



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

Bulletin No.45

Dated: 05-06-2026.

Weather warnings (Met-Subdivision Level)

06 Jun: T.S/ Lightning / Hailstorm/Gusty Winds (40-50 KMPH) at Isolated places in J & K.

07 Jun: Nil

08 Jun: Nil

09 Jun: Isolated heat wave in the plains of jammu.

10 Jun: Isolated heat wave in the plains of jammu.

Extended Range forecast at Met-Subdivision Level (5th to 11th June. 2026)

Meteorological Sub-Division	Rainfall	Max Temp	Min Temp
Jammu & Kashmir	Over J & K	Above Normal	Above Normal

Summary of Four days rainfall over the State :

Date	02/06/2026	03/06/2026	04/06/2026	05/06/2026
Jammu & Kashmir Sub-Division	DRY	FWS	WS	FWS

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

Rainfall forecast for next 5 days

Date	06/06/2026	07/06/2026	08/06/2026	09/06/2026	10/06/2026
Jammu & Kashmir Sub-Division	FWS	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL

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

Medium range weather forecast from (6th to 10th June 2026)

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

Srinagar Partly to Generally Cloudy sky with possibility of light rain from 6th to 7th. Day and night temperature will be around **23 to 30⁰C** and **15 to 18⁰C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **1-2km/hr** in **East South Easterly to South South Westerly direction**. Relative humidity will range from **50% to 85%**.

Anantnag Partly to Generally Cloudy sky with possibility of light rain from 6th to 7th. Day and night temperature will be around **26 to 30⁰C** and **13 to 18⁰C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **1-2km/hr** in **North North Easterly to North North Westerly direction**. Relative humidity will range from **50% to 80%**.

Kupwara Partly to Generally Cloudy sky with possibility of light rain from 6th to 7th. Day and night temperature will be around **20 to 30⁰C** and **14 to 17⁰C**, respectively. Wind speed will be around **1-2 km/hr** in **North North Easterly to South Easterly direction**. Relative humidity will range from **50% to 85%**.

Jammu Partly Cloudy sky. Day and night temperature will be around **38 to 41⁰C** and **22 to 25⁰C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **1-2 km/hr** in **North North Easterly to Northerly** direction. Relative humidity will range from **35% to 60%**.

Kathua Partly Cloudy sky. Day and night temperature will be around **41 to 43⁰C** and **25 to 27⁰C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **1km/hr** in **North Easterly to Northerly** direction. Relative humidity will range from **35% to 60%**.

Rajouri Partly Cloudy sky with possibility of light rain on 6th. Day and night temperature will be around **28 to 32⁰C** and **17 to 21⁰C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **1km/hr** in **North North Easterly to Northerly** direction. Relative humidity will range from **50% to 80%**.

Udhampur Partly Cloudy sky with possibility of light rain on 6th. Day and night temperature will be around **38 to 41⁰C** and **22 to 26⁰C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **1km/hr** in **North North Easterly to North Easterly** direction. Relative humidity will range from **35% to 60%**.

Doda Partly Cloudy sky with possibility of light rain from 6th and 7th. Day and night temperature will be around **25 to 30⁰C** and **12 to 15⁰C** respectively. Wind speed will be around **1km/hr** in **North North Easterly to South South Easterly** direction. Relative humidity will range from **50% to 85%**.

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 →	05/06/2026	06/06/2026	07/06/2026	08/06/2026	09/06/2026

Srinagar Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Budgam Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Baramulla Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Bandipora Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kupwara Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ganderbal Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Pulwama Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Shopian Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Anantnag Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kulgam Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Muzafarabad Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Jammu Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ramban Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Udhampur Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Reasi Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Doda Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kishtwar Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Poonch Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Rajouri Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Kathua Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Samba Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Mirpur Forecast/ Warning/Impact	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

DISTRICT-WISE AGRO ADVISORY BULLETIN

General Advisory: Keep hail nets in place and secure orchard infrastructure to minimize hail damage to developing fruits.

Srinagar

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting may be started from last week of May in lower belts. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions. • Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm. • For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted. • Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting. • Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time. • Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy. • Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect. • Eros @ 0.5 kg/kanal or Erase @ 0.5kg/kanal can be applied 3-5 days after transplanting as pre-emergence to control grasses, sedges and first flush of Potamogeton. • 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.
Maize	Land preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use treated seed (Mancozeb 75 WP or Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP @ 2-3 g per kg seed) from authenticated source. • Under adequate soil moisture conditions fields should be prepared well by ploughing 2-3 times at a

		<p>depth of 12-15 cm for incorporation of FYM @ 10-15 tons per hectare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under irrigated conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 5 and 4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 8.15 and 6.5 kg per kanal, MOP @ 3.35 and 2.5 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 1.0 and 0.75-1.0 kg per kanal, respectively. • Under rainfed conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 3 and 2.4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 5 and 4.35 kg per kanal, MOP @ 1.7 and 1.65 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.75 and 0.5 kg per kanal, respectively. • Sowing should be done in lines maintaining a spacing of 60x20 cm for composites and 75x20 cm for hybrids using a seed rate of 1.5 kg per kanal for composites and 1.0 kg per kanal for hybrid under all circumstances. • In case of fodder maize broadcasting method of sowing should be used.
Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)	Land Preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 ploughing with disc harrow should be given. • Ensure proper soil moisture conditions in the field by planking for better germination. • Sowing may be done up to mid-June. • 40 kg/ha of seeds may be used for fodder maize.
Saffron	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to rodent control by using recommended baiting and field sanitation practices to prevent corm damage. • Hand weeding may be carried out wherever necessary to keep the fields clean and reduce competition with emerging saffron foliage. • Follow the IIKST, Dussu Pampore manual for stigma separation, drying, grading, and storage, or farmers may avail the processing facilities available at the center.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Hygienic conditions to prevent spread of competitor moulds. • Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays. • Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution. • Use disinfected tools for harvesting. • Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from low prevailing temperatures. • Apple pruned wood should be processed for production of Shiitake and Enokeii Mushrooms. • Enokeii mushroom crop should be initiated.
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of pruned wood. • Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood. • Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate. • Process the substrate in hygienic way.

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

ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Apple	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply second dose of urea and potassium three weeks after fruit set, depending on soil moisture conditions. • Carry out fruit thinning when fruit size reaches 8–12 mm diameter to ensure better fruit quality and size. • Apply organic mulching to suppress weeds and maintain soil health. • Maintain proper orchard sanitation by removing weeds and plant debris. • Undertake deshooting in budded/grafted plants to promote healthy growth. • In case of Scab or any foliar disease: • Spray Mancozeb (63%) + Carbendazim (12%) 75 WP (@0.25%). • In case of root rot disease: • Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes
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		<p>at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin.</p> <p>In case of collar rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeaux paste. • Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ 72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%). <p>Impact points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper orchard sanitation. • Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards. • Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray. • Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.
Vegetables	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing of pole type beans and okra may be continued. • Transplanting of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, cucurbits) may be continued. • Direct sowing of cucurbits in well prepared and well manured soils may be completed. • Hand pollination may be practiced in cucurbits especially bottle gourd. • Irrigate the crops preferably in morning or late evening hours. Avoid flooding in Chilli crop. • Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. <p>Disease management for damping off (post emergence) in tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.5%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and water stagnation. <p>For Wilt and root rot management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting. <p>For Downy mildew in onion or cucurbits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%).
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/Transplanting/Management	<p>Activities to be done when weather improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep on hoeing between and around growing plants. • Regular close mowing of lawns. • This is the ideal time for planting bare-rooted rose plants. • Start preparation of land for sowing seeds of herbaceous perennials.

ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

<p>Cattle</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cow</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean. • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. • Grazing time should be increased but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid day scorching heat. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Sheep and goat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • 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 besides the migration should also be avoided while it is raining heavily. • The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected. • Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress. • Avoid the greedy feeding and heavy concentrate feeding of animals to avoid acid indigestion.

Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the birds arrive at farm, provide them instant energy source like glucose solution. Additionally, give electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days. • Maintain optimum brooding temperature in the shed (32 to 35°C) during brooding of chicks. • On rainy days, protect the birds from rain and damp conditions. Repair roof leakages and prevent rainwater entry. • Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter. • Ensure proper ventilation in the shed to avoid accumulation of harmful gases. • Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult birds should be let loose during the day and provided with some night shelter having proper bedding material. • Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done. • Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures. • Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day. • Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly inspection of colonies to check the status of brood and adult bees. • Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies. • Provide super once all the brood frames are full. • Observe the presence and performance of queen. • Control and manage swarming. • Avoid using drugs to treat colonies during honey flow season. • If disease and pest attack occurs apply suitable control measures. • Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.
Sericulture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Temperature is very High, farmers are requested to maintain environmental conditions of rearing rooms especially Temperature (24°C), Humidity(60%), air current. • Farmers are requested to maintain proper hygienic conditions and frequent use of bed disinfectants vijetha, Lime dusting etc. • Since silkworms are in 5th age, proper spacing may kindly be ensured to avoid outbreak of Grasserie Disease. • Leaf Harvesting and transportation of Leaf may kindly be ensured during morning hours to avoid moisture loss and Harvested leaf may be covered with wet gunny cloth to avoid moisture loss.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Carp fish ponds: As temperatures rise, oxygen

		<p>demand increases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use aerators or water exchange if signs of low oxygen appear. • If possible, do partial water exchange to improve oxygen levels and remove accumulated ammonia. • Fish farmers who are culturing trout are advised to maintain proper aeration in raceways. • Feeding @ 4-6 % is necessary for the fingerlings for better growth. • At the water temperature range of 10-12-degree C, feeding schedule of 6% is recommended. • In case of any disease outbreak or mortality, farmers are advised to register on “REPORT FISH DISEASE” App available on Google play store. • Free testing and technical advices will be provided to fish farmers who report their fish disease on Android App.
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Ganderbal

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting may be started from last week of May in lower belts. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions. • Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm. • For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted. • Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time. • Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy. • Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect. • Eros @ 0.5 kg/kanal or Erase @ 0.5kg/kanal can be applied 3-5 days after transplanting as pre-emergence to control grasses, sedges and first flush of Potamogeton. • 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.
Maize	Land preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use treated seed (Mancozeb 75 WP or Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP @ 2-3 g per kg seed) from authenticated source. • Under adequate soil moisture conditions fields should be prepared well by ploughing 2-3 times at a depth of 12-15 cm for incorporation of FYM @ 10-15 tons per hectare. • Under irrigated conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 5 and 4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 8.15 and 6.5 kg per kanal, MOP @ 3.35 and 2.5 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 1.0 and 0.75-1.0 kg per kanal, respectively. • Under rainfed conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 3 and 2.4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 5 and 4.35 kg per kanal, MOP @ 1.7 and 1.65 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.75 and 0.5 kg per kanal, respectively. • Sowing should be done in lines maintaining a spacing of 60x20 cm for composites and 75x20 cm for hybrids using a seed rate of 1.5 kg per kanal for composites and 1.0 kg per kanal for hybrid under all circumstances. • In case of fodder maize broadcasting method of sowing should be used.
Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)	Land Preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 ploughing with disc harrow should be given. • Ensure proper soil moisture conditions in the field by planking for better germination. • Sowing may be done up to mid-June. • 40 kg/ha of seeds may be used for fodder maize.
Saffron	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to rodent control by using recommended baiting and field sanitation practices to prevent corm damage. • Hand weeding may be carried out wherever necessary to keep the fields clean and reduce competition with emerging saffron foliage. • Follow the IIKST, Dussu Pampore manual for stigma separation, drying, grading, and storage, or farmers may avail the processing facilities available at the

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

ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Apple	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply second dose of urea and potassium three weeks after fruit set, depending on soil moisture conditions. • Carry out fruit thinning when fruit size reaches 8–12
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		<p>mm diameter to ensure better fruit quality and size.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply organic mulching to suppress weeds and maintain soil health. • Maintain proper orchard sanitation by removing weeds and plant debris. • Undertake deshooting in budded/grafted plants to promote healthy growth. <p>In case of Scab or any foliar disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray Mancozeb (63%) + Carbendazim (12%) 75 WP (@0.25%). <p>In case of root rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin. <p>In case of collar rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeaux paste. • Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ 72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%). <p>Impact points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper orchard sanitation. • Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards. • Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray. • Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.
<p>Vegetables</p>	<p>Care/Maintenance of fields</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing of pole type beans and okra may be continued. • Transplanting of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, cucurbits) may be continued. • Direct sowing of cucurbits in well prepared and well manured soils may be completed. • Hand pollination may be practiced in cucurbits especially bottle gourd. • Irrigate the crops preferably in morning or late evening hours. Avoid flooding in Chilli crop. • Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. <p>Disease management for damping off (post emergence) in tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.5%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and water

		<p>stagnation.</p> <p>For Wilt and root rot management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting. <p>For Downy mildew in onion or cucurbits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%).
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/Transplanting/Management	<p>Activities to be done when weather improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep on hoeing between and around growing plants. • Regular close mowing of lawns. • This is the ideal time for planting bare-rooted rose plants. • Start preparation of land for sowing seeds of herbaceous perennials.

ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean. • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. • Grazing time should be increased but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid day scorching heat. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition.
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush spring green grass or fodder. In case of bloat the

		<p>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"> • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • 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 besides the migration should also be avoided while it is raining heavily. • The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected. • Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress. • Avoid the greedy feeding and heavy concentrate feeding of animals to avoid acid indigestion.
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the birds arrive at farm, provide them instant energy source like glucose solution. Additionally, give electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days. • Maintain optimum brooding temperature in the shed (32 to 35°C) during brooding of chicks. • On rainy days, protect the birds from rain and damp conditions. Repair roof leakages and prevent rainwater entry. • Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter. • Ensure proper ventilation in the shed to avoid accumulation of harmful gases. • Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult birds should be let loose during the day and provided with some night shelter having proper bedding material. • Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done. • Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures. • Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day. • Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly inspection of colonies to check the status of brood and adult bees. • Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies. • Provide super once all the brood frames are full. • Observe the presence and performance of queen. • Control and manage swarming. • Avoid using drugs to treat colonies during honey flow season.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If disease and pest attack occurs apply suitable control measures. • Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.
Sericulture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Temperature is very High, farmers are requested to maintain environmental conditions of rearing rooms especially Temperature (24°C), Humidity(60%), air current. • Farmers are requested to maintain proper hygienic conditions and frequent use of bed disinfectants vijetha, Lime dusting etc. • Since silkworms are in 5th age, proper spacing may kindly be ensured to avoid outbreak of Grasserie Disease. • Leaf Harvesting and transportation of Leaf may kindly be ensured during morning hours to avoid moisture loss and Harvested leaf may be covered with wet gunny cloth to avoid moisture loss.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Carp fish ponds: As temperatures rise, oxygen demand increases. • Use aerators or water exchange if signs of low oxygen appear. • If possible, do partial water exchange to improve oxygen levels and remove accumulated ammonia. • Fish farmers who are culturing trout are advised to maintain proper aeration in raceways. • Feeding @ 4-6 % is necessary for the fingerlings for better growth. • At the water temperature range of 10-12-degree C, feeding schedule of 6% is recommended. • In case of any disease outbreak or mortality, farmers are advised to register on "REPORT FISH DISEASE" App available on Google play store. • Free testing and technical advices will be provided to fish farmers who report their fish disease on Android App.

Budgam

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting may be started from last week of May in lower belts. • 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. • 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. • For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and
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		<p>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"> • 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. • Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions. • Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm. • For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted. • Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting. • Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time. • Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy. • Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect. • Eros @ 0.5 kg/kanal or Erase @ 0.5kg/kanal can be applied 3-5 days after transplanting as pre-emergence to control grasses, sedges and first flush of Potamogeton. • 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.
Maize	Land preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use treated seed (Mancozeb 75 WP or Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP @ 2-3 g per kg seed) from authenticated source. • Under adequate soil moisture conditions fields should be prepared well by ploughing 2-3 times at a depth of 12-15 cm for incorporation of FYM @ 10-15 tons per hectare. • Under irrigated conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 5 and 4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 8.15 and 6.5 kg per kanal, MOP @ 3.35 and 2.5 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 1.0 and 0.75-1.0 kg per kanal, respectively. • Under rainfed conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 3 and 2.4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 5 and 4.35 kg per kanal, MOP @ 1.7 and 1.65 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.75 and 0.5 kg per kanal, respectively. • Sowing should be done in lines maintaining a spacing of 60x20 cm for composites and 75x20 cm for hybrids using a seed rate of 1.5 kg per kanal for composites and 1.0 kg per kanal for hybrid under all circumstances.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of fodder maize broadcasting method of sowing should be used.
Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)	Land Preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 ploughing with disc harrow should be given. • Ensure proper soil moisture conditions in the field by planking for better germination. • Sowing may be done up to mid-June. • 40 kg/ha of seeds may be used for fodder maize.
Saffron	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to rodent control by using recommended baiting and field sanitation practices to prevent corm damage. • Hand weeding may be carried out wherever necessary to keep the fields clean and reduce competition with emerging saffron foliage. • Follow the IIKST, Dussu Pampore manual for stigma separation, drying, grading, and storage, or farmers may avail the processing facilities available at the center.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Hygienic conditions to prevent spread of competitor moulds. • Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays. • Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution. • Use disinfected tools for harvesting. • Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from low prevailing temperatures. • Apple pruned wood should be processed for production of Shiitake and Enokeii Mushrooms. • Enokeii mushroom crop should be initiated.
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of pruned wood. • Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood. • Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate. • Process the substrate in hygienic way. • Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.
Agro forestry/forestry	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agroforestry systems/models. • Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model. • Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat. • Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions. • Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted or forecasted on that day. • Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides. • Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.

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

Apple	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply second dose of urea and potassium three weeks after fruit set, depending on soil moisture conditions. Carry out fruit thinning when fruit size reaches 8–12 mm diameter to ensure better fruit quality and size. Apply organic mulching to suppress weeds and maintain soil health. Maintain proper orchard sanitation by removing weeds and plant debris. Undertake deshooting in budded/grafted plants to promote healthy growth. <p>In case of Scab or any foliar disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray Mancozeb (63%) + Carbendazim (12%) 75 WP (@0.25%). <p>In case of root rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin. <p>In case of collar rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeaux paste. Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ 72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%). <p>Impact points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper orchard sanitation. Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards. Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray. Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.
Vegetables	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowing of pole type beans and okra may be continued. Transplanting of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, cucurbits) may be continued. Direct sowing of cucurbits in well prepared and well

		<p>manured soils may be completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand pollination may be practiced in cucurbits especially bottle gourd. • Irrigate the crops preferably in morning or late evening hours. Avoid flooding in Chilli crop. • Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. <p>Disease management for damping off (post emergence) in tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.5%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and water stagnation. <p>For Wilt and root rot management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting. <p>For Downy mildew in onion or cucurbits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%).
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/Transplanting/Management	<p>Activities to be done when weather improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep on hoeing between and around growing plants. • Regular close mowing of lawns. • This is the ideal time for planting bare-rooted rose plants. • Start preparation of land for sowing seeds of herbaceous perennials.

ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean. • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. • Grazing time should be increased but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid day scorching heat. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition.
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • 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 besides the migration should also be avoided while it is raining heavily. • The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected. • Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress. • Avoid the greedy feeding and heavy concentrate feeding of animals to avoid acid indigestion.
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the birds arrive at farm, provide them instant energy source like glucose solution. Additionally, give electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days. • Maintain optimum brooding temperature in the shed (32 to 35°C) during brooding of chicks. • On rainy days, protect the birds from rain and damp conditions. Repair roof leakages and prevent rainwater entry. • Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter. • Ensure proper ventilation in the shed to avoid accumulation of harmful gases. • Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult birds should be let loose during the day and provided with some night shelter having proper bedding material. • Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done. • Young birds must be protected from predators by

		<p>confining them to wire mesh enclosures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day. • Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly inspection of colonies to check the status of brood and adult bees. • Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies. • Provide super once all the brood frames are full. • Observe the presence and performance of queen. • Control and manage swarming. • Avoid using drugs to treat colonies during honey flow season. • If disease and pest attack occurs apply suitable control measures. • Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.
Sericulture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Temperature is very High, farmers are requested to maintain environmental conditions of rearing rooms especially Temperature (24⁰C), Humidity(60%), air current. • Farmers are requested to maintain proper hygienic conditions and frequent use of bed disinfectants vijetha, Lime dusting etc. • Since silkworms are in 5th age, proper spacing may kindly be ensured to avoid outbreak of Grasserie Disease. • Leaf Harvesting and transportation of Leaf may kindly be ensured during morning hours to avoid moisture loss and Harvested leaf may be covered with wet gunny cloth to avoid moisture loss.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Carp fish ponds: As temperatures rise, oxygen demand increases. • Use aerators or water exchange if signs of low oxygen appear. • If possible, do partial water exchange to improve oxygen levels and remove accumulated ammonia. • Fish farmers who are culturing trout are advised to maintain proper aeration in raceways. • Feeding @ 4-6 % is necessary for the fingerlings for better growth. • At the water temperature range of 10-12-degree C, feeding schedule of 6% is recommended. • In case of any disease outbreak or mortality, farmers are advised to register on "REPORT FISH DISEASE" App available on Google play store. • Free testing and technical advices will be provided to fish farmers who report their fish disease on Android App.

<p>Rice</p>	<p>Transplanting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting may be started from last week of May in lower belts. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions. • Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm. • For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted. • Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting. • Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time. • Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy. • Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect. • Eros @ 0.5 kg/kanal or Erase @ 0.5kg/kanal can be applied 3-5 days after transplanting as pre-emergence to control grasses, sedges and first flush of Potamogeton. • 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.
<p>Maize</p>	<p>Land preparation/Sowing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use treated seed (Mancozeb 75 WP or Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP @ 2-3 g per kg seed) from authenticated source. • Under adequate soil moisture conditions fields should be prepared well by ploughing 2-3 times at a depth of 12-15 cm for incorporation of FYM @ 10-15 tons per hectare. • Under irrigated conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 5 and 4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 8.15 and 6.5 kg per

		<p>kanal, MOP @ 3.35 and 2.5 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 1.0 and 0.75-1.0 kg per kanal, respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under rainfed conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 3 and 2.4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 5 and 4.35 kg per kanal, MOP @ 1.7 and 1.65 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.75 and 0.5 kg per kanal, respectively. • Sowing should be done in lines maintaining a spacing of 60x20 cm for composites and 75x20 cm for hybrids using a seed rate of 1.5 kg per kanal for composites and 1.0 kg per kanal for hybrid under all circumstances. • In case of fodder maize broadcasting method of sowing should be used.
Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)	Land Preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 ploughing with disc harrow should be given. • Ensure proper soil moisture conditions in the field by planking for better germination. • Sowing may be done up to mid-June. • 40 kg/ha of seeds may be used for fodder maize.
Saffron	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to rodent control by using recommended baiting and field sanitation practices to prevent corm damage. • Hand weeding may be carried out wherever necessary to keep the fields clean and reduce competition with emerging saffron foliage. • Follow the IIKST, Dussu Pampore manual for stigma separation, drying, grading, and storage, or farmers may avail the processing facilities available at the center.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Hygienic conditions to prevent spread of competitor moulds. • Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays. • Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution. • Use disinfected tools for harvesting. • Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from low prevailing temperatures. • Apple pruned wood should be processed for production of Shiitake and Enokeii Mushrooms. • Enokeii mushroom crop should be initiated.
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of pruned wood. • Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood. • Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate. • Process the substrate in hygienic way. • Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.
Agro forestry/forestry	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agroforestry systems/models. • Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.

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

Apple	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply second dose of urea and potassium three weeks after fruit set, depending on soil moisture conditions. • Carry out fruit thinning when fruit size reaches 8–12 mm diameter to ensure better fruit quality and size. • Apply organic mulching to suppress weeds and maintain soil health. • Maintain proper orchard sanitation by removing weeds and plant debris. • Undertake deshooting in budded/grafted plants to promote healthy growth. <p>In case of Scab or any foliar disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray Mancozeb (63%) + Carbendazim (12%) 75 WP (@0.25%). <p>In case of root rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin. <p>In case of collar rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeaux paste. • Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ
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		<p>72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%).</p> <p>Impact points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper orchard sanitation. • Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards. • Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray. • Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.
Vegetables	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing of pole type beans and okra may be continued. • Transplanting of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, cucurbits) may be continued. • Direct sowing of cucurbits in well prepared and well manured soils may be completed. • Hand pollination may be practiced in cucurbits especially bottle gourd. • Irrigate the crops preferably in morning or late evening hours. Avoid flooding in Chilli crop. • Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. <p>Disease management for damping off (post emergence) in tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.5%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and water stagnation. <p>For Wilt and root rot management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting. <p>For Downy mildew in onion or cucurbits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%).
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/Transplanting/Management	<p>Activities to be done when weather improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep on hoeing between and around growing plants. • Regular close mowing of lawns. • This is the ideal time for planting bare-rooted rose plants. • Start preparation of land for sowing seeds of herbaceous perennials.

ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed extra mineral supplements and concentrates to avoid the occurrence of metabolic/production/deficiency diseases in the dairy animals. However in the late
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		<p>gestation period, the feeding of calcium should be restricted to avoid the chances of milk fever.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean. • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. • Grazing time should be increased but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid day scorching heat. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition.
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • 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 besides the migration should also be avoided while it is raining heavily. • The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected. • Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress. • Avoid the greedy feeding and heavy concentrate feeding of animals to avoid acid indigestion.
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the birds arrive at farm, provide them instant energy source like glucose solution. Additionally, give electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days. • Maintain optimum brooding temperature in the shed (32 to 35°C) during brooding of chicks. • On rainy days, protect the birds from rain and damp conditions. Repair roof leakages and prevent

		<p>rainwater entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter. • Ensure proper ventilation in the shed to avoid accumulation of harmful gases. • Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult birds should be let loose during the day and provided with some night shelter having proper bedding material. • Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done. • Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures. • Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day. • Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly inspection of colonies to check the status of brood and adult bees. • Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies. • Provide super once all the brood frames are full. • Observe the presence and performance of queen. • Control and manage swarming. • Avoid using drugs to treat colonies during honey flow season. • If disease and pest attack occurs apply suitable control measures. • Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.
Sericulture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Temperature is very High, farmers are requested to maintain environmental conditions of rearing rooms especially Temperature (24⁰C), Humidity(60%), air current. • Farmers are requested to maintain proper hygienic conditions and frequent use of bed disinfectants vijetha, Lime dusting etc. • Since silkworms are in 5th age, proper spacing may kindly be ensured to avoid outbreak of Grasserie Disease. • Leaf Harvesting and transportation of Leaf may kindly be ensured during morning hours to avoid moisture loss and Harvested leaf may be covered with wet gunny cloth to avoid moisture loss.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Carp fish ponds: As temperatures rise, oxygen demand increases. • Use aerators or water exchange if signs of low oxygen appear. • If possible, do partial water exchange to improve oxygen levels and remove accumulated ammonia. • Fish farmers who are culturing trout are advised to maintain proper aeration in raceways. • Feeding @ 4-6 % is necessary for the fingerlings for

		<p>better growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the water temperature range of 10-12-degree C, feeding schedule of 6% is recommended. • In case of any disease outbreak or mortality, farmers are advised to register on “REPORT FISH DISEASE” App available on Google play store. • Free testing and technical advices will be provided to fish farmers who report their fish disease on Android App.
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Kupwara

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting may be started from last week of May in lower belts. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions. • Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm. • For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted. • Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting. • Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time. • Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy. • Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect. • Eros @ 0.5 kg/kanal or Erase @ 0.5kg/kanal can be applied 3-5 days after transplanting as pre-emergence to control grasses, sedges and first flush
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		<p>of Potamogeton.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4-5 days.
Maize	Land preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use treated seed (Mancozeb 75 WP or Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP @ 2-3 g per kg seed) from authenticated source. Under adequate soil moisture conditions fields should be prepared well by ploughing 2-3 times at a depth of 12-15 cm for incorporation of FYM @ 10-15 tons per hectare. Under irrigated conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 5 and 4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 8.15 and 6.5 kg per kanal, MOP @ 3.35 and 2.5 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 1.0 and 0.75-1.0 kg per kanal, respectively. Under rainfed conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 3 and 2.4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 5 and 4.35 kg per kanal, MOP @ 1.7 and 1.65 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.75 and 0.5 kg per kanal, respectively. Sowing should be done in lines maintaining a spacing of 60x20 cm for composites and 75x20 cm for hybrids using a seed rate of 1.5 kg per kanal for composites and 1.0 kg per kanal for hybrid under all circumstances. In case of fodder maize broadcasting method of sowing should be used.
Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)	Land Preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-3 ploughing with disc harrow should be given. Ensure proper soil moisture conditions in the field by planking for better germination. Sowing may be done up to mid-June. 40 kg/ha of seeds may be used for fodder maize.
Saffron	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give priority to rodent control by using recommended baiting and field sanitation practices to prevent corm damage. Hand weeding may be carried out wherever necessary to keep the fields clean and reduce competition with emerging saffron foliage. Follow the IIKST, Dussu Pampore manual for stigma separation, drying, grading, and storage, or farmers may avail the processing facilities available at the center.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain Hygienic conditions to prevent spread of competitor moulds. Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays. Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution. Use disinfected tools for harvesting. Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved

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

ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Apple	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply second dose of urea and potassium three weeks after fruit set, depending on soil moisture conditions. • Carry out fruit thinning when fruit size reaches 8–12 mm diameter to ensure better fruit quality and size. • Apply organic mulching to suppress weeds and maintain soil health. • Maintain proper orchard sanitation by removing weeds and plant debris. • Undertake deshooting in budded/grafted plants to promote healthy growth.
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		<p>In case of Scab or any foliar disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray Mancozeb (63%) + Carbendazim (12%) 75 WP (@0.25%). <p>In case of root rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin. <p>In case of collar rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeaux paste. • Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ 72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%). <p>Impact points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper orchard sanitation. • Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards. • Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray. • Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.
<p>Vegetables</p>	<p>Care/Maintenance of fields</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing of pole type beans and okra may be continued. • Transplanting of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, cucurbits) may be continued. • Direct sowing of cucurbits in well prepared and well manured soils may be completed. • Hand pollination may be practiced in cucurbits especially bottle gourd. • Irrigate the crops preferably in morning or late evening hours. Avoid flooding in Chilli crop. • Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. <p>Disease management for damping off (post emergence) in tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.5%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and water stagnation. <p>For Wilt and root rot management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting. <p>For Downy mildew in onion or cucurbits:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%).
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/Transplanting/Management	<p>Activities to be done when weather improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep on hoeing between and around growing plants. • Regular close mowing of lawns. • This is the ideal time for planting bare-rooted rose plants. • Start preparation of land for sowing seeds of herbaceous perennials.

ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean. • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. • Grazing time should be increased but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid day scorching heat. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition.
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • 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

		<p>day scorching heat besides the migration should also be avoided while it is raining heavily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected. • Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress. • Avoid the greedy feeding and heavy concentrate feeding of animals to avoid acid indigestion.
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the birds arrive at farm, provide them instant energy source like glucose solution. Additionally, give electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days. • Maintain optimum brooding temperature in the shed (32 to 35°C) during brooding of chicks. • On rainy days, protect the birds from rain and damp conditions. Repair roof leakages and prevent rainwater entry. • Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter. • Ensure proper ventilation in the shed to avoid accumulation of harmful gases. • Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult birds should be let loose during the day and provided with some night shelter having proper bedding material. • Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done. • Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures. • Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day. • Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly inspection of colonies to check the status of brood and adult bees. • Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies. • Provide super once all the brood frames are full. • Observe the presence and performance of queen. • Control and manage swarming. • Avoid using drugs to treat colonies during honey flow season. • If disease and pest attack occurs apply suitable control measures. • Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.
Sericulture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Temperature is very High, farmers are requested to maintain environmental conditions of rearing rooms especially Temperature (24°C), Humidity(60%), air current. • Farmers are requested to maintain proper hygienic conditions and frequent use of bed disinfectants vijetha,

		<p>Lime dusting etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since silkworms are in 5th age, proper spacing may kindly be ensured to avoid outbreak of Grasserie Disease. • Leaf Harvesting and transportation of Leaf may kindly be ensured during morning hours to avoid moisture loss and Harvested leaf may be covered with wet gunny cloth to avoid moisture loss.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Carp fish ponds: As temperatures rise, oxygen demand increases. • Use aerators or water exchange if signs of low oxygen appear. • If possible, do partial water exchange to improve oxygen levels and remove accumulated ammonia. • Fish farmers who are culturing trout are advised to maintain proper aeration in raceways. • Feeding @ 4-6 % is necessary for the fingerlings for better growth. • At the water temperature range of 10-12-degree C, feeding schedule of 6% is recommended. • In case of any disease outbreak or mortality, farmers are advised to register on "REPORT FISH DISEASE" App available on Google play store. • Free testing and technical advices will be provided to fish farmers who report their fish disease on Android App.

Baramulla

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting may be started from last week of May in lower belts. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20
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		<p>cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm. • For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted. • Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting. • Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time. • Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy. • Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect. • Eros @ 0.5 kg/kanal or Erase @ 0.5kg/kanal can be applied 3-5 days after transplanting as pre-emergence to control grasses, sedges and first flush of Potamogeton. • 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.
Maize	Land preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use treated seed (Mancozeb 75 WP or Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP @ 2-3 g per kg seed) from authenticated source. • Under adequate soil moisture conditions fields should be prepared well by ploughing 2-3 times at a depth of 12-15 cm for incorporation of FYM @ 10-15 tons per hectare. • Under irrigated conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 5 and 4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 8.15 and 6.5 kg per kanal, MOP @ 3.35 and 2.5 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 1.0 and 0.75-1.0 kg per kanal, respectively. • Under rainfed conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 3 and 2.4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 5 and 4.35 kg per kanal, MOP @ 1.7 and 1.65 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.75 and 0.5 kg per kanal, respectively. • Sowing should be done in lines maintaining a spacing of 60x20 cm for composites and 75x20 cm for hybrids using a seed rate of 1.5 kg per kanal for composites and 1.0 kg per kanal for hybrid under all circumstances. • In case of fodder maize broadcasting method of sowing should be used.
Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)	Land Preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 ploughing with disc harrow should be given. • Ensure proper soil moisture conditions in the field by planking for better germination. • Sowing may be done up to mid-June. • 40 kg/ha of seeds may be used for fodder maize.

Saffron	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to rodent control by using recommended baiting and field sanitation practices to prevent corm damage. • Hand weeding may be carried out wherever necessary to keep the fields clean and reduce competition with emerging saffron foliage. • Follow the IIKST, Dussu Pampore manual for stigma separation, drying, grading, and storage, or farmers may avail the processing facilities available at the center.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Hygienic conditions to prevent spread of competitor moulds. • Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays. • Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution. • Use disinfected tools for harvesting. • Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from low prevailing temperatures. • Apple pruned wood should be processed for production of Shiitake and Enokeii Mushrooms. • Enokeii mushroom crop should be initiated.
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of pruned wood. • Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood. • Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate. • Process the substrate in hygienic way. • Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.
Agro forestry/forestry	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agroforestry systems/models. • Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model. • Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat. • Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions. • Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted or forecasted on that day. • Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides. • Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures. • To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> p) Remove weak or overgrown branches. q) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches. r) Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.

<p>Apple</p>	<p>Care/Maintenance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply second dose of urea and potassium three weeks after fruit set, depending on soil moisture conditions. • Carry out fruit thinning when fruit size reaches 8–12 mm diameter to ensure better fruit quality and size. • Apply organic mulching to suppress weeds and maintain soil health. • Maintain proper orchard sanitation by removing weeds and plant debris. • Undertake deshooting in budded/grafted plants to promote healthy growth. <p>In case of Scab or any foliar disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray Mancozeb (63%) + Carbendazim (12%) 75 WP (@0.25%). <p>In case of root rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin. <p>In case of collar rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeaux paste. • Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ 72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%). <p>Impact points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper orchard sanitation. • Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards. • Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray. • Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.
<p>Vegetables</p>	<p>Care/Maintenance of fields</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing of pole type beans and okra may be continued. • Transplanting of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, cucurbits) may be continued. • Direct sowing of cucurbits in well prepared and well manured soils may be completed. • Hand pollination may be practiced in cucurbits especially bottle gourd. • Irrigate the crops preferably in morning or late evening hours. Avoid flooding in Chilli crop. • Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. <p>Disease management for damping off (post emergence) in tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.5%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and water stagnation. For Wilt and root rot management: • Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting. For Downy mildew in onion or cucurbits: • Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%).
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/Transplanting/Management	<p>Activities to be done when weather improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep on hoeing between and around growing plants. • Regular close mowing of lawns. • This is the ideal time for planting bare-rooted rose plants. • Start preparation of land for sowing seeds of herbaceous perennials.

ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean. • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. • Grazing time should be increased but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid day scorching heat. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition.
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals

		<p>against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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"> • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • 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 besides the migration should also be avoided while it is raining heavily. • The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected. • Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress. • Avoid the greedy feeding and heavy concentrate feeding of animals to avoid acid indigestion.
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the birds arrive at farm, provide them instant energy source like glucose solution. Additionally, give electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days. • Maintain optimum brooding temperature in the shed (32 to 35°C) during brooding of chicks. • On rainy days, protect the birds from rain and damp conditions. Repair roof leakages and prevent rainwater entry. • Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter. • Ensure proper ventilation in the shed to avoid accumulation of harmful gases. • Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult birds should be let loose during the day and provided with some night shelter having proper bedding material. • Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done. • Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures. • Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day. • Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly inspection of colonies to check the status of brood and adult bees. • Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies. • Provide super once all the brood frames are full. • Observe the presence and performance of queen. • Control and manage swarming.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid using drugs to treat colonies during honey flow season. • If disease and pest attack occurs apply suitable control measures. • Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.
Sericulture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Temperature is very High, farmers are requested to maintain environmental conditions of rearing rooms especially Temperature (24⁰C), Humidity(60%), air current. • Farmers are requested to maintain proper hygienic conditions and frequent use of bed disinfectants vijetha, Lime dusting etc. • Since silkworms are in 5th age, proper spacing may kindly be ensured to avoid outbreak of Grasserie Disease. • Leaf Harvesting and transportation of Leaf may kindly be ensured during morning hours to avoid moisture loss and Harvested leaf may be covered with wet gunny cloth to avoid moisture loss.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Carp fish ponds: As temperatures rise, oxygen demand increases. • Use aerators or water exchange if signs of low oxygen appear. • If possible, do partial water exchange to improve oxygen levels and remove accumulated ammonia. • Fish farmers who are culturing trout are advised to maintain proper aeration in raceways. • Feeding @ 4-6 % is necessary for the fingerlings for better growth. • At the water temperature range of 10-12-degree C, feeding schedule of 6% is recommended. • In case of any disease outbreak or mortality, farmers are advised to register on “REPORT FISH DISEASE” App available on Google play store. • Free testing and technical advices will be provided to fish farmers who report their fish disease on Android App.

Bandipora

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting may be started from last week of May in lower belts. • 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. • 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.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions. • Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm. • For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted. • Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting. • Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time. • Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy. • Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect. • Eros @ 0.5 kg/kanal or Erase @ 0.5kg/kanal can be applied 3-5 days after transplanting as pre-emergence to control grasses, sedges and first flush of Potamogeton. • 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.
Maize	Land preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use treated seed (Mancozeb 75 WP or Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP @ 2-3 g per kg seed) from authenticated source. • Under adequate soil moisture conditions fields should be prepared well by ploughing 2-3 times at a depth of 12-15 cm for incorporation of FYM @ 10-15 tons per hectare. • Under irrigated conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 5 and 4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 8.15 and 6.5 kg per kanal, MOP @ 3.35 and 2.5 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 1.0 and 0.75-1.0 kg per kanal, respectively. • Under rainfed conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 3 and 2.4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 5 and 4.35 kg per kanal, MOP @ 1.7 and 1.65 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.75 and 0.5 kg per kanal, respectively. • Sowing should be done in lines maintaining a spacing of 60x20 cm for composites and 75x20 cm for hybrids using a seed rate of 1.5 kg per kanal for

		<p>composites and 1.0 kg per kanal for hybrid under all circumstances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of fodder maize broadcasting method of sowing should be used.
Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)	Land Preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 ploughing with disc harrow should be given. • Ensure proper soil moisture conditions in the field by planking for better germination. • Sowing may be done up to mid-June. • 40 kg/ha of seeds may be used for fodder maize.
Saffron	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to rodent control by using recommended baiting and field sanitation practices to prevent corm damage. • Hand weeding may be carried out wherever necessary to keep the fields clean and reduce competition with emerging saffron foliage. • Follow the IIKST, Dussu Pampore manual for stigma separation, drying, grading, and storage, or farmers may avail the processing facilities available at the center.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Hygienic conditions to prevent spread of competitor moulds. • Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays. • Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution. • Use disinfected tools for harvesting. • Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from low prevailing temperatures. • Apple pruned wood should be processed for production of Shiitake and Enokeii Mushrooms. • Enokeii mushroom crop should be initiated.
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of pruned wood. • Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood. • Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate. • Process the substrate in hygienic way. • Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.
Agro forestry/forestry	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agroforestry systems/models. • Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model. • Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat. • Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions. • Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted or forecasted on that day. • Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides. • Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be

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

Apple	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply second dose of urea and potassium three weeks after fruit set, depending on soil moisture conditions. Carry out fruit thinning when fruit size reaches 8–12 mm diameter to ensure better fruit quality and size. Apply organic mulching to suppress weeds and maintain soil health. Maintain proper orchard sanitation by removing weeds and plant debris. Undertake deshooting in budded/grafted plants to promote healthy growth. <p>In case of Scab or any foliar disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray Mancozeb (63%) + Carbendazim (12%) 75 WP (@0.25%). <p>In case of root rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin. <p>In case of collar rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeaux paste. Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ 72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%). <p>Impact points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper orchard sanitation. Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards. Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray. Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.
Vegetables	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowing of pole type beans and okra may be continued. Transplanting of kharief vegetable crops (tomato,

		<p>brinjal, chilli, capsicum, cucurbits) may be continued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct sowing of cucurbits in well prepared and well manured soils may be completed. • Hand pollination may be practiced in cucurbits especially bottle gourd. • Irrigate the crops preferably in morning or late evening hours. Avoid flooding in Chilli crop. • Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. <p>Disease management for damping off (post emergence) in tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.5%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and water stagnation. <p>For Wilt and root rot management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting. <p>For Downy mildew in onion or cucurbits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%).
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/Transplanting/Management	<p>Activities to be done when weather improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep on hoeing between and around growing plants. • Regular close mowing of lawns. • This is the ideal time for planting bare-rooted rose plants. • Start preparation of land for sowing seeds of herbaceous perennials.

ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean. • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. • Grazing time should be increased but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid day scorching heat. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition.
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • 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 besides the migration should also be avoided while it is raining heavily. • The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected. • Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress. • Avoid the greedy feeding and heavy concentrate feeding of animals to avoid acid indigestion.
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the birds arrive at farm, provide them instant energy source like glucose solution. Additionally, give electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days. • Maintain optimum brooding temperature in the shed (32 to 35°C) during brooding of chicks. • On rainy days, protect the birds from rain and damp conditions. Repair roof leakages and prevent rainwater entry. • Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter. • Ensure proper ventilation in the shed to avoid accumulation of harmful gases. • Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult birds should be let loose during the day and provided with some night shelter having proper bedding material. • Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding

		<p>and watering of birds should be done.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures. • Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day. • Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly inspection of colonies to check the status of brood and adult bees. • Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies. • Provide super once all the brood frames are full. • Observe the presence and performance of queen. • Control and manage swarming. • Avoid using drugs to treat colonies during honey flow season. • If disease and pest attack occurs apply suitable control measures. • Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.
Sericulture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Temperature is very High, farmers are requested to maintain environmental conditions of rearing rooms especially Temperature (24°C), Humidity(60%), air current. • Farmers are requested to maintain proper hygienic conditions and frequent use of bed disinfectants vijetha, Lime dusting etc. • Since silkworms are in 5th age, proper spacing may kindly be ensured to avoid outbreak of Grasserie Disease. • Leaf Harvesting and transportation of Leaf may kindly be ensured during morning hours to avoid moisture loss and Harvested leaf may be covered with wet gunny cloth to avoid moisture loss.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Carp fish ponds: As temperatures rise, oxygen demand increases. • Use aerators or water exchange if signs of low oxygen appear. • If possible, do partial water exchange to improve oxygen levels and remove accumulated ammonia. • Fish farmers who are culturing trout are advised to maintain proper aeration in raceways. • Feeding @ 4-6 % is necessary for the fingerlings for better growth. • At the water temperature range of 10-12-degree C, feeding schedule of 6% is recommended. • In case of any disease outbreak or mortality, farmers are advised to register on "REPORT FISH DISEASE" App available on Google play store. • Free testing and technical advices will be provided to fish farmers who report their fish disease on Android App.

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting may be started from last week of May in lower belts. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions. • Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm. • For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted. • Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting. • Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time. • Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy. • Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect. • Eros @ 0.5 kg/kanal or Erase @ 0.5kg/kanal can be applied 3-5 days after transplanting as pre-emergence to control grasses, sedges and first flush of Potamogeton. • 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.
Maize	Land preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use treated seed (Mancozeb 75 WP or Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP @ 2-3 g per kg seed) from authenticated source. • Under adequate soil moisture conditions fields should be prepared well by ploughing 2-3 times at a depth of 12-15 cm for incorporation of FYM @ 10-15 tons per hectare. • Under irrigated conditions, Hybrid and Composite

		<p>varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 5 and 4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 8.15 and 6.5 kg per kanal, MOP @ 3.35 and 2.5 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 1.0 and 0.75-1.0 kg per kanal, respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under rainfed conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 3 and 2.4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 5 and 4.35 kg per kanal, MOP @ 1.7 and 1.65 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.75 and 0.5 kg per kanal, respectively. • Sowing should be done in lines maintaining a spacing of 60x20 cm for composites and 75x20 cm for hybrids using a seed rate of 1.5 kg per kanal for composites and 1.0 kg per kanal for hybrid under all circumstances. • In case of fodder maize broadcasting method of sowing should be used.
Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)	Land Preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 ploughing with disc harrow should be given. • Ensure proper soil moisture conditions in the field by planking for better germination. • Sowing may be done up to mid-June. • 40 kg/ha of seeds may be used for fodder maize.
Saffron	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to rodent control by using recommended baiting and field sanitation practices to prevent corm damage. • Hand weeding may be carried out wherever necessary to keep the fields clean and reduce competition with emerging saffron foliage. • Follow the IIKST, Dussu Pampore manual for stigma separation, drying, grading, and storage, or farmers may avail the processing facilities available at the center.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Hygienic conditions to prevent spread of competitor moulds. • Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays. • Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution. • Use disinfected tools for harvesting. • Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from low prevailing temperatures. • Apple pruned wood should be processed for production of Shiitake and Enokeii Mushrooms. • Enokeii mushroom crop should be initiated.
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of pruned wood. • Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood. • Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate. • Process the substrate in hygienic way. • Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.
Agro forestry/forestry	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agroforestry systems/models.

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

<p>Apple</p>	<p>Care/Maintenance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply second dose of urea and potassium three weeks after fruit set, depending on soil moisture conditions. • Carry out fruit thinning when fruit size reaches 8–12 mm diameter to ensure better fruit quality and size. • Apply organic mulching to suppress weeds and maintain soil health. • Maintain proper orchard sanitation by removing weeds and plant debris. • Undertake deshooting in budded/grafted plants to promote healthy growth. • In case of Scab or any foliar disease: • Spray Mancozeb (63%) + Carbendazim (12%) 75 WP (@0.25%). • In case of root rot disease: • Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin. • In case of collar rot disease: • Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or
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		<p>Bordeux paste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ 72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%). <p>Impact points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper orchard sanitation. Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards. Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray. Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.
Vegetables	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowing of pole type beans and okra may be continued. Transplanting of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, cucurbits) may be continued. Direct sowing of cucurbits in well prepared and well manured soils may be completed. Hand pollination may be practiced in cucurbits especially bottle gourd. Irrigate the crops preferably in morning or late evening hours. Avoid flooding in Chilli crop. Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. <p>Disease management for damping off (post emergence) in tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.5%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and water stagnation. <p>For Wilt and root rot management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting. <p>For Downy mildew in onion or cucurbits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%).
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/Transplanting/Management	<p>Activities to be done when weather improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep on hoeing between and around growing plants. Regular close mowing of lawns. This is the ideal time for planting bare-rooted rose plants. Start preparation of land for sowing seeds of herbaceous perennials.

Cattle	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean. • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. • Grazing time should be increased but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid day scorching heat. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition.
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • 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 besides the migration should also be avoided while it is raining heavily. • The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected. • Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress. • Avoid the greedy feeding and heavy concentrate feeding of animals to avoid acid indigestion.
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the birds arrive at farm, provide them instant energy source like glucose solution. Additionally, give electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days. • Maintain optimum brooding temperature in the

		<p>shed (32 to 35°C) during brooding of chicks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On rainy days, protect the birds from rain and damp conditions. Repair roof leakages and prevent rainwater entry. • Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter. • Ensure proper ventilation in the shed to avoid accumulation of harmful gases. • Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult birds should be let loose during the day and provided with some night shelter having proper bedding material. • Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done. • Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures. • Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day. • Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly inspection of colonies to check the status of brood and adult bees. • Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies. • Provide super once all the brood frames are full. • Observe the presence and performance of queen. • Control and manage swarming. • Avoid using drugs to treat colonies during honey flow season. • If disease and pest attack occurs apply suitable control measures. • Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.
Sericulture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Temperature is very High, farmers are requested to maintain environmental conditions of rearing rooms especially Temperature (24°C), Humidity(60%), air current. • Farmers are requested to maintain proper hygienic conditions and frequent use of bed disinfectants vijetha, Lime dusting etc. • Since silkworms are in 5th age, proper spacing may kindly be ensured to avoid outbreak of Grasserie Disease. • Leaf Harvesting and transportation of Leaf may kindly be ensured during morning hours to avoid moisture loss and Harvested leaf may be covered with wet gunny cloth to avoid moisture loss.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Carp fish ponds: As temperatures rise, oxygen demand increases. • Use aerators or water exchange if signs of low oxygen appear. • If possible, do partial water exchange to improve oxygen levels and remove accumulated ammonia.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish farmers who are culturing trout are advised to maintain proper aeration in raceways. • Feeding @ 4-6 % is necessary for the fingerlings for better growth. • At the water temperature range of 10-12-degree C, feeding schedule of 6% is recommended. • In case of any disease outbreak or mortality, farmers are advised to register on “REPORT FISH DISEASE” App available on Google play store. • Free testing and technical advices will be provided to fish farmers who report their fish disease on Android App.
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Shopian

ADVISORYFOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting may be started from last week of May in lower belts. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions. • Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm. • For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted. • Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting. • Gap filling should be carried out within weeks’ time. • Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy. • Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eros @ 0.5 kg/kanal or Erase @ 0.5kg/kanal can be applied 3-5 days after transplanting as pre-emergence to control grasses, sedges and first flush of Potamogeton. • 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.
Maize	Land preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use treated seed (Mancozeb 75 WP or Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP @ 2-3 g per kg seed) from authenticated source. • Under adequate soil moisture conditions fields should be prepared well by ploughing 2-3 times at a depth of 12-15 cm for incorporation of FYM @ 10-15 tons per hectare. • Under irrigated conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 5 and 4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 8.15 and 6.5 kg per kanal, MOP @ 3.35 and 2.5 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 1.0 and 0.75-1.0 kg per kanal, respectively. • Under rainfed conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 3 and 2.4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 5 and 4.35 kg per kanal, MOP @ 1.7 and 1.65 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.75 and 0.5 kg per kanal, respectively. • Sowing should be done in lines maintaining a spacing of 60x20 cm for composites and 75x20 cm for hybrids using a seed rate of 1.5 kg per kanal for composites and 1.0 kg per kanal for hybrid under all circumstances. • In case of fodder maize broadcasting method of sowing should be used.
Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)	Land Preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 ploughing with disc harrow should be given. • Ensure proper soil moisture conditions in the field by planking for better germination. • Sowing may be done up to mid-June. • 40 kg/ha of seeds may be used for fodder maize.
Saffron	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to rodent control by using recommended baiting and field sanitation practices to prevent corm damage. • Hand weeding may be carried out wherever necessary to keep the fields clean and reduce competition with emerging saffron foliage. • Follow the IIKST, Dussu Pampore manual for stigma separation, drying, grading, and storage, or farmers may avail the processing facilities available at the center.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Hygienic conditions to prevent spread of competitor moulds. • Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays. • Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and

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

ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Apple	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply second dose of urea and potassium three weeks after fruit set, depending on soil moisture conditions. • Carry out fruit thinning when fruit size reaches 8–12 mm diameter to ensure better fruit quality and size. • Apply organic mulching to suppress weeds and maintain soil health. • Maintain proper orchard sanitation by removing weeds and plant debris. • Undertake deshooting in budded/grafted plants to promote healthy growth.
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		<p>In case of Scab or any foliar disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray Mancozeb (63%) + Carbendazim (12%) 75 WP (@0.25%). <p>In case of root rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin. <p>In case of collar rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeaux paste. • Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ 72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%). <p>Impact points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper orchard sanitation. • Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards. • Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray. • Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.
Vegetables	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing of pole type beans and okra may be continued. • Transplanting of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, cucurbits) may be continued. • Direct sowing of cucurbits in well prepared and well manured soils may be completed. • Hand pollination may be practiced in cucurbits especially bottle gourd. • Irrigate the crops preferably in morning or late evening hours. Avoid flooding in Chilli crop. • Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. <p>Disease management for damping off (post emergence) in tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.5%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and water stagnation. <p>For Wilt and root rot management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting. <p>For Downy mildew in onion or cucurbits:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%).
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/Transplanting/Management	<p>Activities to be done when weather improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep on hoeing between and around growing plants. • Regular close mowing of lawns. • This is the ideal time for planting bare-rooted rose plants. • Start preparation of land for sowing seeds of herbaceous perennials.

ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean. • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. • Grazing time should be increased but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid day scorching heat. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition.
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • 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

		<p>day scorching heat besides the migration should also be avoided while it is raining heavily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected. • Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress. • Avoid the greedy feeding and heavy concentrate feeding of animals to avoid acid indigestion.
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the birds arrive at farm, provide them instant energy source like glucose solution. Additionally, give electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days. • Maintain optimum brooding temperature in the shed (32 to 35°C) during brooding of chicks. • On rainy days, protect the birds from rain and damp conditions. Repair roof leakages and prevent rainwater entry. • Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter. • Ensure proper ventilation in the shed to avoid accumulation of harmful gases. • Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult birds should be let loose during the day and provided with some night shelter having proper bedding material. • Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done. • Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures. • Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day. • Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly inspection of colonies to check the status of brood and adult bees. • Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies. • Provide super once all the brood frames are full. • Observe the presence and performance of queen. • Control and manage swarming. • Avoid using drugs to treat colonies during honey flow season. • If disease and pest attack occurs apply suitable control measures. • Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.
Sericulture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Temperature is very High, farmers are requested to maintain environmental conditions of rearing rooms especially Temperature (24°C), Humidity(60%), air current. • Farmers are requested to maintain proper hygienic conditions and frequent use of bed disinfectants vijetha,

		<p>Lime dusting etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since silkworms are in 5th age, proper spacing may kindly be ensured to avoid outbreak of Grasserie Disease. • Leaf Harvesting and transportation of Leaf may kindly be ensured during morning hours to avoid moisture loss and Harvested leaf may be covered with wet gunny cloth to avoid moisture loss.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Carp fish ponds: As temperatures rise, oxygen demand increases. • Use aerators or water exchange if signs of low oxygen appear. • If possible, do partial water exchange to improve oxygen levels and remove accumulated ammonia. • Fish farmers who are culturing trout are advised to maintain proper aeration in raceways. • Feeding @ 4-6 % is necessary for the fingerlings for better growth. • At the water temperature range of 10-12-degree C, feeding schedule of 6% is recommended. • In case of any disease outbreak or mortality, farmers are advised to register on "REPORT FISH DISEASE" App available on Google play store. • Free testing and technical advices will be provided to fish farmers who report their fish disease on Android App.

Kulgam

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting may be started from last week of May in lower belts. • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20
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		<p>cm tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm. • For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted. • Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting. • Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time. • Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy. • Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect. • Eros @ 0.5 kg/kanal or Erase @ 0.5kg/kanal can be applied 3-5 days after transplanting as pre-emergence to control grasses, sedges and first flush of Potamogeton. • 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.
Maize	Land preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use treated seed (Mancozeb 75 WP or Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP @ 2-3 g per kg seed) from authenticated source. • Under adequate soil moisture conditions fields should be prepared well by ploughing 2-3 times at a depth of 12-15 cm for incorporation of FYM @ 10-15 tons per hectare. • Under irrigated conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 5 and 4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 8.15 and 6.5 kg per kanal, MOP @ 3.35 and 2.5 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 1.0 and 0.75-1.0 kg per kanal, respectively. • Under rainfed conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 3 and 2.4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 5 and 4.35 kg per kanal, MOP @ 1.7 and 1.65 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.75 and 0.5 kg per kanal, respectively. • Sowing should be done in lines maintaining a spacing of 60x20 cm for composites and 75x20 cm for hybrids using a seed rate of 1.5 kg per kanal for composites and 1.0 kg per kanal for hybrid under all circumstances. • In case of fodder maize broadcasting method of sowing should be used.
Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)	Land Preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 ploughing with disc harrow should be given. • Ensure proper soil moisture conditions in the field by planking for better germination. • Sowing may be done up to mid-June. • 40 kg/ha of seeds may be used for fodder maize.

Saffron	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to rodent control by using recommended baiting and field sanitation practices to prevent corm damage. • Hand weeding may be carried out wherever necessary to keep the fields clean and reduce competition with emerging saffron foliage. • Follow the IIKST, Dussu Pampore manual for stigma separation, drying, grading, and storage, or farmers may avail the processing facilities available at the center.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Hygienic conditions to prevent spread of competitor moulds. • Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays. • Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution. • Use disinfected tools for harvesting. • Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from low prevailing temperatures. • Apple pruned wood should be processed for production of Shiitake and Enokeii Mushrooms. • Enokeii mushroom crop should be initiated.
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of pruned wood. • Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood. • Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate. • Process the substrate in hygienic way. • Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.
Agro forestry/forestry	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agroforestry systems/models. • Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model. • Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat. • Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions. • Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted or forecasted on that day. • Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides. • Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures. • To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> bb) Remove weak or overgrown branches. cc) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches. dd) Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.

<p>Apple</p>	<p>Care/Maintenance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply second dose of urea and potassium three weeks after fruit set, depending on soil moisture conditions. • Carry out fruit thinning when fruit size reaches 8–12 mm diameter to ensure better fruit quality and size. • Apply organic mulching to suppress weeds and maintain soil health. • Maintain proper orchard sanitation by removing weeds and plant debris. • Undertake deshooting in budded/grafted plants to promote healthy growth. <p>In case of Scab or any foliar disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray Mancozeb (63%) + Carbendazim (12%) 75 WP (@0.25%). <p>In case of root rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin. <p>In case of collar rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeaux paste. • Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ 72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%). <p>Impact points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper orchard sanitation. • Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards. • Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray. • Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.
<p>Vegetables</p>	<p>Care/Maintenance of fields</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing of pole type beans and okra may be continued. • Transplanting of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, cucurbits) may be continued. • Direct sowing of cucurbits in well prepared and well manured soils may be completed. • Hand pollination may be practiced in cucurbits especially bottle gourd. • Irrigate the crops preferably in morning or late evening hours. Avoid flooding in Chilli crop. • Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. <p>Disease management for damping off (post emergence) in tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.5%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and water stagnation. For Wilt and root rot management: • Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting. For Downy mildew in onion or cucurbits: • Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%).
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/Transplanting/Management	<p>Activities to be done when weather improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep on hoeing between and around growing plants. • Regular close mowing of lawns. • This is the ideal time for planting bare-rooted rose plants. • Start preparation of land for sowing seeds of herbaceous perennials.

ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean. • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. • Grazing time should be increased but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid day scorching heat. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition.
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early

		<p>in the morning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • 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 besides the migration should also be avoided while it is raining heavily. • The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected. • Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress. • Avoid the greedy feeding and heavy concentrate feeding of animals to avoid acid indigestion.
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the birds arrive at farm, provide them instant energy source like glucose solution. Additionally, give electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days. • Maintain optimum brooding temperature in the shed (32 to 35°C) during brooding of chicks. • On rainy days, protect the birds from rain and damp conditions. Repair roof leakages and prevent rainwater entry. • Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter. • Ensure proper ventilation in the shed to avoid accumulation of harmful gases. • Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult birds should be let loose during the day and provided with some night shelter having proper bedding material. • Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done. • Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures. • Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day. • Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly inspection of colonies to check the status of brood and adult bees. • Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies. • Provide super once all the brood frames are full.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe the presence and performance of queen. • Control and manage swarming. • Avoid using drugs to treat colonies during honey flow season. • If disease and pest attack occurs apply suitable control measures. • Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.
Sericulture	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Temperature is very High, farmers are requested to maintain environmental conditions of rearing rooms especially Temperature (24°C), Humidity(60%), air current. • Farmers are requested to maintain proper hygienic conditions and frequent use of bed disinfectants vijetha, Lime dusting etc. • Since silkworms are in 5th age, proper spacing may kindly be ensured to avoid outbreak of Grasserie Disease. • Leaf Harvesting and transportation of Leaf may kindly be ensured during morning hours to avoid moisture loss and Harvested leaf may be covered with wet gunny cloth to avoid moisture loss.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Carp fish ponds: As temperatures rise, oxygen demand increases. • Use aerators or water exchange if signs of low oxygen appear. • If possible, do partial water exchange to improve oxygen levels and remove accumulated ammonia. • Fish farmers who are culturing trout are advised to maintain proper aeration in raceways. • Feeding @ 4-6 % is necessary for the fingerlings for better growth. • At the water temperature range of 10-12-degree C, feeding schedule of 6% is recommended. • In case of any disease outbreak or mortality, farmers are advised to register on "REPORT FISH DISEASE" App available on Google play store. • Free testing and technical advices will be provided to fish farmers who report their fish disease on Android App.

Jammu

Crop	Stage/Cultural Operation	Weather based Agro- advisories
Advisory For Agriculture Crops		
Paddy Conventional	Nursery raising	Nursery raising of Basmati 370 and Ranbir Basmati is recommended. Treat seed with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2gm/Kg before nursery raising. Weeding in nursery is recommended by mechanical methods or use butachlor granules 5G @ 30 kg/ha in puddle soil after emergence of 1 st leaf. If required, apply urea to rice seedlings just after water disappears from field. Give irrigation to nursery on daily basis as per requirement due to high temperature and hence evaporation rate. Irrigation is recommended during evening

Direct Sowing	Main field preparation	hours. Cover the nursery with grass/straw to prevent the evaporation rate.
	Field preparation/ Sowing	Clean bunds of the main field. Initiate land preparation of the fields where rice seedlings are to be transplanted and also Initiate field preparation. Incorporate the FYM @ 10-15 tons/ ha at least 15 days prior to transplanting in the field, where rice is to be transplanted for its better mixing. Farmers may go for direct sowing of Basmati rice crop, depth of seed should not be more than 3 cm, seed rate should be 8-10 kg, sowing is recommended with DSR seed drill. Give irrigation before sowing to make sure that the field is at vattar condition. Sowing is recommended in evening hours and on the same day spray pendimethaline 1kg ai/ha to control weeds. Treat seed with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2gm/Kg before sowing.
Maize	Land preparation/ sowing /seedling	Start land preparation to conserve in situ moisture for early sown maize crop. Apply 15 tonnes of well rotten FYM and incorporate thoroughly into soil with first ploughing and reduce 25% of N, P&K from the recommended dose.
Pulses Summer pulses (moong/mash)	Pod formation (normal sown)/ Flowering (late sown)	To control pod bore (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Spray HANPV@250 LE per hectare/Spinosad @0.4ml/lit of water .
Summer Fodder (maize +cowpea+ charri) and bajra	Early vegetative	Application of nitrogenous fertilizer as top dressing is recommended.
Advisory For Horticulture & Allied Sector		
Vegetables:		
Cucurbits	fruiting	Apply Irrigation as per requirement due to high temperature and evaporation rate. If Black spots on leaves and drying of vines due to Downey mildew are observed in plants, Spray metalaxyl in combination with carbendazim @ 1gm /litat 7 days interval to control the disease.
Tomato/brinjal	Fruiting/flowering/vegetative	Spray prophenfos @ 1ml/lit of water to control shoot and fruit borer in brinjal and fruit borer in tomato. Monitor tomato crop for leaf curl. Remove virus infected plants.
Okra	Fruiting	Spray imidacloprid @ 1ml/3lit of water to control white fly and jassids.
Turmeric/ginger	Early Vegetative	Hoeing and weeding is recommended at vattar condition of soil to conserve soil moisture.
Floriculture		
Chrysanthemum	Cutting	Apply Irrigation as per requirement due to high temperature and evaporation rate. Cutting preparation is recommended. If not done yet, heading back is recommended for cutting preparation in next month.
Annuals (Summer)	Early vegetative	Hoeing weeding is recommended.

Tuberose	Vegetative/ flowering	Hoing weeding is recommended.
Rainy annuals	Nursery raising	Start land preparation and sowing of seeds for raising nursery of rainy annuals.
Mushroom Milky mushroom		Mushroom growers may go for application of casing material on the bags of Milky mushroom where in the spawn run is complete. Heap wheat straw in store for the upcoming season during June-September.
Horticulture: Mango/Citrus/ Guava	Young/ Bearing	Need based irrigation is recommended due to high temperature and hence evaporation rate. Remove water sprouts. Keep the area clean. Spray 2,4-D @ 10ppm against citrus fruit drop in citrus. Spray copper oxychloride @ 3gm/lt in mango to check leaf blight and twig dieback. White wash the tree trunks with slaked lime and copper sulphate against sunburn and fungal diseases. Note: Apply chemical plant protection measures only.
Sericulture: Mulberry	Tree plantation	Need based irrigation is recommended due to high temperature and resultant evaporation rate.
Bivoltine cocoon crop	Disinfection of rearing halls/ appliances	Rigorous disinfection of used appliances in the recently completed spring rearing should be adopted with 2-14 per cent formaline solution.
Apiculture		Migrate bee colonies to flora rich areas. For protection against ants, put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack the apiary. Provide adequate space to the colonies for brood rearing and storage of nectar. To control mite, dust sulphur on top bars @ 1g/frame /oxalic acid treatment @ 3.5%/lt water. Harvest honey from the bee colony.
Advisory For Animal Husbandry & Fisheries		
Fisheries (Carp Farming)	Yearlings/ fish seed	After pre stocking management practices like liming, fertilization, farmers can go for stocking the seed of common carp fish. In case farmers have already stocked the fish stock, they should maintain the optimum water level in order to avoid any harm especially during day time.
Poultry		Proper ventilation must be maintained at poultry house. Vaccinate chicks against new castle disease and gumbroo disease. Spread clean litter material uniformly in the poultry house at thickness of 2-3 inches.
Live stock Dairy animals/ Sheep & Goat		1. Provide an adequate amount of fresh cool and clean drinking water 2. Plant shady trees around the sheds. 3. Install fans and desert coolers for high-yielding animals.

		<p>4. Provide water baths 3-4 times in a day.</p> <p>5. Sprinkling of water in sheds to reduce heat stress.</p> <p>6. Good quality green leguminous and non-leguminous fodders. Maize and bajra. Urea treatment of dry straw/fodder.</p> <p>7. Increase protein content in animal ration by 2%.</p> <p>8. Give mineral mixture to livestock as supplement in the diet.</p>
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Kathua

Crop	Stage/Cultural Operation	Weather based Agro- advisories
Advisory For Agriculture Crops		
Paddy Conventional	Nursery raising	Nursery raising of Basmati 370 and Ranbir Basmati is recommended. Treat seed with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2gm/Kg before nursery raising. Weeding in nursery is recommended by mechanical methods or use butachlor granules 5G @ 30 kg/ha in puddle soil after emergence of 1 st leaf. If required, apply urea to rice seedlings just after water disappears from field. Give irrigation to nursery on daily basis as per requirement due to high temperature and hence evaporation rate. Irrigation is recommended during evening hours. Cover the nursery with grass/straw to prevent the evaporation rate.
	Main field preparation	Clean bunds of the main field. Initiate land preparation of the fields where rice seedlings are to be transplanted and also Initiate field preparation. Incorporate the FYM @ 10-15 tons/ha at least 15 days prior to transplanting in the field, where rice is to be transplanted for its better mixing.
Direct Sowing	Field preparation/ Sowing	Farmers may go for direct sowing of Basmati rice crop, depth of seed should not be more than 3 cm, seed rate should be 8-10 kg, sowing is recommended with DSR seed drill. Give irrigation before sowing to make sure that the field is at vattar condition. Sowing is recommended in evening hours and on the same day spray pendimethaline 1kg ai/ha to control weeds. Treat seed with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2gm/Kg before sowing.
Maize	Land preparation/ sowing /seedling	Start land preparation to conserve in situ moisture for early sown maize crop. Apply 15 tonnes of well rotten FYM and incorporate thoroughly into soil with first ploughing and reduce 25% of N, P&K from the recommended dose.
Pulses Summer pulses (moong/mash)	Pod formation (normal sown)/ Flowering (late sown)	To control pod bore (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Spray HANPV@250 LE per hectare/Spinosad @0.4ml/lit of water .
Summer Fodder (maize +cowpea+ charri) and bajra	Early vegetative	Application of nitrogenous fertilizer as top dressing is recommended.
Advisory For Horticulture & Allied Sector		
Vegetables:		Apply Irrigation as per requirement due to high temperature and evaporation rate.

Cucurbits	fruiting	If Black spots on leaves and drying of vines due to Downey mildew are observed in plants, Spray metalaxyl in combination with carbendazim @ 1gm /ltat 7 days interval to control the disease.
Tomato/brinjal	Fruiting/flowering/ vegetative	Spray prophenfos @ 1ml/lt of water to control shoot and fruit borer in brinjal and fruit borer in tomato. Monitor tomato crop for leaf curl. Remove virus infected plants.
Okra	Fruiting	Spray imidacloprid @ 1ml/3lt of water to control white fly and jassids.
Turmeric/ginger	Early Vegetative	Hoeing and weeding is recommended at vattar condition of soil to conserve soil moisture.
Floriculture		Apply Irrigation as per requirement due to high temperature and evaporation rate.
Chrysanthemum	Cutting	Cutting preparation is recommended. If not done yet, heading back is recommended for cutting preparation in next month.
Annuals (Summer)	Early vegetative	Hoeing weeding is recommended.
Tuberose	Vegetative/ flowering	Hoeing weeding is recommended.
Rainy annuals	Nursery raising	Start land preparation and sowing of seeds for raising nursery of rainy annuals.
Mushroom Milky mushroom		Mushroom growers may go for application of casing material on the bags of Milky mushroom where in the spawn run is complete. Heap wheat straw in store for the upcoming season during June-September.
Horticulture: Mango/Citrus/ Guava	Young/ Bearing	Need based irrigation is recommended due to high temperature and hence evaporation rate. Remove water sprouts. Keep the area clean. Spray 2,4-D @ 10ppm against citrus fruit drop in citrus. Spray copper oxychloride @ 3gm/lt in mango to check leaf blight and twig dieback. White wash the tree trunks with slaked lime and copper sulphate against sunburn and fungal diseases. Note: Apply chemical plant protection measures only.
Sericulture: Mulberry	Tree plantation	Need based irrigation is recommended due to high temperature and resultant evaporation rate.
Bivoltine cocoon crop	Disinfection of rearing halls/ appliances	Rigorous disinfection of used appliances in the recently completed spring rearing should be adopted with 2-14 per cent formaline solution.
Apiculture		Migrate bee colonies to flora rich areas. For protection against ants, put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack the apiary. Provide adequate space to the colonies for brood rearing and

		<p>storage of nectar.</p> <p>To control mite, dust sulphur on top bars @ 1g/frame /oxalic acid treatment @ 3.5%/lt water.</p> <p>Harvest honey from the bee colony.</p>
Advisory For Animal Husbandry & Fisheries		
Fisheries (Carp Farming)	Yearlings/ fish seed	After pre stocking management practices like liming, fertilization, farmers can go for stocking the seed of common carp fish. In case farmers have already stocked the fish stock, they should maintain the optimum water level in order to avoid any harm especially during day time.
Poultry		<p>Proper ventilation must be maintained at poultry house.</p> <p>Vaccinate chicks against new castle disease and gumbroo disease.</p> <p>Spread clean litter material uniformly in the poultry house at thickness of 2-3 inches.</p>
Live stock Dairy animals/ Sheep & Goat		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide an adequate amount of fresh cool and clean drinking water 2. Plant shady trees around the sheds. 3. Install fans and desert coolers for high-yielding animals. 4. Provide water baths 3-4 times in a day. 5. Sprinkling of water in sheds to reduce heat stress. 6. Good quality green leguminous and non-leguminous fodders. Maize and bajra. Urea treatment of dry straw/fodder. 7. Increase protein content in animal ration by 2%. 8. Give mineral mixture to livestock as supplement in the diet.

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Crop	Stage/Cultural Operation	Weather based Agro- advisories
Advisory For Agriculture Crops		
Paddy Conventional	Nursery raising	Nursery raising of Basmati 370 and Ranbir Basmati is recommended. Treat seed with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2gm/Kg before nursery raising. Weeding in nursery is recommended by mechanical methods or use butachlor granules 5G @ 30 kg/ha in puddle soil after emergence of 1 st leaf. If required, apply urea to rice seedlings just after water disappears from field. Give irrigation to nursery on daily basis as per requirement due to high temperature and hence evaporation rate. Irrigation is recommended during evening hours. Cover the nursery with grass/straw to prevent the evaporation rate.
	Main field preparation	Clean bunds of the main field. Initiate land preparation of the fields where rice seedlings are to be transplanted and also Initiate field preparation. Incorporate the FYM @ 10-15 tons/ha at least 15 days prior to transplanting in the field, where rice is to be transplanted for its better mixing.
Direct Sowing	Field preparation/ Sowing	Farmers may go for direct sowing of Basmati rice crop, depth

		of seed should not be more than 3 cm, seed rate should be 8-10 kg, sowing is recommended with DSR seed drill. Give irrigation before sowing to make sure that the field is at vattar condition. Sowing is recommended in evening hours and on the same day spray pendimethaline 1kg ai/ha to control weeds. Treat seed with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2gm/Kg before sowing.
Maize	Land preparation/ sowing /seedling	Start land preparation to conserve in situ moisture for early sown maize crop. Apply 15 tonnes of well rotten FYM and incorporate thoroughly into soil with first ploughing and reduce 25% of N, P&K from the recommended dose.
Pulses Summer pulses (moong/mash)	Pod formation (normal sown)/ Flowering (late sown)	To control pod bore (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Spray HANPV@250 LE per hectare/Spinosad @0.4ml/lit of water .
Summer Fodder (maize +cowpea+ charri) and bajra	Early vegetative	Application of nitrogenous fertilizer as top dressing is recommended.
Advisory For Horticulture & Allied Sector		
Vegetables:		
Cucurbits	fruiting	Apply Irrigation as per requirement due to high temperature and evaporation rate. If Black spots on leaves and drying of vines due to Downey mildew are observed in plants, Spray metalaxyl in combination with carbendazim @ 1gm /litat 7 days interval to control the disease.
Tomato/brinjal	Fruiting/flowering/vegetative	Spray prophenfos @ 1ml/lit of water to control shoot and fruit borer in brinjal and fruit borer in tomato. Monitor tomato crop for leaf curl. Remove virus infected plants.
Okra	Fruiting	Spray imidacloprid @ 1ml/3lit of water to control white fly and jassids.
Turmeric/ginger	Early Vegetative	Hoeing and weeding is recommended at vattar condition of soil to conserve soil moisture.
Floriculture		
Chrysanthemum	Cutting	Apply Irrigation as per requirement due to high temperature and evaporation rate. Cutting preparation is recommended. If not done yet, heading back is recommended for cutting preparation in next month.
Annuals (Summer)	Early vegetative	Hoeing weeding is recommended.
Tuberose	Vegetative/ flowering	Hoeing weeding is recommended.
Rainy annuals	Nursery raising	Start land preparation and sowing of seeds for raising nursery of rainy annuals.
Mushroom Milky mushroom		Mushroom growers may go for application of casing material on the bags of Milky mushroom where in the spawn run is complete. Heap wheat straw in store for the upcoming season during

		June-September.
Horticulture: Mango/Citrus/ Guava	Young/ Bearing	Need based irrigation is recommended due to high temperature and hence evaporation rate. Remove water sprouts. Keep the area clean. Spray 2,4-D @ 10ppm against citrus fruit drop in citrus. Spray copper oxychloride @ 3gm/ltr in mango to check leaf blight and twig dieback. White wash the tree trunks with slaked lime and copper sulphate against sunburn and fungal diseases. Note: Apply chemical plant protection measures only.
Sericulture: Mulberry	Tree plantation	Need based irrigation is recommended due to high temperature and resultant evaporation rate.
Bivoltine cocoon crop	Disinfection of rearing halls/ appliances	Rigorous disinfection of used appliances in the recently completed spring rearing should be adopted with 2-14 per cent formaline solution.
Apiculture		Migrate bee colonies to flora rich areas. For protection against ants, put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack the apiary. Provide adequate space to the colonies for brood rearing and storage of nectar. To control mite, dust sulphur on top bars @ 1g/frame /oxalic acid treatment @ 3.5%/ltr water. Harvest honey from the bee colony.
Advisory For Animal Husbandry & Fisheries		
Fisheries (Carp Farming)	Yearlings/ fish seed	After pre stocking management practices like liming, fertilization, farmers can go for stocking the seed of common carp fish. In case farmers have already stocked the fish stock, they should maintain the optimum water level in order to avoid any harm especially during day time.
Poultry		Proper ventilation must be maintained at poultry house. Vaccinate chicks against new castle disease and gumbroo disease. Spread clean litter material uniformly in the poultry house at thickness of 2-3 inches.
Live stock Dairy animals/ Sheep & Goat		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide an adequate amount of fresh cool and clean drinking water 2. Plant shady trees around the sheds. 3. Install fans and desert coolers for high-yielding animals. 4. Provide water baths 3-4 times in a day. 5. Sprinkling of water in sheds to reduce heat stress. 6. Good quality green leguminous and non-leguminous fodders. Maize and bajra. Urea treatment of dry straw/fodder. 7. Increase protein content in animal ration by 2%. 8. Give mineral mixture to livestock as supplement in the diet.

Crop	Stage/Cultural Operation	Weather based Agro- advisories
Advisory For Agriculture Crops		
Paddy Conventional	Nursery raising	Nursery raising of Basmati 370 and Ranbir Basmati is recommended. Treat seed with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2gm/Kg before nursery raising. Weeding in nursery is recommended by mechanical methods or use butachlor granules 5G @ 30 kg/ha in puddle soil after emergence of 1 st leaf. If required, apply urea to rice seedlings just after water disappears from field. Give irrigation to nursery on daily basis as per requirement due to high temperature and hence evaporation rate. Irrigation is recommended during evening hours. Cover the nursery with grass/straw to prevent the evaporation rate.
Direct Sowing	Main field preparation	Clean bunds of the main field. Initiate land preparation of the fields where rice seedlings are to be transplanted and also Initiate field preparation. Incorporate the FYM @ 10-15 tons/ha at least 15 days prior to transplanting in the field, where rice is to be transplanted for its better mixing.
	Field preparation/ Sowing	Farmers may go for direct sowing of Basmati rice crop, depth of seed should not be more than 3 cm, seed rate should be 8-10 kg, sowing is recommended with DSR seed drill. Give irrigation before sowing to make sure that the field is at vattar condition. Sowing is recommended in evening hours and on the same day spray pendimethaline 1kg ai/ha to control weeds. Treat seed with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2gm/Kg before sowing.
Maize	Land preparation/ sowing /seedling	Start land preparation to conserve in situ moisture for early sown maize crop. Apply 15 tonnes of well rotten FYM and incorporate thoroughly into soil with first ploughing and reduce 25% of N, P&K from the recommended dose.
Pulses Summer pulses (moong/mash)	Pod formation (normal sown)/ Flowering (late sown)	To control pod bore (<i>Helicoverpaarmigera</i>), Spray HANPV@250 LE per hectare/Spinosad @0.4ml/lit of water .
Summer Fodder (maize +cowpea+ charri) and bajra	Early vegetative	Application of nitrogenous fertilizer as top dressing is recommended.
Advisory For Horticulture & Allied Sector		
Vegetables:		
Cucurbits	fruiting	Apply Irrigation as per requirement due to high temperature and evaporation rate. If Black spots on leaves and drying of vines due to Downey mildew are observed in plants, Spray metalaxyl in combination with carbendazim @ 1gm /litat 7 days interval to control the disease.
Tomato/brinjal	Fruiting/flowering/vegetative	Spray prophenfos @ 1ml/lit of water to control shoot and fruit borer in brinjal and fruit borer in tomato. Monitor tomato crop for leaf curl. Remove virus infected plants.

Okra	Fruiting	Spray imidacloprid @ 1ml/3lt of water to control white fly and jassids.
Turmeric/ginger	Early Vegetative	Hoeing and weeding is recommended at vattar condition of soil to conserve soil moisture.
Floriculture		
Chrysanthemum	Cutting	Apply Irrigation as per requirement due to high temperature and evaporation rate. Cutting preparation is recommended. If not done yet, heading back is recommended for cutting preparation in next month.
Annuals (Summer)	Early vegetative	Hoeing weeding is recommended.
Tuberose	Vegetative/ flowering	Hoeing weeding is recommended.
Rainy annuals	Nursery raising	Start land preparation and sowing of seeds for raising nursery of rainy annuals.
Mushroom		
Milky mushroom		Mushroom growers may go for application of casing material on the bags of Milky mushroom where in the spawn run is complete. Heap wheat straw in store for the upcoming season during June-September.
Horticulture:		
Mango/Citrus/ Guava	Young/ Bearing	Need based irrigation is recommended due to high temperature and hence evaporation rate. Remove water sprouts. Keep the area clean. Spray 2,4-D @ 10ppm against citrus fruit drop in citrus. Spray copper oxychloride @ 3gm/lt in mango to check leaf blight and twig dieback. White wash the tree trunks with slaked lime and copper sulphate against sunburn and fungal diseases. Note: Apply chemical plant protection measures only.
Sericulture:		
Mulberry	Tree plantation	Need based irrigation is recommended due to high temperature and resultant evaporation rate.
Bivoltine cocoon crop	Disinfection of rearing halls/ appliances	Rigorous disinfection of used appliances in the recently completed spring rearing should be adopted with 2-14 per cent formaline solution.
Apiculture		
		Migrate bee colonies to flora rich areas. For protection against ants, put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack the apiary. Provide adequate space to the colonies for brood rearing and storage of nectar. To control mite, dust sulphur on top bars @ 1g/frame /oxalic acid treatment @ 3.5%/lt water. Harvest honey from the bee colony.
Advisory For Animal Husbandry & Fisheries		
Fisheries (Carp Farming)	Yearlings/ fish seed	After pre stocking management practices like liming, fertilization, farmers can go for stocking the seed of common

		carp fish. In case farmers have already stocked the fish stock, they should maintain the optimum water level in order to avoid any harm especially during day time.
Poultry		Proper ventilation must be maintained at poultry house. Vaccinate chicks against new castle disease and gumbroo disease. Spread clean litter material uniformly in the poultry house at thickness of 2-3 inches.
Live stock Dairy animals/ Sheep & Goat		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide an adequate amount of fresh cool and clean drinking water 2. Plant shady trees around the sheds. 3. Install fans and desert coolers for high-yielding animals. 4. Provide water baths 3-4 times in a day. 5. Sprinkling of water in sheds to reduce heat stress. 6. Good quality green leguminous and non-leguminous fodders. Maize and bajra. Urea treatment of dry straw/fodder. 7. Increase protein content in animal ration by 2%. 8. Give mineral mixture to livestock as supplement in the diet.

DODA

Crop	Stage	Insect pest/ Diseases Management & other operations	Weather based Agro meteorological advisories
Rice nursery	Nursery Care		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain optimum moisture level under dry bed condition and sum-merge the wet bed with shallow level of water for proper establishment and growth of nursery. - Farmers are advised to keep the seedlings free from weeds.
Maize (Temperate/ High hill areas)	Vegetative Stage	Intercultural operation Fertilizer Applic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the predicted dry weather conditions mainly after 07th June, farmers of temperate areas are advised to carry out intercultural operations in maize crop to maintain adequate soil moisture and support plant growth. - Farmers of temperate areas are advised to apply 1st top dressing of urea after ensuring appropriate moisture in the soil.
Milky Mushroom (<i>Calocybe indica</i>)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers are advised for cultivation of Milky mushroom.
Vegetables (Summer Vegetables)		Intercultural operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainly dry weather conditions expected, which leads to soil moisture stress in vegetable crops. Farmers are advised to carry out intercultural operations (hoeing cum weeding) in vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli and okra) so that moisture can be conserved. - There may be chance of bacterial wilt in tomato, brinjal chilli and cucurbits due to possibility of humid weather. If attack of bacterial wilt is

		<p>Disease management</p> <p>observed, apply Streptocyclin Sulphate @ 1.0 gm/10 liter of water and repeat the spray at the time of flowering during clear/dry weather conditions.</p> <p>*Farmers are advised to regularly monitor the vegetable crops for the incidence of pest and diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong surface winds very likely to prevail at isolated places, farmers are advised to provide mechanical support in young plants of tomato and cucurbits to avoid losses from gusty winds and for better crop stand. - Wherever required, farmers are advised to apply need based irrigation to the vegetable crops during the evening or early morning to avoid moisture stress.
		<p>Staking</p>
		<p>Irrigation</p>
<p>Horticulture</p> <p>Stone Fruits & Nuts</p>		<p>Care/Staking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gusty winds likely to be expected, young fruit plants may be provided staking to avoid damage from adverse weather conditions. - Remove all water / stock sprouts from the plant emerging from stem up to a height of 30 cm from ground level. - Remove tying material from bud/graft union carefully. - Keep the orchards clean from weeds/unwanted plants. - Install insect traps such as light trap, sticky traps and pheromones traps to check insect-pest attack. - Farmers are advised to keep vigil of termite attack on fruit plants. - Wherever required, farmers are advised to apply need based irrigation to the young fruit plants during the evening or early morning to avoid moisture stress. - To mitigate the ill effects of dry and hot weather conditions, the orchardists are advised to apply mulching (grass and other crop residues) may be used under the canopy area to conserve the moisture.
<p>Floriculture</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove dry, diseased and damaged plant parts to promote new growth. - Undertake weeding and hoeing to keep beds clean and aerated. - Apply organic manure (FYM/vermicompost) and basal fertilizers in flower beds. - Prevent fungal diseases by ensuring proper drainage and spacing. - Maintain light irrigation depending on temperature. - In view of possibility of strong surface winds, provide staking to gladiolus and other tall flowers to prevent lodging.
<p>Apiculture</p>		<p>Care /Feed supplement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During cloudy/rainy days farmers are advised to not open honey bee colonies. - Farmers are advised to conduct regular inspection of honey bee colonies after every fortnight interval to maintain cleanliness and to avoid mortality of honey bees due to brood and disease infestation. Remove weak or diseased colonies. - 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.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - Provide proper ventilation by slightly raising the brood chamber. Make sure that bees do not pass through the ventilation otherwise robbing may be induced. - For protection of ants put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack apiary.
Fisheries (Carp fish)	Fingerlings/ Advanced fingerlings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers who have stocked fish live stock in their ponds are advised to maintain water level in their fish ponds. - Those farmers who have not still stocked the fish seed in their fish ponds, they may go for fresh stocking of carp fish seeds, available from the reliable sources. - Add regular supplementary feed on daily basis @ 2-3 % of total estimated fish biomass present in the pond. Avoid overfeeding to prevent water pollution. - Fertilize ponds using organic manure (FYM/cow dung) to enhance natural food production. - In case of appearance of algal blooms, farmers should immediately stop/suspend the addition of manures/fertilizers/supplementary feed in the pond for some days. - Avoid unnecessary netting operations to safeguard the fish livestock especially small size fishes from injuries. - Farmers are advised to keep regular watch for common diseases as temperature is likely to rises in coming period of time. - Maintain hygiene in ponds. - Avoid excessive manuring and feeding which can lead to oxygen depletion during cloudy weather/ after a severe storm.
Live stock (Dairy animals, sheep and goats)		Care/Feed supplement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to possibility of rise in day temperature, farmers are advised to provide livestock animal proper ventilation and hygiene in the cattle sheds. - Mineral mixture (Agrimin forte @ 40 gm per day) should be supplemented in the diet of dairy animals particularly pregnant ones. - 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. - Ensure clean drinking water. - Take special care of pregnant and elderly sheeps to ensure the health and safety. - To avoid the contamination in milk, milker's/farmer's should clean their hands, clothes, utensils and udder before milking. - Colostrum should be fed within half to one hour to new born calves.
Poultry		Care/Feed supplement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers are advised to keep poultry birds in well ventilated houses. - Ensure clean drinking water on regular basis. - Chicks should be supplemented with balanced ration to prevent occurrence of nutritionally deficient diseases. - Grits should be fed along with the whole maize grains for the proper grinding and digestion. - For more information, farmers are advised to visit nearest Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).

KISHTWAR

Crop	Stage	Insect pest/ Diseases Management & other	Weather based Agro meteorological advisories
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		operations	
Rice nursery	Nursery Care		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain optimum moisture level under dry bed condition and summerge the wet bed with shallow level of water for proper establishment and growth of nursery. - Farmers are advised to keep the seedlings free from weeds.
Maize (Temperate/ High hill areas)	Vegetative Stage	Intercultural operation Fertilizer Applic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the predicted dry weather conditions mainly after 07th June, farmers of temperate areas are advised to carry out intercultural operations in maize crop to maintain adequate soil moisture and support plant growth. - Farmers of temperate areas are advised to apply 1st top dressing of urea after ensuring appropriate moisture in the soil.
Milky Mushroom (<i>Calocybe indica</i>)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers are advised for cultivation of Milky mushroom.
Vegetables (Summer Vegetables)		Intercultural operations Disease management Staking Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainly dry weather conditions expected, which leads to soil moisture stress in vegetable crops. Farmers are advised to carry out intercultural operations (hoeing cum weeding) in vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli and okra) so that moisture can be conserved. - There may be chance of bacterial wilt in tomato, brinjal chilli and cucurbits due to possibility of humid weather. If attack of bacterial wilt is observed, apply Streptocyclin Sulphate @ 1.0 gm/10 liter of water and repeat the spray at the time of flowering during clear/dry weather conditions. *Farmers are advised to regularly monitor the vegetable crops for the incidence of pest and diseases. - Strong surface winds very likely to prevail at isolated places, farmers are advised to provide mechanical support in young plants of tomato and cucurbits to avoid losses from gusty winds and for better crop stand. - Wherever required, farmers are advised to apply need based irrigation to the vegetable crops during the evening or early morning to avoid moisture stress.

Horticulture Stone Fruits & Nuts		Care/Staking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gusty winds likely to be expected, young fruit plants may be provided staking to avoid damage from adverse weather conditions. - Remove all water / stock sprouts from the plant emerging from stem up to a height of 30 cm from ground level. - Remove tying material from bud/graft union carefully. - Keep the orchards clean from weeds/unwanted plants. - Install insect traps such as light trap, sticky traps and pheromones traps to check insect-pest attack. - Farmers are advised to keep vigil of termite attack on fruit plants. - Wherever required, farmers are advised to apply need based irrigation to the young fruit plants during the evening or early morning to avoid moisture stress. - To mitigate the ill effects of dry and hot weather conditions, the orchardists are advised to apply mulching (grass and other crop residues) may be used under the canopy area to conserve the moisture.
Floriculture			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove dry, diseased and damaged plant parts to promote new growth. - Undertake weeding and hoeing to keep beds clean and aerated. - Apply organic manure (FYM/vermicompost) and basal fertilizers in flower beds. - Prevent fungal diseases by ensuring proper drainage and spacing. - Maintain light irrigation depending on temperature. - In view of possibility of strong surface winds, provide staking to gladiolus and other tall flowers to prevent lodging.
Apiculture		Care /Feed supplement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During cloudy/rainy days farmers are advised to not open honey bee colonies. - Farmers are advised to conduct regular inspection of honey bee colonies after every fortnight interval to maintain cleanliness and to avoid mortality of honey bees due to brood and disease infestation. Remove weak or diseased colonies. - 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. - 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. - Provide proper ventilation by slightly raising the brood chamber. Make sure that bees do not pass through the ventilation otherwise robbing may be induced. - For protection of ants put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack apiary.
Fisheries (Carp fish)	Fingerlings/ Advanced fingerlings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers who have stocked fish live stock in their ponds are advised to maintain water level in their fish ponds. - Those farmers who have not still stocked the fish seed in their fish ponds, they may go for fresh stocking of carp fish seeds, available from the reliable sources. - Add regular supplementary feed on daily basis @ 2-3 % of total estimated fish biomass present in the pond. Avoid overfeeding to prevent water pollution. - Fertilize ponds using organic manure (FYM/cow dung) to enhance natural food production. - In case of appearance of algal blooms, farmers should immediately stop/suspend the addition of manures/fertilizers/supplementary feed in the pond for some days. - Avoid unnecessary netting operations to safeguard the fish livestock especially small size fishes from injuries. - Farmers are advised to keep regular watch for common diseases as temperature is likely to rises in coming period of time. - Maintain hygiene in ponds. - Avoid excessive manuring and feeding which can lead to oxygen depletion during cloudy weather/ after a severe storm.

		<p>Disease management</p> <p>cucurbits due to possibility of humid weather. If attack of bacterial wilt is observed, apply Streptocyclin Sulphate @ 1.0 gm/10 liter of water and repeat the spray at the time of flowering during clear/dry weather conditions.</p> <p>*Farmers are advised to regularly monitor the vegetable crops for the incidence of pest and diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong surface winds very likely to prevail at isolated places, farmers are advised to provide mechanical support in young plants of tomato and cucurbits to avoid losses from gusty winds and for better crop stand. - Wherever required, farmers are advised to apply need based irrigation to the vegetable crops during the evening or early morning to avoid moisture stress.
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		<p>Irrigation</p>
<p>Horticulture</p> <p>Stone Fruits & Nuts</p>		<p>Care/Staking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gusty winds likely to be expected, young fruit plants may be provided staking to avoid damage from adverse weather conditions. - Remove all water / stock sprouts from the plant emerging from stem up to a height of 30 cm from ground level. - Remove tying material from bud/graft union carefully. - Keep the orchards clean from weeds/unwanted plants. - Install insect traps such as light trap, sticky traps and pheromones traps to check insect-pest attack. - Farmers are advised to keep vigil of termite attack on fruit plants. - Wherever required, farmers are advised to apply need based irrigation to the young fruit plants during the evening or early morning to avoid moisture stress. - To mitigate the ill effects of dry and hot weather conditions, the orchardists are advised to apply mulching (grass and other crop residues) may be used under the canopy area to conserve the moisture.
<p>Floriculture</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove dry, diseased and damaged plant parts to promote new growth. - Undertake weeding and hoeing to keep beds clean and aerated. - Apply organic manure (FYM/vermicompost) and basal fertilizers in flower beds. - Prevent fungal diseases by ensuring proper drainage and spacing. - Maintain light irrigation depending on temperature. - In view of possibility of strong surface winds, provide staking to gladiolus and other tall flowers to prevent lodging.
<p>Apiculture</p>		<p>Care /Feed supplement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During cloudy/rainy days farmers are advised to not open honey bee colonies. - Farmers are advised to conduct regular inspection of honey bee colonies after every fortnight interval to maintain cleanliness and to avoid mortality of honey bees due to brood and disease infestation. Remove weak or diseased colonies. - Keeping in view the present weather conditions, farmers are advised to

			<p>shift the honey bee colonies towards shady conditions or place them under open straw huts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - Provide proper ventilation by slightly raising the brood chamber. Make sure that bees do not pass through the ventilation otherwise robbing may be induced. - For protection of ants put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack apiary.
Fisheries (Carp fish)	Fingerlings/ Advanced fingerlings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers who have stocked fish live stock in their ponds are advised to maintain water level in their fish ponds. - Those farmers who have not still stocked the fish seed in their fish ponds, they may go for fresh stocking of carp fish seeds, available from the reliable sources. - Add regular supplementary feed on daily basis @ 2-3 % of total estimated fish biomass present in the pond. Avoid overfeeding to prevent water pollution. - Fertilize ponds using organic manure (FYM/cow dung) to enhance natural food production. - In case of appearance of algal blooms, farmers should immediately stop/suspend the addition of manures/fertilizers/supplementary feed in the pond for some days. - Avoid unnecessary netting operations to safeguard the fish livestock especially small size fishes from injuries. - Farmers are advised to keep regular watch for common diseases as temperature is likely to rises in coming period of time. - Maintain hygiene in ponds. - Avoid excessive manuring and feeding which can lead to oxygen depletion during cloudy weather/ after a severe storm.
Live stock (Dairy animals, sheep and goats)		Care/Feed supplement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to possibility of rise in day temperature, farmers are advised to provide livestock animal proper ventilation and hygiene in the cattle sheds. - Mineral mixture (Agrimin forte @ 40 gm per day) should be supplemented in the diet of dairy animals particularly pregnant ones. - 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. - Ensure clean drinking water. - Take special care of pregnant and elderly sheeps to ensure the health and safety. - To avoid the contamination in milk, milker's/farmer's should clean their hands, clothes, utensils and udder before milking. - Colostrum should be fed within half to one hour to new born calves.
Poultry		Care/Feed supplement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers are advised to keep poultry birds in well ventilated houses. - Ensure clean drinking water on regular basis. - Chicks should be supplemented with balanced ration to prevent occurrence of nutritionally deficient diseases. - Grits should be fed along with the whole maize grains for the proper grinding and digestion. - For more information, farmers are advised to visit nearest Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).

RAJOURI

Crop	Stage	Insect pest/ Diseases Management	Weather based Agro meteorological advisories
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Horticulture Stone Fruits & Nuts		Care/Staking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gusty winds likely to be expected, young fruit plants may be provided staking to avoid damage from adverse weather conditions. - Remove all water / stock sprouts from the plant emerging from stem up to a height of 30 cm from ground level. - Remove tying material from bud/graft union carefully. - Keep the orchards clean from weeds/unwanted plants. - Install insect traps such as light trap, sticky traps and pheromones traps to check insect-pest attack. - Farmers are advised to keep vigil of termite attack on fruit plants. - Wherever required, farmers are advised to apply need based irrigation to the young fruit plants during the evening or early morning to avoid moisture stress. - To mitigate the ill effects of dry and hot weather conditions, the orchardists are advised to apply mulching (grass and other crop residues) may be used under the canopy area to conserve the moisture.
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		<p>Staking</p>
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<p>Horticulture</p> <p>Stone Fruits & Nuts</p>		<p>Care/Staking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gusty winds likely to be expected, young fruit plants may be provided staking to avoid damage from adverse weather conditions. - Remove all water / stock sprouts from the plant emerging from stem up to a height of 30 cm from ground level. - Remove tying material from bud/graft union carefully. - Keep the orchards clean from weeds/unwanted plants. - Install insect traps such as light trap, sticky traps and pheromones traps to check insect-pest attack. - Farmers are advised to keep vigil of termite attack on fruit plants. - Wherever required, farmers are advised to apply need based irrigation to the young fruit plants during the evening or early morning to avoid moisture stress. - To mitigate the ill effects of dry and hot weather conditions, the orchardists are advised to apply mulching (grass and other crop residues) may be used under the canopy area to conserve the moisture.
<p>Floriculture</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remove dry, diseased and damaged plant parts to promote new growth. - Undertake weeding and hoeing to keep beds clean and aerated. - Apply organic manure (FYM/vermicompost) and basal fertilizers in flower beds. - Prevent fungal diseases by ensuring proper drainage and spacing. - Maintain light irrigation depending on temperature. - In view of possibility of strong surface winds, provide staking to gladiolus and other tall flowers to prevent lodging.
<p>Apiculture</p>		<p>Care /Feed supplement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During cloudy/rainy days farmers are advised to not open honey bee colonies. - Farmers are advised to conduct regular inspection of honey bee colonies after every fortnight interval to maintain cleanliness and to avoid mortality of honey bees due to brood and disease infestation. Remove weak or diseased colonies. - Keeping in view the present weather conditions, farmers are advised to

			<p>shift the honey bee colonies towards shady conditions or place them under open straw huts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - Provide proper ventilation by slightly raising the brood chamber. Make sure that bees do not pass through the ventilation otherwise robbing may be induced. - For protection of ants put the legs of apiary into water so that ants could not attack apiary.
Fisheries (Carp fish)	Fingerlings/ Advanced fingerlings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers who have stocked fish live stock in their ponds are advised to maintain water level in their fish ponds. - Those farmers who have not still stocked the fish seed in their fish ponds, they may go for fresh stocking of carp fish seeds, available from the reliable sources. - Add regular supplementary feed on daily basis @ 2-3 % of total estimated fish biomass present in the pond. Avoid overfeeding to prevent water pollution. - Fertilize ponds using organic manure (FYM/cow dung) to enhance natural food production. - In case of appearance of algal blooms, farmers should immediately stop/suspend the addition of manures/fertilizers/supplementary feed in the pond for some days. - Avoid unnecessary netting operations to safeguard the fish livestock especially small size fishes from injuries. - Farmers are advised to keep regular watch for common diseases as temperature is likely to rises in coming period of time. - Maintain hygiene in ponds. - Avoid excessive manuring and feeding which can lead to oxygen depletion during cloudy weather/ after a severe storm.
Live stock (Dairy animals, sheep and goats)		Care/Feed supplement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to possibility of rise in day temperature, farmers are advised to provide livestock animal proper ventilation and hygiene in the cattle sheds. - Mineral mixture (Agrimin forte @ 40 gm per day) should be supplemented in the diet of dairy animals particularly pregnant ones. - 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. - Ensure clean drinking water. - Take special care of pregnant and elderly sheeps to ensure the health and safety. - To avoid the contamination in milk, milker's/farmer's should clean their hands, clothes, utensils and udder before milking. - Colostrum should be fed within half to one hour to new born calves.
Poultry		Care/Feed supplement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers are advised to keep poultry birds in well ventilated houses. - Ensure clean drinking water on regular basis. - Chicks should be supplemented with balanced ration to prevent occurrence of nutritionally deficient diseases. - Grits should be fed along with the whole maize grains for the proper grinding and digestion. - For more information, farmers are advised to visit nearest Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs).

UDHAMPUR

Crop	Stage	Insect pest/ Diseases Management	Weather based Agro meteorological advisories
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		& other operations	
Rice nursery	Nursery Care		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain optimum moisture level under dry bed condition and summerge the wet bed with shallow level of water for proper establishment and growth of nursery. - Farmers are advised to keep the seedlings free from weeds.
Maize (Temperate/ High hill areas)	Vegetative Stage	Intercultural operation Fertilizer Applic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the predicted dry weather conditions mainly after 06th June, farmers of temperate areas are advised to carry out intercultural operations in maize crop to maintain adequate soil moisture and support plant growth. - Farmers of temperate areas are advised to apply 1st top dressing of urea after ensuring appropriate moisture in the soil.
Milky Mushroom (<i>Calocybe indica</i>)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers are advised for cultivation of Milky mushroom.
Vegetables (Summer Vegetables)		Intercultural operations Disease management Staking Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainly dry weather conditions expected, which leads to soil moisture stress in vegetable crops. Farmers are advised to carry out intercultural operations (hoeing cum weeding) in vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli and okra) so that moisture can be conserved. - There may be chance of bacterial wilt in tomato, brinjal chilli and cucurbits due to possibility of humid weather. If attack of bacterial wilt is observed, apply Streptocyclin Sulphate @ 1.0 gm/10 liter of water and repeat the spray at the time of flowering during clear/dry weather conditions. *Farmers are advised to regularly monitor the vegetable crops for the incidence of pest and diseases. - Strong surface winds very likely to prevail at isolated places, farmers are advised to provide mechanical support in young plants of tomato and cucurbits to avoid losses from gusty winds and for better crop stand. - Wherever required, farmers are advised to apply need based irrigation to the vegetable crops during the evening or early morning to avoid moisture stress.

Horticulture Stone Fruits & Nuts		Care/Staking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gusty winds likely to be expected, young fruit plants may be provided staking to avoid damage from adverse weather conditions. - Remove all water / stock sprouts from the plant emerging from stem up to a height of 30 cm from ground level. - Remove tying material from bud/graft union carefully. - Keep the orchards clean from weeds/unwanted plants. - Install insect traps such as light trap, sticky traps and pheromones traps to check insect-pest attack. - Farmers are advised to keep vigil of termite attack on fruit plants. - Wherever required, farmers are advised to apply need based irrigation to the young fruit plants during the evening or early morning to avoid moisture stress. - To mitigate the ill effects of dry and hot weather conditions, the orchardists are advised to apply mulching (grass and other crop residues) may be used under the canopy area to conserve the moisture.
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Fisheries (Carp fish)	Fingerlings/ Advanced fingerlings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers who have stocked fish live stock in their ponds are advised to maintain water level in their fish ponds. - Those farmers who have not still stocked the fish seed in their fish ponds, they may go for fresh stocking of carp fish seeds, available from the reliable sources. - Add regular supplementary feed on daily basis @ 2-3 % of total estimated fish biomass present in the pond. Avoid overfeeding to prevent water pollution. - Fertilize ponds using organic manure (FYM/cow dung) to enhance natural food production. - In case of appearance of algal blooms, farmers should immediately stop/suspend the addition of manures/fertilizers/supplementary feed in the pond for some days. - Avoid unnecessary netting operations to safeguard the fish livestock especially small size fishes from injuries. - Farmers are advised to keep regular watch for common diseases as temperature is likely to rises in coming period of time. - Maintain hygiene in ponds. - Avoid excessive manuring and feeding which can lead to oxygen depletion during cloudy weather/ after a severe storm.

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DISTRICT-WISE AGRO ADVISORY BULLETI OF LADAKH Union Territory

LEH:

Crops/Discipline	Stage	Weather based Agro-advisories
Cole (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Kale)	Vegetative	<p>Gap filling should to be done to maintain plant population.</p> <p>Apply farm yard manure or fully decomposed compost.</p> <p>Watch for signs of early leaf mining or boring. Use organic measures such as applying Neem seed kernel extract (NSKE)5%.</p> <p>Regularly inspect the lower sides of leaves. Pick off and safely destroy webbed leaves or egg masses by hand.</p>
Cucurbit(Cucumber , Gourd, Melon)	First Flowering Stage	<p>Cucurbits produce separate male and female flowers and rely entirely on bees for pollination. Avoid applying broad spectrum pesticides during the flowering stage.</p> <p>Ensure careful watering at the base to prevent diseases and encourage pollination.</p> <p>Apply well decomposed FYM (Farm Yard Manure) or organic liquid fertilizers (Jivamrut).</p> <p>Disease: watch out for powdery mildew, which appears as white spots on the leaves. Use organic controls such as a spray of diluted buttermilk or a mild neem oil solution.</p>
Radish & Turnip	Vegetative	<p>During the vegetative stage, focus on moisture control and pest management. Maintain consistent soil moisture to prevent roots from turning woody or bitter. Thin plants early so roots have room to swell and regularly monitor for common pests like aphids or roots rot.</p>

Beetroot	Vegetative	<p>The vegetative stage requires adequate, consistent soil moisture. Water the crop every 5 to 7 days, depending on wind and dry weather conditions of area. Irrigate during the morning or late afternoon to minimize rapid evaporation.</p> <p>Plant need moisture, ensure to the soil is well drained. Water stagnation causes root rot and poor bulb development.</p>
Carrot	Germination	<p>June is dry and glacial meltwater can sometimes be inconsistent. Keep the topsoil consistently moist until germination. Once established, water every 6-7 days but avoid overwatering, as it causes forked and misshapen roots.</p> <p>Farmers who have not yet sown their carrots are advised to do now, as June is suitable month for sowing. To break the dormancy and seed up sprouting, soak carrot seeds overnight in clean water or rub them lightly with fine sand before sowing.</p>
Onion	Establishment phase	<p>The roots take hold and begin absorbing nutrients. You will notice the plants standing upright and producing new green leaves. Light and frequent irrigation every 5-7 days is recommended to promote rapid root establishment and avoid stressing the young transplants.</p> <p>The establishment stage of the onion crop requires close monitoring for pests like the onion Maggot and fungal disease such as purple blotch. Use organic controls such as a spray of detergent soap + neem oil solution.</p> <p>Maintain excellent field hygiene, ensure proper drainage and apply targeted treatment early to prevent yield loss.</p> <p>Farmer who has not yet transplanted their onion seedlings into the open field should do so immediately, as current weather conditions are ideal for successful crop establishment.</p>
Tomato	Vegetative	<p>This stage is all about building stems and leaves. Apply nitrogen-rich, well rotted farmyard manure (FYM) or compost at the root base.</p> <p>Regularly check the undersides of leaves for common pests such as spider mites, aphids, or Tuta absoluta.</p> <p>Prune away unwanted side-shoots (suckers) that appear in the V-Shaped joint between the main stem and branches. This directs the plant's energy into primary vegetative growth.</p>
Wheat	Tillering	<p>The tillering stage is highly sensitive to water scarcity. Ensure the soil remains moist by providing light irrigations.</p> <p>Avoid waterlogging or flooding your fields; maintain proper drainage channels to prevent root rot.</p> <p>Perform one round of careful hoeing and weeding within the first month after germination.</p>
Barley	Tillering	<p>During June, farmers should prioritize efficient irrigation using glacial meltwater and targeted weed management. Because Leh has a short, high-altitude growing season, timely water management is critical to prevent moisture stress and ensure strong tiller development.</p>
Mustard	Vegetative	<p>The vegetative phase is a critical water sensitive stage. Ensure the soil remains sufficiently moist, but avoid water logging.</p> <p>Weeds can reduce yields by up to 30%. Perform two hand-hoeing-ones around 20-25 days after sowing and another</p>

		around 35-40 days. This aerates the soil and minimizes nutrient competition. If incidence of saw fly and hairy caterpillar is observed, collect and destroys the gregarious stages of hairy caterpillar. If incidence is high then apply Neem oil/Believe @ 4ml/liter of water during evening hour.
Pea	vegetative	During the vegetative growth stage, your primary focus should be optimizing irrigation to manage moisture stress, implementing light hoeing to control weeds, and ensuring nutrient availability before flowering begins.
Lentil	Vegetative	June coincides with the active vegetative growth and branching phase for lentil crops. Farmers should prioritize light, frequent irrigation using glacial meltwater, carry out hand weeding to remove nutrient competition, and apply small amounts of FYM (Farmyard Manure) to support tillering.
Potato	Tuberization	Framer is advised to observe early symptoms of late blight potato infestation in potato crops. If symptoms are observed, spray neem oil at the rate of 3-4 g per litre of water.
Fruit Science		Instead of using synthetic insecticides, use highly pressurized freshwater sprays in the morning or evening, set up yellow sticky traps to reduce winged insect populations, or spray neem based oil (at 3 ml/litre) and repeat after 15 days. With temperatures rising, ensure timely and consistent irrigation. Avoid water stress, which can lead to fruit drop.
Livestock		June is the primary window for sowing and establishing perennial and seasonal fodders (e.g., oats, alfalfa) to secure feed for the upcoming winter. If your livestock grazes on pastures, monitor them to prevent accidental ingestion of toxic plants. June is an excellent time for wool shearing. Utilize modern, mechanized shearing equipment to improve wool quality and yield. Ensure livestock sheds are clean, dry, and well-ventilated. Provide plenty of clean drinking water and protect the animals from intense direct heat or sudden summer rainfall.

Kargil

Crops/Discipline	Stage	Weather based Agro-advisories
Cole (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Kale)	Vegetative	Gap filling should to be done to maintain plant population. Apply farm yard manure or fully decomposed compost. Watch for signs of early leaf mining or boring. Use organic measures such as applying Neem seed kernel extract (NSKE)5%. Regularly inspect the lower sides of leaves. Pick off and safely destroy webbed leaves or egg masses by hand.
Cucurbit(Cucumber , Gourd, Melon)	First Flowering Stage	Cucurbits produce separate male and female flowers and rely entirely on bees for pollination. Avoid applying broad spectrum pesticides during the flowering stage.

		<p>Ensure careful watering at the base to prevent diseases and encourage pollination.</p> <p>Apply well decomposed FYM (Farm Yard Manure) or organic liquid fertilizers (Jivamrut).</p> <p>Disease: watch out for powdery mildew, which appears as white spots on the leaves. Use organic controls such as a spray of diluted buttermilk or a mild neem oil solution.</p>
Radish & Turnip	Vegetative	<p>During the vegetative stage, focus on moisture control and pest management. Maintain consistent soil moisture to prevent roots from turning woody or bitter. Thin plants early so roots have room to swell and regularly monitor for common pests like aphids or roots rot.</p>
Beetroot	Vegetative	<p>The vegetative stage requires adequate, consistent soil moisture. Water the crop every 5 to 7 days, depending on wind and dry weather conditions of area. Irrigate during the morning or late afternoon to minimize rapid evaporation.</p> <p>Plant need moisture, ensure to the soil is well drained. Water stagnation causes root rot and poor bulb development.</p>
Carrot	Pot-Germination stage	<p>At early post-germination stage, focus on water management to prevent root forking, strict weed control, and careful thinning.</p> <p>Carrots are poor competitors in early stages. Keep fields weed free manually using a hand hoe during the first few weeks to allow the delicate taproots to establish.</p>
Onion	Establishment phase	<p>The roots take hold and begin absorbing nutrients. You will notice the plants standing upright and producing new green leaves. Light and frequent irrigation every 5-7 days is recommended to promote rapid root establishment and avoid stressing the young transplants.</p> <p>The establishment stage of the onion crop requires close monitoring for pests like the onion Maggot and fungal disease such as purple blotch. Use organic controls such as a spray of detergent soap + neem oil solution. Maintain excellent field hygiene, ensure proper drainage and apply targeted treatment early to prevent yield loss.</p> <p>Farmer who has not yet transplanted their onion seedlings into the open field should do so immediately, as current weather conditions are ideal for successful crop establishment.</p>
Tomato	Vegetative	<p>This stage is all about building stems and leaves. Apply nitrogen-rich, well rotted farmyard manure (FYM) or compost at the root base.</p> <p>Regularly check the undersides of leaves for common pests such as spider mites, aphids, or Tuta absoluta.</p> <p>Prune away unwanted side-shoots (suckers) that appear in the V-Shaped joint between the main stem and branches. This directs the plant's energy into primary vegetative growth.</p>
Wheat	Jointing	<p>Jointing stage occurs roughly 55 to 65 days after sowing. Water demand spikes significantly during this phase (up to 6 mm/day) as the stem elongates.</p> <p>Ensure the soil remains consistently moist. If natural precipitation is low, provide a light and timely irrigation to support uninterrupted nutrient uptake.</p>
Barley	Jointing	<p>The jointing stage is highly sensitive to water stress. Ensure the field has adequate moisture.</p> <p>Conduct manual hand weeding or light inter-row hoeing to loosen the soil</p>

		and remove invasive weeds.
Mustard	Vegetative	The vegetative phase is a critical water sensitive stage. Ensure the soil remains sufficiently moist, but avoid water logging. Weeds can reduce yields by up to 30%. Perform two hand- hoeing-ones around 20-25 days after sowing and another around 35-40 days. This aerates the soil and minimizes nutrient competition. If incidence of saw fly and hairy caterpillar is observed, collect and destroys the gregarious stages of hairy caterpillar. If incidence is high then apply Neem oil/Believe @ 4ml/liter of water during evening hour.
Pea	Flowering	During the vegetative growth stage, your primary focus should be optimizing irrigation to manage moisture stress, implementing light hoeing to control weeds, and ensuring nutrient availability before flowering begins.
Lentil	Vegetative	June coincides with the active vegetative growth and branching phase for lentil crops. Farmers should prioritize light, frequent irrigation using glacial meltwater, carry out hand weeding to remove nutrient competition, and apply small amounts of FYM (Farmyard Manure) to support tillering.
Potato	Tuberization	Weeding and hoeing is recommended. Carry out earthing up operation to the crop attained height of 15-22 cm.
Fruit Science		Instead of using synthetic insecticides, use highly pressurized freshwater sprays in the morning or evening, set up yellow sticky traps to reduce winged insect populations, or spray neem based oil (at 3 ml/litre) and repeat after 15 days. With temperatures rising, ensure timely and consistent irrigation. Avoid water stress, which can lead to fruit drop.
Livestock		As the weather warms, gradually transition your herd to alpine pastures. Allow grazing only during the cooler hours (early morning and late evening). Avoid letting them feed on lush, wet green fodder during peak heat to prevent bloat. June is an excellent time for wool shearing. Utilize modern, mechanized shearing equipment to improve wool quality and yield.