



## Agro met Advisory Bulletin for Srinagar, Jammu, Leh and Rajouri Issued Jointly by India Meteorological Department and SKUAST- K and SKUAST Jammu.

Bulletin No.156

Dated: 27-06-2025.

### Weather warnings (Met-Subdivision Level)

- 28 June: Isolated Thunder showers/ lightening with Gusty winds 30-40Km/hr at few places.
- 29 June: Isolated Thunder showers/ lightening with Gusty winds 30-40Km/hr at few places.
- 30 June: Isolated Thunder showers/ lightening with Gusty winds 40-50Km/hr in jammu Division.
- 01 July: Isolated Thunder showers/ lightening with Gusty winds 40-50Km/hr in Jammu Division.
- 02 July: Isolated Thunder showers/ lightening with Gusty winds 40-50Km/hr in Jammu Division

### Extended Range forecast at Met-Subdivision Level ( 27<sup>th</sup> June to 03<sup>rd</sup> July 2025)

Meteorological Sub-Division	Rainfall	Max Temp	Min Temp
Jammu & Kashmir	Below Normal	Below Normal	Below Normal

### Summary of Four days rainfall over the State (13– 16 May 2024) :

Date	24/06/2025	25/06/2025	26/06/2025	27/06/2025
Jammu & Kashmir Sub-Division	FWS	Ws	WS	WS

DRY=Dry, ISOL= Isolated, WS=Wide spread, FWS= Fairly wide spread, SCT= Scattered



### Rainfall forecast for next 5 days

Date	28/06/2025	29/06/2025	30/06/2025	01/07/2025	02/07/2025
Jammu & Kashmir Sub-Division	Ws	SCT	SCT	SCT	SCT

DRY=Dry, ISOL= Isolated, WS=Wide spread, FWS= Fairly wide spread, SCT= Scattered

### District-level Weather warnings issued by MC Srinagar

Impact Based Forecast for Heavy rainfall / Snowfall Warnings over J&K (District wise)disruption of traffic/snow avalanche/landslides/shooting stones etc.

Days 	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
Date 	27-06-2025	28-06-2025	29-06-2025	30-06-2025	01-07-2025
<b>Srinagar Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED LIGHT RAIN/THUNDERSTORM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>Budgam Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED LIGHT RAIN/THUNDERSTORM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>Baramulla Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED LIGHT RAIN/THUNDERSTORM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>Bandipora Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED LIGHT RAIN/THUNDERSTORM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>Kupwara Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED LIGHT RAIN/THUNDERSTORM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>Ganderbal Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED LIGHT RAIN/THUNDERSTORM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>Pulwama Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED LIGHT RAIN/THUNDERSTORM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>Shopian Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED LIGHT RAIN/THUNDERSTORM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>Anantnag Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED LIGHT RAIN/THUNDERSTORM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>Kulgam Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED LIGHT RAIN/THUNDERSTORM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<b>Jammu Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED HVY TO VERY HEAVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50 KMPH	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40- 50 KMPH	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 30-40 KMPH	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH

<b>Ramban Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED HVY TO VERY HEAVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	WITH LAND SLIDES, MUDSLIDES FLASH FLOODS ETC AT VULNERABLE	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 30-40	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH
<b>Udhampur Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED HVY TO VERY HEAVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 30-40	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH
<b>Reasi Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED HVY TO VERY HEAVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	WITH LAND SLIDES, MUDSLIDES FLASH FLOODS ETC AT VULNERABLE	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 30-40	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH
<b>Doda Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED HVY TO VERY HEAVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 30-40	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH
<b>Kishtwar Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED HVY TO VERY HEAVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	WITH LAND SLIDES, MUDSLIDES FLASH FLOODS ETC AT VULNERABLE	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 30-40	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH
<b>Poonch Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED HVY TO VERY HEAVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 30-40	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH
<b>Rajouri Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED HVY TO VERY HEAVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	WITH LAND SLIDES, MUDSLIDES FLASH FLOODS ETC AT VULNERABLE	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 30-40	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH
<b>Kathua Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED HVY TO VERY HEAVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 30-40	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH
<b>Samba Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED HVY TO VERY HEAVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	WITH LAND SLIDES, MUDSLIDES FLASH FLOODS ETC AT VULNERABLE PLACES	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 30-40	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH
<b>Mirpur Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED HVY TO VERY HEAVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 40-50	ISOLATED HVY RAIN/ THUNDER STORM LIGHTNINGWITH STRONG WINDS 30-40	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH	ISOL TS/LIGHTENING GUSTY WINDS(40-50) KMPH GUSTING TO 60 KMPH
<b>Muzafarabad Forecast/ Warning/Impact</b>	ISOLATED LIGHT RAIN/THUNDERSTORM	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Medium range weather forecast from ( 28<sup>th</sup> to 02<sup>nd</sup> July. 2025)

According to the weather forecast Issued by **Indian Meteorological Department**, the weather in:

**Srinagar** Partly to Generally cloudy sky with possibility of light rain on 28<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup>. Temperature will be around **31 to 33<sup>0</sup>C** and **19 to 21<sup>0</sup>C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **1km/hr** in **South South Westerly to South Westerly direction**. Relative humidity will range from **60% to 75%**.

**Anantnag** Partly to Generally cloudy sky with possibility of light rain on 28<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup>. Day and night temperature will be around **29 to 30<sup>0</sup>C** and **19 to 20<sup>0</sup>C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **1-2km/hr** in **South Westerly to West South Westerly direction**. Relative humidity will range from **70% to 90%**.

**Kupwara** Partly to Generally cloudy sky with possibility of light rain on 28<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup>. Day and night temperature will be around **32 to 33<sup>0</sup>C** and **20 to 22<sup>0</sup>C**, respectively. Wind speed will be around **1km/hr** in **South South Westerly to South Westerly direction**. Relative humidity will range from **60% to 85%**.

**Jammu** Generally cloudy sky with possibility of light/ moderate rain on 28<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup>. Day and night temperature will be around **32 to 33<sup>0</sup>C** and **27<sup>0</sup>C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **2km/hr** in **East South Easterly to South Easterly direction**. Relative humidity will range from **80% to 90%**.

**Kathua** Generally cloudy sky with possibility of light/ moderate rain on 28<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup>. Day and night temperature will be around **32 to 33<sup>0</sup>C** and **26 to 27<sup>0</sup>C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **2km/hr** in **East North Easterly to South South Westerly direction**. Relative humidity will range from **80% to 90%**.

**Rajouri** Generally cloudy sky with possibility of light/ moderate rain on 28<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup>. Day and night temperature will be around **31 to 32<sup>0</sup>C** and **24 to 25<sup>0</sup>C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **2km/hr** in **South Easterly to West North Westerly direction**. Relative humidity will range from **70% to 90%**.

**Udhampur** Generally cloudy sky with possibility of light/ moderate rain on 28<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup>. Day and night temperature will be around **32<sup>0</sup>C** and **26 to 27<sup>0</sup>C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **2km/hr** in **Southerly to Westerly direction**. Relative humidity will range from **80% to 90%**.

**Doda** Generally cloudy sky with possibility of light rain on 28<sup>th</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup>. Day and night temperature will be around **28 to 29<sup>0</sup>C** and **19 to 20<sup>0</sup>C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **2km/hr** in **South Westerly to Southerly direction**. Relative humidity will range from **80% to 90%**.

### **DISTRICT-WISE AGRO ADVISORY BULLETIN OF Jammu & Kashmir Union Territory**

**General Advisory:** Complete pending sowing to make use of available moisture, and in case of any intense rain at isolated places, ensure removal of excess water from fields.

**Srinagar**

#### **ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS**

<b>Rice</b>	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check the rat burrows in bunds to avoid water loss from field. Apply FYM @ 10-15 t/ha, which should be incorporated in the soil at final preparation of land.</li><li>• For varieties planted in lower belts, urea @ 4 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, and MOP @ 2.5 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy. Besides zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose if soils</li></ul>
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		<p>are deficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.</li> <li>For varieties planted in water logged areas, urea@ 2.35kg/kanal, DAP@6.5kg/kanal, MOP@2.5kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of seedlings.</li> <li>Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</li> <li>Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm.</li> <li>For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted.</li> <li>Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting.</li> <li>Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time.</li> <li>Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy.</li> <li>Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect.</li> <li>At the time of herbicide application, water level of 2-3 cm should be maintained in the field and kept as such for at least 4-5days.</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	Knee high stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Go for inter cultural operations where the crop has reached at knee high stage.</li> <li>Go for 1<sup>st</sup> manual weeding when the plants are 10-12 cm tall i.e. 30 days after sowing.</li> <li>Apply 1<sup>st</sup> top dose of N (65 kg Urea/ha) at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> weeding and hoeing (30 days after sowing) in case of irrigated maize.</li> <li>Apply entire top dose of 100 kg urea/ha after 35-50 days of sowing in case of rainfed maize.</li> </ul>
<b>Beans</b>	Land preparation/sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum two ploughings (15-20 cm deep) are recommended for preparatory tillage. The land should be pulverized properly by a cultivator.</li> <li>Sowing of Pole type beans should be done up to the end of June.</li> </ul>
<b>Sorghum, Maize (Fodder)</b>	Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sowing of kharif fodder crops viz. fodder maize, sorghum and bajra should be started.</li> <li>Use 40 kg/ha seeds of maize when sown as single crop. In case of mixed cropping with cowpeas, use 15 and 30 kg/ha of each of legume and maize seeds, respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Saffron</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open drainage channels to ensure drainage of excess water.</li> <li>Control Rodents.</li> <li>Proper weeding and keep the field clean.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land preparation for fresh plantation and ensure deep ploughing to the depth of 30 cm.</li> </ul>
<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain Hygienic conditions in Mushroom growing/fruited room to prevent spread of competitor moulds.</li> <li>Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays.</li> <li>Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution.</li> <li>Use disinfected tools for harvesting.</li> <li>Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from high prevailing temperatures</li> </ul>
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection of pruned wood.</li> <li>Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood.</li> <li>Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate.</li> <li>Process the substrate in hygienic way.</li> <li>Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.</li> </ul>
<b>Agro forestry/forestry</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro-forestry systems/models.</li> <li>Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.</li> <li>Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat.</li> <li>Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions.</li> <li>Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted in forecast on that day.</li> <li>Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides.</li> <li>Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.</li> <li>To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following measures should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Remove weak or overgrown branches.</li> <li>b) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches</li> <li>c) Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Apple</b>	Fruit Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper orchard sanitation should be maintained.</li> <li>Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards.</li> <li>Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray, if any.</li> <li>Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.</li> <li>Mulching fruit trees with grass or polyethylene is</li> </ul>
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		<p>essential for moisture conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whitewashing fruit trees with a mixture of 5 kg hydrated lime, 310 gm copper sulfate, and 100 liters of water helps prevent sunburn.</li> <li>Proper irrigation must be maintained in the orchard to ensure healthy growth.</li> <li>De shooting of nursery stock should be carried out to promote optimal growth and development.</li> <li>Spray Difenaconazole 25 EC (@0.03%) or Flusilazole 40EC (@0.02%) for scab and other foliar diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetables</b>	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigate all the crops, especially in flowering stage, in morning or late evening hours.</li> <li>Avoid flooding in Chili crop.</li> <li>Hand pollination may be done in Bottle gourd to improve its yield.</li> <li>Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Floriculture</b>	Sowing/Planting/Transplanting/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete lifting of hyacinth, tulips and other spring flowering bulbs.</li> <li>Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>Continue mowing the lawns.</li> <li>Complete transplanting of summer flowering seasonal.</li> <li>Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>Keep on removing suckers from budded rose plants and feed, hoe and water your rosary.</li> <li>Keep on pruning the hedge plants that have overgrown.</li> </ul>

#### ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

<b>Cattle</b>	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For prevention of mastitis keep proper and clean bedding material and ensure the cleanliness of udder and the animal in general in addition the hygiene of the milker should also be considered.</li> <li>Feed extra mineral supplements and concentrates to avoid the occurrence of metabolic/production/deficiency diseases in the dairy animals. However in the late gestation period, the feeding of calcium should be restricted to avoid the chances of milk fever.</li> <li>Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean and ensure that the sheds receive enough sunlight during the day to prevent dampness and to assist the cleaning process.</li> <li>Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>Special care should be taken to prevent the animals</li> </ul>
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		<p>against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. Grazing time should be increased and ensure about 6-8 hours of daily grazing but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid-day scorching heat.</li> </ul>
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf).</li> <li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. The movement of flocks for highland pastures should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid-day scorching heat.</li> <li>• Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress.</li> <li>• Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age.</li> <li>• Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals.</li> </ul>
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, chicks can get dehydrated, therefore they must be provided <i>adlib</i> cold clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Birds should be provided an instant energy source like glucose solution, along with electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days of rearing.</li> <li>• Feeding should be done during morning and evening hours of the day.</li> <li>• To prevent heat stress, ensure proper ventilation in the shed.</li> <li>• Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.</li> </ul>
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In view of high environmental temperature, birds should be let loose during the cooler hours of the day (Morning and evening).</li> <li>Make sure the cool clean drinking water is available throughout the day.</li> <li>Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done.</li> <li>Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures.</li> <li>Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day.</li> <li>Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extract honey from the bee colonies as required.</li> <li>Replace old or non-performing queen bees with healthy, productive queens.</li> <li>Inspect bee colonies regularly for pests and diseases. Apply formic acid at the rate of 5 ml per colony using vials for effective mite management.</li> <li>Protect bee colonies from wasp attacks by installing wasp traps or manually flapping near the colonies to deter wasps.</li> <li>Prevent absconding of bee colonies by providing store frames and maintaining proper hygiene within the apiary.</li> <li>Ensure the availability of clean, running water channels in the apiary for the bees.</li> <li>Regulate the microclimate of the bee colonies by placing wet gunny bags over the hives and sprinkling water around the apiary during morning hours.</li> <li>Improve ventilation within the colonies by widening the hive entrances to facilitate better airflow.</li> </ul>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first commercial silkworm rearing is about to end Farmers are advised to maintain complete ideal environmental conditions especially Temperature and Humidity.</li> <li>Proper and in time use of mountages should be adopted to reduce number of deformed cocoons and harvest good cocoons.</li> <li>Since 2nd commercial silkworm rearing will start in the month of July and August, farmers are advised to ensure complete disinfection of rearing rooms and rearing appliances by spraying with 2% formaline + 0.5% slaked lime, Farmers can also spray with 5% solution of bleaching powder for disinfection of rearing appliances and rearing rooms.</li> <li>Seal the cracks and crevices on the walls, floor, windows and doors.</li> <li>Use frequently bed disinfectants like lime/RKO/Vijetha during moulting to avoid outbreak</li> </ul>

		<p>of any disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brushing should be done at 9am to ensure maximum hatching percentage.</li> <li>• During chawking rearing only tender leaves should be fed to the worms preferably ichinose or KNG variety.</li> <li>• Maintain optimum temperature, humidity and other environmental conditions strictly to avoid disease outbreak especially grasserie.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>	Developmental stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use aerators to maintain dissolved oxygen levels above 6 mg/L, especially during early morning hours.</li> <li>• It is advised to maintain a water depth of 5.5-6.5 feet and to use partial shading with trees to help regulate water temperature.</li> <li>• Farmers should use fully decomposed organic manures and ensure daily feeding of fish with high-quality feed containing 20-25% crude protein, at a rate of 1.5-2.5% of the fish body weight.</li> <li>• The pH of the water should be monitored routinely and should not fall below 7.2.</li> <li>• In case of sudden rains, fish farmers are advised to maintain the height of the dykes at 3.5-4.5 feet high above the ground level to prevent the inflow of organic load from surrounding catchment area.</li> </ul>

<b>Rice</b>	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the rat burrows in bunds to avoid water loss from field. Apply FYM @ 10-15 t/ha, which should be incorporated in the soil at final preparation of land.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in lower belts, urea @ 4 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, and MOP @ 2.5 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy. Besides zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose if soils are deficient.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in water logged areas, urea@ 2.35kg/kanal, DAP@6.5kg/kanal, MOP@2.5kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of seedlings.</li> <li>• Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</li> <li>• Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm.</li> <li>• For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted.</li> <li>• Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting.</li> <li>• Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time.</li> <li>• Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy.</li> <li>• Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect.</li> <li>• At the time of herbicide application, water level of 2-3 cm should be maintained in the field and kept as such for at least 4-5days.</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	Knee high stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go for inter cultural operations where the crop has reached at knee high stage.</li> <li>• Go for 1<sup>st</sup> manual weeding when the plants are 10-12 cm tall i.e. 30 days after sowing.</li> <li>• Apply 1<sup>st</sup> top dose of N (65 kg Urea/ha) at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> weeding and hoeing (30 days after sowing) in case of irrigated maize.</li> <li>• Apply entire top dose of 100 kg urea/ha after 35-50 days of sowing in case of rainfed maize.</li> </ul>
<b>Beans</b>	Land preparation/sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum two ploughings (15-20 cm deep) are recommended for preparatory tillage. The land should be pulverized properly by a cultivator.</li> <li>• Sowing of Pole type beans should be done up to the end of June.</li> </ul>
<b>Sorghum, Maize</b>	Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sowing of kharif fodder crops viz. fodder maize, sorghum and bajra should be started.</li> </ul>

<b>(Fodder)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use 40 kg/ha seeds of maize when sown as single crop. In case of mixed cropping with cowpeas, use 15 and 30 kg/ha of each of legume and maize seeds, respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Saffron</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open drainage channels to ensure drainage of excess water.</li> <li>• Control Rodents.</li> <li>• Proper weeding and keep the field clean.</li> <li>• Land preparation for fresh plantation and ensure deep ploughing to the depth of 30 cm.</li> </ul>
<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain Hygienic conditions in Mushroom growing/fruiting room to prevent spread of competitor moulds.</li> <li>• Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays.</li> <li>• Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution.</li> <li>• Use disinfected tools for harvesting.</li> <li>• Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from high prevailing temperatures</li> </ul>
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of pruned wood.</li> <li>• Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood.</li> <li>• Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate.</li> <li>• Process the substrate in hygienic way.</li> <li>• Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.</li> </ul>
<b>Agro forestry/forestry</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro-forestry systems/models.</li> <li>• Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.</li> <li>• Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat.</li> <li>• Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions.</li> <li>• Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted in forecast on that day.</li> <li>• Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides.</li> <li>• Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.</li> <li>• To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following measures should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Remove weak or overgrown branches.</li> <li>b) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches</li> <li>c) Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Apple</b>	Fruit Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper orchard sanitation should be maintained.</li> <li>• Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards.</li> <li>• Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray, if any.</li> <li>• Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.</li> <li>• Mulching fruit trees with grass or polyethylene is essential for moisture conservation.</li> <li>• Whitewashing fruit trees with a mixture of 5 kg hydrated lime, 310 gm copper sulfate, and 100 liters of water helps prevent sunburn.</li> <li>• Proper irrigation must be maintained in the orchard to ensure healthy growth.</li> <li>• De shooting of nursery stock should be carried out to promote optimal growth and development.</li> <li>• Spray Difenaconazole 25 EC (@0.03%) or Flusilazole 40EC (@0.02%) for scab and other foliar diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetables</b>	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigate all the crops, especially in flowering stage, in morning or late evening hours.</li> <li>• Avoid flooding in Chili crop.</li> <li>• Hand pollination may be done in Bottle gourd to improve its yield.</li> <li>• Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Floriculture</b>	Sowing/Planting/ Transplanting/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete lifting of hyacinth, tulips and other spring flowering bulbs.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Continue mowing the lawns.</li> <li>• Complete transplanting of summer flowering seasonal.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Keep on removing suckers from budded rose plants and feed, hoe and water your rosary.</li> <li>• Keep on pruning the hedge plants that have overgrown.</li> </ul>

### ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

<b>Cattle</b>	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For prevention of mastitis keep proper and clean bedding material and ensure the cleanliness of udder and the animal in general in addition the hygiene of the milker should also be considered.</li> <li>• Feed extra mineral supplements and concentrates to</li> </ul>
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		<p>avoid the occurrence of metabolic/production/deficiency diseases in the dairy animals. However in the late gestation period, the feeding of calcium should be restricted to avoid the chances of milk fever.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean and ensure that the sheds receive enough sunlight during the day to prevent dampness and to assist the cleaning process.</li><li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li><li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li><li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li><li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. Grazing time should be increased and ensure about 6-8 hours of daily grazing but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid-day scorching heat.</li></ul>
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf).</li><li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li><li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li><li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li><li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. The movement of flocks for highland pastures should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid-day scorching heat.</li><li>• Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress.</li></ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age.</li> <li>• Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, chicks can get dehydrated, therefore they must be provided <i>adlib</i> cold clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Birds should be provided an instant energy source like glucose solution, along with electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days of rearing.</li> <li>• Feeding should be done during morning and evening hours of the day.</li> <li>• To prevent heat stress, ensure proper ventilation in the shed.</li> <li>• Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter.</li> <li>• Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.</li> </ul>
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, birds should be let loose during the cooler hours of the day (Morning and evening).</li> <li>• Make sure the cool clean drinking water is available throughout the day.</li> <li>• Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done.</li> <li>• Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures.</li> <li>• Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day.</li> <li>• Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extract honey from the bee colonies as required.</li> <li>• Replace old or non-performing queen bees with healthy, productive queens.</li> <li>• Inspect bee colonies regularly for pests and diseases. Apply formic acid at the rate of 5 ml per colony using vials for effective mite management.</li> <li>• Protect bee colonies from wasp attacks by installing wasp traps or manually flapping near the colonies to deter wasps.</li> <li>• Prevent absconding of bee colonies by providing store frames and maintaining proper hygiene within the apiary.</li> <li>• Ensure the availability of clean, running water channels in the apiary for the bees.</li> <li>• Regulate the microclimate of the bee colonies by placing wet gunny bags over the hives and sprinkling water around the apiary during morning hours.</li> <li>• Improve ventilation within the colonies by widening the hive entrances to facilitate better airflow.</li> </ul>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first commercial silkworm rearing is about to end Farmers are advised to maintain complete ideal environmental conditions especially Temperature and Humidity.</li> <li>• Proper and in time use of mountages should be</li> </ul>

		<p>adopted to reduce number of deformed cocoons and harvest good cocoons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 2nd commercial silkworm rearing will start in the month of July and August, farmers are advised to ensure complete disinfection of rearing rooms and rearing appliances by spraying with 2% formaline + 0.5% slaked lime, Farmers can also spray with 5% solution of bleaching powder for disinfection of rearing appliances and rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Seal the cracks and crevices on the walls, floor, windows and doors.</li> <li>• Use frequently bed disinfectants like lime/RKO/Vijetha during moulting to avoid outbreak of any disease.</li> <li>• Brushing should be done at 9am to ensure maximum hatching percentage.</li> <li>• During chawking rearing only tender leaves should be fed to the worms preferably ichinose or KNG variety.</li> <li>• Maintain optimum temperature, humidity and other environmental conditions strictly to avoid disease outbreak especially grasserie.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>	Developmental stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use aerators to maintain dissolved oxygen levels above 6 mg/L, especially during early morning hours.</li> <li>• It is advised to maintain a water depth of 5.5-6.5 feet and to use partial shading with trees to help regulate water temperature.</li> <li>• Farmers should use fully decomposed organic manures and ensure daily feeding of fish with high-</li> </ul>



		<p>quality feed containing 20-25% crude protein, at a rate of 1.5-2.5% of the fish body weight.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pH of the water should be monitored routinely and should not fall below 7.2.</li> <li>• In case of sudden rains, fish farmers are advised to maintain the height of the dykes at 3.5-4.5 feet high above the ground level to prevent the inflow of organic load from surrounding catchment area.</li> </ul>
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### Budgam

### ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Rice</b>	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the rat burrows in bunds to avoid water loss from field. Apply FYM @ 10-15 t/ha, which should be incorporated in the soil at final preparation of land.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in lower belts, urea @ 4 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, and MOP @ 2.5 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy. Besides zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose if soils are deficient.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in water logged areas, urea@ 2.35kg/kanal, DAP@6.5kg/kanal, MOP@2.5kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of seedlings.</li> <li>• Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</li> <li>• Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm.</li> <li>• For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted.</li> <li>• Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting.</li> <li>• Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time.</li> <li>• Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy.</li> <li>• Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect.</li> <li>• At the time of herbicide application, water level of 2-3 cm should be maintained in the field and kept as such for at least 4-5days.</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	Knee high stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go for inter cultural operations where the crop has reached at knee high stage.</li> <li>• Go for 1<sup>st</sup> manual weeding when the plants are 10-12 cm tall i.e. 30 days after sowing.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply 1<sup>st</sup> top dose of N (65 kg Urea/ha) at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> weeding and hoeing (30 days after sowing) in case of irrigated maize.</li> <li>• Apply entire top dose of 100 kg urea/ha after 35-50 days of sowing in case of rainfed maize.</li> </ul>
<b>Beans</b>	Land preparation/sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum two ploughings (15-20 cm deep) are recommended for preparatory tillage. The land should be pulverized properly by a cultivator.</li> <li>• Sowing of Pole type beans should be done up to the end of June.</li> </ul>
<b>Sorghum, Maize (Fodder)</b>	Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sowing of kharif fodder crops viz. fodder maize, sorghum and bajra should be started.</li> <li>• Use 40 kg/ha seeds of maize when sown as single crop. In case of mixed cropping with cowpeas, use 15 and 30 kg/ha of each of legume and maize seeds, respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Saffron</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open drainage channels to ensure drainage of excess water.</li> <li>• Control Rodents.</li> <li>• Proper weeding and keep the field clean.</li> <li>• Land preparation for fresh plantation and ensure deep ploughing to the depth of 30 cm.</li> </ul>
<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain Hygienic conditions in Mushroom growing/fruiting room to prevent spread of competitor moulds.</li> <li>• Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays.</li> <li>• Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution.</li> <li>• Use disinfected tools for harvesting.</li> <li>• Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from high prevailing temperatures</li> </ul>
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of pruned wood.</li> <li>• Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood.</li> <li>• Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate.</li> <li>• Process the substrate in hygienic way.</li> <li>• Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.</li> </ul>
<b>Agro forestry/forestry</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro-forestry systems/models.</li> <li>• Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.</li> <li>• Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat.</li> <li>• Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions.</li> <li>• Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted in forecast on that day.</li> <li>• Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.</li> <li>To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following measures should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Remove weak or overgrown branches.</li> <li>b) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches</li> <li>c) Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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#### ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Apple</b>	Fruit Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper orchard sanitation should be maintained.</li> <li>Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards.</li> <li>Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray, if any.</li> <li>Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.</li> <li>Mulching fruit trees with grass or polyethylene is essential for moisture conservation.</li> <li>Whitewashing fruit trees with a mixture of 5 kg hydrated lime, 310 gm copper sulfate, and 100 liters of water helps prevent sunburn.</li> <li>Proper irrigation must be maintained in the orchard to ensure healthy growth.</li> <li>De shooting of nursery stock should be carried out to promote optimal growth and development.</li> <li>Spray Difenaconazole 25 EC (@0.03%) or Flusilazole 40EC (@0.02%) for scab and other foliar diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetables</b>	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigate all the crops, especially in flowering stage, in morning or late evening hours.</li> <li>Avoid flooding in Chili crop.</li> <li>Hand pollination may be done in Bottle gourd to improve its yield.</li> <li>Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Floriculture</b>	Sowing/Planting/ Transplanting/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete lifting of hyacinth, tulips and other spring flowering bulbs.</li> <li>Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>Continue mowing the lawns.</li> <li>Complete transplanting of summer flowering seasonal.</li> <li>Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>Keep on removing suckers from budded rose plants and feed, hoe and water your rosary.</li> <li>Keep on pruning the hedge plants that have overgrown.</li> </ul>

### ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For prevention of mastitis keep proper and clean bedding material and ensure the cleanliness of udder and the animal in general in addition the hygiene of the milker should also be considered.</li><li>• Feed extra mineral supplements and concentrates to avoid the occurrence of metabolic/production/deficiency diseases in the dairy animals. However in the late gestation period, the feeding of calcium should be restricted to avoid the chances of milk fever.</li><li>• Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean and ensure that the sheds receive enough sunlight during the day to prevent dampness and to assist the cleaning process.</li><li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li><li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li><li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li><li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. Grazing time should be increased and ensure about 6-8 hours of daily grazing but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid-day scorching heat.</li></ul>
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf).</li><li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li><li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li></ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. The movement of flocks for highland pastures should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid-day scorching heat.</li> <li>• Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress.</li> <li>• Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age.</li> <li>• Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, chicks can get dehydrated, therefore they must be provided <i>adlib</i> cold clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Birds should be provided an instant energy source like glucose solution, along with electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days of rearing.</li> <li>• Feeding should be done during morning and evening hours of the day.</li> <li>• To prevent heat stress, ensure proper ventilation in the shed.</li> <li>• Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter.</li> <li>• Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.</li> </ul>
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, birds should be let loose during the cooler hours of the day (Morning and evening).</li> <li>• Make sure the cool clean drinking water is available throughout the day.</li> <li>• Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done.</li> <li>• Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures.</li> <li>• Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day.</li> <li>• Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extract honey from the bee colonies as required.</li> <li>• Replace old or non-performing queen bees with healthy, productive queens.</li> <li>• Inspect bee colonies regularly for pests and diseases. Apply formic acid at the rate of 5 ml per colony using vials for effective mite management.</li> <li>• Protect bee colonies from wasp attacks by installing wasp traps or manually flapping near the colonies to deter wasps.</li> <li>• Prevent absconding of bee colonies by providing store frames and maintaining proper hygiene within the apiary.</li> <li>• Ensure the availability of clean, running water channels in the apiary for the bees.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulate the microclimate of the bee colonies by placing wet gunny bags over the hives and sprinkling water around the apiary during morning hours.</li> <li>• Improve ventilation within the colonies by widening the hive entrances to facilitate better airflow.</li> </ul>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first commercial silkworm rearing is about to end Farmers are advised to maintain complete ideal environmental conditions especially Temperature and Humidity.</li> <li>• Proper and in time use of mountages should be adopted to reduce number of deformed cocoons and harvest good cocoons.</li> <li>• Since 2nd commercial silkworm rearing will start in the month of July and August, farmers are advised to ensure complete disinfection of rearing rooms and rearing appliances by spraying with 2% formaline + 0.5% slaked lime, Farmers can also spray with 5% solution of bleaching powder for disinfection of rearing appliances and rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Seal the cracks and crevices on the walls, floor, windows and doors.</li> <li>• Use frequently bed disinfectants like lime/RKO/Vijetha during moulting to avoid outbreak of any disease.</li> <li>• Brushing should be done at 9am to ensure maximum hatching percentage.</li> <li>• During chawking rearing only tender leaves should be fed to the worms preferably ichinose or KNG variety.</li> <li>• Maintain optimum temperature, humidity and other environmental conditions strictly to avoid disease outbreak especially grasserie.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>	Developmental stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use aerators to maintain dissolved oxygen levels above 6 mg/L, especially during early morning hours.</li> <li>It is advised to maintain a water depth of 5.5-6.5 feet and to use partial shading with trees to help regulate water temperature.</li> <li>Farmers should use fully decomposed organic manures and ensure daily feeding of fish with high-quality feed containing 20-25% crude protein, at a rate of 1.5-2.5% of the fish body weight.</li> <li>The pH of the water should be monitored routinely and should not fall below 7.2.</li> <li>In case of sudden rains, fish farmers are advised to maintain the height of the dykes at 3.5-4.5 feet high above the ground level to prevent the inflow of organic load from surrounding catchment area.</li> </ul>

Anantnag

#### ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Rice</b>	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check the rat burrows in bunds to avoid water loss from field. Apply FYM @ 10-15 t/ha, which should be incorporated in the soil at final preparation of land.</li> <li>For varieties planted in lower belts, urea @ 4 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, and MOP @ 2.5 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy. Besides zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose if soils are deficient.</li> <li>For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.</li> <li>For varieties planted in water logged areas, urea@ 2.35kg/kanal, DAP@6.5kg/kanal, MOP@2.5kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of seedlings.</li> <li>Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</li> <li>Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm.</li> <li>For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted.</li> <li>Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting.</li> <li>Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time.</li> <li>Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water</li> </ul>
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		<p>management in paddy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect.</li> <li>• At the time of herbicide application, water level of 2-3 cm should be maintained in the field and kept as such for at least 4-5days.</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	Knee high stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go for inter cultural operations where the crop has reached at knee high stage.</li> <li>• Go for 1<sup>st</sup> manual weeding when the plants are 10-12 cm tall i.e. 30 days after sowing.</li> <li>• Apply 1<sup>st</sup> top dose of N (65 kg Urea/ha) at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> weeding and hoeing (30 days after sowing) in case of irrigated maize.</li> <li>• Apply entire top dose of 100 kg urea/ha after 35-50 days of sowing in case of rainfed maize.</li> </ul>
<b>Beans</b>	Land preparation/sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum two ploughings (15-20 cm deep) are recommended for preparatory tillage. The land should be pulverized properly by a cultivator.</li> <li>• Sowing of Pole type beans should be done up to the end of June.</li> </ul>
<b>Sorghum, Maize (Fodder)</b>	Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sowing of kharif fodder crops viz. fodder maize, sorghum and bajra should be started.</li> <li>• Use 40 kg/ha seeds of maize when sown as single crop. In case of mixed cropping with cowpeas, use 15 and 30 kg/ha of each of legume and maize seeds, respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Saffron</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open drainage channels to ensure drainage of excess water.</li> <li>• Control Rodents.</li> <li>• Proper weeding and keep the field clean.</li> <li>• Land preparation for fresh plantation and ensure deep ploughing to the depth of 30 cm.</li> </ul>
<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain Hygienic conditions in Mushroom growing/fruited room to prevent spread of competitor moulds.</li> <li>• Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays.</li> <li>• Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution.</li> <li>• Use disinfected tools for harvesting.</li> <li>• Mushroom fruited rooms should be properly saved from high prevailing temperatures</li> </ul>
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of pruned wood.</li> <li>• Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood.</li> <li>• Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate.</li> <li>• Process the substrate in hygienic way.</li> <li>• Keep fruited rooms strictly between 16-18°C.</li> </ul>
<b>Agro forestry/forestry</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro-forestry systems/models.</li> <li>• Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat.</li> <li>• Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions.</li> <li>• Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted in forecast on that day.</li> <li>• Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides.</li> <li>• Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.</li> <li>• To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following measures should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Remove weak or overgrown branches.</li> <li>b) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches</li> <li>c) Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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**ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS**

<b>Apple</b>	Fruit Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper orchard sanitation should be maintained.</li> <li>• Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards.</li> <li>• Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray, if any.</li> <li>• Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.</li> <li>• Mulching fruit trees with grass or polyethylene is essential for moisture conservation.</li> <li>• Whitewashing fruit trees with a mixture of 5 kg hydrated lime, 310 gm copper sulfate, and 100 liters of water helps prevent sunburn.</li> <li>• Proper irrigation must be maintained in the orchard to ensure healthy growth.</li> <li>• De shooting of nursery stock should be carried out to promote optimal growth and development.</li> <li>• Spray Difenaconazole 25 EC (@0.03%) or Flusilazole 40EC (@0.02%) for scab and other foliar diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetables</b>	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigate all the crops, especially in flowering stage, in morning or late evening hours.</li> <li>• Avoid flooding in Chili crop.</li> <li>• Hand pollination may be done in Bottle gourd to improve its yield.</li> <li>• Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Floriculture</b>	Sowing/Planting/ Transplanting/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete lifting of hyacinth, tulips and other spring flowering bulbs.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue mowing the lawns.</li> <li>• Complete transplanting of summer flowering seasonal.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Keep on removing suckers from budded rose plants and feed, hoe and water your rosary.</li> <li>• Keep on pruning the hedge plants that have overgrown.</li> </ul>
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### ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Cow</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For prevention of mastitis keep proper and clean bedding material and ensure the cleanliness of udder and the animal in general in addition the hygiene of the milker should also be considered.</li> <li>• Feed extra mineral supplements and concentrates to avoid the occurrence of metabolic/production/deficiency diseases in the dairy animals. However in the late gestation period, the feeding of calcium should be restricted to avoid the chances of milk fever.</li> <li>• Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean and ensure that the sheds receive enough sunlight during the day to prevent dampness and to assist the cleaning process.</li> <li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. Grazing time should be increased and ensure about 6-8 hours of daily grazing but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid-day scorching heat.</li> </ul>
	<b>Sheep and goat</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf).</li> <li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals</li> </ul>

		<p>against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. The movement of flocks for highland pastures should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid-day scorching heat.</li> <li>• Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress.</li> <li>• Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age.</li> <li>• Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, chicks can get dehydrated, therefore they must be provided <i>adlib</i> cold clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Birds should be provided an instant energy source like glucose solution, along with electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days of rearing.</li> <li>• Feeding should be done during morning and evening hours of the day.</li> <li>• To prevent heat stress, ensure proper ventilation in the shed.</li> <li>• Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter.</li> <li>• Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.</li> </ul>
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, birds should be let loose during the cooler hours of the day (Morning and evening).</li> <li>• Make sure the cool clean drinking water is available throughout the day.</li> <li>• Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done.</li> <li>• Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures.</li> <li>• Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day.</li> <li>• Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extract honey from the bee colonies as required.</li> <li>• Replace old or non-performing queen bees with healthy, productive queens.</li> <li>• Inspect bee colonies regularly for pests and diseases. Apply formic acid at the rate of 5 ml per colony using vials for effective mite management.</li> <li>• Protect bee colonies from wasp attacks by installing wasp traps or manually flapping near the colonies to</li> </ul>

		<p>deter wasps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent absconding of bee colonies by providing store frames and maintaining proper hygiene within the apiary.</li> <li>• Ensure the availability of clean, running water channels in the apiary for the bees.</li> <li>• Regulate the microclimate of the bee colonies by placing wet gunny bags over the hives and sprinkling water around the apiary during morning hours.</li> <li>• Improve ventilation within the colonies by widening the hive entrances to facilitate better airflow.</li> </ul>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first commercial silkworm rearing is about to end Farmers are advised to maintain complete ideal environmental conditions especially Temperature and Humidity.</li> <li>• Proper and in time use of mountages should be adopted to reduce number of deformed cocoons and harvest good cocoons.</li> <li>• Since 2nd commercial silkworm rearing will start in the month of July and August, farmers are advised to ensure complete disinfection of rearing rooms and rearing appliances by spraying with 2% formaline + 0.5% slaked lime, Farmers can also spray with 5% solution of bleaching powder for disinfection of rearing appliances and rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Seal the crakes and crevices on the walls, floor, windows and doors.</li> <li>• Use frequently bed disinfectants like lime/RKO/Vijetha during moulting to avoid outbreak of any disease.</li> <li>• Brushing should be done at 9am to ensure maximum hatching percentage.</li> <li>• During chawking rearing only tender leaves should be fed to the worms preferably ichinose or KNG variety.</li> <li>• Maintain optimum temperature, humidity and other environmental conditions strictly to avoid disease outbreak especially grasserie.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>	Developmental stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use aerators to maintain dissolved oxygen levels above 6 mg/L, especially during early morning hours.</li> <li>• It is advised to maintain a water depth of 5.5-6.5 feet and to use partial shading with trees to help regulate water temperature.</li> <li>• Farmers should use fully decomposed organic manures and ensure daily feeding of fish with high-quality feed containing 20-25% crude protein, at a rate of 1.5-2.5% of the fish body weight.</li> <li>• The pH of the water should be monitored routinely and should not fall below 7.2.</li> <li>• In case of sudden rains, fish farmers are advised to maintain the height of the dykes at 3.5-4.5 feet high above the ground level to prevent the inflow of organic load from surrounding catchment area.</li> </ul>

Kupwara

#### ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Rice</b>	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the rat burrows in bunds to avoid water loss from field. Apply FYM @ 10-15 t/ha, which should be incorporated in the soil at final preparation of land.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in lower belts, urea @ 4 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, and MOP @ 2.5 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy. Besides zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose if soils are deficient.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in water logged areas, urea@ 2.35kg/kanal, DAP@6.5kg/kanal, MOP@2.5kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of seedlings.</li> <li>• Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</li> <li>• Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm.</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted.</li> <li>Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting.</li> <li>Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time.</li> <li>Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy.</li> <li>Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect.</li> <li>At the time of herbicide application, water level of 2-3 cm should be maintained in the field and kept as such for at least 4-5days.</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	Knee high stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Go for inter cultural operations where the crop has reached at knee high stage.</li> <li>Go for 1<sup>st</sup> manual weeding when the plants are 10-12 cm tall i.e. 30 days after sowing.</li> <li>Apply 1<sup>st</sup> top dose of N (65 kg Urea/ha) at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> weeding and hoeing (30 days after sowing) in case of irrigated maize.</li> <li>Apply entire top dose of 100 kg urea/ha after 35-50 days of sowing in case of rainfed maize.</li> </ul>
<b>Beans</b>	Land preparation/sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum two ploughings (15-20 cm deep) are recommended for preparatory tillage. The land should be pulverized properly by a cultivator.</li> <li>Sowing of Pole type beans should be done up to the end of June.</li> </ul>
<b>Sorghum, Maize (Fodder)</b>	Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sowing of kharif fodder crops viz. fodder maize, sorghum and bajra should be started.</li> <li>Use 40 kg/ha seeds of maize when sown as single crop. In case of mixed cropping with cowpeas, use 15 and 30 kg/ha of each of legume and maize seeds, respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Saffron</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open drainage channels to ensure drainage of excess water.</li> <li>Control Rodents.</li> <li>Proper weeding and keep the field clean.</li> <li>Land preparation for fresh plantation and ensure deep ploughing to the depth of 30 cm.</li> </ul>
<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain Hygienic conditions in Mushroom growing/fruited room to prevent spread of competitor moulds.</li> <li>Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays.</li> <li>Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution.</li> <li>Use disinfected tools for harvesting.</li> <li>Mushroom fruited rooms should be properly saved from high prevailing temperatures</li> </ul>
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection of pruned wood.</li> <li>Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood.</li> <li>Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process the substrate in hygienic way.</li> <li>• Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.</li> </ul>
<b>Agro forestry/forestry</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro-forestry systems/models.</li> <li>• Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.</li> <li>• Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat.</li> <li>• Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions.</li> <li>• Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted in forecast on that day.</li> <li>• Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides.</li> <li>• Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.</li> <li>• To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following measures should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Remove weak or overgrown branches.</li> <li>b) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches</li> <li>c) Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Apple</b>	Fruit Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper orchard sanitation should be maintained.</li> <li>• Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards.</li> <li>• Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray, if any.</li> <li>• Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.</li> <li>• Mulching fruit trees with grass or polyethylene is essential for moisture conservation.</li> <li>• Whitewashing fruit trees with a mixture of 5 kg hydrated lime, 310 gm copper sulfate, and 100 liters of water helps prevent sunburn.</li> <li>• Proper irrigation must be maintained in the orchard to ensure healthy growth.</li> <li>• De shooting of nursery stock should be carried out to promote optimal growth and development.</li> <li>• Spray Difenaconazole 25 EC (@0.03%) or Flusilazole 40EC (@0.02%) for scab and other foliar diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetables</b>	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigate all the crops, especially in flowering stage, in morning or late evening hours.</li> <li>• Avoid flooding in Chili crop.</li> <li>• Hand pollination may be done in Bottle gourd to improve its yield.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Floriculture</b>	Sowing/Planting/ Transplanting/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete lifting of hyacinth, tulips and other spring flowering bulbs.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Continue mowing the lawns.</li> <li>• Complete transplanting of summer flowering seasonal.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Keep on removing suckers from budded rose plants and feed, hoe and water your rosary.</li> <li>• Keep on pruning the hedge plants that have overgrown.</li> </ul>

#### ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

<b>Cattle</b>	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For prevention of mastitis keep proper and clean bedding material and ensure the cleanliness of udder and the animal in general in addition the hygiene of the milker should also be considered.</li> <li>• Feed extra mineral supplements and concentrates to avoid the occurrence of metabolic/production/deficiency diseases in the dairy animals. However in the late gestation period, the feeding of calcium should be restricted to avoid the chances of milk fever.</li> <li>• Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean and ensure that the sheds receive enough sunlight during the day to prevent dampness and to assist the cleaning process.</li> <li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. Grazing time should be increased and ensure about 6-8 hours of daily grazing but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid-day scorching heat.</li> </ul>
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	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf).</li> <li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. The movement of flocks for highland pastures should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid-day scorching heat.</li> <li>• Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress.</li> <li>• Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age.</li> <li>• Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals.</li> </ul>
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, chicks can get dehydrated, therefore they must be provided <i>adlib</i> cold clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Birds should be provided an instant energy source like glucose solution, along with electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days of rearing.</li> <li>• Feeding should be done during morning and evening hours of the day.</li> <li>• To prevent heat stress, ensure proper ventilation in the shed.</li> <li>• Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter.</li> <li>• Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.</li> </ul>
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, birds should be let loose during the cooler hours of the day (Morning and evening).</li> <li>• Make sure the cool clean drinking water is available throughout the day.</li> <li>• Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done.</li> <li>• Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures.</li> <li>• Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day.</li> <li>• Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.</li> </ul>
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extract honey from the bee colonies as required.</li> <li>• Replace old or non-performing queen bees with</li> </ul>

		<p>healthy, productive queens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inspect bee colonies regularly for pests and diseases. Apply formic acid at the rate of 5 ml per colony using vials for effective mite management.</li><li>• Protect bee colonies from wasp attacks by installing wasp traps or manually flapping near the colonies to deter wasps.</li><li>• Prevent absconding of bee colonies by providing store frames and maintaining proper hygiene within the apiary.</li><li>• Ensure the availability of clean, running water channels in the apiary for the bees.</li><li>• Regulate the microclimate of the bee colonies by placing wet gunny bags over the hives and sprinkling water around the apiary during morning hours.</li><li>• Improve ventilation within the colonies by widening the hive entrances to facilitate better airflow.</li></ul>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The first commercial silkworm rearing is about to end Farmers are advised to maintain complete ideal environmental conditions especially Temperature and Humidity.</li><li>• Proper and in time use of mountages should be adopted to reduce number of deformed cocoons and harvest good cocoons.</li><li>• Since 2nd commercial silkworm rearing will start in the month of July and August, farmers are advised to ensure complete disinfection of rearing rooms and rearing appliances by spraying with 2% formaline + 0.5% slaked lime, Farmers can also spray with 5% solution of bleaching powder for disinfection of rearing appliances and rearing rooms.</li><li>• Seal the cracks and crevices on the walls, floor, windows and doors.</li><li>• Use frequently bed disinfectants like lime/RKO/Vijetha during moulting to avoid outbreak of any disease.</li><li>• Brushing should be done at 9am to ensure maximum hatching percentage.</li><li>• During chawking rearing only tender leaves should be fed to the worms preferably ichinose or KNG variety.</li><li>• Maintain optimum temperature, humidity and other environmental conditions strictly to avoid disease outbreak especially grasserie.</li><li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li><li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li><li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li><li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by</li></ul>

		<p>unwanted persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>	Developmental stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use aerators to maintain dissolved oxygen levels above 6 mg/L, especially during early morning hours.</li> <li>• It is advised to maintain a water depth of 5.5-6.5 feet and to use partial shading with trees to help regulate water temperature.</li> <li>• Farmers should use fully decomposed organic manures and ensure daily feeding of fish with high-quality feed containing 20-25% crude protein, at a rate of 1.5-2.5% of the fish body weight.</li> <li>• The pH of the water should be monitored routinely and should not fall below 7.2.</li> <li>• In case of sudden rains, fish farmers are advised to maintain the height of the dykes at 3.5-4.5 feet high above the ground level to prevent the inflow of organic load from surrounding catchment area.</li> </ul>

**Baramullah**

#### **ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS**

<b>Rice</b>	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the rat burrows in bunds to avoid water loss from field. Apply FYM @ 10-15 t/ha, which should be incorporated in the soil at final preparation of land.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in lower belts, urea @ 4 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, and MOP @ 2.5 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy. Besides zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose if soils are deficient.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in water logged areas, urea@ 2.35kg/kanal, DAP@6.5kg/kanal, MOP@2.5kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of</li> </ul>
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		<p>seedlings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</li> <li>• Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm.</li> <li>• For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted.</li> <li>• Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting.</li> <li>• Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time.</li> <li>• Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy.</li> <li>• Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect.</li> <li>• At the time of herbicide application, water level of 2-3 cm should be maintained in the field and kept as such for at least 4-5days.</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	Knee high stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go for inter cultural operations where the crop has reached at knee high stage.</li> <li>• Go for 1<sup>st</sup> manual weeding when the plants are 10-12 cm tall i.e. 30 days after sowing.</li> <li>• Apply 1<sup>st</sup> top dose of N (65 kg Urea/ha) at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> weeding and hoeing (30 days after sowing) in case of irrigated maize.</li> <li>• Apply entire top dose of 100 kg urea/ha after 35-50 days of sowing in case of rainfed maize.</li> </ul>
<b>Beans</b>	Land preparation/sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum two ploughings (15-20 cm deep) are recommended for preparatory tillage. The land should be pulverized properly by a cultivator.</li> <li>• Sowing of Pole type beans should be done up to the end of June.</li> </ul>
<b>Sorghum, Maize (Fodder)</b>	Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sowing of kharif fodder crops viz. fodder maize, sorghum and bajra should be started.</li> <li>• Use 40 kg/ha seeds of maize when sown as single crop. In case of mixed cropping with cowpeas, use 15 and 30 kg/ha of each of legume and maize seeds, respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Saffron</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open drainage channels to ensure drainage of excess water.</li> <li>• Control Rodents.</li> <li>• Proper weeding and keep the field clean.</li> <li>• Land preparation for fresh plantation and ensure deep ploughing to the depth of 30 cm.</li> </ul>
<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain Hygienic conditions in Mushroom growing/fruited room to prevent spread of competitor moulds.</li> <li>• Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays.</li> <li>• Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution.</li> <li>• Use disinfected tools for harvesting.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from high prevailing temperatures</li> </ul>
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of pruned wood.</li> <li>• Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood.</li> <li>• Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate.</li> <li>• Process the substrate in hygienic way.</li> <li>• Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.</li> </ul>
Agro forestry/forestry	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro-forestry systems/models.</li> <li>• Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.</li> <li>• Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat.</li> <li>• Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions.</li> <li>• Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted in forecast on that day.</li> <li>• Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides.</li> <li>• Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.</li> <li>• To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following measures should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Remove weak or overgrown branches.</li> <li>b) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches</li> <li>c) Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Apple	Fruit Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper orchard sanitation should be maintained.</li> <li>• Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards.</li> <li>• Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray, if any.</li> <li>• Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.</li> <li>• Mulching fruit trees with grass or polyethylene is essential for moisture conservation.</li> <li>• Whitewashing fruit trees with a mixture of 5 kg hydrated lime, 310 gm copper sulfate, and 100 liters of water helps prevent sunburn.</li> <li>• Proper irrigation must be maintained in the orchard to ensure healthy growth.</li> <li>• De shooting of nursery stock should be carried out to promote optimal growth and development.</li> <li>• Spray Difenaconazole 25 EC (@0.03%) or Flusilazole</li> </ul>
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		40EC (@0.02%) for scab and other foliar diseases.
<b>Vegetables</b>	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigate all the crops, especially in flowering stage, in morning or late evening hours.</li> <li>• Avoid flooding in Chili crop.</li> <li>• Hand pollination may be done in Bottle gourd to improve its yield.</li> <li>• Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Floriculture</b>	Sowing/Planting/Transplanting/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete lifting of hyacinth, tulips and other spring flowering bulbs.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Continue mowing the lawns.</li> <li>• Complete transplanting of summer flowering seasonal.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Keep on removing suckers from budded rose plants and feed, hoe and water your rosary.</li> <li>• Keep on pruning the hedge plants that have overgrown.</li> </ul>

#### ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

<b>Cattle</b>	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For prevention of mastitis keep proper and clean bedding material and ensure the cleanliness of udder and the animal in general in addition the hygiene of the milker should also be considered.</li> <li>• Feed extra mineral supplements and concentrates to avoid the occurrence of metabolic/production/deficiency diseases in the dairy animals. However in the late gestation period, the feeding of calcium should be restricted to avoid the chances of milk fever.</li> <li>• Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean and ensure that the sheds receive enough sunlight during the day to prevent dampness and to assist the cleaning process.</li> <li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against</li> </ul>
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		<p>vectors and flies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. Grazing time should be increased and ensure about 6-8 hours of daily grazing but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid-day scorching heat.</li> </ul>
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf).</li> <li>Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li> <li>Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. The movement of flocks for highland pastures should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid-day scorching heat.</li> <li>Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress.</li> <li>Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age.</li> <li>Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals.</li> </ul>
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In view of high environmental temperature, chicks can get dehydrated, therefore they must be provided <i>adlib</i> cold clean drinking water.</li> <li>Birds should be provided an instant energy source like glucose solution, along with electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days of rearing.</li> <li>Feeding should be done during morning and evening hours of the day.</li> <li>To prevent heat stress, ensure proper ventilation in the shed.</li> <li>Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter.</li> <li>Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.</li> </ul>
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In view of high environmental temperature, birds should be let loose during the cooler hours of the day (Morning and evening).</li> <li>Make sure the cool clean drinking water is available throughout the day.</li> <li>Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures.</li> <li>• Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day.</li> <li>• Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extract honey from the bee colonies as required.</li> <li>• Replace old or non-performing queen bees with healthy, productive queens.</li> <li>• Inspect bee colonies regularly for pests and diseases. Apply formic acid at the rate of 5 ml per colony using vials for effective mite management.</li> <li>• Protect bee colonies from wasp attacks by installing wasp traps or manually flapping near the colonies to deter wasps.</li> <li>• Prevent absconding of bee colonies by providing store frames and maintaining proper hygiene within the apiary.</li> <li>• Ensure the availability of clean, running water channels in the apiary for the bees.</li> <li>• Regulate the microclimate of the bee colonies by placing wet gunny bags over the hives and sprinkling water around the apiary during morning hours.</li> <li>• Improve ventilation within the colonies by widening the hive entrances to facilitate better airflow.</li> </ul>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first commercial silkworm rearing is about to end Farmers are advised to maintain complete ideal environmental conditions especially Temperature and Humidity.</li> <li>• Proper and in time use of mountages should be adopted to reduce number of deformed cocoons and harvest good cocoons.</li> <li>• Since 2nd commercial silkworm rearing will start in the month of July and August, farmers are advised to ensure complete disinfection of rearing rooms and rearing appliances by spraying with 2% formaline + 0.5% slaked lime, Farmers can also spray with 5% solution of bleaching powder for disinfection of rearing appliances and rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Seal the cracks and crevices on the walls, floor, windows and doors.</li> <li>• Use frequently bed disinfectants like lime/RKO/Vijetha during moulting to avoid outbreak of any disease.</li> <li>• Brushing should be done at 9am to ensure maximum hatching percentage.</li> <li>• During chawking rearing only tender leaves should be fed to the worms preferably ichinose or KNG variety.</li> <li>• Maintain optimum temperature, humidity and other environmental conditions strictly to avoid disease outbreak especially grasserie.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>	Developmental stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use aerators to maintain dissolved oxygen levels above 6 mg/L, especially during early morning hours.</li> <li>• It is advised to maintain a water depth of 5.5-6.5 feet and to use partial shading with trees to help regulate water temperature.</li> <li>• Farmers should use fully decomposed organic manures and ensure daily feeding of fish with high-quality feed containing 20-25% crude protein, at a rate of 1.5-2.5% of the fish body weight.</li> <li>• The pH of the water should be monitored routinely and should not fall below 7.2.</li> <li>• In case of sudden rains, fish farmers are advised to maintain the height of the dykes at 3.5-4.5 feet high above the ground level to prevent the inflow of organic load from surrounding catchment area.</li> </ul>

Bandipora

**ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS**

<b>Rice</b>	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the rat burrows in bunds to avoid water loss from field. Apply FYM @ 10-15 t/ha, which should be incorporated in the soil at final preparation of land.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in lower belts, urea @ 4 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, and MOP @ 2.5 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy. Besides zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose if soils are deficient.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8</li> </ul>
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		<p>kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For varieties planted in water logged areas, urea@ 2.35kg/kanal, DAP@6.5kg/kanal, MOP@2.5kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of seedlings.</li> <li>• Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</li> <li>• Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm.</li> <li>• For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted.</li> <li>• Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting.</li> <li>• Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time.</li> <li>• Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy.</li> <li>• Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect.</li> <li>• At the time of herbicide application, water level of 2-3 cm should be maintained in the field and kept as such for at least 4-5days.</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	Knee high stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go for inter cultural operations where the crop has reached at knee high stage.</li> <li>• Go for 1<sup>st</sup> manual weeding when the plants are 10-12 cm tall i.e. 30 days after sowing.</li> <li>• Apply 1<sup>st</sup> top dose of N (65 kg Urea/ha) at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> weeding and hoeing (30 days after sowing) in case of irrigated maize.</li> <li>• Apply entire top dose of 100 kg urea/ha after 35-50 days of sowing in case of rainfed maize.</li> </ul>
<b>Beans</b>	Land preparation/sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum two ploughings (15-20 cm deep) are recommended for preparatory tillage. The land should be pulverized properly by a cultivator.</li> <li>• Sowing of Pole type beans should be done up to the end of June.</li> </ul>
<b>Sorghum, Maize (Fodder)</b>	Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sowing of kharif fodder crops viz. fodder maize, sorghum and bajra should be started.</li> <li>• Use 40 kg/ha seeds of maize when sown as single crop. In case of mixed cropping with cowpeas, use 15 and 30 kg/ha of each of legume and maize seeds, respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Saffron</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open drainage channels to ensure drainage of excess water.</li> <li>• Control Rodents.</li> <li>• Proper weeding and keep the field clean.</li> <li>• Land preparation for fresh plantation and ensure deep ploughing to the depth of 30 cm.</li> </ul>

<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain Hygienic conditions in Mushroom growing/fruiting room to prevent spread of competitor moulds.</li> <li>• Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays.</li> <li>• Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution.</li> <li>• Use disinfected tools for harvesting.</li> <li>• Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from high prevailing temperatures</li> </ul>
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of pruned wood.</li> <li>• Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood.</li> <li>• Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate.</li> <li>• Process the substrate in hygienic way.</li> <li>• Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.</li> </ul>
<b>Agro forestry/forestry</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro-forestry systems/models.</li> <li>• Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.</li> <li>• Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat.</li> <li>• Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions.</li> <li>• Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted in forecast on that day.</li> <li>• Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides.</li> <li>• Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.</li> <li>• To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following measures should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Remove weak or overgrown branches.</li> <li>b) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches</li> <li>c) Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Apple</b>	Fruit Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper orchard sanitation should be maintained.</li> <li>• Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards.</li> <li>• Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray, if any.</li> <li>• Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.</li> <li>• Mulching fruit trees with grass or polyethylene is essential for moisture conservation.</li> <li>• Whitewashing fruit trees with a mixture of 5 kg</li> </ul>
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		<p>hydrated lime, 310 gm copper sulfate, and 100 liters of water helps prevent sunburn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper irrigation must be maintained in the orchard to ensure healthy growth.</li> <li>• De shooting of nursery stock should be carried out to promote optimal growth and development.</li> <li>• Spray Difenaconazole 25 EC (@0.03%) or Flusilazole 40EC (@0.02%) for scab and other foliar diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetables</b>	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigate all the crops, especially in flowering stage, in morning or late evening hours.</li> <li>• Avoid flooding in Chili crop.</li> <li>• Hand pollination may be done in Bottle gourd to improve its yield.</li> <li>• Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Floriculture</b>	Sowing/Planting/ Transplanting/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete lifting of hyacinth, tulips and other spring flowering bulbs.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Continue mowing the lawns.</li> <li>• Complete transplanting of summer flowering seasonal.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Keep on removing suckers from budded rose plants and feed, hoe and water your rosary.</li> <li>• Keep on pruning the hedge plants that have overgrown.</li> </ul>

#### ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

<b>Cattle</b>	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For prevention of mastitis keep proper and clean bedding material and ensure the cleanliness of udder and the animal in general in addition the hygiene of the milker should also be considered.</li> <li>• Feed extra mineral supplements and concentrates to avoid the occurrence of metabolic/production/deficiency diseases in the dairy animals. However in the late gestation period, the feeding of calcium should be restricted to avoid the chances of milk fever.</li> <li>• Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean and ensure that the sheds receive enough sunlight during the day to prevent dampness and to assist the cleaning process.</li> <li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of</li> </ul>
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		<p>bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. Grazing time should be increased and ensure about 6-8 hours of daily grazing but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid-day scorching heat.</li> </ul>
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf).</li> <li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. The movement of flocks for highland pastures should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid-day scorching heat.</li> <li>• Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress.</li> <li>• Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age.</li> <li>• Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals.</li> </ul>
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, chicks can get dehydrated, therefore they must be provided <i>adlib</i> cold clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Birds should be provided an instant energy source like glucose solution, along with electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days of rearing.</li> <li>• Feeding should be done during morning and evening hours of the day.</li> <li>• To prevent heat stress, ensure proper ventilation in the shed.</li> <li>• Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter.</li> <li>• Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.</li> </ul>

	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, birds should be let loose during the cooler hours of the day (Morning and evening).</li> <li>• Make sure the cool clean drinking water is available throughout the day.</li> <li>• Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done.</li> <li>• Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures.</li> <li>• Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day.</li> <li>• Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extract honey from the bee colonies as required.</li> <li>• Replace old or non-performing queen bees with healthy, productive queens.</li> <li>• Inspect bee colonies regularly for pests and diseases. Apply formic acid at the rate of 5 ml per colony using vials for effective mite management.</li> <li>• Protect bee colonies from wasp attacks by installing wasp traps or manually flapping near the colonies to deter wasps.</li> <li>• Prevent absconding of bee colonies by providing store frames and maintaining proper hygiene within the apiary.</li> <li>• Ensure the availability of clean, running water channels in the apiary for the bees.</li> <li>• Regulate the microclimate of the bee colonies by placing wet gunny bags over the hives and sprinkling water around the apiary during morning hours.</li> <li>• Improve ventilation within the colonies by widening the hive entrances to facilitate better airflow.</li> </ul>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first commercial silkworm rearing is about to end Farmers are advised to maintain complete ideal environmental conditions especially Temperature and Humidity.</li> <li>• Proper and in time use of mountages should be adopted to reduce number of deformed cocoons and harvest good cocoons.</li> <li>• Since 2nd commercial silkworm rearing will start in the month of July and August, farmers are advised to ensure complete disinfection of rearing rooms and rearing appliances by spraying with 2% formaline + 0.5% slaked lime, Farmers can also spray with 5% solution of bleaching powder for disinfection of rearing appliances and rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Seal the crakes and crevices on the walls, floor, windows and doors.</li> <li>• Use frequently bed disinfectants like lime/RKO/Vijetha during moulting to avoid outbreak of any disease.</li> <li>• Brushing should be done at 9am to ensure maximum hatching percentage.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During chawking rearing only tender leaves should be fed to the worms preferably ichinose or KNG variety.</li> <li>• Maintain optimum temperature, humidity and other environmental conditions strictly to avoid disease outbreak especially grasserie.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>	Developmental stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use aerators to maintain dissolved oxygen levels above 6 mg/L, especially during early morning hours.</li> <li>• It is advised to maintain a water depth of 5.5-6.5 feet and to use partial shading with trees to help regulate water temperature.</li> <li>• Farmers should use fully decomposed organic manures and ensure daily feeding of fish with high-quality feed containing 20-25% crude protein, at a rate of 1.5-2.5% of the fish body weight.</li> <li>• The pH of the water should be monitored routinely and should not fall below 7.2.</li> <li>• In case of sudden rains, fish farmers are advised to maintain the height of the dykes at 3.5-4.5 feet high above the ground level to prevent the inflow of organic load from surrounding catchment area.</li> </ul>

Pulwama

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Rice</b>	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the rat burrows in bunds to avoid water loss from field. Apply FYM @ 10-15 t/ha, which should be incorporated in the soil at final preparation of land.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in lower belts, urea @ 4</li> </ul>
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		<p>kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, and MOP @ 2.5 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy. Besides zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose if soils are deficient.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in water logged areas, urea@ 2.35kg/kanal, DAP@6.5kg/kanal, MOP@2.5kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of seedlings.</li> <li>• Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</li> <li>• Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm.</li> <li>• For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted.</li> <li>• Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting.</li> <li>• Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time.</li> <li>• Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy.</li> <li>• Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect.</li> <li>• At the time of herbicide application, water level of 2-3 cm should be maintained in the field and kept as such for at least 4-5days.</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	Knee high stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go for inter cultural operations where the crop has reached at knee high stage.</li> <li>• Go for 1<sup>st</sup> manual weeding when the plants are 10-12 cm tall i.e. 30 days after sowing.</li> <li>• Apply 1<sup>st</sup> top dose of N (65 kg Urea/ha) at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> weeding and hoeing (30 days after sowing) in case of irrigated maize.</li> <li>• Apply entire top dose of 100 kg urea/ha after 35-50 days of sowing in case of rainfed maize.</li> </ul>
<b>Beans</b>	Land preparation/sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum two ploughings (15-20 cm deep) are recommended for preparatory tillage. The land should be pulverized properly by a cultivator.</li> <li>• Sowing of Pole type beans should be done up to the end of June.</li> </ul>
<b>Sorghum, Maize (Fodder)</b>	Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sowing of kharif fodder crops viz. fodder maize, sorghum and bajra should be started.</li> <li>• Use 40 kg/ha seeds of maize when sown as single crop. In case of mixed cropping with cowpeas, use 15 and 30 kg/ha of each of legume and maize seeds, respectively.</li> </ul>



<b>Saffron</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open drainage channels to ensure drainage of excess water.</li> <li>• Control Rodents.</li> <li>• Proper weeding and keep the field clean.</li> <li>• Land preparation for fresh plantation and ensure deep ploughing to the depth of 30 cm.</li> </ul>
<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain Hygienic conditions in Mushroom growing/fruiting room to prevent spread of competitor moulds.</li> <li>• Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays.</li> <li>• Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution.</li> <li>• Use disinfected tools for harvesting.</li> <li>• Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from high prevailing temperatures</li> </ul>
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of pruned wood.</li> <li>• Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood.</li> <li>• Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate.</li> <li>• Process the substrate in hygienic way.</li> <li>• Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.</li> </ul>
<b>Agro forestry/forestry</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro-forestry systems/models.</li> <li>• Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.</li> <li>• Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat.</li> <li>• Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions.</li> <li>• Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted in forecast on that day.</li> <li>• Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides.</li> <li>• Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.</li> <li>• To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following measures should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Remove weak or overgrown branches.</li> <li>b) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches</li> <li>c) Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### **ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS**

<b>Apple</b>	Fruit Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper orchard sanitation should be maintained.</li> <li>• Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards.</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray, if any.</li> <li>• Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.</li> <li>• Mulching fruit trees with grass or polyethylene is essential for moisture conservation.</li> <li>• Whitewashing fruit trees with a mixture of 5 kg hydrated lime, 310 gm copper sulfate, and 100 liters of water helps prevent sunburn.</li> <li>• Proper irrigation must be maintained in the orchard to ensure healthy growth.</li> <li>• De shooting of nursery stock should be carried out to promote optimal growth and development.</li> <li>• Spray Difenaconazole 25 EC (@0.03%) or Flusilazole 40EC (@0.02%) for scab and other foliar diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetables</b>	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigate all the crops, especially in flowering stage, in morning or late evening hours.</li> <li>• Avoid flooding in Chili crop.</li> <li>• Hand pollination may be done in Bottle gourd to improve its yield.</li> <li>• Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Floriculture</b>	Sowing/Planting/ Transplanting/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete lifting of hyacinth, tulips and other spring flowering bulbs.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Continue mowing the lawns.</li> <li>• Complete transplanting of summer flowering seasonal.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Keep on removing suckers from budded rose plants and feed, hoe and water your rosary.</li> <li>• Keep on pruning the hedge plants that have overgrown.</li> </ul>

#### **ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS**

<b>Cattle</b>	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For prevention of mastitis keep proper and clean bedding material and ensure the cleanliness of udder and the animal in general in addition the hygiene of the milker should also be considered.</li> <li>• Feed extra mineral supplements and concentrates to avoid the occurrence of metabolic/production/deficiency diseases in the dairy animals. However in the late gestation period, the feeding of calcium should be restricted to avoid the chances of milk fever.</li> <li>• Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean and ensure that the sheds receive enough sunlight during the day to prevent dampness and to assist the cleaning process.</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. Grazing time should be increased and ensure about 6-8 hours of daily grazing but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid-day scorching heat.</li> </ul>
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf).</li> <li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. The movement of flocks for highland pastures should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid-day scorching heat.</li> <li>• Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress.</li> <li>• Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age.</li> <li>• Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals.</li> </ul>
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, chicks can get dehydrated, therefore they must be provided <i>adlib</i> cold clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Birds should be provided an instant energy source like glucose solution, along with electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days of rearing.</li> <li>• Feeding should be done during morning and evening hours of the day.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To prevent heat stress, ensure proper ventilation in the shed.</li> <li>Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter.</li> <li>Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.</li> </ul>
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In view of high environmental temperature, birds should be let loose during the cooler hours of the day (Morning and evening).</li> <li>Make sure the cool clean drinking water is available throughout the day.</li> <li>Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done.</li> <li>Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures.</li> <li>Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day.</li> <li>Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extract honey from the bee colonies as required.</li> <li>Replace old or non-performing queen bees with healthy, productive queens.</li> <li>Inspect bee colonies regularly for pests and diseases. Apply formic acid at the rate of 5 ml per colony using vials for effective mite management.</li> <li>Protect bee colonies from wasp attacks by installing wasp traps or manually flapping near the colonies to deter wasps.</li> <li>Prevent absconding of bee colonies by providing store frames and maintaining proper hygiene within the apiary.</li> <li>Ensure the availability of clean, running water channels in the apiary for the bees.</li> <li>Regulate the microclimate of the bee colonies by placing wet gunny bags over the hives and sprinkling water around the apiary during morning hours.</li> <li>Improve ventilation within the colonies by widening the hive entrances to facilitate better airflow.</li> </ul>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first commercial silkworm rearing is about to end Farmers are advised to maintain complete ideal environmental conditions especially Temperature and Humidity.</li> <li>Proper and in time use of mountages should be adopted to reduce number of deformed cocoons and harvest good cocoons.</li> <li>Since 2nd commercial silkworm rearing will start in the month of July and August, farmers are advised to ensure complete disinfection of rearing rooms and rearing appliances by spraying with 2% formaline + 0.5% slaked lime, Farmers can also spray with 5% solution of bleaching powder for disinfection of rearing appliances and rearing rooms.</li> <li>Seal the cracks and crevices on the walls, floor,</li> </ul>

		<p>windows and doors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use frequently bed disinfectants like lime/RKO/Vijetha during moulting to avoid outbreak of any disease.</li> <li>• Brushing should be done at 9am to ensure maximum hatching percentage.</li> <li>• During chawking rearing only tender leaves should be fed to the worms preferably ichinose or KNG variety.</li> <li>• Maintain optimum temperature, humidity and other environmental conditions strictly to avoid disease outbreak especially grasserie.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>	Developmental stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use aerators to maintain dissolved oxygen levels above 6 mg/L, especially during early morning hours.</li> <li>• It is advised to maintain a water depth of 5.5-6.5 feet and to use partial shading with trees to help regulate water temperature.</li> <li>• Farmers should use fully decomposed organic manures and ensure daily feeding of fish with high-quality feed containing 20-25% crude protein, at a rate of 1.5-2.5% of the fish body weight.</li> <li>• The pH of the water should be monitored routinely and should not fall below 7.2.</li> <li>• In case of sudden rains, fish farmers are advised to maintain the height of the dykes at 3.5-4.5 feet high above the ground level to prevent the inflow of organic load from surrounding catchment area.</li> </ul>

### ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Rice</b>	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the rat burrows in bunds to avoid water loss from field. Apply FYM @ 10-15 t/ha, which should be incorporated in the soil at final preparation of land.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in lower belts, urea @ 4 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, and MOP @ 2.5 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy. Besides zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose if soils are deficient.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in water logged areas, urea@ 2.35kg/kanal, DAP@6.5kg/kanal, MOP@2.5kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of seedlings.</li> <li>• Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</li> <li>• Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm.</li> <li>• For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted.</li> <li>• Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting.</li> <li>• Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time.</li> <li>• Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy.</li> <li>• Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect.</li> <li>• At the time of herbicide application, water level of 2-3 cm should be maintained in the field and kept as such for at least 4-5days.</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	Knee high stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go for inter cultural operations where the crop has reached at knee high stage.</li> <li>• Go for 1<sup>st</sup> manual weeding when the plants are 10-12 cm tall i.e. 30 days after sowing.</li> <li>• Apply 1<sup>st</sup> top dose of N (65 kg Urea/ha) at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> weeding and hoeing (30 days after sowing) in case of irrigated maize.</li> <li>• Apply entire top dose of 100 kg urea/ha after 35-50 days of sowing in case of rainfed maize.</li> </ul>
<b>Beans</b>	Land preparation/sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum two ploughings (15-20 cm deep) are recommended for preparatory tillage. The land should be pulverized properly by a cultivator.</li> <li>• Sowing of Pole type beans should be done up to the end of June.</li> </ul>

<b>Sorghum, Maize (Fodder)</b>	Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sowing of kharif fodder crops viz. fodder maize, sorghum and bajra should be started.</li> <li>Use 40 kg/ha seeds of maize when sown as single crop. In case of mixed cropping with cowpeas, use 15 and 30 kg/ha of each of legume and maize seeds, respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Saffron</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open drainage channels to ensure drainage of excess water.</li> <li>Control Rodents.</li> <li>Proper weeding and keep the field clean.</li> <li>Land preparation for fresh plantation and ensure deep ploughing to the depth of 30 cm.</li> </ul>
<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain Hygienic conditions in Mushroom growing/fruiting room to prevent spread of competitor moulds.</li> <li>Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays.</li> <li>Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution.</li> <li>Use disinfected tools for harvesting.</li> <li>Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from high prevailing temperatures</li> </ul>
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection of pruned wood.</li> <li>Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood.</li> <li>Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate.</li> <li>Process the substrate in hygienic way.</li> <li>Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.</li> </ul>
<b>Agro forestry/forestry</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro-forestry systems/models.</li> <li>Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.</li> <li>Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat.</li> <li>Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions.</li> <li>Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted in forecast on that day.</li> <li>Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides.</li> <li>Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.</li> <li>To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following measures should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Remove weak or overgrown branches.</li> <li>b) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches</li> <li>c) Consider long term replacement of female clones</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		with males.
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### ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Apple</b>	Fruit Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper orchard sanitation should be maintained.</li> <li>• Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards.</li> <li>• Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray, if any.</li> <li>• Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.</li> <li>• Mulching fruit trees with grass or polyethylene is essential for moisture conservation.</li> <li>• Whitewashing fruit trees with a mixture of 5 kg hydrated lime, 310 gm copper sulfate, and 100 liters of water helps prevent sunburn.</li> <li>• Proper irrigation must be maintained in the orchard to ensure healthy growth.</li> <li>• De shooting of nursery stock should be carried out to promote optimal growth and development.</li> <li>• Spray Difenaconazole 25 EC (@0.03%) or Flusilazole 40EC (@0.02%) for scab and other foliar diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetables</b>	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigate all the crops, especially in flowering stage, in morning or late evening hours.</li> <li>• Avoid flooding in Chili crop.</li> <li>• Hand pollination may be done in Bottle gourd to improve its yield.</li> <li>• Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Floriculture</b>	Sowing/Planting/ Transplanting/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete lifting of hyacinth, tulips and other spring flowering bulbs.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Continue mowing the lawns.</li> <li>• Complete transplanting of summer flowering seasonal.</li> <li>• Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>• Keep on removing suckers from budded rose plants and feed, hoe and water your rosary.</li> <li>• Keep on pruning the hedge plants that have overgrown.</li> </ul>

### ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

<b>Cattle</b>	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For prevention of mastitis keep proper and clean bedding material and ensure the cleanliness of udder and the animal in general in addition the hygiene of the milker should also be considered.</li> <li>• Feed extra mineral supplements and concentrates to avoid the occurrence of metabolic/production/deficiency diseases in the</li> </ul>
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		<p>dairy animals. However in the late gestation period, the feeding of calcium should be restricted to avoid the chances of milk fever.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean and ensure that the sheds receive enough sunlight during the day to prevent dampness and to assist the cleaning process.</li><li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li><li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li><li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li><li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. Grazing time should be increased and ensure about 6-8 hours of daily grazing but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid-day scorching heat.</li></ul>
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf).</li><li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li><li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li><li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li><li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. The movement of flocks for highland pastures should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid-day scorching heat.</li><li>• Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress.</li><li>• Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age.</li><li>• Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be</li></ul>

		done at regular intervals.
<b>Poultry</b>	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, chicks can get dehydrated, therefore they must be provided <i>adlib</i> cold clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Birds should be provided an instant energy source like glucose solution, along with electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days of rearing.</li> <li>• Feeding should be done during morning and evening hours of the day.</li> <li>• To prevent heat stress, ensure proper ventilation in the shed.</li> <li>• Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter.</li> <li>• Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.</li> </ul>
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, birds should be let loose during the cooler hours of the day (Morning and evening).</li> <li>• Make sure the cool clean drinking water is available throughout the day.</li> <li>• Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done.</li> <li>• Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures.</li> <li>• Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day.</li> <li>• Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extract honey from the bee colonies as required.</li> <li>• Replace old or non-performing queen bees with healthy, productive queens.</li> <li>• Inspect bee colonies regularly for pests and diseases. Apply formic acid at the rate of 5 ml per colony using vials for effective mite management.</li> <li>• Protect bee colonies from wasp attacks by installing wasp traps or manually flapping near the colonies to deter wasps.</li> <li>• Prevent absconding of bee colonies by providing store frames and maintaining proper hygiene within the apiary.</li> <li>• Ensure the availability of clean, running water channels in the apiary for the bees.</li> <li>• Regulate the microclimate of the bee colonies by placing wet gunny bags over the hives and sprinkling water around the apiary during morning hours.</li> <li>• Improve ventilation within the colonies by widening the hive entrances to facilitate better airflow.</li> </ul>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first commercial silkworm rearing is about to end Farmers are advised to maintain complete ideal environmental conditions especially Temperature and Humidity.</li> <li>• Proper and in time use of mountages should be adopted to reduce number of deformed cocoons and harvest good cocoons.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 2nd commercial silkworm rearing will start in the month of July and August, farmers are advised to ensure complete disinfection of rearing rooms and rearing appliances by spraying with 2% formaline + 0.5% slaked lime, Farmers can also spray with 5% solution of bleaching powder for disinfection of rearing appliances and rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Seal the crakes and crevices on the walls, floor, windows and doors.</li> <li>• Use frequently bed disinfectants like lime/RKO/Vijetha during moulting to avoid outbreak of any disease.</li> <li>• Brushing should be done at 9am to ensure maximum hatching percentage.</li> <li>• During chawking rearing only tender leaves should be fed to the worms preferably ichinose or KNG variety.</li> <li>• Maintain optimum temperature, humidity and other environmental conditions strictly to avoid disease outbreak especially grasserie.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>	Developmental stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use aerators to maintain dissolved oxygen levels above 6 mg/L, especially during early morning hours.</li> <li>• It is advised to maintain a water depth of 5.5-6.5 feet and to use partial shading with trees to help regulate water temperature.</li> <li>• Farmers should use fully decomposed organic manures and ensure daily feeding of fish with high-quality feed containing 20-25% crude protein, at a rate of 1.5-2.5% of the fish body weight.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pH of the water should be monitored routinely and should not fall below 7.2.</li> <li>• In case of sudden rains, fish farmers are advised to maintain the height of the dykes at 3.5-4.5 feet high above the ground level to prevent the inflow of organic load from surrounding catchment area.</li> </ul>
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### Kulgam

### ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Rice</b>	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check the rat burrows in bunds to avoid water loss from field. Apply FYM @ 10-15 t/ha, which should be incorporated in the soil at final preparation of land.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in lower belts, urea @ 4 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, and MOP @ 2.5 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy. Besides zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose if soils are deficient.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in water logged areas, urea@ 2.35kg/kanal, DAP@6.5kg/kanal, MOP@2.5kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of seedlings.</li> <li>• Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</li> <li>• Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm.</li> <li>• For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted.</li> <li>• Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting.</li> <li>• Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time.</li> <li>• Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy.</li> <li>• Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect.</li> <li>• At the time of herbicide application, water level of 2-3 cm should be maintained in the field and kept as such for at least 4-5days.</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	Knee high stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go for inter cultural operations where the crop has reached at knee high stage.</li> <li>• Go for 1<sup>st</sup> manual weeding when the plants are 10-12 cm tall i.e. 30 days after sowing.</li> <li>• Apply 1<sup>st</sup> top dose of N (65 kg Urea/ha) at the time of 1<sup>st</sup> weeding and hoeing (30 days after sowing) in case</li> </ul>

		<p>of irrigated maize.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply entire top dose of 100 kg urea/ha after 35-50 days of sowing in case of rainfed maize.</li> </ul>
<b>Beans</b>	Land preparation/sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum two ploughings (15-20 cm deep) are recommended for preparatory tillage. The land should be pulverized properly by a cultivator.</li> <li>• Sowing of Pole type beans should be done up to the end of June.</li> </ul>
<b>Sorghum, Maize (Fodder)</b>	Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sowing of kharif fodder crops viz. fodder maize, sorghum and bajra should be started.</li> <li>• Use 40 kg/ha seeds of maize when sown as single crop. In case of mixed cropping with cowpeas, use 15 and 30 kg/ha of each of legume and maize seeds, respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Saffron</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open drainage channels to ensure drainage of excess water.</li> <li>• Control Rodents.</li> <li>• Proper weeding and keep the field clean.</li> <li>• Land preparation for fresh plantation and ensure deep ploughing to the depth of 30 cm.</li> </ul>
<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain Hygienic conditions in Mushroom growing/fruiting room to prevent spread of competitor moulds.</li> <li>• Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays.</li> <li>• Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution.</li> <li>• Use disinfected tools for harvesting.</li> <li>• Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from high prevailing temperatures</li> </ul>
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of pruned wood.</li> <li>• Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood.</li> <li>• Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate.</li> <li>• Process the substrate in hygienic way.</li> <li>• Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.</li> </ul>
<b>Agro forestry/forestry</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro-forestry systems/models.</li> <li>• Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.</li> <li>• Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat.</li> <li>• Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions.</li> <li>• Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted in forecast on that day.</li> <li>• Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides.</li> <li>• Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for</li> </ul>

		<p>remedial measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following measures should be done:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove weak or overgrown branches.</li> <li>Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches</li> <li>Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
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### ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Apple</b>	Fruit Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper orchard sanitation should be maintained.</li> <li>Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards.</li> <li>Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray, if any.</li> <li>Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.</li> <li>Mulching fruit trees with grass or polyethylene is essential for moisture conservation.</li> <li>Whitewashing fruit trees with a mixture of 5 kg hydrated lime, 310 gm copper sulfate, and 100 liters of water helps prevent sunburn.</li> <li>Proper irrigation must be maintained in the orchard to ensure healthy growth.</li> <li>De shooting of nursery stock should be carried out to promote optimal growth and development.</li> <li>Spray Difenaconazole 25 EC (@0.03%) or Flusilazole 40EC (@0.02%) for scab and other foliar diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetables</b>	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigate all the crops, especially in flowering stage, in morning or late evening hours.</li> <li>Avoid flooding in Chili crop.</li> <li>Hand pollination may be done in Bottle gourd to improve its yield.</li> <li>Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Floriculture</b>	Sowing/Planting/ Transplanting/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete lifting of hyacinth, tulips and other spring flowering bulbs.</li> <li>Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>Continue mowing the lawns.</li> <li>Complete transplanting of summer flowering seasonal.</li> <li>Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings.</li> <li>Keep on removing suckers from budded rose plants and feed, hoe and water your rosary.</li> <li>Keep on pruning the hedge plants that have</li> </ul>

		overgrown.
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### ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For prevention of mastitis keep proper and clean bedding material and ensure the cleanliness of udder and the animal in general in addition the hygiene of the milker should also be considered.</li><li>• Feed extra mineral supplements and concentrates to avoid the occurrence of metabolic/production/deficiency diseases in the dairy animals. However in the late gestation period, the feeding of calcium should be restricted to avoid the chances of milk fever.</li><li>• Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean and ensure that the sheds receive enough sunlight during the day to prevent dampness and to assist the cleaning process.</li><li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li><li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li><li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li><li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. Grazing time should be increased and ensure about 6-8 hours of daily grazing but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid-day scorching heat.</li></ul>
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf).</li><li>• Deworming with broad spectrum anthelmintics should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li><li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li><li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be</li></ul>

		<p>taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. The movement of flocks for highland pastures should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid-day scorching heat.</li> <li>• Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress.</li> <li>• Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age.</li> <li>• Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, chicks can get dehydrated, therefore they must be provided <i>adlib</i> cold clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Birds should be provided an instant energy source like glucose solution, along with electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days of rearing.</li> <li>• Feeding should be done during morning and evening hours of the day.</li> <li>• To prevent heat stress, ensure proper ventilation in the shed.</li> <li>• Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter.</li> <li>• Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.</li> </ul>
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In view of high environmental temperature, birds should be let loose during the cooler hours of the day (Morning and evening).</li> <li>• Make sure the cool clean drinking water is available throughout the day.</li> <li>• Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done.</li> <li>• Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures.</li> <li>• Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day.</li> <li>• Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extract honey from the bee colonies as required.</li> <li>• Replace old or non-performing queen bees with healthy, productive queens.</li> <li>• Inspect bee colonies regularly for pests and diseases. Apply formic acid at the rate of 5 ml per colony using vials for effective mite management.</li> <li>• Protect bee colonies from wasp attacks by installing wasp traps or manually flapping near the colonies to deter wasps.</li> <li>• Prevent absconding of bee colonies by providing store frames and maintaining proper hygiene within the apiary.</li> <li>• Ensure the availability of clean, running water channels in the apiary for the bees.</li> <li>• Regulate the microclimate of the bee colonies by</li> </ul>



		<p>placing wet gunny bags over the hives and sprinkling water around the apiary during morning hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve ventilation within the colonies by widening the hive entrances to facilitate better airflow.</li> </ul>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first commercial silkworm rearing is about to end Farmers are advised to maintain complete ideal environmental conditions especially Temperature and Humidity.</li> <li>• Proper and in time use of mountages should be adopted to reduce number of deformed cocoons and harvest good cocoons.</li> <li>• Since 2nd commercial silkworm rearing will start in the month of July and August, farmers are advised to ensure complete disinfection of rearing rooms and rearing appliances by spraying with 2% formaline + 0.5% slaked lime, Farmers can also spray with 5% solution of bleaching powder for disinfection of rearing appliances and rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Seal the crakes and crevices on the walls, floor, windows and doors.</li> <li>• Use frequently bed disinfectants like lime/RKO/Vijetha during moulting to avoid outbreak of any disease.</li> <li>• Brushing should be done at 9am to ensure maximum hatching percentage.</li> <li>• During chawking rearing only tender leaves should be fed to the worms preferably ichinose or KNG variety.</li> <li>• Maintain optimum temperature, humidity and other environmental conditions strictly to avoid disease outbreak especially grasserie.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.</li> <li>• Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss.</li> <li>• During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak.</li> <li>• Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic.</li> <li>• Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons.</li> <li>• Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping</li> </ul>

		disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.
<b>Fisheries</b>	Developmental stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use aerators to maintain dissolved oxygen levels above 6 mg/L, especially during early morning hours.</li> <li>• It is advised to maintain a water depth of 5.5-6.5 feet and to use partial shading with trees to help regulate water temperature.</li> <li>• Farmers should use fully decomposed organic manures and ensure daily feeding of fish with high-quality feed containing 20-25% crude protein, at a rate of 1.5-2.5% of the fish body weight.</li> <li>• The pH of the water should be monitored routinely and should not fall below 7.2.</li> <li>• In case of sudden rains, fish farmers are advised to maintain the height of the dykes at 3.5-4.5 feet high above the ground level to prevent the inflow of organic load from surrounding catchment area.</li> </ul>

## Jammu

Crop	Stage/Cultural Operation	Weather based Agro- advisories
<b>Paddy</b>	Nursery raising	Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from nursery. Apply urea to rice seedlings in the nursery, as and when the standing water of rainfall disappears. Keep the rice nursery and bund free from weeds.
	Early transplanted	Postpone irrigation due to chances of rain.
	To be transplanted (Main field)	Clean bunds of the main field. Farmers are advised to strengthen the bunds of paddy field for in situ storage of rain water and utilize the same for puddling.
<b>Green manure</b> (Daincha) (for Rice crop)	Vegetative	Postpone irrigation due to chances of rainfall. Incorporation of dhaincha may be taken up before flowering stage and incorporate it during puddling in the rice field.
<b>Maize</b>	Sowing	Farmers may go for sowing of maize (Vivek-25, Vivek QOM-9 HM-5 and HQPM-1) with seed rate of 20-30 kg/ha after receipt rainfall at vattar/optimum soil moisture. Treat the seed with Bavistin @ 3g/Kg of seed before sowing.
	Germination	Do not allow rain water to stagnate in fields.
<b>Kharif pulses</b> <b>Moong/Mash</b>	Sowing	Farmers may go for sowing of moong and mash after receipt of rainfall, when soil reaches optimum moisture/ vattar condition.
<b>Summer Fodder</b> (maize +cowpea+ charri) and bajra	Early vegetative	Postpone application of irrigation and top dressing of nitrogen fertilizer due to chances of rain.
<b>Vegetables:</b> <b>Summer season</b> <b>Tomato</b>	Fruiting	Immediate picking of mature fruits is recommended. Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from the fields. Avoid direct contact of fruit with soil by providing cushion of farm material (rice/wheat straw) to prevent them from spoiling.

<b>Brinjal</b>	Fruiting	Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from the fields. To control shoot and fruit borer, clip infected fruits Shoots and bury them. Postpone chemical plant protection measures till weather gets clear.
<b>Okra</b>	Fruiting	Monitor for yellow plants infected with YVMV and bury them. Postpone chemical plant protection measures till weather gets clear.
<b>Rainy season</b> Tomato, brinjal, chilly & Okra	Sowing /transplanting	Farmers may go for transplanting of nursery to field after receipt of rain at optimum soil moisture/ vattar condition of soil.
<b>Floriculture:</b> Rainy annuals	Nursery raising/ transplanting	Transplanting of rainy seasonal annuals (gaillardia, balsam, cosmos, portulaca, kochia, sunflower, morning glory, gomphrena, celosia etc.) may be done after receipt of rain at optimum soil moisture/ vattar condition of soil.
<b>Milky mushroom</b>	Spawn run	Disinfect the crop room. Farmers interested in growing milky mushroom should book the spawn of milky mushroom from a reliable agency.
<b>Horticulture</b>		Postpone irrigation due to chances of rainfall. Drain out excess rain water from orchards to prevent root rot in plants.
Mango	Young/Bearing	Remove malformed portion in mango plant
Citrus	Young/Bearing	Monitor citrus plants for citrus psylla and leaf miner. Postpone chemical plant protection measures till weather gets clear.
<b>Sericulture</b> Mulberry	Tree plantation	Prune the dead wood. Prepare basin around the mulberry trees. Postpone irrigation due to chances of rain.
Cocoon crop	Harvested cocoons	Pack the harvested cocoons in loosely packed muslin cloth bags. The bags should be kept in wire mesh covered racks to avoid rodent attack till sale of the crop.
<b>Apiculture</b>		Protect colonies from rainfall by reducing the entrance of boxes. Ensure water availability near beehives. Provide water source in the apiary. For protection against ants, put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack the apiary. Protect colonies from high temperature by shifting to shady areas or migrate to cooler places or cover them with wet gunny bags. Harvest honey from the bee colony.
<b>Fisheries</b> Carp farming	Fry/ yearlings	Farmers should check the outlet and water level of the pond in order to avoid the escape out of fish live-stock from ponds. Apply screen to the outlet. Fishermen should be careful while netting operations in the wild, especially rivers.
<b>Poultry</b>		Maintain Proper ventilation must in poultry house. Spread clean litter material uniformly in the poultry house at thickness of 2-3 inches. Vaccinate chicks against new castle disease and gumbroo disease.
<b>Live stock</b>		Provide an adequate amount of fresh cool and clean drinking water

Dairy animals/ Sheep & Goat		<p>Plant shady trees around the sheds.</p> <p>Install fans and desert coolers for high-yielding animals.</p> <p>Provide water baths 3-4 times in a day.</p> <p>Sprinkling of water in sheds to reduce heat stress.</p> <p>Good quality green leguminous and non-leguminous fodders.</p> <p>Maize and bajra. Urea treatment of dry straw/fodder.</p> <p>Increase protein content in animal ration by 2%.</p> <p>Give mineral mixture to livestock as supplement in the diet.</p>
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#### Kathua

Crop	Stage/Cultural Operation	Weather based Agro- advisories
<b>Paddy</b>	Nursery raising	Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from nursery. Apply urea to rice seedlings in the nursery, as and when the standing water of rainfall disappears. Keep the rice nursery and bund free from weeds.
	Early transplanted	Postpone irrigation due to chances of rain.
	To be transplanted (Main field)	Clean bunds of the main field. Farmers are advised to strengthen the bunds of paddy field for in situ storage of rain water and utilize the same for puddling.
<b>Green manure</b> (Daincha) (for Rice crop)	Vegetative	Postpone irrigation due to chances of rainfall. Incorporation of dhaincha may be taken up before flowering stage and incorporate it during puddling in the rice field.
<b>Maize</b>	Sowing	Farmers can go for sowing of maize (Vivek-25, Vivek QOM-9 HM-5 and HQPM-1) with seed rate of 20-30 kg/ha after receipt rainfall at vattar/optimum soil moisture. Treat the seed with Bavistin @ 3g/Kg of seed before sowing.
	Germination	Do not allow rain water to stagnate in fields.
<b>Kharif pulses</b> <b>Moong/Mash</b>	Sowing	Farmers may go for sowing of moong and mash after receipt of rainfall, when soil reaches optimum moisture/ vattar condition.
<b>Summer Fodder</b> (maize +cowpea+ charri) and bajra	Early vegetative	Postpone application of irrigation and top dressing of nitrogen fertilizer due to chances of rain.
<b>Vegetables:</b> <b>Summer season</b> <b>Tomato</b>	Fruiting	Immediate picking of mature fruits is recommended. Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from the fields. Avoid direct contact of fruit with soil by providing cushion of farm material (rice/wheat straw) to prevent them from spoiling.
	<b>Brinjal</b>	Fruiting Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from the fields. To control shoot and fruit borer, clip infected fruits Shoots and bury them. Postpone application of prophenphos 50EC @ 1.5ml/lt of water or fenvalerte 20EC @ 1ml/lt of water till weather gets clear.
	<b>Okra</b>	Fruiting Monitor for yellow plants infected with YVMV and bury them. Postpone the application of Imidacloprif @ 1ml/3lt of water till weather gets clear to control attack of jassid and white fly.

<b>Rainy season</b> Tomato, brinjal, chilly & Okra	Sowing /transplanting	Farmers may go for transplanting of nursery to field after receipt of rain at optimum soil moisture/ vattar condition of soil.
<b>Floriculture:</b> Rainy annuals	Nursery raising/ transplanting	Transplanting of rainy seasonal annuals (gaillardia, balsam, cosmos, portulaca, kochia, sunflower, morning glory, gomphrena, celosia etc.) may be done after receipt of rain at optimum soil moisture/ vattar condition of soil..
<b>Milky mushroom</b>	Spawn run	Disinfect the crop room. Farmers interested in growing milky mushroom should book the spawn of milky mushroom from a reliable agency.
<b>Horticulture</b>		Postpone irrigation due to chances of rainfall. Drain out excess rain water from orchards to prevent root rot in plants.
Mango	Young/Bearing	Remove malformed portion in mango plant
Citrus	Young/Bearing	Monitor citrus plants for citrus psylla and leaf miner. Postpone chemical plant protection measures till weather gets clear.
<b>Sericulture</b> Mulberry	Tree plantation	Prune the dead wood. Prepare basin around the mulberry trees. Postpone irrigation due to chances of rain.
Cocoon crop	Harvested cocoons	Pack the harvested cocoons in loosely packed muslin cloth bags. The bags should be kept in wire mesh covered racks to avoid rodent attack till sale of the crop.
<b>Apiculture</b>		Protect colonies from rainfall by reducing the entrance of boxes. Ensure water availability near beehives. Provide water source in the apiary. For protection against ants, put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack the apiary. Protect colonies from high temperature by shifting to shady areas or migrate to cooler places or cover them with wet gunny bags. Harvest honey from the bee colony.
<b>Fisheries</b> Carp farming	Fry/ yearlings	Farmers should check the outlet and water level of the pond in order to avoid the escape out of fish live-stock from ponds. Apply screen to the outlet. Fishermen should be careful while netting operations in the wild, especially rivers.
<b>Poultry</b>		Maintain Proper ventilation must in poultry house. Spread clean litter material uniformly in the poultry house at thickness of 2-3 inches. Vaccinate chicks against new castle disease and gumbroo disease.
<b>Live stock</b> Dairy animals/ Sheep & Goat		Provide an adequate amount of fresh cool and clean drinking water Plant shady trees around the sheds. Install fans and desert coolers for high-yielding animals. Provide water baths 3-4 times in a day. Sprinkling of water in sheds to reduce heat stress. Good quality green leguminous and non-leguminous fodders. Maize and bajra. Urea treatment of dry straw/fodder. Increase protein content in animal ration by 2%. Give mineral mixture to livestock as supplement in the diet.

Crop	Stage/Cultural Operation	Weather based Agro- advisories
<b>Paddy</b>	Nursery raising	Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from nursery. Apply urea to rice seedlings in the nursery, as and when the standing water of rainfall disappears. Keep the rice nursery and bund free from weeds.
	Early transplanted	Postpone irrigation due to chances of rain.
	To be transplanted (Main field)	Clean bunds of the main field. Farmers are advised to strengthen the bunds of paddy field for in situ storage of rain water and utilize the same for puddling.
<b>Green manure</b> (Daincha) (for Rice crop)	Vegetative	Postpone irrigation due to chances of rainfall. Incorporation of dhaincha may be taken up before flowering stage and incorporate it during puddling in the rice field.
<b>Maize</b>	Sowing	Postpone sowing of maize till weather gets clear and soil reaches vattar condition.
	Germination	Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from field.
<b>Kharif pulses</b> <b>Moong/Mash</b>	Sowing	Farmers may go for sowing of moong and mash after receipt of rainfall, when soil reaches optimum moisture/ vattar condition.
<b>Summer Fodder</b> (maize +cowpea+ charri) and bajra	Early vegetative	Postpone application of irrigation and top dressing of nitrogen fertilizer due to chances of rain.
<b>Vegetables:</b> <b>Summer season</b> <b>Tomato</b>	Fruiting	Immediate picking of mature fruits is recommended. Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from the fields. Avoid direct contact of fruit with soil by providing cushion of farm material (rice/wheat straw) to prevent them from spoiling.
<b>Brinjal</b>	Fruiting	Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from the fields. To control shoot and fruit borer, clip infected fruits Shoots and bury them. Postpone application of prophenphos 50EC @ 1.5ml/ltr of water or fenvalerte 20EC @ 1ml/ltr of water till weather gets clear.
<b>Okra</b>	Fruiting	Monitor for yellow plants infected with YVMV and bury them. Postpone the application of Imidacloprif @ 1ml/3ltr of water till weather gets clear to control attack of jassid and white fly.
<b>Rainy season</b> Tomato, brinjal, chilly & Okra	Sowing /transplanting	Farmers may go for transplanting of nursery to field after receipt of rain at optimum soil moisture/ vattar condition of soil.
<b>Floriculture:</b> Rainy annuals	Nursery raising/ transplanting	Transplanting of rainy seasonal annuals (gaillardia, balsam, cosmos, portulaca, kochia, sunflower, morning glory, gomphrena, celosia etc.) may be done after receipt of rain at optimum soil moisture/ vattar condition of soil..
<b>Milky mushroom</b>	Spawn run	Disinfect the crop room. Farmers interested in growing milky mushroom should book the spawn of milky mushroom from a reliable agency.

<b>Horticulture</b>		Postpone irrigation due to chances of rainfall. Drain out excess rain water from orchards to prevent root rot in plants.
Mango	Young/Bearing	Remove malformed portion in mango plant
Citrus	Young/Bearing	Monitor citrus plants for citrus psylla and leaf miner. Postpone chemical plant protection measures till weather gets clear.
<b>Sericulture</b>		
Mulberry	Tree plantation	Prune the dead wood. Prepare basin around the mulberry trees. Postpone irrigation due to chances of rain.
Cocoon crop	Harvested cocoons	Pack the harvested cocoons in loosely packed muslin cloth bags. The bags should be kept in wire mesh covered racks to avoid rodent attack till sale of the crop.
<b>Apiculture</b>		Protect colonies from rainfall by reducing the entrance of boxes. Ensure water availability near beehives. Provide water source in the apiary. For protection against ants, put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack the apiary. Protect colonies from high temperature by shifting to shady areas or migrate to cooler places or cover them with wet gunny bags. Harvest honey from the bee colony.
<b>Fisheries</b>		
Carp farming	Fry/ yearlings	Farmers should check the outlet and water level of the pond in order to avoid the escape out of fish live-stock from ponds. Apply screen to the outlet. Fishermen should be careful while netting operations in the wild, especially rivers.
<b>Poultry</b>		Maintain Proper ventilation must in poultry house. Spread clean litter material uniformly in the poultry house at thickness of 2-3 inches. Vaccinate chicks against new castle disease and gumbroo disease.
<b>Live stock</b>		
Dairy animals/ Sheep & Goat		Provide an adequate amount of fresh cool and clean drinking water. Plant shady trees around the sheds. Install fans and desert coolers for high-yielding animals. Provide water baths 3-4 times in a day. Sprinkling of water in sheds to reduce heat stress. Good quality green leguminous and non-leguminous fodders. Maize and bajra. Urea treatment of dry straw/fodder. Increase protein content in animal ration by 2%. Give mineral mixture to livestock as supplement in the diet.

### Samba

Crop	Stage/Cultural Operation	Weather based Agro- advisories
<b>Paddy</b>	Nursery raising	Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from nursery. Apply urea to rice seedlings in the nursery, as and when the standing water of rainfall disappears. Keep the rice nursery and bund free from weeds.
	Early transplanted	Postpone irrigation due to chances of rain.

	To be transplanted (Main field)	Clean bunds of the main field. Farmers are advised to strengthen the bunds of paddy field for in situ storage of rain water and utilize the same for puddling.
<b>Green manure</b> (Daincha) (for Rice crop)	Vegetative	Postpone irrigation due to chances of rainfall. Incorporation of dhaincha may be taken up before flowering stage and incorporate it during puddling in the rice field.
<b>Maize</b>	Sowing	Farmers can go for sowing of maize (Vivek-25, Vivek QOM-9 HM-5 and HQPM-1) with seed rate of 20-30 kg/ha after receipt rainfall at vattar/optimum soil moisture. Treat the seed with Bavistin @ 3g/Kg of seed before sowing.
	Germination	Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from fields.
<b>Kharif pulses</b> <b>Moong/Mash</b>	Sowing	Farmers may go for sowing of moong and mash after receipt of rainfall, when soil reaches optimum moisture/ vattar condition.
<b>Summer Fodder</b> (maize +cowpea+ charri) and bajra	Early vegetative	Postpone application of irrigation and top dressing of nitrogen fertilizer due to chances of rain.
<b>Vegetables:</b> <b>Summer season</b> <b>Tomato</b>	Fruiting	Immediate picking of mature fruits is recommended. Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from the fields. Avoid direct contact of fruit with soil by providing cushion of farm material (rice/wheat straw) to prevent them from spoiling.
<b>Brinjal</b>	Fruiting	Make arrangements to drain out excess rainwater from the fields. To control shoot and fruit borer, clip infected fruits Shoots and bury them. Postpone application of prophenphos 50EC @ 1.5ml/lit of water or fenvalerte 20EC @ 1ml/lit of water till weather gets clear.
<b>Okra</b>	Fruiting	Monitor for yellow plants infected with YVMV and bury them. Postpone the application of Imidacloprif @ 1ml/3lt of water till weather gets clear to control attack of jassid and white fly.
<b>Rainy season</b> Tomato, brinjal, chilly & Okra	Sowing /transplanting	Farmers may go for transplanting of nursery to field after receipt of rain at optimum soil moisture/ vattar condition of soil.
<b>Floriculture:</b> Rainy annuals	Nursery raising/ transplanting	Transplanting of rainy seasonal annuals (gaillardia, balsam, cosmos, portulaca, kochia, sunflower, morning glory, gomphrena, celosia etc.) may be done after receipt of rain at optimum soil moisture/ vattar condition of soil..
<b>Milky mushroom</b>	Spawn run	Disinfect the crop room. Farmers interested in growing milky mushroom should book the spawn of milky mushroom from a reliable agency.
<b>Horticulture</b>		Postpone irrigation due to chances of rainfall. Drain out excess rain water from orchards to prevent root rot in plants.
Mango	Young/Bearing	Remove malformed portion in mango plant
Citrus	Young/Bearing	Monitor citrus plants for citrus psylla and leaf miner. Postpone



		chemical plant protection measures till weather gets clear.
<b>Sericulture</b> Mulberry	Tree plantation	Prune the dead wood. Prepare basin around the mulberry trees. Postpone irrigation due to chances of rain.
Cocoon crop	Harvested cocoons	Pack the harvested cocoons in loosely packed muslin cloth bags. The bags should be kept in wire mesh covered racks to avoid rodent attack till sale of the crop.
<b>Apiculture</b>		Protect colonies from rainfall by reducing the entrance of boxes. Ensure water availability near beehives. Provide water source in the apiary. For protection against ants, put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack the apiary. Protect colonies from high temperature by shifting to shady areas or migrate to cooler places or cover them with wet gunny bags. Harvest honey from the bee colony.
<b>Fisheries</b> Carp farming	Fry/ yearlings	Farmers should check the outlet and water level of the pond in order to avoid the escape out of fish live-stock from ponds. Apply screen to the outlet. Fishermen should be careful while netting operations in the wild, especially rivers.
<b>Poultry</b>		Maintain Proper ventilation must in poultry house. Spread clean litter material uniformly in the poultry house at thickness of 2-3 inches. Vaccinate chicks against new castle disease and gumbroo disease.
<b>Live stock</b> Dairy animals/ Sheep & Goat		Provide an adequate amount of fresh cool and clean drinking water. Plant shady trees around the sheds. Install fans and desert coolers for high-yielding animals. Provide water baths 3-4 times in a day. Sprinkling of water in sheds to reduce heat stress. Good quality green leguminous and non-leguminous fodders. Maize and bajra. Urea treatment of dry straw/fodder. Increase protein content in animal ration by 2%. Give mineral mixture to livestock as supplement in the diet.

## DODA

Crop	Stage	Insect pest/ Diseases Management & other operations	Weather based Agro meteorological advisories
<b>Maize</b>  (Intermediate areas)	<b>Sowing</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given the forecast of rain/thundershowers at scattered location for the next five days, farmers in intermediate areas of the district should postpone maize sowing until the weather improves. Farmers should assess the local weather conditions before planning sowing during the said period.</li> <li>- To avoid potential damage or disruption caused by the rainy weather condition, farmers in temperate and high hill areas are advised to postpone intercultural operations in maize crops due to the anticipated rain over the next five days.</li> </ul>



		<b>Insect management</b>  <b>Weed management</b>  <b>Drainage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weed growth is indeed more prolific during the rainy season due to increased moisture and favorable temperatures. To ensure healthy vegetable crops, it's crucial to remove weeds from vegetables at regular intervals.</li> <li>- In case of heavy rainfall, farmers are advised to make proper arrangement to drain out excess water from vegetable fields for safeguarding crops from damage caused by excess water.</li> </ul>
<b>Horticulture</b>  <b>(Stone Fruits &amp; Nut Fruits)</b>		<b>Care/Staking</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Young fruit plants may be provided staking to avoid damage from adverse weather conditions.</li> <li>- Remove all water/stock sprouts from the plant emerging from stem up to a height of 30 cm from ground level.</li> <li>- Remove tying material from bud/graft union carefully.</li> <li>- Keep the orchards clean from weeds/unwanted plants.</li> <li>- Install insect traps such as light trap, sticky traps and pheromones traps to check insect-pest attack.</li> <li>- Use temporary shade nets to protect the fruit plants from high temperatures.</li> <li>- Gusty winds likely to be expected at isolated places over the district. Farmers are advised to undertake staking in newly planted orchards to provide support against strong winds.</li> </ul>
<b>Milky Mushroom</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers are advised for cultivation of <i>Calocybe indica</i> (Milky mushroom).</li> <li>- Maintain a clean environment to prevent contamination.</li> <li>- Ensure proper ventilation to prevent moisture buildup.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to carefully manage temperature and humidity throughout the cultivation cycle.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>		<b>Care /Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keeping in view the present weather conditions, farmers are advised to shift the honey bee colonies towards shady conditions or place them under open straw huts.</li> <li>- Bees need water to dilute honey and to cool the hives during hot weather conditions. Farmers are advised to keep water trough filled with coarse</li> </ul>

			<p>gravel near the hive. It helps bees to spend more time in collecting nectar and less time for water collection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide proper ventilation by slightly raising the brood chamber. Make sure that bees do not pass through the ventilation otherwise robbing may be induced.</li> <li>- For protection of ants put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack apiary.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries (Carp fish culture)</b>	<b>Yearlings/fish seed</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid excessive manuring and feeding which can lead to oxygen depletion during cloudy weather.</li> <li>- Water should not drain directly into the pond. It should be passed through a bed of sand or filter mesh before draining.</li> <li>- Farmers should apply the screen/netting cloth on outlets/overflows, so that the fish livestock present in the fish pond may not escape out during excessive rains.</li> </ul>
<b>Live stock (Dairy animals, sheep and goats)</b>		<b>Care/Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To protect the animal during humid weather conditions, make provision to provide fresh clean and cool drinking water to the animal along with green grass.</li> <li>- Keep the animals in shade especially between 10 to 4 pm.</li> <li>- Mineral mixture (Agrimin forte @ 40 gm per day) should be supplemented in the diet of dairy animals particularly pregnant ones.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to keep proper ventilation and hygiene in the cattle sheds.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to include top feeds i.e. leaves of jamun, guava etc. in the diet of small ruminants to decline the parasitic load.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to go for vaccination for viral diseases in cattles before onset of rainy season.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>		<b>Care/Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chicks should be supplemented with balanced ration to prevent occurrence of nutritionally deficient diseases.</li> <li>- Brooder houses for newly born should be well ventilated, rain proof and protected from predators.</li> <li>- Disinfectant tray should be kept at entrance of the poultry house to prevent occurrence of infectious diseases.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to keep improved breeds of Backyard poultry i.e Vanraja, chabro to supplement the daily income.</li> <li>- Poultry farmers are advised to provide adequate clean drinking water all the time for poultry birds besides proper hygiene should be maintained at the farm.</li> </ul>

## KISHTWAR

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Stage</b>	<b>Insect pest/ Diseases Management &amp; other operations</b>	<b>Weather based Agro meteorological advisories</b>
<b>Maize (Intermediate areas)</b>	<b>Sowing</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given the forecast of rain/thundershowers at scattered location for the next five days, farmers in intermediate areas of the district should postpone maize sowing until the weather improves. Farmers should assess the local weather conditions before planning sowing during the said period.</li> <li>- To avoid potential damage or disruption caused by the rainy weather condition, farmers in temperate and high hill areas are advised to postpone intercultural operations in maize crops due to the anticipated rain over the next five days.</li> <li>- Excessive rainfall can lead to fertilizer runoff and leaching, farmers in</li> </ul>

<b>(Temperate/ High hill areas)</b>	<b>Vegetative/ Knee high Stage</b>	<b>Intercultural operation</b>	temperate regions advisable to avoid applying fertilizers to maize crops due to given possibility of rainfall during next five days.
		<b>Fertilizer &amp; Nutrient Management</b>	- Maize is highly sensitive to standing water, which can severely impact its growth and yield. To mitigate this, farmers are advised to make proper arrangement to drain out excess water from crop field to avoid water logging.
		<b>Drainage</b>	
<b>Rice</b>		<b>Transplanting</b>	- Farmers are advised to undertake transplanting of rice crop where seedlings are ready. Plant 2-3 seedlings per hill at 3 to 5 cm deep in the soil.
		<b>Insect management</b>	- Remove the weeds growing in the vicinity of the field. - Farmers are advised to remain vigil on attack of grass hoppers in main fields. If observed, apply Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2 ml/liter during clear weather conditions.
		<b>Other</b>	- Keeping in view the forecast of rainfall, farmers are advised to prepare for rainfall by reinforcing and elevating field bunds to maximize water retention.
<b>Vegetables (Summer Vegetables)</b>	<b>Vegetative Stage</b>	<b>Intercultural operations</b>	- The forecast indicates rain and thundershowers over the next five days, it is advisable to postpone intercultural operations in vegetable crops until weather improves. The precaution helps prevent potential damage to the crops and reduced effectiveness of the operations due to wet conditions.
		<b>Pruning &amp; Staking</b>	- Strong surface winds are anticipated at isolated locations within the district, potentially damaging young tomato and cucurbit plants. Farmers are advised to provide mechanical support to these plants to prevent lodging (bending or falling over) and ensure a better crop stand - Farmers are advised to remove side shoots so that plants may use all its food and energy to develop its fruits. - Farmers are advised to keep vigil on attack of fruit fly in cucurbits. Install fruit fly traps @ 5/ha for monitoring and 15/ha for mass trapping. - Weed growth is indeed more prolific during the rainy season due to increased moisture and favorable temperatures. To ensure healthy

		<b>Insect management</b>  <b>Weed management</b>   <b>Drainage</b>	<p>vegetable crops, it's crucial to remove weeds from vegetables at regular intervals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In case of heavy rainfall, farmers are advised to make proper arrangement to drain out excess water from vegetable fields for safeguarding crops from damage caused by excess water.</li> </ul>
<b>Horticulture</b>  <b>(Stone Fruits &amp; Nut Fruits)</b>		<b>Care/Staking</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Young fruit plants may be provided staking to avoid damage from adverse weather conditions.</li> <li>- Remove all water/stock sprouts from the plant emerging from stem up to a height of 30 cm from ground level.</li> <li>- Remove tying material from bud/graft union carefully.</li> <li>- Keep the orchards clean from weeds/unwanted plants.</li> <li>- Install insect traps such as light trap, sticky traps and pheromones traps to check insect-pest attack.</li> <li>- Use temporary shade nets to protect the fruit plants from high temperatures.</li> <li>- Gusty winds likely to be expected at isolated places over the district. Farmers are advised to undertake staking in newly planted orchards to provide support against strong winds.</li> </ul>
<b>Milky Mushroom</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers are advised for cultivation of <i>Calocybe indica</i> (Milky mushroom).</li> <li>- Maintain a clean environment to prevent contamination.</li> <li>- Ensure proper ventilation to prevent moisture buildup.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to carefully manage temperature and humidity throughout the cultivation cycle.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>		<b>Care /Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keeping in view the present weather conditions, farmers are advised to shift the honey bee colonies towards shady conditions or place them under open straw huts.</li> <li>- Bees need water to dilute honey and to cool the hives during hot weather conditions. Farmers are advised to keep water trough filled with coarse gravel near the hive. It helps bees to spend more time in collecting nectar and less time for water collection.</li> <li>- Provide proper ventilation by slightly raising the brood chamber. Make</li> </ul>

			<p>sure that bees do not pass through the ventilation otherwise robbing may be induced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For protection of ants put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack apiary.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b> <b>(Carp fish culture)</b>	<b>Yearlings/fish seed</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid excessive manuring and feeding which can lead to oxygen depletion during cloudy weather.</li> <li>- Water should not drain directly into the pond. It should be passed through a bed of sand or filter mesh before draining.</li> <li>- Farmers should apply the screen/netting cloth on outlets/overflows, so that the fish livestock present in the fish pond may not escape out during excessive rains.</li> </ul>
<b>Live stock</b> <b>(Dairy animals, sheep and goats)</b>		<b>Care/Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To protect the animal during humid weather conditions, make provision to provide fresh clean and cool drinking water to the animal along with green grass.</li> <li>- Keep the animals in shade especially between 10 to 4 pm.</li> <li>- Mineral mixture (Agrimin forte @ 40 gm per day) should be supplemented in the diet of dairy animals particularly pregnant ones.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to keep proper ventilation and hygiene in the cattle sheds.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to include top feeds i.e. leaves of jamun, guava etc. in the diet of small ruminants to decline the parasitic load.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to go for vaccination for viral diseases in cattles before onset of rainy season.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>		<b>Care/Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chicks should be supplemented with balanced ration to prevent occurrence of nutritionally deficient diseases.</li> <li>- Brooder houses for newly born should be well ventilated, rain proof and protected from predators.</li> <li>- Disinfectant tray should be kept at entrance of the poultry house to prevent occurrence of infectious diseases.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to keep improved breeds of Backyard poultry i.e Vanraja, chabro to supplement the daily income.</li> <li>- Poultry farmers are advised to provide adequate clean drinking water all the time for poultry birds besides proper hygiene should be maintained at the farm.</li> </ul>

## POONCH

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Stage</b>	<b>Insect pest/ Diseases Management &amp; other operations</b>	<b>Weather based Agro meteorological advisories</b>
<b>Maize</b> <b>(Intermediate areas)</b>	<b>Sowing</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given the forecast of rain/thundershowers at scattered location for the next five days, farmers in intermediate areas of the district should postpone maize sowing until the weather improves. Farmers should assess the local weather conditions before planning sowing during the said period.</li> <li>- To avoid potential damage or disruption caused by the rainy weather condition, farmers in temperate and high hill areas are advised to postpone intercultural operations in maize crops due to the anticipated rain over the next five days.</li> </ul>
<b>(Temperate/</b>	<b>Vegetative/</b>	<b>Intercultural</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excessive rainfall can lead to fertilizer runoff and leaching, farmers in temperate regions advisable to avoid applying fertilizers to maize crops due to given possibility of rainfall during next five days.</li> </ul>

High hill areas)	Knee high Stage	operation	- Maize is highly sensitive to standing water, which can severely impact its growth and yield. To mitigate this, farmers are advised to make proper arrangement to drain out excess water from crop field to avoid water logging.
		Fertilizer & Nutrient Management	
		Drainage	
Rice		Transplanting	- Farmers are advised to undertake transplanting of rice crop where seedlings are ready. Plant 2-3 seedlings per hill at 3 to 5 cm deep in the soil.
		Insect management	- Remove the weeds growing in the vicinity of the field. - Farmers are advised to remain vigil on attack of grass hoppers in main fields. If observed, apply Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2 ml/liter during clear weather conditions.
		Other	- Keeping in view the forecast of rainfall, farmers are advised to prepare for rainfall by reinforcing and elevating field bunds to maximize water retention.
Vegetables (Summer Vegetables)	Vegetative Stage	Intercultural operations	- The forecast indicates rain and thundershowers over the next five days, it is advisable to postpone intercultural operations in vegetable crops until weather improves. The precaution helps prevent potential damage to the crops and reduced effectiveness of the operations due to wet conditions.
		Pruning & Staking	- Strong surface winds are anticipated at isolated locations within the district, potentially damaging young tomato and cucurbit plants. Farmers are advised to provide mechanical support to these plants to prevent lodging (bending or falling over) and ensure a better crop stand - Farmers are advised to remove side shoots so that plants may use all its food and energy to develop its fruits. - Farmers are advised to keep vigil on attack of fruit fly in cucurbits. Install fruit fly traps @ 5/ha for monitoring and 15/ha for mass trapping. - Weed growth is indeed more prolific during the rainy season due to increased moisture and favorable temperatures. To ensure healthy vegetable crops, it's crucial to remove weeds from vegetables at regular intervals. - In case of heavy rainfall, farmers are advised to make proper arrangement to drain out excess water from vegetable fields for safeguarding crops from damage caused by excess water.



		<b>Insect management</b>  <b>Weed management</b>  <b>Drainage</b>	
<b>Horticulture</b>  <b>(Stone Fruits &amp; Nut Fruits)</b>		<b>Care/Staking</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Young fruit plants may be provided staking to avoid damage from adverse weather conditions.</li> <li>- Remove all water/stock sprouts from the plant emerging from stem up to a height of 30 cm from ground level.</li> <li>- Remove tying material from bud/graft union carefully.</li> <li>- Keep the orchards clean from weeds/unwanted plants.</li> <li>- Install insect traps such as light trap, sticky traps and pheromones traps to check insect-pest attack.</li> <li>- Use temporary shade nets to protect the fruit plants from high temperatures.</li> <li>- Gusty winds likely to be expected at isolated places over the district. Farmers are advised to undertake staking in newly planted orchards to provide support against strong winds.</li> </ul>
<b>Milky Mushroom</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers are advised for cultivation of <i>Calocybe indica</i> (Milky mushroom).</li> <li>- Maintain a clean environment to prevent contamination.</li> <li>- Ensure proper ventilation to prevent moisture buildup.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to carefully manage temperature and humidity throughout the cultivation cycle.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>		<b>Care /Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keeping in view the present weather conditions, farmers are advised to shift the honey bee colonies towards shady conditions or place them under open straw huts.</li> <li>- Bees need water to dilute honey and to cool the hives during hot weather conditions. Farmers are advised to keep water trough filled with coarse gravel near the hive. It helps bees to spend more time in collecting nectar and less time for water collection.</li> <li>- Provide proper ventilation by slightly raising the brood chamber. Make sure that bees do not pass through the ventilation otherwise robbing may be induced.</li> <li>- For protection of ants put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack apiary.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>  <b>(Carp fish)</b>	<b>Yearlings/fish seed</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid excessive manuring and feeding which can lead to oxygen depletion during cloudy weather.</li> <li>- Water should not drain directly into the pond. It should be passed through a bed of sand or filter mesh before draining.</li> </ul>

<b>culture)</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers should apply the screen/netting cloth on outlets/overflows, so that the fish livestock present in the fish pond may not escape out during excessive rains.</li> </ul>
<b>Live stock</b> <b>(Dairy animals,</b> <b>sheep and</b> <b>goats)</b>		<b>Care/Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To protect the animal during humid weather conditions, make provision to provide fresh clean and cool drinking water to the animal along with green grass.</li> <li>- Keep the animals in shade especially between 10 to 4 pm.</li> <li>- Mineral mixture (Agrimin forte @ 40 gm per day) should be supplemented in the diet of dairy animals particularly pregnant ones.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to keep proper ventilation and hygiene in the cattle sheds.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to include top feeds i.e. leaves of jamun, guava etc. in the diet of small ruminants to decline the parasitic load.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to go for vaccination for viral diseases in cattles before onset of rainy season.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>		<b>Care/Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chicks should be supplemented with balanced ration to prevent occurrence of nutritionally deficient diseases.</li> <li>- Brooder houses for newly born should be well ventilated, rain proof and protected from predators.</li> <li>- Disinfectant tray should be kept at entrance of the poultry house to prevent occurrence of infectious diseases.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to keep improved breeds of Backyard poultry i.e Vanraja, chabro to supplement the daily income.</li> <li>- Poultry farmers are advised to provide adequate clean drinking water all the time for poultry birds besides proper hygiene should be maintained at the farm.</li> </ul>

## RAJOURI

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Stage</b>	<b>Insect pest/ Diseases Management &amp; other operations</b>	<b>Weather based Agro meteorological advisories</b>
<b>Maize</b>  <b>(Intermediate areas)</b>	<b>Sowing</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given the forecast of rain/thundershowers at scattered location for the next five days, farmers in intermediate areas of the district should postpone maize sowing until the weather improves. Farmers should assess the local weather conditions before planning sowing during the said period.</li> <li>- To avoid potential damage or disruption caused by the rainy weather condition, farmers in temperate and high hill areas are advised to postpone intercultural operations in maize crops due to the anticipated rain over the next five days.</li> </ul>
<b>(Temperate/ High hill areas)</b>	<b>Vegetative/ Knee high Stage</b>	<b>Intercultural operation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excessive rainfall can lead to fertilizer runoff and leaching, farmers in temperate regions advisable to avoid applying fertilizers to maize crops due to given possibility of rainfall during next five days.</li> <li>- Maize is highly sensitive to standing water, which can severely impact its growth and yield. To mitigate this, farmers are advised to make proper arrangement to drain out excess water from crop field to avoid water logging.</li> </ul>
		<b>Fertilizer &amp; Nut</b>	



		<b>Drainage</b>	
<b>Horticulture (Stone Fruits &amp; Nut Fruits)</b>		<b>Care/Staking</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Young fruit plants may be provided staking to avoid damage from adverse weather conditions.</li> <li>- Remove all water/stock sprouts from the plant emerging from stem up to a height of 30 cm from ground level.</li> <li>- Remove tying material from bud/graft union carefully.</li> <li>- Keep the orchards clean from weeds/unwanted plants.</li> <li>- Install insect traps such as light trap, sticky traps and pheromones traps to check insect-pest attack.</li> <li>- Use temporary shade nets to protect the fruit plants from high temperatures.</li> <li>- Gusty winds likely to be expected at isolated places over the district. Farmers are advised to undertake staking in newly planted orchards to provide support against strong winds.</li> </ul>
<b>Milky Mushroom</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers are advised for cultivation of <i>Calocybe indica</i> (Milky mushroom).</li> <li>- Maintain a clean environment to prevent contamination.</li> <li>- Ensure proper ventilation to prevent moisture buildup.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to carefully manage temperature and humidity throughout the cultivation cycle.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>		<b>Care /Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keeping in view the present weather conditions, farmers are advised to shift the honey bee colonies towards shady conditions or place them under open straw huts.</li> <li>- Bees need water to dilute honey and to cool the hives during hot weather conditions. Farmers are advised to keep water trough filled with coarse gravel near the hive. It helps bees to spend more time in collecting nectar and less time for water collection.</li> <li>- Provide proper ventilation by slightly raising the brood chamber. Make sure that bees do not pass through the ventilation otherwise robbing may be induced.</li> <li>- For protection of ants put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack apiary.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries (Carp fish culture)</b>	<b>Yearlings/fish seed</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid excessive manuring and feeding which can lead to oxygen depletion during cloudy weather.</li> <li>- Water should not drain directly into the pond. It should be passed through a bed of sand or filter mesh before draining.</li> <li>- Farmers should apply the screen/netting cloth on outlets/overflows, so that the fish livestock present in the fish pond may not escape out during excessive rains.</li> </ul>
<b>Live stock (Dairy animals, sheep and goats)</b>		<b>Care/Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To protect the animal during humid weather conditions, make provision to provide fresh clean and cool drinking water to the animal along with green grass.</li> <li>- Keep the animals in shade especially between 10 to 4 pm.</li> <li>- Mineral mixture (Agrimin forte @ 40 gm per day) should be supplemented in the diet of dairy animals particularly pregnant ones.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to keep proper ventilation and hygiene in the cattle</li> </ul>

			<p>sheds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers are advised to include top feeds i.e. leaves of jamun, guava etc. in the diet of small ruminants to decline the parasitic load.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to go for vaccination for viral diseases in cattles before onset of rainy season.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>		<b>Care/Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chicks should be supplemented with balanced ration to prevent occurrence of nutritionally deficient diseases.</li> <li>- Brooder houses for newly born should be well ventilated, rain proof and protected from predators.</li> <li>- Disinfectant tray should be kept at entrance of the poultry house to prevent occurrence of infectious diseases.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to keep improved breeds of Backyard poultry i.e Vanraja, chabro to supplement the daily income.</li> <li>- Poultry farmers are advised to provide adequate clean drinking water all the time for poultry birds besides proper hygiene should be maintained at the farm.</li> </ul>

## RAMBAN

Crop	Stage	Insect pest/ Diseases Management & other operations	Weather based Agro meteorological advisories
Maize  (Intermediate areas)	Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Given the forecast of rain/thundershowers at scattered location for the next five days, farmers in intermediate areas of the district should postpone maize sowing until the weather improves. Farmers should assess the local weather conditions before planning sowing during the said period.</li> <li>- To avoid potential damage or disruption caused by the rainy weather condition, farmers in temperate and high hill areas are advised to postpone intercultural operations in maize crops due to the anticipated rain over the next five days.</li> <li>- Excessive rainfall can lead to fertilizer runoff and leaching, farmers in temperate regions advisable to avoid applying fertilizers to maize crops due to given possibility of rainfall during next five days.</li> <li>- Maize is highly sensitive to standing water, which can severely impact its growth and yield. To mitigate this, farmers are advised to make proper arrangement to drain out excess water from crop field to avoid water logging.</li> </ul>
(Temperate/ High hill areas)	Vegetative/ Knee high Stage	Intercultural operation          Fertilizer & Nut Management       Drainage	



		<b>Drainage</b>	
<b>Horticulture</b> <b>(Stone Fruits &amp; Nut Fruits)</b>		<b>Care/Staking</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Young fruit plants may be provided staking to avoid damage from adverse weather conditions.</li> <li>- Remove all water/stock sprouts from the plant emerging from stem up to a height of 30 cm from ground level.</li> <li>- Remove tying material from bud/graft union carefully.</li> <li>- Keep the orchards clean from weeds/unwanted plants.</li> <li>- Install insect traps such as light trap, sticky traps and pheromones traps to check insect-pest attack.</li> <li>- Use temporary shade nets to protect the fruit plants from high temperatures.</li> <li>- Gusty winds likely to be expected at isolated places over the district. Farmers are advised to undertake staking in newly planted orchards to provide support against strong winds.</li> </ul>
<b>Milky Mushroom</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers are advised for cultivation of <i>Calocybe indica</i> (Milky mushroom).</li> <li>- Maintain a clean environment to prevent contamination.</li> <li>- Ensure proper ventilation to prevent moisture buildup.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to carefully manage temperature and humidity throughout the cultivation cycle.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>		<b>Care /Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keeping in view the present weather conditions, farmers are advised to shift the honey bee colonies towards shady conditions or place them under open straw huts.</li> <li>- Bees need water to dilute honey and to cool the hives during hot weather conditions. Farmers are advised to keep water trough filled with coarse gravel near the hive. It helps bees to spend more time in collecting nectar and less time for water collection.</li> <li>- Provide proper ventilation by slightly raising the brood chamber. Make sure that bees do not pass through the ventilation otherwise robbing may be induced.</li> <li>- For protection of ants put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack apiary.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b> <b>(Carp fish culture)</b>	<b>Yearlings/fish seed</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid excessive manuring and feeding which can lead to oxygen depletion during cloudy weather.</li> <li>- Water should not drain directly into the pond. It should be passed through a bed of sand or filter mesh before draining.</li> <li>- Farmers should apply the screen/netting cloth on outlets/overflows, so that the fish livestock present in the fish pond may not escape out during excessive rains.</li> </ul>
<b>Live stock</b> <b>(Dairy animals, sheep and goats)</b>		<b>Care/Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To protect the animal during humid weather conditions, make provision to provide fresh clean and cool drinking water to the animal along with green grass.</li> <li>- Keep the animals in shade especially between 10 to 4 pm.</li> <li>- Mineral mixture (Agrimin forte @ 40 gm per day) should be supplemented in the diet of dairy animals particularly pregnant ones.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to keep proper ventilation and hygiene in the cattle sheds.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to include top feeds i.e. leaves of jamun, guava etc. in the diet of small ruminants to decline the parasitic load.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to go for vaccination for viral diseases in cattles before onset of rainy season.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>		<b>Care/Feed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chicks should be supplemented with balanced ration to prevent occurrence of nutritionally deficient diseases.</li> </ul>







		<b>Drainage</b>	
<b>Horticulture</b> <b>(Stone Fruits &amp; Nut Fruits)</b>		<b>Care/Staking</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Young fruit plants may be provided staking to avoid damage from adverse weather conditions.</li> <li>- Remove all water/stock sprouts from the plant emerging from stem up to a height of 30 cm from ground level.</li> <li>- Remove tying material from bud/graft union carefully.</li> <li>- Keep the orchards clean from weeds/unwanted plants.</li> <li>- Install insect traps such as light trap, sticky traps and pheromones traps to check insect-pest attack.</li> <li>- Use temporary shade nets to protect the fruit plants from high temperatures.</li> <li>- Gusty winds likely to be expected at isolated places over the district. Farmers are advised to undertake staking in newly planted orchards to provide support against strong winds.</li> </ul>
<b>Milky Mushroom</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers are advised for cultivation of <i>Calocybe indica</i> (Milky mushroom).</li> <li>- Maintain a clean environment to prevent contamination.</li> <li>- Ensure proper ventilation to prevent moisture buildup.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to carefully manage temperature and humidity throughout the cultivation cycle.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>		<b>Care /Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keeping in view the present weather conditions, farmers are advised to shift the honey bee colonies towards shady conditions or place them under open straw huts.</li> <li>- Bees need water to dilute honey and to cool the hives during hot weather conditions. Farmers are advised to keep water trough filled with coarse gravel near the hive. It helps bees to spend more time in collecting nectar and less time for water collection.</li> <li>- Provide proper ventilation by slightly raising the brood chamber. Make sure that bees do not pass through the ventilation otherwise robbing may be induced.</li> <li>- For protection of ants put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack apiary.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b> <b>(Carp fish culture)</b>	<b>Yearlings/fish seed</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avoid excessive manuring and feeding which can lead to oxygen depletion during cloudy weather.</li> <li>- Water should not drain directly into the pond. It should be passed through a bed of sand or filter mesh before draining.</li> <li>- Farmers should apply the screen/netting cloth on outlets/overflows, so that the fish livestock present in the fish pond may not escape out during excessive rains.</li> </ul>
<b>Live stock</b> <b>(Dairy animals, sheep and goats)</b>		<b>Care/Feed supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To protect the animal during humid weather conditions, make provision to provide fresh clean and cool drinking water to the animal along with green grass.</li> <li>- Keep the animals in shade especially between 10 to 4 pm.</li> <li>- Mineral mixture (Agrimin forte @ 40 gm per day) should be supplemented in the diet of dairy animals particularly pregnant ones.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to keep proper ventilation and hygiene in the cattle sheds.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to include top feeds i.e. leaves of jamun, guava etc. in the diet of small ruminants to decline the parasitic load.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to go for vaccination for viral diseases in cattles before onset of rainy season.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>		<b>Care/Feed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chicks should be supplemented with balanced ration to prevent occurrence of nutritionally deficient diseases.</li> </ul>

		<b>supplement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brooder houses for newly born should be well ventilated, rain proof and protected from predators.</li> <li>- Disinfectant tray should be kept at entrance of the poultry house to prevent occurrence of infectious diseases.</li> <li>- Farmers are advised to keep improved breeds of Backyard poultry i.e Vanraja, chabro to supplement the daily income.</li> <li>- Poultry farmers are advised to provide adequate clean drinking water all the time for poultry birds besides proper hygiene should be maintained at the farm.</li> </ul>
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### **DISTRICT-WISE AGRO ADVISORY BULLETI OF LADAKH Union Territory**

#### **LEH:**

<b>Crops/Discipline</b>	<b>Stage</b>	<b>Weather based Agro-advisories</b>
<b>Cereal crop</b> <b>Barley</b>	<b>Earhead/Boot ing/flag leaf stage</b>	<p>Farmers are advised to give light irrigation as per requirement.</p> <p>Farmers are advised to monitoring common pests include aphids, cutworms, and wireworms, while fungal diseases like loose smut, rusts, powdery mildew are prevalent. Farmer are advised to use organic pesticide such as neem oil and NSKE(1500ppm) and removal of infected plant (loose smut).</p>
<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Booting/flag leaf stage</b>	<p>Farmers are advised to give light irrigation as per requirement.</p> <p>Farmers are advised to monitor for potential disease outbreaks like yellow rust and loose smut in wheat.</p> <p>Removal of loose smut infected plants is recommended to reduce the spread of the disease.</p>
<b>Potato</b>	<b>Vegetative growth/tuber Formation</b>	<p>Farmers are advised to give irrigation as per requirement.</p> <p>Weeding and earthing up should be done in potato.</p>
<b>Pulses</b> <b>Pea</b>	<b>Pod formation /picking</b>	<p>Need based application of irrigation.</p> <p>Farmers are advised to pick peas every other day or so to encourage the plant to produce more pods.</p>
<b>Vegetables</b> <b>Spinach/Kale/Lettue</b>	<b>Harvesting</b>	<p>Harvest leafy vegetable at frequent intervals.</p> <p>Neem oil (5ml per litre of water) diluted with detergent and add water to it. Mix it thoroughly and spray in the evening hour at regular interval of time.</p> <p>Weeding and hoeing in onion, tomato, cabbage and cauliflower crops.</p> <p>Application of irrigation water as per requirement.</p>
<b>Onion/Tomato/Cabbage/ Cauliflower</b>	<b>Vegetative stage</b>	
<b>Fruits</b> <b>Apricot</b> <b>Apple</b>	<b>Fruiting</b> <b>Fruiting</b>	<p>Farmers are advised to monitor codling moth infestation in apple orchards. If an infestation is observed, spray neem oil at a concentration of 5 ml per litre of water during the evening hours, at 15 days interval.</p> <p>Additionally, 3-5 yellow sticky traps and pheromone traps can be used per kanal to help monitor and control the pest population.</p>
<b>Livestock</b>		<p>For optimum benefits of vaccination deworm your animals at least 15 days before vaccination. Vaccinate your health sheep and goats</p>

		with enterotoxaemia vaccine with does 2ml via sub cut rout. In case of emergency farmer are advice to dial on helpline no. of 1962
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## Kargil

Crops/Discipline	Stage	Weather based Agro-advisories
<b>Cereal crop</b> <b>Barley</b>	<b>Earhead/Boot ing/flag leaf stage</b>	<p>Farmers are advised to give light irrigation as per requirement.</p> <p>Farmers are advised to monitoring common pests include aphids, cutworms, and wireworms, while fungal diseases like loose smut, rusts, powdery mildew are prevalent. Farmer are advised to use organic pesticide such as neem oil and NSKE(1500ppm) and removal of infected plant (loose smut).</p>
<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Booting/flag leaf stage</b>	<p>Farmers are advised to give light irrigation as per requirement.</p> <p>Farmers are advised to monitor for potential disease outbreaks like yellow rust and loose smut in wheat.</p> <p>Removal of loose smut infected plants is recommended to reduce the spread of the disease.</p>
<b>Potato</b>	<b>Vegetative growth/tuber Formation</b>	<p>Farmers are advised to give irrigation as per requirement.</p> <p>Weeding and earthing up should be done in potato.</p>
<b>Pulses</b> <b>Pea</b>	<b>Pod formation /picking</b>	<p>Need based application of irrigation.</p> <p>Farmers are advised to pick peas every other day or so to encourage the plant to produce more pods.</p>
<b>Vegetables</b> <b>Spinach/Kale/Lettue</b>	<b>Harvesting</b>	<p>Harvest leafy vegetable at frequent intervals.</p> <p>Neem oil (5ml per litre of water) diluted with detergent and add water to it. Mixedit thoroughly and spray in the evening hour at regular</p>
<b>Onion/Tomato/Cabbage/ Cauliflower</b>	<b>Vegetative stage</b>	<p>Interval of time.</p> <p>Weeding and hoeing in onion, tomato, cabbage and cauliflower crops.</p> <p>Application of irrigation water as per requirement.</p>
<b>Fruits</b> <b>Apricot</b> <b>Apple</b>	<b>Fruiting</b> <b>Fruiting</b>	<p>Farmers are advised to monitor codling moth infestation in apple orchards. If an infestation is observed, spray neem oil at a concentration of 5 ml per litre of water during the evening hours, at 15 days interval.</p> <p>Additionally, 3-5 yellow sticky traps and pheromone traps can be used per kanal to help monitor and control the pest population.</p>
<b>Livestock</b>		<p>For optimum benefits of vaccination deworm your animals at least 15 days before vaccination. Vaccinate your health sheep and goats with enterotoxaemia vaccine with does 2ml via sub cut rout. In case of emergency farmer are advice to dial on helpline no. of 1962</p>