



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन
National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि/ **Date of issue: 27 January 2025**

आधारित/**based on**

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

वैधता/**Validity: 24 January 2025 – 06 February 2025**

जारीकर्ता/**Issued by**

अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान अनुसंधान परियोजना

AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान

Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

और

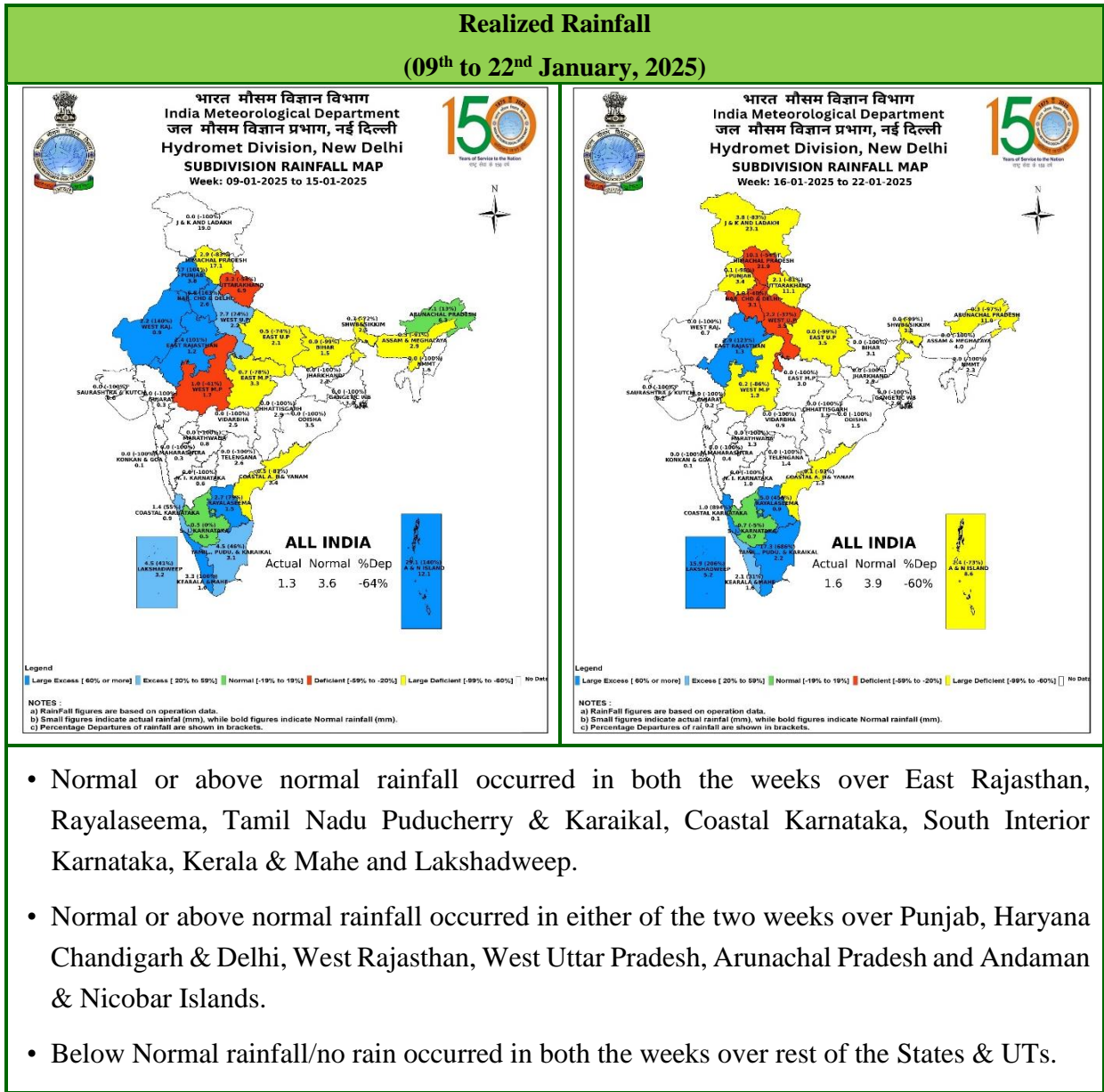
भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग

India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन

Earth System Science Organization

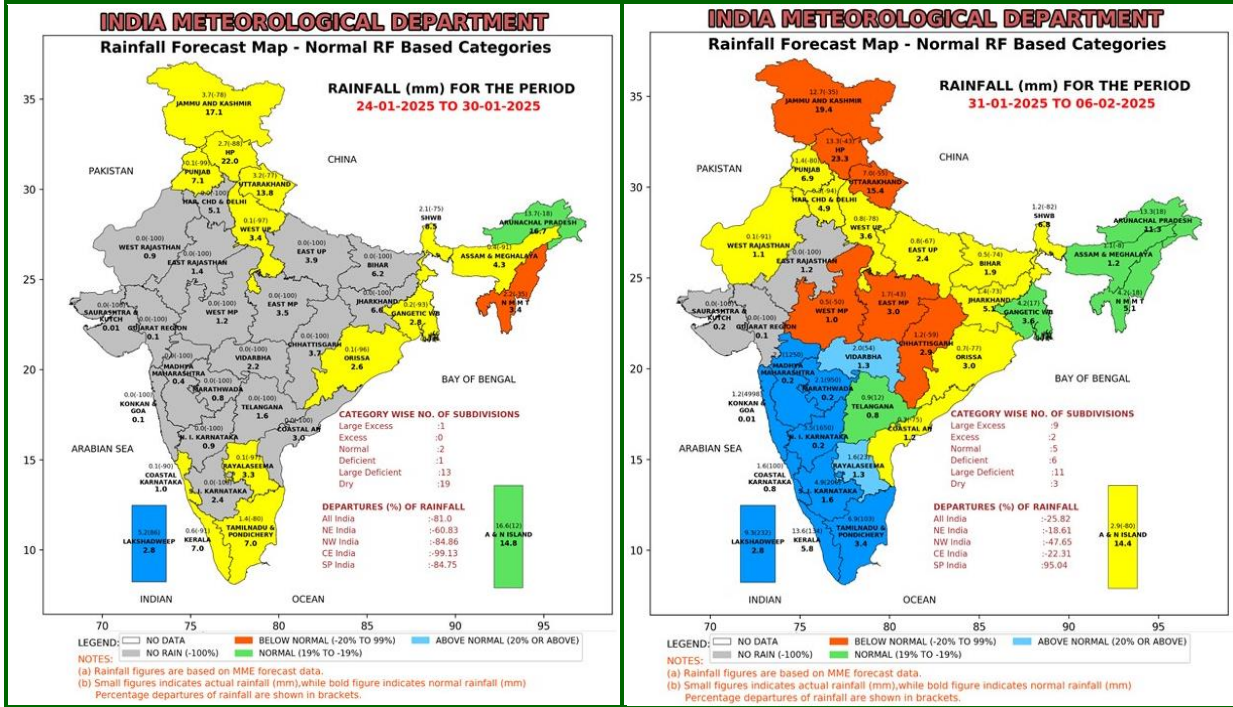
वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान
Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast
 (वर्षा और तापमान)
 (Rainfall and Temperature)



Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC- 22nd January, 2025)

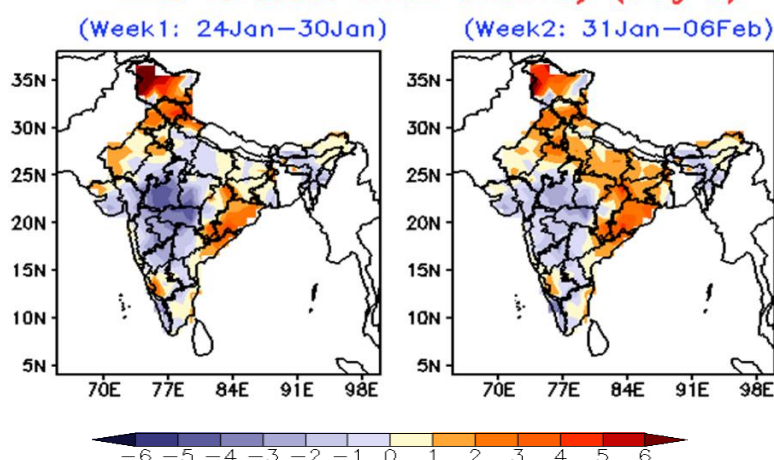
(24th January to 06th February, 2025)



- **Week 1 (24.01.2025 to 30.01.2025):** Rainfall is likely to be normal over Arunachal Pradesh and below normal over some parts of North West India.
- **Week 2 (31.01.2025 to 06.02.2025):** Rainfall is likely to be normal to above normal over Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka and below normal over some parts of North West India.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}$ C) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC- 22nd January, 2025)
(24th January to 06th February, 2025)**

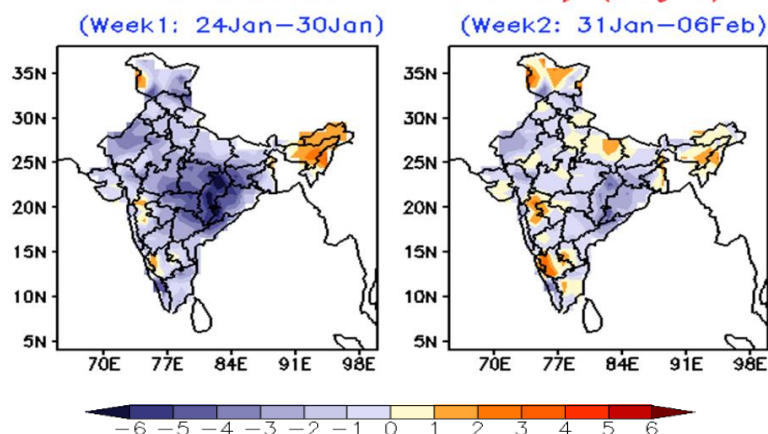
MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)



Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (24.01.2025 to 30.01.2025):** Maximum temperature is likely to be below normal over many parts of Central India, West India, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana and Kerala. However, it is likely to be above normal over East India, many parts of North West India, parts of Chhattisgarh, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (31.01.2025 to 06.02.2025):** Maximum temperature is likely to be below normal over Central India, many parts of West India, Kerala and Telangana. However, it is likely to be above normal over East India, North West India, parts of Chhattisgarh, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (24.01.2025 to 30.01.2025):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over normal or close to normal over most of the country. However, it is likely to be above normal over North East India, some parts of Karnataka and Madhya Maharashtra.
- **Week 2 (31.01.2025 to 06.02.2025):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over East India, many parts of Central India, some parts of North West India and South India. It is likely to be above normal over North East India, Jammu & Kashmir, East Uttar Pradesh, parts of Madhya Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on rainfall till 06 February 2024

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received rainfall of 5.5 mm (-10% normal) from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) in Kerala is large deficit rainfall for week 1 and large excess rainfall for week 2.

- To control and prevent bacterial leaf blight in paddy, dissolve 20 g of cow dung in one litre of water and spray the supernatant liquid by mixing with 20g of pseudomonas. If the attack is severe spray 6 g of Streptocycline in 30 litres of water.
- There is a chance of a Brown plant hopper attack in rice. Spray Imidacloprid @3ml/10 litre of water or Thiamethoxam @2g/10 litres of water.
- There is a chance of a worm attack in rice. To control this, drain the water. If draining is impossible, spread 25 kg of ash or sawdust mixed with 1 liter of kerosene per acre over the field.
- To control Red Palm Weevil, the palms can be saved only if the attack is diagnosed early. Hence more frequently inspect the palms. The presence of yellowing of upper and middle whorls of leaves and holes at the jointing region of leaf petioles to the trunk can diagnose the attack. Insect excrement, pupal cases, etc. may also be seen in the crown or basins of the palms. Control: Prepare Spinosad @ 4ml per liter of water and fill in the holes on the trunks and axils of the second and third whorls of leaves, from the spindle leaf. Adopt field sanitation.
- Ideal time for mulching arecanut. Maintain sanitation and spray Monocrotophos@ 2ml/litre water in spindle bug-affected plantations.
- During high humidity, there is a chance of pollu disease in pepper plants. Control the shade in the garden and spray with 1% Bordeaux mixture.
- Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ. Prepare the land by ploughing or digging and apply lime. Prepare beds of convenient length 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds. Provide drainage channels. For irrigated ginger, the best time for planting is in the middle of February. Otherwise, the best time for planting ginger is during the first fortnight of April.
- Due to the increased atmospheric temperature, the attack of Jassid's in Bhindi was increased. They can be controlled by applying 2% neem oil emulsion once a week or by spraying 2 g thiamethoxam per ten litres of water.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 24.3 mm (121% large excess) of rainfall from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) in Tamil Nadu is large deficit rainfall for week 1 and large excess rainfall for week 2.

- In rainfed crops, it is advised to avoid spraying for three days. However, if necessary, spraying may be carried out based on local weather conditions.
- Farmers are advised to postpone the irrigation based on crop requirement.
- Continuous rainfall may affect the crop stand; hence farmers are requested to practice earth up and form new ridges to provide additional anchorage to the plants.

- Harvest the pods immediately and store it safely to prevent fungal spread.
- Maintain an appropriate water level to prevent crop damage.
- Temperature of 25-30°C with above 80% RH is highly favourable for brown spot. To control spray Mancozeb 500 g/ha. Prevailing weather conditions are favorable for Leaf folder incidence. Farmers are advised to spray Azadirachtin 0.03% @1000 ml/ha.
- The expected weather is conducive for the incidence of leaf minor (ETL: 1 larvae/meter row), spray Dimethoate 30 EC @660 ml/ha or Malathion 50 EC @1.25 l/ha.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 2.4 mm (48% excess) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 1.1 mm (-41% deficit); from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) is large deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and no rainfall over North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and large excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka during week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Dry weather followed by morning dew/mist conditions forecasted for the domain district in the next 5 days.
- Right time for harvesting of Rabi crops and cleaning, drying and storing in gunny bag.
- The grains of the harvested crops should be properly dried by retaining moisture percentage of Cereals 11-12 %, Pulses-9%, Oilseeds-8% and Vegetable seeds 5-6% for long storage & also minimizes the store pest damage.
- To protect the pulse grains from storage pests apply oils of Castor/ linseed/honge/neem oil @ 3-5 ml per kg of grains.
- Maintain optimum room temperature in the sericulture and poultry unit.
- Rabi crops: To control sucking pests and pod borers in Field bean and Cowpea crop, spray Carbosulfan 25% EC @ 1.5 ml/ litre of water.
- Vaccinate cow against Foot rot disease in January month.
- To protect animals from a sudden drop in temperature, keep the animals in a covered shed/area during the night.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 0.5 mm (-94% large deficit) and 7.6 mm (118% large excess) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 January to 26 January 2025, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) shows large deficit rainfall over Rayalaseema and no rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh for week 1 and large deficit rainfall over Coastal Andhra and excess rainfall over Rayalaseema during week 2.

- At present mango crop is at the vegetative to flowering stage. Farmers are advised to spray potassium nitrate @10 g and boron@ 2 g per litter of water to initiate flowering in mango.
- Farmers are advised to do inter-cultivation and to apply gypsum@ 200 kg and urea @10 kg per acre during the flowering stage.
- In North Coastal Andhra Pradesh, farmers are advised to complete sowing of sesame before 31st of this month. Late sowing may lead to phyllody disease in sesame.

- Treat the seed with *Trichoderma viride* @ 10g/kg seed to avoid soil-borne diseases, by spraying pendimethalin @ 4 ml/L to control weeds.
- Present weather conditions are favourable for leaf folder incidence in paddy. Advised to spray cartap hydrochloride @ 2.0 g or acephate @ 1.5 g or chlorantraniliprole @ 0.3 ml/litre of water.
- Present weather conditions favour fruit rot and fruit spot incidence in pomegranate. Farmers are advised to spray propiconazol@1 ml or difenoconazole @1 ml or tebuconazole (50%) and trifloxystrobin neem (Nativo) @1 g per litre of water is recommended.
- Present weather conditions are congenial for the incidence of leaf hoppers and powdery mildew in mango. For control, to spray thiamethoxam @0.3 g or buprofezin @2 ml and myclobutanil @1 g or hexaconazole @2 ml per litre of water and avoid spraying during the flowering stage.
- Prevailing weather conditions favour Brucellosis bacterial disease in cattle and PPR viral infection in sheep and goats. Farmers are advised to vaccinate animals with Brucellosis and PPR vaccine for sheep and goats to avoid the infection.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) is a large deficit rainfall over Odisha for week 1 and week 2.

- Farmers are advised to irrigate their fields as mildly dry conditions prevail.
- Prepare the main field for summer paddy and start transplanting with 3-week-old seedlings. The summer rice seedlings at 4-5 leaf stage are ready for transplanting.
- Plant 2 to 3 seedlings per hill shallow and upright in lines 15 cm apart and hills at 10 cm apart.
- Apply 8 kg N, 16 kg P₂O₅ and 16 kg K₂O as basal fertilizer at final land preparation.
- Standing water to a depth of 2-3 cm should be maintained for at least 2-3 days before uprooting of seedlings.
- Rabi crop needs 10-15 irrigations at 7-10 days intervals depending on soil moisture.
- Use pre-emergence herbicides like Atrazine 50 % WP @ 800-gram/acre or Metribuzin 70% WP @ 400-500-gram/acre within 3 days after planting to control weeds in Sugarcane.
- Farmers with wet direct sown rice cultivation should apply 35 kg DAP, 27 kg Potash and 8 kg Urea per acre during last puddling. For sandy soil apply 35 kg DAP, 15 kg Potash and 8 kg Urea per acre during last puddling. In Zinc deficient soil apply Zinc Sulphate (21%) @ 10 kg/acre every three years.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain), 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) rainfall over Marathwada, and 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) rainfall over Vidarbha was recorded from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) is no rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada, and Vidarbha for week 1 and large excess rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and excess rainfall over Vidarbha during week 2.

Konkan

- Harvest black pepper when 1 to 2 berries in the cluster turn yellow or reddish. The next day, separate the pepper berries from the cluster and immerse them in boiling water for one minute using bamboo baskets or muslin cloth. Then, dry them well in the sun for 3 to 4 days.
- Due to decreased minimum temperatures and favorable weather conditions, flowering is being observed in mango crops in some areas. In such locations, to reduce fruit drop and ensure good fruit setting, spray the soluble nutrient Amrashakti at 1-liter per 19 litres of water per the university's recommendations. This 20-liter solution should be used for four flowering trees.

- In order to get more cashew yield, water soluble fertilizer 19:19:19 should be sprayed after flowering at the rate of 20 grams per litre of water. To increase the yield of cashew nuts, dried fish extract 500 g per 10 litres of water should be sprayed at the time of first flowering and the second spray 10 days after the first spray.
- Fertilizer's second dose should be applied to the arecanut orchard during December to January. For arecanut plants older than three years, 160 grams of urea and 125 grams of muriate of potash should be applied per tree using the ring method. While applying these fertilizers to orchards under three years of age, one-third of the dose should be given in the first year and two-thirds in the second year.
- Carryout harvesting of matured turmeric rhizome. After boiling, keep the rhizome for drying on the concrete floor for approx. 10 to 15 days.

Madhya Maharashtra

- Sun drying of harvested chickpea is suggested for reduction in moisture contents of seeds to 8-10 per cent. Neem leaves be added into storage bins @5 % of seed weight for protection from storage pests.
- Sorghum is in the grain filling stage. Apply wind-operated bird scaring units for watching purposes. One unit protects the crop in the 25-30 m periphery.
- Late sown safflower is in the flowering stage. Under the reduced soil moisture status, foliar application of Cycocel @ 750 ppm is advised to reduce the vegetative growth.

Marathwada

- As per requirement irrigation management should be done in sugarcane crop. Hand weeding should be done for weed management in sugarcane crop. Plantation of seasonal/suru sugarcane crop should be done. Sowing can be done up to 15th February.
- Irrigation management should be done in chickpea crop as per requirement with the help of sprinkler irrigation system. Precaution should be taken so that water may not stagnate in chickpea crop. If infestation of pod borer is observed in chickpea crop for management of pod borer make use of T shaped bird perches @ 20 per acre and two pheromone traps per acre. For management of pod borer in chickpea crop take a spray of 5 % NSKE or 300 PPM Azadirachtin @ 50 ml per 10 litres of water at flowering stage. When the larval stage is small, spray HANPV 500 LE virus @ 10 ml per 10 litres of water (200 ml per acre). If exceeded ETL, spray Emamectin Benzoate 5% @ 4.5 grams per 10 litres of water (88 grams per acre) or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% @ 3 ml per 10 litres of water (60 ml per acre) or Flubendiamide 20% @ 5 grams per 10 litres of water (125 grams per acre).
- Irrigation management should be done as per requirement in the citrus orchard. Nutrient deficiency is observed in the citrus orchards, for management is to take a spray of 00:52:34 @ 15 g per 10 litres of water.
- Intercultural operation should be done for weed management & Irrigation management should be done in sapota orchard as per requirement.

Vidarbha

- At present low minimum temperature and light fog is likely to cause flowering in the crop, for its remedial action undertake light irrigation to gram crop or spray water on the crop with a spray pump, so that the leaf fog disappears and will not harm the crop. Smoke should be created by burning stick waste on the farm embankment. Undertake spray of nitrobenzene 10 ml to give scope for flower growth and NAA (Naphthelene Acetic Acid) 2 ml 10 litres of water to stop flower shading.
- In late sown irrigated wheat crop, top dressing of nitrogenous fertilizer (@ 50 kg N/ha) 20-25 days after sowing (CRI stage) at the time of irrigation is advisable. In case of limited water availability

apply three irrigations schedule at 21, 42- and 65-days crop stage. Undertake weeding in late sown wheat as initial 30-40 days is critical period for weed control.

- For management of pod borer (*Helicoverpa*) undertake first spray at 50% flowering stage with 5% NKSE OR Azadirachtin 1500 PPM @ 25 ml OR HaNPV (1x10⁹ POB/ml) 500 LE/ha, OR quinalphos 25%EC @ 20 ml per 10 litres of water. Fifteen days after first spray undertake second spray with Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 3 g OR Ethion 50% EC @ 25ml OR Flubendiamide 20% WG @ 5 g OR Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SG @ 2.5 g per 10 litres of water.

Gujarat

Rainfall received over Gujarat was 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) over Gujarat is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Dust formulation of insecticides should not be applied for the control of coriander aphids, at flowering stage as they are detrimental to the honey bee population.
- To spray Quinalphos 25 % EC 20 ml/ 10 liter of water at 45 and 55 DAS to control stem borer of wheat. Collect and destroy stem borer-infested plant parts.
- Monitor the crop for infestation of aphid in mustard, if infestation is observed above ETL, carry out spraying of 500 ml of 5 % Neem seed extract or Neem oil 50 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 5 g / 10 litres of water.
- To control *Helicoverpa armigera* in chickpea, spraying of HNPV 2 x 10⁹ POBs/ml (5 ml/10 litre water) or Bt. var kurstaki 1kg/ha or NSKE 5% or Neem oil 0.03% (3000 ppm) or *Beauveria bassiana* @ 3 kg/ha or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC 0.004 % (2 ml/10 litre water) or Emamectin benzoate 5 % SG 0.001 % (2 g/ 10 liter water). The first spray to be started at 50 % flowering and second at 15 days after first spray.
- To prevent damage to psylla & thrips, spray Imidacloprid 30.5 % m/m SC 5 ml / 10 litre of water under clear weather. Spray Copper oxychloride 50 % WP 40 g or Streptocyclin 1.5 g in 10 litres of water under clear sky. Spray Quinalphos 25 % EC 20 ml in 10 litres of water for control of leafminer.

Chhattisgarh

Rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) over Chhattisgarh is no rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall during week 2.

- First irrigation should be done 20-25 days after sowing at CRI stage. Top dressing of second dose of nitrogen should be done at the time of first irrigation.
- Second irrigation should be done 40-50 days after sowing. Top dressing of third dose of nitrogen should be done at the time of the Second irrigation.
- In timely sown gram crop, topping/nipping should be done after 35-40 days or crop reaching at 15-20 cm height.
- For management of caterpillars in chickpea, use (caterpillar parasite) Braconid 6-8 cards per acre.
- For management and monitoring of pod borer in pigeon pea, install pheromone traps and T-shaped pegs (for birds to sit) and change the pheromone septa every 15 days.
- If white rust or downy mildew disease is observed in lower leaf of plant then spray Metalaxyl @ 1 gm. per litre. If necessary spray should be repeated after 10-12 days.

Madhya Pradesh

Rainfall received over East Madhya Pradesh was 0.7 mm (-94% large deficit), and 1.2 mm (-79% large deficit) over West Madhya Pradesh from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) is no rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh for week 1 and deficit rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh for week 2.

- For the December sown crop, the remaining urea application in the field when the leaves are dry. This is followed by light irrigation. Irrigation is also required in normal sown crop.
- Due to rise in temperature and good solar radiation, the occurrence of pod borer will rise. Monitor of pod borer in the field. Pod formation stage need light sprinkler irrigation in the field.
- Second irrigation applied at 60-65 days at siliqua formation stage. Monitor the field against mustard aphid.
- For autumn sugarcane, manures and fertilizers need to be applied. Monitor the crops for pests and diseases. Apply light irrigation as needed as no rainfall for the next two weeks with rise in air temperature. Weed control in the field.
- Apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in vegetables (tomato, brinjal, chilli) during evening hours. In potato, earthing up and fertilizer application needs to be done. This is followed by light irrigation in the field
- Insecticide application for controlling sucking pests like mustard aphid. Spray of Imidacloprid 17.8 SL at 0.2 ml/litre water.
- At late stage, powdery mildew disease may be observed. Spray of soluble sulfur (salfex) at 3 g/litre water. Copper fungicide dust can also be used for its control.

Assam

Rainfall received over Assam was 8.1 mm (-31% deficit) from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Assam is (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) large deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall during week 2.

- Main field preparation should be started for transplanting of boro paddy seedlings at proper age i.e 4 to 5 leaf stage (45 days old seedling) as weather is very much favourable.
- In coming days there is a chance of infestation of Aphid insect heavily in rapeseed and mustard. To apply Chlorantraniliprole 18.5SC @ 2.5 ml per 10lit water in the evening hours. For enhancing yield through increased pollination, 5 honey bee colonies/ha may be placed in a rapeseed-mustard field after flowering. In seedling stage many areas of cutworm infestation may be seen. To control the pest, spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5SC or Coragen @ 3 ml per 10lit water in the evening hours. No need to give Irrigation as rain occurred last week.
- Infection of collar rot in chickpea has been observed in different places. To control this disease, farmers are advised to drench the soil with Azoxystrobin (Amister) @ 1 ml/lit of water may be applied to protect the crop from wilt.
- Advised to drench the soil with Azoxystrobin (Amister) @ 1 ml/lit of water may be applied to protect the crop from wilt. Farmers are advised to apply Chlorantraniliprole 18.5SC or Coragen @ 3 ml per 10lit water in the evening hours to control cutworm-infected fields.
- Bacterial wilt Infected plants should be burned and the remaining plants should be sprayed with Streptocyclin @ 2g per 10 liters of water to soak the soil of root zone. Again, by application of 1g Asafoetida and 5g turmeric diluted in 10 litres of water in the root zone.

West Bengal

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) and Sub Himalayan West Bengal received 2.6 mm (-80% large deficit) rainfall from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) is large deficit rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1 and normal rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and large deficit rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 2.

- Farmers of Nadia districts are advised to avoid Boro rice cultivation, they may proceed with mustard and pulses under rainfed conditions with residual soil moisture. However, farmers may transplant their rice seedlings to the main field maintaining a standing water of 5cm. Apply Zinc Sulphate Heptahydrate as 0.5% foliar application after transplanting to boost growth
- No extra irrigation is required. The use of border crops like Marigold is recommended.
- One last hand weeding may be given. No extra irrigation should be applied now as it may elongate vegetative duration resulting in a bushy appearance and low fruit set.
- Use of sticky trap or pheromone lure trap to monitor pests in brinjal. Due to dew deposition increased chance of fruit and shoot borer infestation in brinjal. Roughing of infested plants is highly recommended to check the further spread of the disease. If the infestation is high, spray Spinosad 48EC at the rate of 1 ml per liter of water.
- Mustard blast is reported in the Tehatta block of Nadia. Farmers are advised to remain vigilant, and destruction of infected plants far from the field. The mustard crop at the flowering stage is susceptible to pest infestations, including mustard aphids and sawflies. To manage mustard sawfly, farmers are advised to spray Ethofenprox 10% EC at 200 ml per acre or Chlorpyrifos 50% + Cypermethrin 5% EC at 400 ml per acre, mixed in 200 litres of water. For the control of aphids and painted bugs during the early stages of infestation, spray Neem-based pesticide (1500 ppm) at 600 ml per acre. If aphid infestation is high, chemical control can be achieved by spraying Thiamethoxam 25% W.G at 40 grams per acre, Acetamiprid 20% S.P at 50 grams per acre, or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL at 60 ml per acre, all mixed in 200 litres of water. Apply these insecticides in the afternoon hours to avoid disturbing the movement of pollinators, such as Honeybees. Regular monitoring of the crop is recommended to detect infestations early and ensure timely action for effective pest management.

Jharkhand

Jharkhand received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-99% large deficit) from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) over Jharkhand is a no rainfall for week 1 and large deficit rainfall during week 2.

- Irrigation should be done at the following stages as per the availability of water in wheat and the crop requirement. First irrigation: When CRI and when tillering stage; Second irrigation: CRI and flowering stage; Third irrigation: CRI, flowering and milking stage; Fourth irrigation: CRI, tillering, flowering and milking stage; Fifth irrigation: CRI, tillering, jointing, flowering and milking stage.
- Complete the earthing up in 25 to 30 days old potato crop and after making the soil friable, add the remaining quantity of nitrogen (65 kg urea per acre).
- In mustard, Irrigate the field in the flowering stage.
- Second spray of urea should be done in wheat crop sown on time and if spraying could not be done in late sown crop, then first spray of urea should be done after weed control. Ensure adequate moisture in the field before spraying. If symptoms of termite are appearing than application of

mixture of 20 kg sand with Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2.0 litre should be done in evening hours and subsequent irrigation is recommended.

- There is a possibility of infestation of pod borer pests in the pigeon pea crop which is in the pod formation stage. To protect against these, farmers should use Imidacloprid 17.8 SL or Spinosad 45 SC at the rate of 0.5 ml per litre of water.
- There are chances of infestation of Mites in the Chilli crop. Due to infestation of mites downward curling and crinkling of leaves occur. The plant appears stunted. To manage mites in chilli crop spray Ethion 50 % EC (@ 600-ml/acre or Spiromesifen 22.9 % SC @ 200-ml/acre.

Uttar Pradesh

Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 5.2 mm (-52% deficit) and 0.5 mm (-95% large deficit) rainfall received over Eastern Uttar Pradesh from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) is no rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and a large deficit over Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and large deficit rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh

- If symptoms of zinc deficiency are seen in the standing wheat crop, then apply 5 kg. Zinc sulphate and 16 kg. Dissolve urea in 800 litres of water per hectare. Spray at the rate of. If the top dressing of urea has been done then 2.5 kg should be used in place of urea. Dissolve zinc sulphate in slaked lime water and spray it (add 2.5 kg slaked lime to 10 litres of water in the evening and drain this water the next morning and use it).
- Irrigation should be done as per requirement during flowering and grain formation of peas.
- In case of intercropping with sugarcane, irrigation and irrigation is done as per the demand of the intercrop. Do weeding and crop residue after harvesting/digging. Mix it into the soil as soon as possible.
- To prevent blight disease in tomato and chilli crop, Manco Me Jeb 75 percent WP. of 2 Kg. Per quantity. Make a solution in 500 to 600 litres of water and spray.
- To control bark-eating insects and stem borer insects in mango, clean the holes and fill 0.05 percent dichlorvos solution in the holes and close them.

Jammu

Jammu received rainfall of 11.5 mm (-85% large deficit) from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) over Jammu is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall during week 2.

- Irrigation is recommended as per the requirement of crop. Apply urea @ 2.5 kg/kanal as 1st top dressing (25-30 DAS old crop) in late sown wheat crop, apply 2, 4-D ethyl ester @ 500 ml/ ha in 500 to 600 lt of water to control broad-leaved weeds and to control narrow-leaved weeds apply Metribuzin @ 200 gmai./ha in 500 to 600 lts of water at optimum soil moisture in 30-35 days old crop to control weeds. Prefer evening hours for spray when there is no dew on leaves.
- Keep the nursery area weed-free and spray bavistin @ 1gm/lt as prophylactic spray against post-damping off disease. Raise cucurbits properly in the poly bags under protected structures Weeding is recommended in Garlic
- Give irrigation as per requirement of crop. Apply chloropyrifos 3EC @ 2ml/lt in the afternoon to control mustard sawfly. Do not spray when the honeybees and other pollinators are foraging in the field.

Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand received rainfall of 5.4 mm (-85% large deficit) from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) over Uttarakhand is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall during week 2.

- CRI/Tillering- Keep the crop weed-free to reduce competition for nutrients with the main crop.
- Weeding and hoeing should be done. The crop should be regularly monitored.
- Prepare field and sowing should be done, seed treatment should be done before sowing.
- Weeding and hoeing is recommended. Apply light irrigation as per requirement.
- Pruning should be done. Farmers are advised to apply Bordeaux paste @ 3 gm/l on the cut ends of broken or pruned branches to avoid fungal infection.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received rainfall of 5.7 mm (38% excess) and 2.2 mm (-13% normal) rainfall was received over West Rajasthan from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) has no rainfall over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan for week 1 and no rainfall over East Rajasthan and large deficit rainfall over West Rajasthan week 2.

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

Punjab

Rainfall of 8.3 mm (-44% deficit) was received over Punjab from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) over Punjab is large deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- After first irrigation Phalaris minor and wild oats can be controlled by spraying Clodinafop 15 WP @ 160 g/acre or Fenoxaprop pethyl 10 EC @ 400 ml/acre or Leader/SF 10/ Safal/Marksulfo 75 WG @ 13 g/acre or Axial 5 EC (Pinoxaden) 400 ml/acre or Atlantis 3.6 WDG (mesosulfuron+iodosulfuron) 160 g/acre or Total/Markpower 75 WG 16 g/acre or Accord Plus (Fenoxaprop+ Metribuzin) 500ml/acre or Shagun 21-11 @ 200g/acre or ACM-9 @ 240g/acre.

Spray either of the herbicide in 150 litres of water after 30-35 days of sowing wheat by using flat fan nozzle.

- It is the right time for sowing long duration hybrids of sunflower. Sow the seed 4-5 cm deep, in rows 60 cm apart with plant to plant spacing of 30 cm.
- The best time of planting mentha is second fortnight of January. Use two quintals of freshly dug 5-8 cm long suckers for one acre. The suckers should be laid end-to-end in 45 cm apart furrows.
- Sow the nursery of chilli and brinjal which is to be transplanted in February-March. Start transplanting of seedlings of tomato and brinjal which were sown in October. It is also right time to transplant the nursery of rabi onion varieties like PRO-7, Punjab Naroya, PYO-1, PWO-2 and hybrid POH-1.
- Ensure that the younger evergreen fruit plants are protected from severe cold or frost. Thatches by using paddy straw, doob grass, date palm leave etc should be erected on these plants by keeping the sun side open.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 14.7 mm (-78% deficit) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) over Himachal Pradesh is large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall during week 2.

- Timely & Late sown crop: Further topdressing with urea should be done @ 125 kg / ha (5 kg urea / kanal).
- Thinning and weeding is recommended in timely sown mustard crop.
- Farmers are advised to start earthing-up in potato if crop has attained a height of 15-22 cm. If so required, the practice may be repeated after 15 days. Due to high relative humidity, infection of blight may occur in potato and tomato. Constant monitoring is advised. If symptoms appear than spray of Carbendazim @ 1.0 gm/litre of water or Dithane-M-45 @ 2.0 gm/litre of water is recommended.
- There has been a sharp decline in the temperature over the past few days which may result in the incidence of frost causing adverse effects on the vegetable as well as fruit trees. To avoid the losses caused by frost, farmers should go in for light and frequent irrigations.
- In areas where symptoms of yellow rust appear in the wheat crop in the form of yellow powder/stripes on the leaves or susceptible varieties then the farmers are advised to spray the fungicides with the appearance of the symptoms. These are tilt (Propiconazole) 25 EC (Tebuconazole) 25 EC@ 0.1% (i.e. 30ml or 30g per 30 litres of water) and repeat the spray after 15 days intervals.

Haryana

Rainfall of 9.4 mm (-16% excess) was received over Haryana from 01 January to 26 January 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24 January 2025 - 30 January 2025 and 31 January - 06 February 2025) over Haryana is no rainfall for week 1 and large deficit rainfall for week 2.

- In wheat, there is a possibility of dry weather during the next 5 days and farmers are advised to apply irrigation and adopt weed control measures. Keep vigil for the incidence of yellow rust disease.
- Apply requirement-based irrigation given anticipated dry weather during the next five days. Keep vigil on the occurrence of white rust disease as the weather is favourable for occurrence. If white rust appears then spray the crop with 600-800 g Mancozeb (Dithane M-45) in 250-300 litre of water

per acre and repeat 2-3 times at 15-day interval. For stem rot disease spray the crop with Carbendazim 0.1% @ 1g/litre of water.

- Harvest the mature crop as per the market or sugar mill demand. Apply irrigation in late-maturing varieties in view of anticipated dry weather.
- If white rust disease appears, spray the crop with 200 ml Tilt (Propiconazole 25 EC) in 200-liter water per acre in the afternoon and repeat the spray after 15 days.

Disclaimer:/अस्वीकरण:

मौसम की भविष्यवाणी कई कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जो प्रकृति में गतिशील हैं। यहां दी गई कृषि मौसम संबंधी सलाहों की सफलता मौसम पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता पर निर्भर करती है। किसी भी स्थिति में, भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) और भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) उपयोगकर्ता या किसी तीसरे पक्ष के लिए किसी भी प्रत्यक्ष, अप्रत्यक्ष, आकस्मिक, परिणामी, विशेष या अनुकरणीय नुकसान या खोए हुए लाभ के लिए इस बुलेटिन में प्रस्तुत जानकारी का उपयोग या दुरुपयोग करने के लिये उत्तरदायी नहीं होंगे।

The predictability of weather depends on many factors which are dynamic in nature. The success of Agromet advisories provided here depends on the accuracy of the weather forecast. In no event, India Meteorological Department (IMD) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) will be liable to the user or to any third party for any direct, indirect, incidental, consequential, special or exemplary damages or lost profit resulting from any use or misuse of the information presented in this bulletin.