
- **MANGO:**As rainfall is expected in the coming days, farmers are advised to irrigate their orchards accordingly. • Integrated weed management practices can be adopted to suppress the weed growth.
- **COW:-**In order to obtain more milk from animals, extra energy is needed. Apart from fodder, the use of cereal grains in animal ration also increases sometimes. Whenever the grains in compounded animal feeds exceed 25-30 percent, then many times rumen pH falls below 5.0 and animal suffers from acidosis. Due to acidosis, milk fat also reduces. So it is useful if buffer and yeast could be added in animal feed. Those substances which reduce lactic acid content should also be used in ration. If compounded feed are used in form of steamed feed pellets, then milk fat can increase because the digestibility of starch increases.

AMFU LUDHIANA (Amritsar, Taran Taran, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala)

- **RICE:** Start transplanting of varieties PR-131, PR-129, PR-128, PR-121, PR-122, PR-114 and PR 113, from 20 June whereas PR 127, PR 130, HKR 147 and PR-126 from 25 June onward. Transplanting of PR 126 can be done upto

20 July. Transplant 25-30 days old nursery for PR-126 whereas 30-35 days old for medium duration varieties. For control of weeds, use 60 g Sathi 10 WP (pyrazosulfuron) or 1200 ml of any recommended formulations of butachlor 50 EC or butachlor 50 EW or 500 ml of anilofos 30 EC or pretilachlor 50 EC @ 600 ml or Rifit Plus 37 EW 750 ml or Stomp 30 EC @ 1000-1200 ml/acre by mixing with 60 kg of sand. Broadcast any one of the herbicides uniformly in standing water within 2-3 days of transplanting.

- **BASMATI**: Nursery of CSR-30 and Pusa Basmati-1509 varieties should be sown in second fortnight of June. Manage root knot nematode in basmati by applying mustard cake @ 40 g per square meter 10 days before sowing of its
- nursery. For management of foot rot in basmati rice, treat the seed with 15 g Trichoderma asperellum (2% WP, PAU strain) per kg seed before sowing nursery and also dip the seedling roots for 6 hrs in Trichoderma asperellum (2% WP, PAU strain) formulation @ 15g/litre of water before transplanting.
- **PULSES**: Sowing of recommended varieties of mash should be started from last week of June by using 6-8 kg per acre of seed. Apply 11 kg urea, 60 kg single superphosphate/acre to mash at sowing. The rainfed crop should be sown with the onset of monsoon.
- **SUGARCANE**: For effective weed control in sugarcane apply post-emergence application of 1200 g per acre Triskele/Trishuk (2,4-D sodium salt 44% + metribuzin 35% + pyrazosulfuron ethyl 1.0%) WDG or 1000 g per acre Sindica (2,4- D sodium salt 48% + metribuzin 32% + chlorimuron ethyl 0.8%) WDG in 200 litres of water at 3-5 leaf stage of weeds provides effective control of seasonal grass, sedge and broad leaf weeds, rainfall is expected in coming days application of spraying /irrigation do in view of weather forecast. For fields infested with dila, post-emergence application of 800 g per acre 2, 4-D sodium salt 80 WP in 200 litres of water is recommended. In fields infested with Ipomoea spp. (lapeta vel) and other broadleaf weeds, apply 800 g of 2,4-D sodium salt 80 WP or 400 mL per acre 2,4-D amine salt 58 SL by dissolving in 200 litres of water when these weeds are at 3 to 5 leaf stage.
- Cotton**:- Integrated weed management should be adopted, hoe the crop two or three times. The first hoeing should be done before first irrigation. Use tractor mounted cultivator/ tractor operated rotary weeder/triphali or wheel hand hoe for weeding. In situations, where Itsit emerges after first irrigation or with the rain shower, Stomp 30 EC @ 1.0 litre/acre can also be applied by dissolving in 200 litres of water as post-emergence after first irrigation to cotton. Alternatively, spray 500 ml per acre Hitweed Maxx 10 MEC (pyrithiobac sodium 6%+quizalofop ethyl 4%) by dissolving in 150 litres of water after first irrigation, in moist soil, to control annual grass and broadleaf weeds. This herbicide also provides effective control of lapeta (guara) vel (Ipomoea sp.) when weed plants are at 2 to 5 leaf stage.
- **MAIZE**: Start sowing maize from the beginning of the month in the sub-mountainous districts or areas which are prone to damage by water stagnation. If there are no weeds and stubbles of the previous crop then maize can be sown without preparatory cultivation. For weed control, use Atrataf 50 WP (atrazine) @ 800 g/acre in heavy textured soils and 500 g/acre in light soils by using 200 litres of water within 10 days of sowing. Maize can be sown in trenches, this practice saves irrigation water and protect the crop from lodging. To avoid the adverse effect of excess rainfall, particularly at seedling emergence, sow the maize seed on top centre of the bed with row to row spacing of 67.5 cm and plant to plant spacing of 18 cm or sowing should be done on the side of ridges preferably 6-7 cm above base with 60 cm apart rows and plant to plant spacing should be 20 cm. Wheat bed planter can be used for bed preparation. To medium fertility soils, apply one third i.e. 35 kg urea per acre to maize PMH 1, 11, 13, 14 & 17, DKC 9144, ADV 9293, JC 12 & Sweet corn 1 and 25 kg urea per acre to maize PMH 2, JC 4 and Pearl Popcorn at sowing. Omit the application of phosphours, if maize follows wheat which received the recommended dose of phosphorus. Apply potash only to soil testing low in this nutrient. Application of FYM @ 6 tonnes per acre or green manuring before sowing is very beneficial. For the control of weeds depending upon the soil type, spray 800 g per acre Atrataf 50 WP (atrazine) on medium to heavy textured soils and 500 g per acre in light soils within ten days of sowing by using 200 litres of water per acre. For the management of maize borer, use trichocards twice having 40,000 eggs of Corcyra cephalonica parasitized by Trichogramma chilonis per acre. First release on 10 days old crop and second 7 days after the first release of spray the crop 2-3 weeks after sowing as soon as borer injury to the leaves is noticed with 30 ml coragen 18.5SC (chlorantraniliprole) using 60 liters water per acre.
- **SUMMER GROUNDNUT**: Sow groundnut with the advent of monsoon from end of June under rainfed conditions. Treat the seed with 2 ml Neonix 20 FS (imidacloprid 18.5%+hexaconazole 1.5%) or 1.5g seedex or 5 g Thiram or 3 g Indofil M-45/kg of kernels before sowing, to control collar rot disease. Neonix will control white grubs and also the termites. Use 38 kg/acre kernels for M-522, 40 kg/acre for SG-99 and 48 kg/acre for J 87. Apply 50 kg single superphosphate, 50 kg gypsum and 13 kg urea per acre at the time of sowing. Omit P application, if recommended P fertilizer was applied to preceding wheat crop. Seed treatment with Neonix also controls white grubs and termites.
- **FODDER**: Berseem crop for seed production may be harvested and threshed to save it from being damaged by rain .kharif fodders sowing at regular intervals may be continued for continuous supply of sufficient green fodder. Irrigate the fodder crops regularly.

- **VEGETABLES:** Sowing of cucurbits i.e. pumpkin, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, sponge gourd, ash gourd, round gourd and wanga can be done in the months of June-July. Prefer virus resistant varieties in this season. It is also right time for sowing of okra varieties Punjab Suhawani and Punjab Lalima; and cowpea variety Cowpea 263. Irrigate crops as per requirement at the interval of 4-5 days. To protect the tomato crop from early blight spray the crop with the IndofilM-45 @ 600 g/acre in 200 liters of water. For the management of jassid in okra, spray the crop when population of jassid reaches 4 nymphs/leaf with 80 ml Ecotin5% (Neem based insecticides) or 2000 ml PAU Neem Extract or 40 ml confidor 17.8 SL (imidacloprid) 40g Actara 25WG (thiamethoxam) or 560 ml Malanthion 50 EC or 100 ml Sumicidin 20EC (fenvalerate) in 100-125 liters of water per acre. For the management of fruit borer in chilli spray 50 ml Coragen 18.5 SC (chlorantraniliprole) or 50 ml Tracer 45 SC (spinosad) or Regent 5SC (fipronil) @ 250 ml/acre in 100 liters of water per acre. All the infested fruits should be picked and destroyed.
- **FRUITS:** To protect the fruit plants from summer heat, apply light irrigations at regular intervals especially to citrus, pear, litchi, mango orchards bearing fruit in this season. White wash mixture can be applied on the main trunks of the fruit trees to protect them from intense heat. Thatches or coverings must remain erected to save the young fruit plants from intense heat with straw or date palm leaves. Apply frequent watering to young as well as nursery plants also.
- Paddy straw mulching in guava orchards can be done in this month to suppress weeds and to conserve water. Before mulching apply recommended dose of inorganic fertilizers to plants. Avoid cultivation of orchard soil in this month except guava and ber orchards. Integrated weed management practices can be adopted to suppress the weed growth..
- **ANIMAL HUSBANDARY:** Animal sheds should be constructed at raised floors so that water can be easily drained. Humidity should not be allowed to accommodate in animal sheds and to control this windows should be opened during day time when sunlight is available. Clean air will drive humidity out and animals can be saved from respiratory diseases. Sheds should have solid brick floors so that they can be easily cleaned. The soil of kutcha floors should be changed from time to time.

AMFU Faridkot (Faridkot, Ferozepur Fazilka districts)

- **SUGARCANE** Control the weeds from the crop. To control dila, post-emergence application of 2, 4-D sodium salt 80 % @ 800 g per acre in 200-225 litres of water is advised. Do not sow moong/mash as inter crop, if sugarcane has been sprayed with herbicide(s). Irrigate the crop at 7-12 days interval for better growth of the crop. Apply 65 kg urea to ratoon crop. Apply paddy straw or rice husk or sugarcane trash @ 20-25 q/acre between the rows of sugarcane to reduce soil temperature and moisture loss. (Germination) To adopt hot weather, apply irrigations at 8-10 days interval. The crop should not be under stress at flowering, soft dough and hard dough stages.
- **COTTON** Cotton growers are advised to give heavy pre-sowing irrigation preferably by canal water. Grow only recommended varieties/hybrids of cotton. Avoid growing bhindi, moong, arhar, castor and dhaincha in and around the cotton fields to avoid simultaneous build up and spread of cotton pests and diseases. The incidence of insect pests increases with excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers, hence use only recommended dose.
- **Horticulture Specific Advisory:-** Prepare the field and apply 40 kg urea per acre in bands kept 45 cm apart from East to West. Prepare ridges and apply irrigation. Dibble seeds at a spacing of 15cm on ridges 45 cm apart. Sowing on ridges ensure quick germination and better stand of the crop. Varieties recommended for sowing in this season are Punjab Suhawani, Punjab Padmini, Punjab-7 and Punjab-8. Use 15-18kg seed per acre, since germination is low in this period.
- **Live Stock Specific Advisory:**
- **COW** Summer is approaching, so take adequate steps to protect the animals from summer heat and stress. Watch the animals for heat symptoms and get the animal inseminated in mid to second half of the heat. Take adequate steps for calf management and feed colostrums within 1-2 hours of the birth irrespective of expulsion of placenta. Increase protein level in the concentrate by increasing oilseed cakes by 5-7%.

AMFU Bhatinda (Bhatinda Moga Muktsar Barnala Mansa Sangrur districts)

- **COTTON :-** Cotton crop is highly sensitive to standing water during early growth stages. Hence, drain out the excess water from the cotton fields. After rains or irrigation some plants show wilting. This is Parawilt which can be checked by spraying cobalt chloride @ 10 mg/ litre of water on the affected plants at the initial stage of wilting. • Regularly monitor the whitefly infestation on cotton crop and also on alternate hosts like brinjal, potato, tomato, okra, moong,

mash and guar. Spray the crop when its population reached 6 whiteflies per leaf in the upper canopy before 10 AM with 400 ml Sefina 50 DC or 60 g Osheen 20 SG in 125-150 litres of water/acre.

RICE

- Make all necessary arrangements to minimize the rain water losses from field kept for paddy transplanting. To use the water of rain, paddy can be made. On coarse textured soils (sandy soils) iron deficiency may appear as interveinal chlorosis of younger leaves along with poor growth. In excessive iron deficiency, the new leaves turn white. To correct it, spray 1% Ferrous Sulphate solution (1 kg ferrous sulphate in 100 litres of water) 2-3 times at weekly intervals. Soil application of Ferrous Sulphate is not effective.
- **FRUITS:-** Drain out excess rain water from the orchards as it may cause severe damage to fruit plants particularly citrus and papaya. The vacant land in between the fruit plants may be put under kharif pulses like moong, mash, moth or jantar, etc. for green manuring or as an inter crop. To improve fruit size and increase yield in Kinnow mandarin, give foliar sprays of potassium nitrate @ 1.0%.
- **MAIZE:** Do not allow the rain water to stand in the main crop as this crop is highly sensitive to standing water and promotes bacterial stalk rot. • Apply second dose of nitrogen (37 or 25 kg per acre, respectively for the long and medium/short duration cultivars) at knee high stage. In rainfed areas, the response of fertilizer application varies with the stored moisture in the soil and according to soil texture. Apply 70 kg urea, 35 kg DAP or 100 kg single super phosphate and 15 kg muriate of potash in medium to fine textured soils with adequate stored moisture. For coarse textured soils having low moisture stored, reduce the doses of all the fertilizers to half. In rainfed areas, drill half nitrogen and all phosphorus and potash at sowing and top dress the other half of nitrogen one month later. Omit application of P and K fertilizers, if maize is adequately fertilized with FYM.
- **VEGETABLES: (Radish):-**Irrigate the standing vegetable crops once a week, however, in light soils, the interval may be reduced to 4 to 5 days. Sow radish variety Pusa Chetki, Punjab Pasand in this month. Roots of Pusa Chetki are small to medium, thick white in colour and rat tailed. Use 4-5 kg seed for sowing one acre by keeping 45 cm spacing between ridges and 7.5 cm between plants.
- **COW:-** Keep all the dairy animals in shade and provide wallowing (particularly for buffaloes) or bath 1-2 times daily to avoid the heat stress. • Save your animals from ticks, lice and flies as these parasites suck blood, cause irritation and spread diseases. Use butox or amitraz 2-3 ml/liter water for use on animals or dairy shed if ticks are more repeat it after 10-15 days during humid season

AMFU Ballawal Saunkri (SBS Nagar, SAS Nagar, Rupnagar districts)

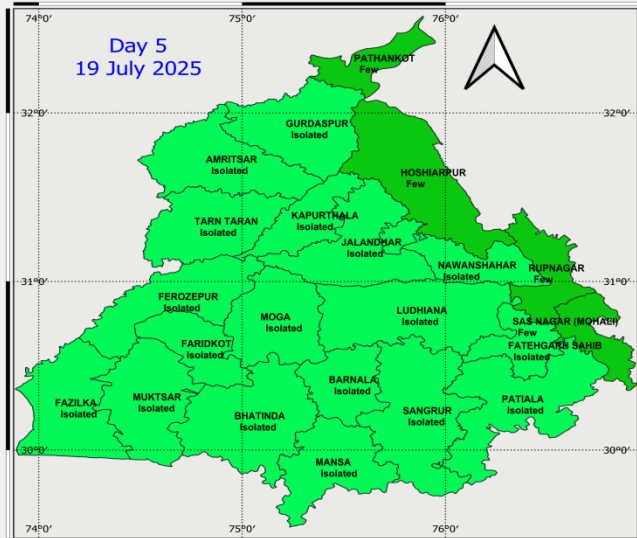
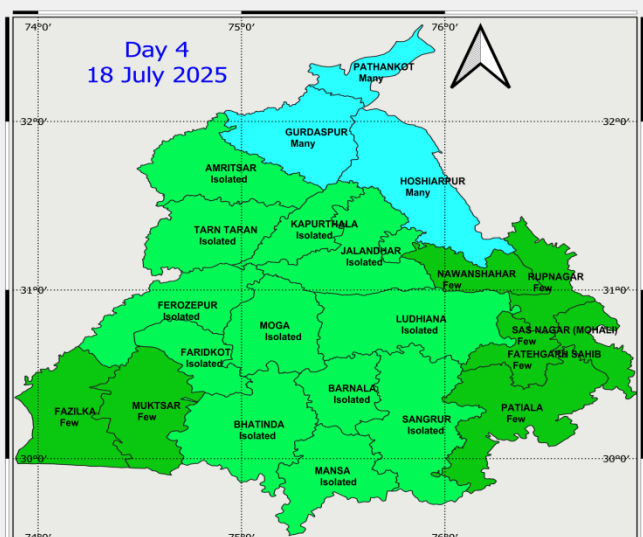
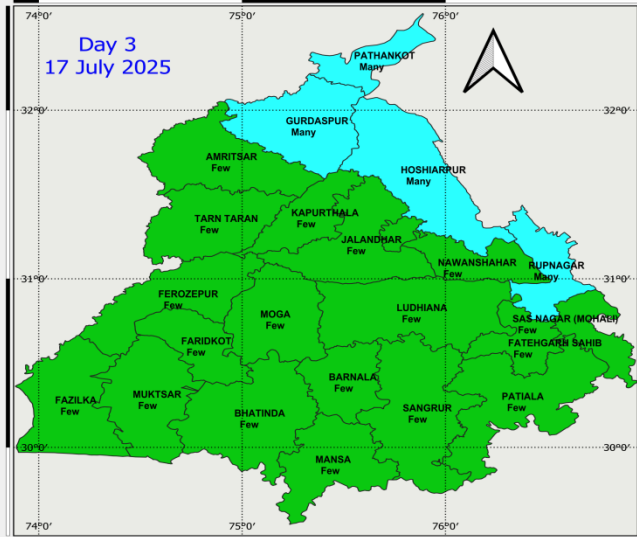
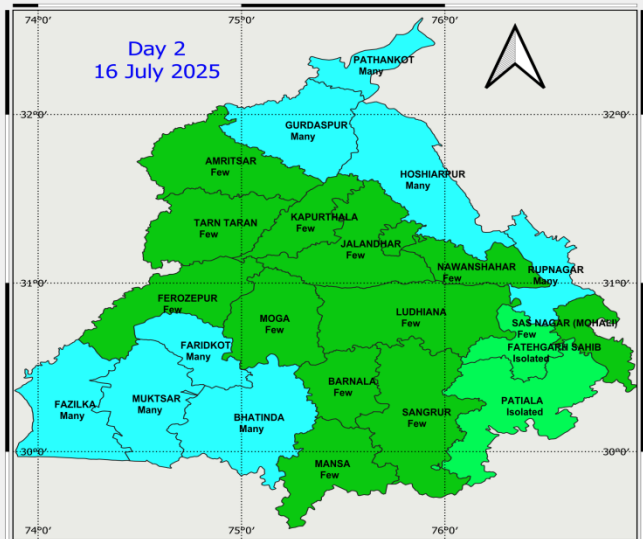
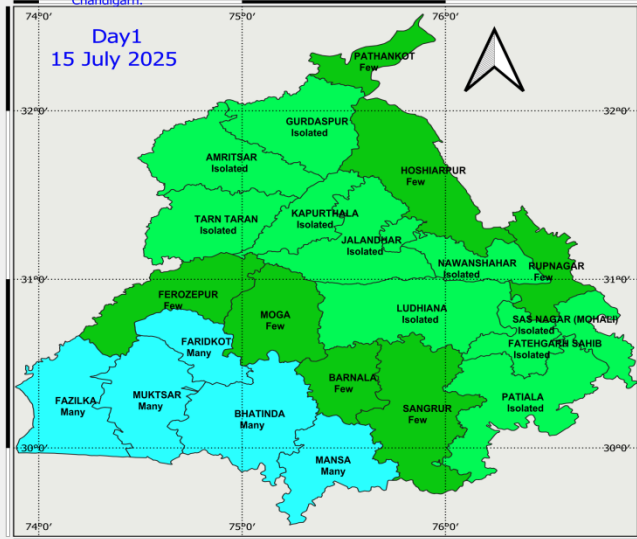
- **RICE:** Rice Sowing Use 30-35 days old seedlings for transplanting of medium duration varieties. For short duration use 25-30 days old seedlings. To control weeds in transplanted rice, Spray 1.0 litre per acre Stomp /Bunker 30 EC (pendimethalin) in 200 litres of water in moist soil within two days of transplanting.
- **SUGARCANE:** Earthing up the crop to prevent lodging. Use Tricho- cards having 20,000 eggs of *Corcyra cephalonica* parasitized (seven days old) by *Trichogramma chilonis* per acre at 10 days interval from to control shoot borer
- **MAIZE:** Optimum time for sowing of irrigated maize. Sow varieties recommended by PAU. Use 8 kg seed per acre and sow with spacing of 60 cm between rows and 20 cm from plant to plant To control weeds, Spray 1.0 litre per acre Stomp /Bunker 30 EC (pendimethalin) in 200 litres of water in moist soil within two days of sowing
- **Arhar:** Weeding of three week old crop to save crop from water and nutrient stress.
- **SOYABEAN:** Sowing of crop using seed rate of 25-30 kg/acre under optimum soil moisture conditions To control weeds, Spray 600 ml per acre Stomp /Bunker 30 EC (pendimethalin) in 200 litres of water in moist soil within two days of sowing.



India Meteorological
Department,
Meteorological Centre,
Chandigarh.

District Wise Rainfall Forecast for Punjab Dated 15 July 2025

Note: Forecast for any day is valid from 0830 hours IST of that day till 0830 hours IST of next day



Legend

Spatial Distribution
(Percentage of stations reporting rainfall)

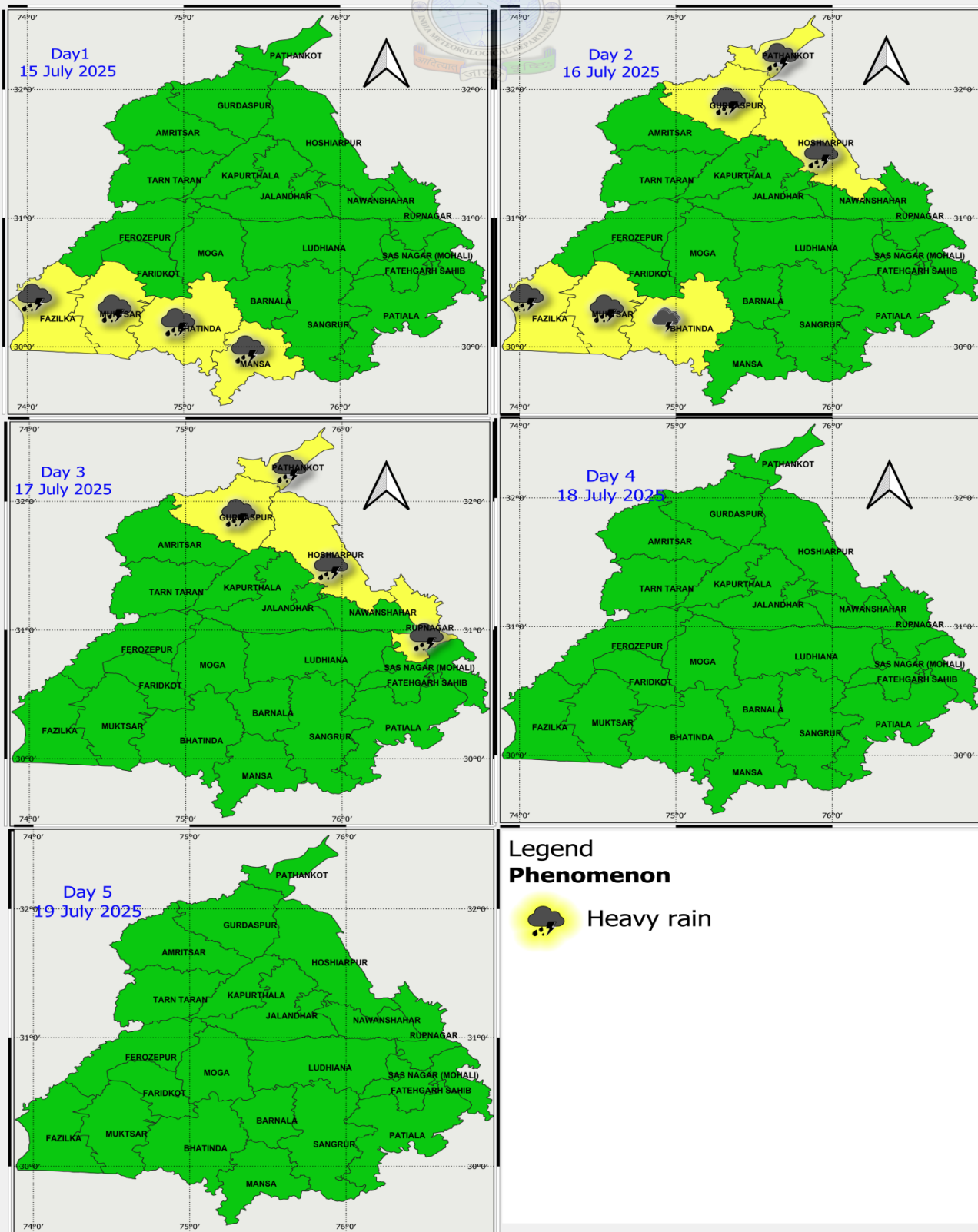
- Dry (No Rain)
- Isolated($\leq 25\%$)
- Few (25-50 %)
- Many (50-75 %)
- Most (75-100%)

District wise weather warnings for Punjab

Date 15 July 2025

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲिये जिलेवार मौसम चेतावनी

Note: Warning for any day is valid from 0830 hours IST of that day till 0830 hours IST of next day
किसी भी दिन की चेतावनी उस दिन के 0830 बजे IST से अगले दिन के 0830 बजे IST तक मान्य है



Warning Level चेतावनी श्रेणी

No Warning

कोई चेतावनी नहीं

Be Updated

निगरानी

Be Prepared

सचेत(तैयार रहे)

Take Action

चेतावनी(कारवाई करें)

Detailed Districtwise Warnings :

➤ https://mausam.imd.gov.in/chandigarh/mcdata/district_warn_punjab.pdf

**State Agro Meteorological Centre
Meteorological Centre, Chandigarh**