



DISTRICT LEVEL AGROMET ADVISORY SERVICE
BULLETIN FOR KASHMIR (J&K)

(Period 20 – 24th March, 2021)

Issued jointly by

AGROMET FIELD UNIT-SRINAGAR

Section of Agronomy & Indian Meteorological Department

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Bulletin No: 13/2021

No: Au/Agromet/GKMS/2021/13

Date: 19th March, 2021

Weather for the past seven days

Total Precipitation (mm)	11.6(mm)
Maximum temperature (⁰ C)	8.5 – 18.5
Minimum temperature (⁰ C)	2.5 – 4.0
Relative humidity (%)	65 - 92 (Morning) and 46 - 87 (Evening)
Wind speed (km/hours)	0.2 – 2.1

Weather Summary of the Previous Bulletin	Weather forecast valid up to 24th March , 2021
There was 11.6 (mm) precipitation in previous week. Maximum temperature ranged between (8.5 to 18.5) ⁰ C and minimum between (2.5 to 4.0) ⁰ C respectively.	Medium to Light rainfall is expected from 21st to 24th March 2021. Day temperature shall range between (14 to 21 ⁰ C) whereas night temperature shall range between (4 to 7 ⁰ C). The sky will remain clear with mild wind. The relative humidity will remain 65-80% and 30-70% over the entire valley.

Follow SOP, for Covid-19

DISTRICT-WISE AGRO ADVISORY BULLETIN

Srinagar

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 24.03.2021

Parameters	20 	21 	22 	23 	24
Rainfall (mm)	0	3	10	30	25
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	21	19	15	14	14
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	6	7	5	4	4
Max. Relative humidity (%)	60	65	70	80	80
Min. Relative humidity (%)	30	50	60	70	70
Wind speed (kmph)	1	1	2	2	2
Wind direction (deg.)	45	95	135	85	55
Total cloud cover (octa)	1	6	8	8	8

Brown Sarson	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Wheat	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil

		moisture.
Pea	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Oats (Fodder)	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Saffron	Care & Maintenance	Identify plants showing Die Back like symptoms with yellowish foliage that can be easily pulled out from the diseased corms confirming saffron corm rot caused by fusarium sp. Identify plants with complete or partially yellowish appearance particularly starting from tips with leaves showing purple to dark brown lesions confirming new foliar disease caused by Rhizoctonia solani. Ensure soil drenching with Carbendizime 50 WP@ 0.1percent and 75WP Mancozeb@0.3percent for management of corm rot. Apply split dose of Nitrogen in the form urea @ 2.30 kg/kanal under high density plantation and 1.8kg/kanal under normal density. During rainy days manage proper drainage of fields to avoid water stagnation.
Apple	Maintenance	Preparation of nursery beds for planting rootstocks. Planting of rootstocks in nursery beds for in-situ grafting, Pruning of unpruned orchards. Planning /layout for new orchards. Orchard sanitation (remove fallen leaves and twigs. if any) Clean Drainage channels. The excess water should be drained out from the orchards by making channels. If fruit trees have fallen or tilted due to snow, they should be lifted and repositioned with proper staking and support. If the roots are exposed cover them with soil and pull back the trees to original position and support the plants properly. If the main tree trunk is splitted into two or three parts and skin is intact then try to bring them back by using nails and bolts. Remove snow from polyhouses, greenhouses and other structure to avoid damage to them. Ensure that union remains tight and apply bordeaux/ chaubatia paste on the cut surface.
Vegetables	Various growth stages	All field activities may be kept at stand still till weather recovers. Seed sowing may be continued under polyhouses for nursery raising of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, sweet pepper, kale, knol khol, etc). Seed sowing of cucurbits (bottlegourd, cucumber, squash, pumpkin, etc) in polybags under protected conditions may be continued. Planting of potato may be resumed after weather recovers.
Cattle		Spring calf crop expected. Pregnant cows, especially during last trimester need special care, because of rapid development of fetus during this period. Try to dry the animal within a period of 15 days after the 7 th month of

		<p>gestation. Provide pregnant animals enough space for standing and sitting comfortably especially when nearer to parturition. To reduce the possibility of diseases like milk fever and ketosis at the time of parturition and to ensure adequate milk production, provide a minimum of 75-80 liters of fresh and clean drinking water, balanced feeding consisting of green fodder (Silage) 15-20 kg, dry fodder 4-5 (kg) and composite cattle feed with special addition of oil cakes, mineral mixture and salt along with special pregnancy allowance of 1-2Kg concentrate on daily basis. In highly susceptible cases of milk fever give Vit. D Injections on weekly basis starting 3-4 weeks before the expected date of parturition. Provide moderate exercise for half an hour 2- 3 times a day to the pregnant animal by taking them out of their sheds for ease of calving and avoiding udder edema and vaginal prolapse especially during last few weeks of gestation. In case of unmanageable conditions of udder edema and vaginal prolapsed consult the local vet or feel free to contact any specialist enrolled on Tele-Medicine portal of SKUAST website. Avoid slippery conditions, which otherwise could predispose the heavy animals to fracture and dislocation. Symptoms nearer to delivery like swelling of external genitalia and udder, and slackening of pelvic ligaments should be closely monitored.</p>
<p>Sheep and goat</p>		<p>In the late stages of gestation, separate stall fed livestock as per the stage approaching parturition. Avoid overcrowding of pregnant stock. Ensure ETT vaccination if not done till date. Provide molasses to pregnant stock @ 30 to 50 gm with concentrate feed Ensure proper nutrition of the stock comprising of 1 to 1.5 kg dry fodder (oats/ MP Chari/Sorghum varieties/ Jungle hay) and 500 gms of concentrate (home made/ procured from the market) for improving dam lamb performance Take livestock outside for watering; it shall ensure movement and exercise of the pregnant stock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. If possible provide turnips 200 to 300 gm per pregnant livestock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. Provide proper ventilation in the animal houses/sheds to avoid accumulation of obnoxious gases. Prepare for lambing / kidding in advance. Keep tincture iodine, feeders and other first aid available in the lambing sheds. Prepare a separate pen/ room with heating arrangements for weak, crippled, orphan and hypothermic lambs. It besides proper management shall ensure routine monitoring of the vulnerable lot. Ensure proper bedding of the lambing pens. Ensure cleaning of the dams after parturition. Allow normal lambing to take place. Do not</p>

		<p>disturb the animal during the lambing process. Provide slight assistance in lambing as and when needed, otherwise refer the case to a Veterinarian in case of dystocia/difficult birth. Dip the navel cord of lamb in tincture iodine to avoid joint ill/navel ill etc in lambs. Check the milking ability of dams at the time of parturition. Provide bottle feeding/ fostering of lambs born to dams with mastitis or less milking ability. Keep lambs in a draft free warm environment particularly for 1st week after birth. Provide creep mixture after ten days of age to lambs for better growth performance. Attend hypothermic lambs immediately. Colour mark lambs and their dams to avoid mis-mothering. Immediately refer entropion and ectopion conditions in lambs to a Veterinarian. Periodic weighing of lambs shall help in detection of problems in advance. Proper sanitation in and around the paddocks/sheds particularly lambing sheds. The lambing area should be kept clean and dry to avoid infections to the newborn lambs/kids. Provide coccidiostats/cidals after two weeks of lamb/kid birth. Vaccinate the lambs with ETV after one month. Avoid visitors in and around the lambing sheds</p>
Poultry	<p>For broiler farms</p> <p>For backyard poultry farmers.</p>	<p>Maintain following brooder temperatures. 1st week 95°F IInd week 90°F IIIrd week 85°F IVth week 80°F Vth week 75°F VIth week 70°F</p> <p>Ensure clean drinking water. In case of compromised water quality water sanitisers may be used. Maintain dry litter through frequent raking of litter and replacement if required. Store feed properly. Clumping of feed indicates spoilage. Dampness in feed storage room hastens feed spoilage. Avoid feed wastage: by filling feeders to less than half level. Preventing rodents and stray birds. In view of bird-flu scare avoid spillage of feed outside farms that attracts free flying birds. Restrict entry of free flying birds like sparrows, crows etc. Maintain strict bio-security.</p> <p>In view of bird-flu scare, restrict movement of flocks and avoid mixing of different flocks. Limit access of domestic duck and geese to water bodies. Feed backyard birds inside the pens. Spreading feed in open attracts free flying birds that may expose domestic birds to infections.</p>
Flowers	Care and maintenance	<p>Pruning of trees may be completed. Inspect bulbs, corms etc. in storage and discard diseased and rotten ones if any. Remove all dead, diseased and damaged foliage from the house plants. Drainage channels should be cleared and prepare bunds.</p>

Apiculture		Inspection of bee colonies to be done regularly. Apply artificial feeding in the form of sugar candies. Entrance should be narrowed.
Sericulture	Care and maintenance	Keeping in view the inclement weather conditions the polyhouse operations like mixing of raw material for polytubes and filling of polytubes should be suspended upto weather improvement. The raw materials like FYM, sand and clay should be protected by covering with polyethene sheets. Farmers are advised to stop all agronomical practices until weather conditions improve. Proper drainage should be maintained to avoid water logging in the mulberry fields. Places where marketing has not been done till date, harvested cocoons should be preserved in safe places to avoid rodent damage. Harvested cocoons can be preserved locally in gunny bags by hanging them under roofs of houses. The wooden rearing equipments like trays, stands, etc should be kept under roofed sheds to avoid damage to them.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button mushroom	Once the compost is ready, it should be filled in wooden trays/ plastic trays/ polythene bags of 10- 25 kg capacity and layer method of spawning should preferably be adopted 500-750 gm of spawn for 100kg compost is sufficient. Temp.of incubation room should be maintained at 23- 25 deg C during spawnrun and R.H of 85- 90% is needed during incubation of the spawned compost.
Agro forestry/forestry	Vegetative stage	Proper drainage should be maintained in forest nurseries to avoid water stagnation. Channels should be made to make way out for snowmelt. Semi uprooted and weak trees which are a potential hazard should be felled to avoid any accident. Lopping of trees may be required to avoid snow damage and uprooting during winter months.
Fisheries	Developmental stages	Use oxygen cylinder while transporting fish seed for better survival. Give KMNO ₄ bath to fish seed for 5-10 minutes prior to stocking in pond. Stock your raceways/ponds with fingerlings. Start feeding them with standard starter feed-1 @ 5% of body weight. At this stage juveniles should be fed 4-6 times a day. In case of trout finely crushed boiled eggs and goat liver can be given at intervals to add to vigor. In spring season fish is susceptible to microbial attack so clean your raceways regularly (After 15 day intervals) and give regular salt baths to your stock Ensure proper oxygenation of water. Water testing of your pond is important before stocking of new seed. In case of any disease outbreak take help from experts.

Ganderbal

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 24.03.2021

Parameters	20	21	22	23	24
					
Rainfall (mm)	0	3	10	30	25
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	21	19	15	14	14

Min. Temp. (deg. C)	6	7	5	4	4
Max. Relative humidity (%)	60	65	70	80	80
Min. Relative humidity (%)	30	50	60	70	70
Wind speed (kmph)	1	1	2	2	2
Wind direction (deg.)	45	95	135	85	55
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Wheat	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Pea	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Oats (Fodder)	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Saffron	Care & Maintenance	Identify plants showing Die Back like symptoms with yellowish foliage that can be easily pulled out from the diseased corms confirming saffron corm rot caused by fusarium sp. Identify plants with complete or partially yellowish appearance particularly starting from tips with leaves showing purple to dark brown lesions confirming new foliar disease caused by Rhizoctonia solani. Ensure soil drenching with Carbendizime 50 WP@ 0.1percent and 75WP Mancozeb@0.3percent for management of corm rot. Apply split dose of Nitrogen in the form urea @ 2.30 kg/kanal under high density plantation and 1.8kg/kanal under normal density. During rainy days manage proper drainage of fields to avoid water stagnation.
Apple	Maintenance	Preparation of nursery beds for planting rootstocks. Planting of rootstocks in nursery beds for in-situ grafting, Pruning of unpruned orchards. Planning /layout for new orchards. Orchard sanitation (remove fallen leaves and twigs. if any) Clean Drainage channels. The excess water should be drained out from the orchards by making channels. If fruit trees have fallen or tilted due to snow, they should be lifted and repositioned with proper staking and support. If the roots are exposed cover them with soil and pull back the trees to original position and support the plants properly. If the main tree trunk is splitted into two or three parts and skin is intact then try to bring them back by using nails and bolts.

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Cattle		Spring calf crop expected. Pregnant cows, especially during last trimester need special care, because of rapid development of fetus during this period. Try to dry the animal within a period of 15 days after the 7 th month of gestation. Provide pregnant animals enough space for standing and sitting comfortably especially when nearer to parturition. To reduce the possibility of diseases like milk fever and ketosis at the time of parturition and to ensure adequate milk production, provide a minimum of 75-80 liters of fresh and clean drinking water, balanced feeding consisting of green fodder (Silage) 15-20 kg, dry fodder 4-5 (kg) and composite cattle feed with special addition of oil cakes, mineral mixture and salt along with special pregnancy allowance of 1-2Kg concentrate on daily basis. In highly susceptible cases of milk fever give Vit. D Injections on weekly basis starting 3-4 weeks before the expected date of parturition. Provide moderate exercise for half an hour 2- 3 times a day to the pregnant animal by taking them out of their sheds for ease of calving and avoiding udder edema and vaginal prolapse especially during last few weeks of gestation. In case of unmanageable conditions of udder edema and vaginal prolapsed consult the local vet or feel free to contact any specialist enrolled on Tele-Medicine portal of SKUAST website. Avoid slippery conditions, which otherwise could predispose the heavy animals to fracture and dislocation. Symptoms nearer to delivery like swelling of external genitalia and udder, and slackening of pelvic ligaments should be closely monitored.
Sheep and goat		In the late stages of gestation, separate stall fed livestock as per the stage approaching parturition. Avoid overcrowding of pregnant stock. Ensure ETT vaccination if not done till date. Provide molasses to pregnant stock @ 30 to 50 gm with concentrate feed Ensure proper nutrition of the stock comprising of 1 to 1.5 kg dry fodder (oats/ MP Chari/Sorghum varieties/ Jungle hay) and 500 gms of concentrate (home made/






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Poultry	For broiler farms	<p>Maintain following brooder temperatures. 1st week 95°F IIInd week 90°F IIIrd week 85°F IVth week 80°F Vth week 75°F VIth week 70°F Ensure clean drinking water. In case of compromised</p>

	For backyard poultry farmers.	<p>water quality water sanitisers may be used. Maintain dry litter through frequent raking of litter and replacement if required. Store feed properly. Clumping of feed indicates spoilage. Dampness in feed storage room hastens feed spoilage. Avoid feed wastage: by filling feeders to less than half level. Preventing rodents and stray birds. In view of bird-flu scare avoid spillage of feed outside farms that attracts free flying birds. Restrict entry of free flying birds like sparrows, crows etc. Maintain strict bio-security.</p> <p>In view of bird-flu scare, restrict movement of flocks and avoid mixing of different flocks. Limit access of domestic duck and geese to water bodies. Feed backyard birds inside the pens. Spreading feed in open attracts free flying birds that may expose domestic birds to infections.</p>
Flowers	Care and maintenance	Pruning of trees may be completed. Inspect bulbs, corms etc. in storage and discard diseased and rotten ones if any. Remove all dead, diseased and damaged foliage from the house plants. Drainage channels should be cleared and prepare bunds.
Apiculture		Inspection of bee colonies to be done regularly. Apply artificial feeding in the form of sugar candies. Entrance should be narrowed.
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Budgam

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		upto weather improvement. The raw materials like FYM, sand and clay should be protected by covering with polythene sheets. Farmers are advised to stop all agronomical practices until weather conditions improve. Proper drainage should be maintained to avoid water logging in the mulberry fields. Places were marketing has not been done till date, harvested cocoons should be preserved in safe places to avoid rodent damage. Harvested cocoons can be preserved locally in gunny bags by hanging them under roofs of houses. The wooden rearing equipments like trays, stands, etc should be kept under roofed sheds to avoid damage to them.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button mushroom	Once the compost is ready, it should be filled in wooden trays/ plastic trays/ polythene bags of 10- 25 kg capacity and layer method of spawning should preferably be adopted 500-750 gm of spawn for 100kg compost is sufficient. Temp.of incubation room should be maintained at 23- 25 deg C during spawnrun and R.H of 85- 90% is needed during incubation of the spawned compost.
Agro forestry/forestry	Vegetative stage	Proper drainage should be maintained in forest nurseries to avoid water stagnation. Channels should be made to make way out for snowmelt. Semi uprooted and weak trees which are a potential hazard should be felled to avoid any accident. Lopping of trees may be required to avoid snow damage and uprooting during winter months.
Fisheries	Developmental stages	Use oxygen cylinder while transporting fish seed for better survival. Give KMNO4 bath to fish seed for 5-10 minutes prior to stocking in pond. Stock your raceways/ponds with fingerlings. Start feeding them with standard starter feed-1 @ 5% of body weight. At this stage juveniles should be fed 4-6 times a day. In case of trout finely crushed boiled eggs and goat liver can be given at intervals to add to vigor. In spring season fish is susceptible to microbial attack so clean your raceways regularly (After 15 day intervals) and give regular salt baths to your stock Ensure proper oxygenation of water. Water testing of your pond is important before stocking of new seed. In case of any disease outbreak take help from experts.

Anantnag

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 24.03.2021

Parameters	20	21	22	23	24
					
Rainfall (mm)	0	5	10	30	25
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	19	16	13	13	13
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	6	7	5	4	4
Max. Relative humidity (%)	50	60	75	80	80

Min. Relative humidity (%)	40	50	60	70	70
Wind speed (kmph)	1	2	2	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	50	65	75	115	85
Total cloud cover (octa)	1	6	8	8	8

Brown Sarson	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Wheat	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Pea	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Oats (Fodder)	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Saffron	Care & Maintenance	Identify plants showing Die Back like symptoms with yellowish foliage that can be easily pulled out from the diseased corms confirming saffron corm rot caused by fusarium sp. Identify plants with complete or partially yellowish appearance particularly starting from tips with leaves showing purple to dark brown lesions confirming new foliar disease caused by Rhizoctonia solani. Ensure soil drenching with Carbendizime 50 WP@ 0.1percent and 75WP Mancozeb@0.3percent for management of corm rot. Apply split dose of Nitrogen in the form urea @ 2.30 kg/kanal under high density plantation and 1.8kg/kanal under normal density. During rainy days manage proper drainage of fields to avoid water stagnation.
Apple	Maintenance	Preparation of nursery beds for planting rootstocks. Planting of rootstocks in nursery beds for in-situ grafting, Pruning of unpruned orchards. Planning /layout for new orchards. Orchard sanitation (remove fallen leaves and twigs. if any) Clean Drainage channels. The excess water should be drained out from the orchards by making channels. If fruit trees have fallen or tilted due to snow, they should be lifted and repositioned with proper staking and support. If the roots are exposed cover them with soil and pull back the trees to original position and support the plants properly. If the main tree trunk is splitted into two or three parts and skin is intact then try to bring them back by using nails and bolts. Remove snow from polyhouses, greenhouses and other structure to avoid damage to them. Ensure that union

		remains tight and apply bordeaux/ chaubatia paste on the cut surface.
Vegetables	Various growth stages	All field activities may be kept at stand still till weather recovers. Seed sowing may be continued under polyhouses for nursery raising of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, sweet pepper, kale, knol khol, etc). Seed sowing of cucurbits (bottlegourd, cucumber, squash, pumpkin, etc) in polybags under protected conditions may be continued. Planting of potato may be resumed after weather recovers.
Cattle		Spring calf crop expected. Pregnant cows, especially during last trimester need special care, because of rapid development of fetus during this period. Try to dry the animal within a period of 15 days after the 7 th month of gestation. Provide pregnant animals enough space for standing and sitting comfortably especially when nearer to parturition. To reduce the possibility of diseases like milk fever and ketosis at the time of parturition and to ensure adequate milk production, provide a minimum of 75-80 liters of fresh and clean drinking water, balanced feeding consisting of green fodder (Silage) 15-20 kg, dry fodder 4-5 (kg) and composite cattle feed with special addition of oil cakes, mineral mixture and salt along with special pregnancy allowance of 1-2Kg concentrate on daily basis. In highly susceptible cases of milk fever give Vit. D Injections on weekly basis starting 3-4 weeks before the expected date of parturition. Provide moderate exercise for half an hour 2- 3 times a day to the pregnant animal by taking them out of their sheds for ease of calving and avoiding udder edema and vaginal prolapse especially during last few weeks of gestation. In case of unmanageable conditions of udder edema and vaginal prolapsed consult the local vet or feel free to contact any specialist enrolled on Tele-Medicine portal of SKUAST website. Avoid slippery conditions, which otherwise could predispose the heavy animals to fracture and dislocation. Symptoms nearer to delivery like swelling of external genitalia and udder, and slackening of pelvic ligaments should be closely monitored.
Sheep and goat		In the late stages of gestation, separate stall fed livestock as per the stage approaching parturition. Avoid overcrowding of pregnant stock. Ensure ETT vaccination if not done till date. Provide molasses to pregnant stock @ 30 to 50 gm with concentrate feed Ensure proper nutrition of the stock comprising of 1 to 1.5 kg dry fodder (oats/ MP Chari/Sorghum varieties/ Jungle hay) and 500 gms of concentrate (home made/ procured from the market) for improving dam lamb






		<p>performance Take livestock outside for watering; it shall ensure movement and exercise of the pregnant stock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. If possible provide turnips 200 to 300 gm per pregnant livestock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. Provide proper ventilation in the animal houses/sheds to avoid accumulation of obnoxious gases. Prepare for lambing / kidding in advance. Keep tincture iodine, feeders and other first aid available in the lambing sheds. Prepare a separate pen/ room with heating arrangements for weak, crippled, orphan and hypothermic lambs. It besides proper management shall ensure routine monitoring of the vulnerable lot. Ensure proper bedding of the lambing pens. Ensure cleaning of the dams after parturition. Allow normal lambing to take place. Do not disturb the animal during the lambing process. Provide slight assistance in lambing as and when needed, otherwise refer the case to a Veterinarian in case of dystocia/difficult birth. Dip the navel cord of lamb in tincture iodine to avoid joint ill/navel ill etc in lambs. Check the milking ability of dams at the time of parturition. Provide bottle feeding/ fostering of lambs born to dams with mastitis or less milking ability. Keep lambs in a draft free warm environment particularly for 1st week after birth. Provide creep mixture after ten days of age to lambs for better growth performance. Attend hypothermic lambs immediately. Colour mark lambs and their dams to avoid mis-mothering. Immediately refer entropion and ectopion conditions in lambs to a Veterinarian. Periodic weighing of lambs shall help in detection of problems in advance. Proper sanitation in and around the paddocks/sheds particularly lambing sheds. The lambing area should be kept clean and dry to avoid infections to the newborn lambs/kids. Provide coccidiostats/cidals after two weeks of lamb/kid birth. Vaccinate the lambs with ETV after one month. Avoid visitors in and around the lambing sheds</p>
Poultry	For broiler farms	<p>Maintain following brooder temperatures. 1st week 95°F IInd week 90°F IIIRD week 85°F IVth week 80°F Vth week 75°F VIth week 70°F Ensure clean drinking water. In case of compromised water quality water sanitisers may be used. Maintain dry</p>

	For backyard poultry farmers.	<p>litter through frequent raking of litter and replacement if required. Store feed properly. Clumping of feed indicates spoilage. Dampness in feed storage room hastens feed spoilage. Avoid feed wastage: by filling feeders to less than half level. Preventing rodents and stray birds. In view of bird-flu scare avoid spillage of feed outside farms that attracts free flying birds. Restrict entry of free flying birds like sparrows, crows etc. Maintain strict bio-security.</p> <p>In view of bird-flu scare, restrict movement of flocks and avoid mixing of different flocks. Limit access of domestic duck and geese to water bodies. Feed backyard birds inside the pens. Spreading feed in open attracts free flying birds that may expose domestic birds to infections.</p>
Flowers	Care and maintenance	Pruning of trees may be completed. Inspect bulbs, corms etc. in storage and discard diseased and rotten ones if any. Remove all dead, diseased and damaged foliage from the house plants. Drainage channels should be cleared and prepare bunds.
Apiculture		Inspection of bee colonies to be done regularly. Apply artificial feeding in the form of sugar candies. Entrance should be narrowed.
Sericulture	Care and maintenance	Keeping in view the inclement weather conditions the polyhouse operations like mixing of raw material for polytubes and filling of polytubes should be suspended upto weather improvement. The raw materials like FYM, sand and clay should be protected by covering with polyethene sheets. Farmers are advised to stop all agronomical practices until weather conditions improve. Proper drainage should be maintained to avoid water logging in the mulberry fields. Places where marketing has not been done till date, harvested cocoons should be preserved in safe places to avoid rodent damage. Harvested cocoons can be preserved locally in gunny bags by hanging them under roofs of houses. The wooden rearing equipments like trays, stands, etc should be kept under roofed sheds to avoid damage to them.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button mushroom	Once the compost is ready, it should be filled in wooden trays/ plastic trays/ polythene bags of 10- 25 kg capacity and layer method of spawning should preferably be adopted 500-750 gm of spawn for 100kg compost is sufficient. Temp. of incubation room should be maintained at 23- 25 deg C during spawnrun and R.H of 85- 90% is needed during incubation of the spawned compost.
Agro forestry/forestry	Vegetative stage	Proper drainage should be maintained in forest nurseries to avoid water stagnation. Channels should be made to make way out for snowmelt. Semi uprooted and weak trees which are a potential hazard should be felled to avoid any accident. Lopping of trees may be required to

		avoid snow damage and uprooting during winter months.
Fisheries	Developmental stages	Use oxygen cylinder while transporting fish seed for better survival. Give KMNO4 bath to fish seed for 5-10 minutes prior to stocking in pond. Stock your raceways/ponds with fingerlings. Start feeding them with standard starter feed-1 @ 5% of body weight. At this stage juveniles should be fed 4-6 times a day. In case of trout finely crushed boiled eggs and goat liver can be given at intervals to add to vigor. In spring season fish is susceptible to microbial attack so clean your raceways regularly (After 15 day intervals) and give regular salt baths to your stock Ensure proper oxygenation of water. Water testing of your pond is important before stocking of new seed. In case of any disease outbreak take help from experts.

Kupwara

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 24.03.2021

Parameters	20 	21 	22 	23 	24 
Rainfall (mm)	0	8	15	35	30
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	22	19	16	14	14
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	3	4	2	2	2
Max. Relative humidity (%)	85	90	95	95	95
Min. Relative humidity (%)	55	70	80	80	80
Wind speed (kmph)	1	2	2	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	75	45	25	110	72
Total cloud cover (octa)	2	6	8	8	8

Brown Sarson	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Wheat	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Pea	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Oats (Fodder)	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Saffron	Care & Maintenance	Identify plants showing Die Back like symptoms with yellowish foliage that can be easily pulled out from the diseased corms confirming saffron corm rot caused by fusarium sp. Identify plants with complete or partially yellowish appearance particularly starting from tips with

		leaves showing purple to dark brown lesions confirming new foliar disease caused by <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> . Ensure soil drenching with Carbendizime 50 WP@ 0.1percent and 75WP Mancozeb@0.3percent for management of corm rot. Apply split dose of Nitrogen in the form urea @ 2.30 kg/kanal under high density plantation and 1.8kg/kanal under normal density. During rainy days manage proper drainage of fields to avoid water stagnation.
Apple	Maintenance	<p>Preparation of nursery beds for planting rootstocks. Planting of rootstocks in nursery beds for in-situ grafting, Pruning of unpruned orchards. Planning /layout for new orchards. Orchard sanitation (remove fallen leaves and twigs. if any) Clean Drainage channels.</p> <p>The excess water should be drained out from the orchards by making channels. If fruit trees have fallen or tilted due to snow, they should be lifted and repositioned with proper staking and support. If the roots are exposed cover them with soil and pull back the trees to original position and support the plants properly. If the main tree trunk is splitted into two or three parts and skin is intact then try to bring them back by using nails and bolts. Remove snow from polyhouses, greenhouses and other structure to avoid damage to them. Ensure that union remains tight and apply bordeaux/ chaubatia paste on the cut surface.</p>
Vegetables	Various growth stages	All field activities may be kept at stand still till weather recovers. Seed sowing may be continued under polyhouses for nursery raising of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, sweet pepper, kale, knol khol, etc). Seed sowing of cucurbits (bottlegourd, cucumber, squash, pumpkin, etc) in polybags under protected conditions may be continued. Planting of potato may be resumed after weather recovers.
Cattle		Spring calf crop expected. Pregnant cows, especially during last trimester need special care, because of rapid development of fetus during this period. Try to dry the animal within a period of 15 days after the 7 th month of gestation. Provide pregnant animals enough space for standing and sitting comfortably especially when nearer to parturition. To reduce the possibility of diseases like milk fever and ketosis at the time of parturition and to ensure adequate milk production, provide a minimum of 75-80 liters of fresh and clean drinking water, balanced feeding consisting of green fodder (Silage) 15-20 kg, dry fodder 4-5 (kg) and composite cattle feed with special addition of oil cakes, mineral mixture and salt along with special pregnancy allowance of 1-2Kg concentrate on daily basis. In highly susceptible cases of milk fever give Vit. D Injections on weekly basis






		<p>starting 3-4 weeks before the expected date of parturition. Provide moderate exercise for half an hour 2- 3 times a day to the pregnant animal by taking them out of their sheds for ease of calving and avoiding udder edema and vaginal prolapse especially during last few weeks of gestation. In case of unmanageable conditions of udder edema and vaginal prolapsed consult the local vet or feel free to contact any specialist enrolled on Tele-Medicine portal of SKUAST website. Avoid slippery conditions, which otherwise could predispose the heavy animals to fracture and dislocation. Symptoms nearer to delivery like swelling of external genitalia and udder, and slackening of pelvic ligaments should be closely monitored.</p>
<p>Sheep and goat</p>		<p>In the late stages of gestation, separate stall fed livestock as per the stage approaching parturition. Avoid overcrowding of pregnant stock. Ensure ETT vaccination if not done till date. Provide molasses to pregnant stock @ 30 to 50 gm with concentrate feed Ensure proper nutrition of the stock comprising of 1 to 1.5 kg dry fodder (oats/ MP Chari/Sorghum varieties/ Jungle hay) and 500 gms of concentrate (home made/ procured from the market) for improving dam lamb performance Take livestock outside for watering; it shall ensure movement and exercise of the pregnant stock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. If possible provide turnips 200 to 300 gm per pregnant livestock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. Provide proper ventilation in the animal houses/sheds to avoid accumulation of obnoxious gases. Prepare for lambing / kidding in advance. Keep tincture iodine, feeders and other first aid available in the lambing sheds. Prepare a separate pen/ room with heating arrangements for weak, crippled, orphan and hypothermic lambs. It besides proper management shall ensure routine monitoring of the vulnerable lot. Ensure proper bedding of the lambing pens. Ensure cleaning of the dams after parturition. Allow normal lambing to take place. Do not disturb the animal during the lambing process. Provide slight assistance in lambing as and when needed, otherwise refer the case to a Veterinarian in case of dystocia/difficult birth. Dip the navel cord of lamb in tincture iodine to avoid joint ill/navel ill etc in lambs. Check the milking ability of dams at the time of parturition. Provide bottle feeding/ fostering of lambs born to dams with mastitis or less milking ability. Keep</p>

		<p>lambs in a draft free warm environment particularly for 1st week after birth. Provide creep mixture after ten days of age to lambs for better growth performance. Attend hypothermic lambs immediately. Colour mark lambs and their dams to avoid mis-mothering. Immediately refer entropion and ectopion conditions in lambs to a Veterinarian. Periodic weighing of lambs shall help in detection of problems in advance. Proper sanitation in and around the paddocks/sheds particularly lambing sheds. The lambing area should be kept clean and dry to avoid infections to the newborn lambs/kids. Provide coccidiostats/cidals after two weeks of lamb/kid birth. Vaccinate the lambs with ETV after one month. Avoid visitors in and around the lambing sheds</p>
Poultry	<p>For broiler farms</p> <p>For backyard poultry farmers.</p>	<p>Maintain following brooder temperatures. 1st week 95°F IInd week 90°F IIIRD week 85°F IVth week 80°F Vth week 75°F VIth week 70°F</p> <p>Ensure clean drinking water. In case of compromised water quality water sanitisers may be used. Maintain dry litter through frequent raking of litter and replacement if required. Store feed properly. Clumping of feed indicates spoilage. Dampness in feed storage room hastens feed spoilage. Avoid feed wastage: by filling feeders to less than half level. Preventing rodents and stray birds. In view of bird-flu scare avoid spillage of feed outside farms that attracts free flying birds. Restrict entry of free flying birds like sparrows, crows etc. Maintain strict bio-security.</p> <p>In view of bird-flu scare, restrict movement of flocks and avoid mixing of different flocks. Limit access of domestic duck and geese to water bodies. Feed backyard birds inside the pens. Spreading feed in open attracts free flying birds that may expose domestic birds to infections.</p>
Flowers	Care and maintenance	<p>Pruning of trees may be completed. Inspect bulbs, corms etc. in storage and discard diseased and rotten ones if any. Remove all dead, diseased and damaged foliage from the house plants. Drainage channels should be cleared and prepare bunds.</p>
Apiculture		<p>Inspection of bee colonies to be done regularly. Apply artificial feeding in the form of sugar candies. Entrance should be narrowed.</p>
Sericulture	Care and maintenance	<p>Keeping in view the inclement weather conditions the polyhouse operations like mixing of raw material for polytubes and filling of polytubes should be suspended</p>

		upto weather improvement. The raw materials like FYM, sand and clay should be protected by covering with polythene sheets. Farmers are advised to stop all agronomical practices until weather conditions improve. Proper drainage should be maintained to avoid water logging in the mulberry fields. Places were marketing has not been done till date, harvested cocoons should be preserved in safe places to avoid rodent damage. Harvested cocoons can be preserved locally in gunny bags by hanging them under roofs of houses. The wooden rearing equipments like trays, stands, etc should be kept under roofed sheds to avoid damage to them.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button mushroom	Once the compost is ready, it should be filled in wooden trays/ plastic trays/ polythene bags of 10- 25 kg capacity and layer method of spawning should preferably be adopted 500-750 gm of spawn for 100kg compost is sufficient. Temp.of incubation room should be maintained at 23- 25 deg C during spawnrun and R.H of 85- 90% is needed during incubation of the spawned compost.
Agro forestry/forestry	Vegetative stage	Proper drainage should be maintained in forest nurseries to avoid water stagnation. Channels should be made to make way out for snowmelt. Semi uprooted and weak trees which are a potential hazard should be felled to avoid any accident. Lopping of trees may be required to avoid snow damage and uprooting during winter months.
Fisheries	Developmental stages	Use oxygen cylinder while transporting fish seed for better survival. Give KMNO4 bath to fish seed for 5-10 minutes prior to stocking in pond. Stock your raceways/ponds with fingerlings. Start feeding them with standard starter feed-1 @ 5% of body weight. At this stage juveniles should be fed 4-6 times a day. In case of trout finely crushed boiled eggs and goat liver can be given at intervals to add to vigor. In spring season fish is susceptible to microbial attack so clean your raceways regularly (After 15 day intervals) and give regular salt baths to your stock Ensure proper oxygenation of water. Water testing of your pond is important before stocking of new seed. In case of any disease outbreak take help from experts.

Baramullah

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 24.03.2021

Parameters	20	21	22	23	24
					
Rainfall (mm)	0	8	15	35	30
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	22	19	16	14	14
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	3	4	2	2	2
Max. Relative humidity (%)	85	90	95	95	95
Min. Relative humidity (%)	55	70	80	80	80

Wind speed (kmph)	1	2	2	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	40	90	125	135	145
Total cloud cover (octa)	2	6	8	8	8

Brown Sarson	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Wheat	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Pea	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Oats (Fodder)	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Saffron	Care & Maintenance	Identify plants showing Die Back like symptoms with yellowish foliage that can be easily pulled out from the diseased corms confirming saffron corm rot caused by fusarium sp. Identify plants with complete or partially yellowish appearance particularly starting from tips with leaves showing purple to dark brown lesions confirming new foliar disease caused by Rhizoctonia solani. Ensure soil drenching with Carbendizime 50 WP@ 0.1percent and 75WP Mancozeb@0.3percent for management of corm rot. Apply split dose of Nitrogen in the form urea @ 2.30 kg/kanal under high density plantation and 1.8kg/kanal under normal density. During rainy days manage proper drainage of fields to avoid water stagnation.
Apple	Maintenance	Preparation of nursery beds for planting rootstocks. Planting of rootstocks in nursery beds for in-situ grafting, Pruning of unpruned orchards. Planning /layout for new orchards. Orchard sanitation (remove fallen leaves and twigs. if any) Clean Drainage channels. The excess water should be drained out from the orchards by making channels. If fruit trees have fallen or tilted due to snow, they should be lifted and repositioned with proper staking and support. If the roots are exposed cover them with soil and pull back the trees to original position and support the plants properly. If the main tree trunk is splitted into two or three parts and skin is intact then try to bring them back by using nails and bolts. Remove snow from polyhouses, greenhouses and other structure to avoid damage to them. Ensure that union remains tight and apply bordeaux/ chaubatia paste on

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Vegetables	Various growth stages	All field activities may be kept at stand still till weather recovers. Seed sowing may be continued under polyhouses for nursery raising of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, sweet pepper, kale, knol khol, etc). Seed sowing of cucurbits (bottlegourd, cucumber, squash, pumpkin, etc) in polybags under protected conditions may be continued. Planting of potato may be resumed after weather recovers.
Cattle		Spring calf crop expected. Pregnant cows, especially during last trimester need special care, because of rapid development of fetus during this period. Try to dry the animal within a period of 15 days after the 7 th month of gestation. Provide pregnant animals enough space for standing and sitting comfortably especially when nearer to parturition. To reduce the possibility of diseases like milk fever and ketosis at the time of parturition and to ensure adequate milk production, provide a minimum of 75-80 liters of fresh and clean drinking water, balanced feeding consisting of green fodder (Silage) 15-20 kg, dry fodder 4-5 (kg) and composite cattle feed with special addition of oil cakes, mineral mixture and salt along with special pregnancy allowance of 1-2Kg concentrate on daily basis. In highly susceptible cases of milk fever give Vit. D Injections on weekly basis starting 3-4 weeks before the expected date of parturition. Provide moderate exercise for half an hour 2- 3 times a day to the pregnant animal by taking them out of their sheds for ease of calving and avoiding udder edema and vaginal prolapse especially during last few weeks of gestation. In case of unmanageable conditions of udder edema and vaginal prolapsed consult the local vet or feel free to contact any specialist enrolled on Tele-Medicine portal of SKUAST website. Avoid slippery conditions, which otherwise could predispose the heavy animals to fracture and dislocation. Symptoms nearer to delivery like swelling of external genitalia and udder, and slackening of pelvic ligaments should be closely monitored.
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		<p>shall ensure movement and exercise of the pregnant stock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. If possible provide turnips 200 to 300 gm per pregnant livestock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. Provide proper ventilation in the animal houses/sheds to avoid accumulation of obnoxious gases. Prepare for lambing / kidding in advance. Keep tincture iodine, feeders and other first aid available in the lambing sheds. Prepare a separate pen/ room with heating arrangements for weak, crippled, orphan and hypothermic lambs. It besides proper management shall ensure routine monitoring of the vulnerable lot. Ensure proper bedding of the lambing pens. Ensure cleaning of the dams after parturition. Allow normal lambing to take place. Do not disturb the animal during the lambing process. Provide slight assistance in lambing as and when needed, otherwise refer the case to a Veterinarian in case of dystocia/difficult birth. Dip the navel cord of lamb in tincture iodine to avoid joint ill/navel ill etc in lambs. Check the milking ability of dams at the time of parturition. Provide bottle feeding/ fostering of lambs born to dams with mastitis or less milking ability. Keep lambs in a draft free warm environment particularly for 1st week after birth. Provide creep mixture after ten days of age to lambs for better growth performance. Attend hypothermic lambs immediately. Colour mark lambs and their dams to avoid mis-mothering. Immediately refer entropion and ectopion conditions in lambs to a Veterinarian. Periodic weighing of lambs shall help in detection of problems in advance. Proper sanitation in and around the paddocks/sheds particularly lambing sheds. The lambing area should be kept clean and dry to avoid infections to the newborn lambs/kids. Provide coccidiostats/cidals after two weeks of lamb/kid birth. Vaccinate the lambs with ETV after one month. Avoid visitors in and around the lambing sheds</p>
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	For backyard poultry farmers.	<p>required. Store feed properly. Clumping of feed indicates spoilage. Dampness in feed storage room hastens feed spoilage. Avoid feed wastage: by filling feeders to less than half level. Preventing rodents and stray birds. In view of bird-flu scare avoid spillage of feed outside farms that attracts free flying birds. Restrict entry of free flying birds like sparrows, crows etc. Maintain strict bio-security.</p> <p>In view of bird-flu scare, restrict movement of flocks and avoid mixing of different flocks. Limit access of domestic duck and geese to water bodies. Feed backyard birds inside the pens. Spreading feed in open attracts free flying birds that may expose domestic birds to infections.</p>
Flowers	Care and maintenance	Pruning of trees may be completed. Inspect bulbs, corms etc. in storage and discard diseased and rotten ones if any. Remove all dead, diseased and damaged foliage from the house plants. Drainage channels should be cleared and prepare bunds.
Apiculture		Inspection of bee colonies to be done regularly. Apply artificial feeding in the form of sugar candies. Entrance should be narrowed.
Sericulture	Care and maintenance	Keeping in view the inclement weather conditions the polyhouse operations like mixing of raw material for polytubes and filling of polytubes should be suspended upto weather improvement. The raw materials like FYM, sand and clay should be protected by covering with polyethene sheets. Farmers are advised to stop all agronomical practices until weather conditions improve. Proper drainage should be maintained to avoid water logging in the mulberry fields. Places where marketing has not been done till date, harvested cocoons should be preserved in safe places to avoid rodent damage. Harvested cocoons can be preserved locally in gunny bags by hanging them under roofs of houses. The wooden rearing equipments like trays, stands, etc should be kept under roofed sheds to avoid damage to them.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button mushroom	Once the compost is ready, it should be filled in wooden trays/ plastic trays/ polythene bags of 10- 25 kg capacity and layer method of spawning should preferably be adopted 500-750 gm of spawn for 100kg compost is sufficient. Temp. of incubation room should be maintained at 23- 25 deg C during spawnrun and R.H of 85- 90% is needed during incubation of the spawned compost.
Agro forestry/forestry	Vegetative stage	Proper drainage should be maintained in forest nurseries to avoid water stagnation. Channels should be made to make way out for snowmelt. Semi uprooted and weak trees which are a potential hazard should be felled to avoid any accident. Lopping of trees may be required to avoid snow damage and uprooting during winter

		months.
Fisheries	Developmental stages	Use oxygen cylinder while transporting fish seed for better survival. Give KMNO4 bath to fish seed for 5-10 minutes prior to stocking in pond. Stock your raceways/ponds with fingerlings. Start feeding them with standard starter feed-1 @ 5% of body weight. At this stage juveniles should be fed 4-6 times a day. In case of trout finely crushed boiled eggs and goat liver can be given at intervals to add to vigor. In spring season fish is susceptible to microbial attack so clean your raceways regularly (After 15 day intervals) and give regular salt baths to your stock Ensure proper oxygenation of water. Water testing of your pond is important before stocking of new seed. In case of any disease outbreak take help from experts.

Bandipora

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 24.03.2021

Parameters	20 	21 	22 	23 	24 
Rainfall (mm)	0	8	15	35	30
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	22	19	16	14	14
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	3	4	2	2	2
Max. Relative humidity (%)	85	90	95	95	95
Min. Relative humidity (%)	55	70	80	80	80
Wind speed (kmph)	1	2	2	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	55	80	70	175	65
Total cloud cover (octa)	2	6	8	8	8
Brown Sarson	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.			
Wheat	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.			
Pea	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.			
Oats (Fodder)	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.			
Saffron	Care & Maintenance	Identify plants showing Die Back like symptoms with yellowish foliage that can be easily pulled out from the diseased corms confirming saffron corm rot caused by fusarium sp. Identify plants with complete or partially yellowish appearance particularly starting from tips with leaves showing purple to dark brown lesions confirming			






		new foliar disease caused by Rhizoctonia solani. Ensure soil drenching with Carbendizime 50 WP@ 0.1percent and 75WP Mancozeb@0.3percent for management of corm rot. Apply split dose of Nitrogen in the form urea @ 2.30 kg/kanal under high density plantation and 1.8kg/kanal under normal density. During rainy days manage proper drainage of fields to avoid water stagnation.
Apple	Maintenance	<p>Preparation of nursery beds for planting rootstocks. Planting of rootstocks in nursery beds for in-situ grafting, Pruning of unpruned orchards. Planning /layout for new orchards. Orchard sanitation (remove fallen leaves and twigs. if any) Clean Drainage channels.</p> <p>The excess water should be drained out from the orchards by making channels. If fruit trees have fallen or tilted due to snow, they should be lifted and repositioned with proper staking and support. If the roots are exposed cover them with soil and pull back the trees to original position and support the plants properly. If the main tree trunk is splitted into two or three parts and skin is intact then try to bring them back by using nails and bolts. Remove snow from polyhouses, greenhouses and other structure to avoid damage to them. Ensure that union remains tight and apply bordeaux/ chaubatia paste on the cut surface.</p>
Vegetables	Various growth stages	All field activities may be kept at stand still till weather recovers. Seed sowing may be continued under polyhouses for nursery raising of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, sweet pepper, kale, knol khol, etc). Seed sowing of cucurbits (bottlegourd, cucumber, squash, pumpkin, etc) in polybags under protected conditions may be continued. Planting of potato may be resumed after weather recovers.
Cattle		Spring calf crop expected. Pregnant cows, especially during last trimester need special care, because of rapid development of fetus during this period. Try to dry the animal within a period of 15 days after the 7 th month of gestation. Provide pregnant animals enough space for standing and sitting comfortably especially when nearer to parturition. To reduce the possibility of diseases like milk fever and ketosis at the time of parturition and to ensure adequate milk production, provide a minimum of 75-80 liters of fresh and clean drinking water, balanced feeding consisting of green fodder (Silage) 15-20 kg, dry fodder 4-5 (kg) and composite cattle feed with special addition of oil cakes, mineral mixture and salt along with special pregnancy allowance of 1-2Kg concentrate on daily basis. In highly susceptible cases of milk fever give Vit. D Injections on weekly basis starting 3-4 weeks before the expected date of

		<p>parturition. Provide moderate exercise for half an hour 2- 3 times a day to the pregnant animal by taking them out of their sheds for ease of calving and avoiding udder edema and vaginal prolapse especially during last few weeks of gestation. In case of unmanageable conditions of udder edema and vaginal prolapsed consult the local vet or feel free to contact any specialist enrolled on Tele-Medicine portal of SKUAST website. Avoid slippery conditions, which otherwise could predispose the heavy animals to fracture and dislocation. Symptoms nearer to delivery like swelling of external genitalia and udder, and slackening of pelvic ligaments should be closely monitored.</p>
<p>Sheep and goat</p>		<p>In the late stages of gestation, separate stall fed livestock as per the stage approaching parturition. Avoid overcrowding of pregnant stock. Ensure ETT vaccination if not done till date. Provide molasses to pregnant stock @ 30 to 50 gm with concentrate feed Ensure proper nutrition of the stock comprising of 1 to 1.5 kg dry fodder (oats/ MP Chari/Sorghum varieties/ Jungle hay) and 500 gms of concentrate (home made/ procured from the market) for improving dam lamb performance Take livestock outside for watering; it shall ensure movement and exercise of the pregnant stock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. If possible provide turnips 200 to 300 gm per pregnant livestock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. Provide proper ventilation in the animal houses/sheds to avoid accumulation of obnoxious gases. Prepare for lambing / kidding in advance. Keep tincture iodine, feeders and other first aid available in the lambing sheds. Prepare a separate pen/ room with heating arrangements for weak, crippled, orphan and hypothermic lambs. It besides proper management shall ensure routine monitoring of the vulnerable lot. Ensure proper bedding of the lambing pens. Ensure cleaning of the dams after parturition. Allow normal lambing to take place. Do not disturb the animal during the lambing process. Provide slight assistance in lambing as and when needed, otherwise refer the case to a Veterinarian in case of dystocia/difficult birth. Dip the navel cord of lamb in tincture iodine to avoid joint ill/navel ill etc in lambs. Check the milking ability of dams at the time of parturition. Provide bottle feeding/ fostering of lambs born to dams with mastitis or less milking ability. Keep lambs in a draft free warm environment particularly for</p>

		FYM, sand and clay should be protected by covering with polyethene sheets. Farmers are advised to stop all agronomical practices until weather conditions improve. Proper drainage should be maintained to avoid water logging in the mulberry fields. Places where marketing has not been done till date, harvested cocoons should be preserved in safe places to avoid rodent damage. Harvested cocoons can be preserved locally in gunny bags by hanging them under roofs of houses. The wooden rearing equipments like trays, stands, etc should be kept under roofed sheds to avoid damage to them.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button mushroom	Once the compost is ready, it should be filled in wooden trays/ plastic trays/ polythene bags of 10- 25 kg capacity and layer method of spawning should preferably be adopted 500-750 gm of spawn for 100kg compost is sufficient. Temp.of incubation room should be maintained at 23- 25 deg C during spawnrun and R.H of 85- 90% is needed during incubation of the spawned compost.
Agro forestry/forestry	Vegetative stage	Proper drainage should be maintained in forest nurseries to avoid water stagnation. Channels should be made to make way out for snowmelt. Semi uprooted and weak trees which are a potential hazard should be felled to avoid any accident. Lopping of trees may be required to avoid snow damage and uprooting during winter months.
Fisheries	Developmental stages	Use oxygen cylinder while transporting fish seed for better survival. Give KMNO4 bath to fish seed for 5-10 minutes prior to stocking in pond. Stock your raceways/ponds with fingerlings. Start feeding them with standard starter feed-1 @ 5% of body weight. At this stage juveniles should be fed 4-6 times a day. In case of trout finely crushed boiled eggs and goat liver can be given at intervals to add to vigor. In spring season fish is susceptible to microbial attack so clean your raceways regularly (After 15 day intervals) and give regular salt baths to your stock Ensure proper oxygenation of water. Water testing of your pond is important before stocking of new seed. In case of any disease outbreak take help from experts.

Pulwama

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 24.03.2021

Parameters	20 	21 	22 	23 	24 
Rainfall (mm)	0	3	10	30	25
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	19	16	14	12	12
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	5	6	3	3	3
Max. Relative humidity (%)	60	65	70	80	80
Min. Relative humidity (%)	30	50	60	70	70

Wind speed (kmph)	1	1	2	2	2
Wind direction (deg.)	65	70	90	75	30
Total cloud cover (octa)	1	6	8	8	8

Brown Sarson	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Wheat	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Pea	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Oats (Fodder)	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Saffron	Care & Maintenance	Identify plants showing Die Back like symptoms with yellowish foliage that can be easily pulled out from the diseased corms confirming saffron corm rot caused by fusarium sp. Identify plants with complete or partially yellowish appearance particularly starting from tips with leaves showing purple to dark brown lesions confirming new foliar disease caused by Rhizoctonia solani. Ensure soil drenching with Carbendizime 50 WP@ 0.1percent and 75WP Mancozeb@0.3percent for management of corm rot. Apply split dose of Nitrogen in the form urea @ 2.30 kg/kanal under high density plantation and 1.8kg/kanal under normal density. During rainy days manage proper drainage of fields to avoid water stagnation.
Apple	Maintenance	Preparation of nursery beds for planting rootstocks. Planting of rootstocks in nursery beds for in-situ grafting, Pruning of unpruned orchards. Planning /layout for new orchards. Orchard sanitation (remove fallen leaves and twigs. if any) Clean Drainage channels. The excess water should be drained out from the orchards by making channels. If fruit trees have fallen or tilted due to snow, they should be lifted and repositioned with proper staking and support. If the roots are exposed cover them with soil and pull back the trees to original position and support the plants properly. If the main tree trunk is splitted into two or three parts and skin is intact then try to bring them back by using nails and bolts. Remove snow from polyhouses, greenhouses and other structure to avoid damage to them. Ensure that union remains tight and apply bordeaux/ chaubatia paste on

		the cut surface.
Vegetables	Various growth stages	All field activities may be kept at stand still till weather recovers. Seed sowing may be continued under polyhouses for nursery raising of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, sweet pepper, kale, knol khol, etc). Seed sowing of cucurbits (bottlegourd, cucumber, squash, pumpkin, etc) in polybags under protected conditions may be continued. Planting of potato may be resumed after weather recovers.
Cattle		Spring calf crop expected. Pregnant cows, especially during last trimester need special care, because of rapid development of fetus during this period. Try to dry the animal within a period of 15 days after the 7 th month of gestation. Provide pregnant animals enough space for standing and sitting comfortably especially when nearer to parturition. To reduce the possibility of diseases like milk fever and ketosis at the time of parturition and to ensure adequate milk production, provide a minimum of 75-80 liters of fresh and clean drinking water, balanced feeding consisting of green fodder (Silage) 15-20 kg, dry fodder 4-5 (kg) and composite cattle feed with special addition of oil cakes, mineral mixture and salt along with special pregnancy allowance of 1-2Kg concentrate on daily basis. In highly susceptible cases of milk fever give Vit. D Injections on weekly basis starting 3-4 weeks before the expected date of parturition. Provide moderate exercise for half an hour 2- 3 times a day to the pregnant animal by taking them out of their sheds for ease of calving and avoiding udder edema and vaginal prolapse especially during last few weeks of gestation. In case of unmanageable conditions of udder edema and vaginal prolapsed consult the local vet or feel free to contact any specialist enrolled on Tele-Medicine portal of SKUAST website. Avoid slippery conditions, which otherwise could predispose the heavy animals to fracture and dislocation. Symptoms nearer to delivery like swelling of external genitalia and udder, and slackening of pelvic ligaments should be closely monitored.
Sheep and goat		In the late stages of gestation, separate stall fed livestock as per the stage approaching parturition. Avoid overcrowding of pregnant stock. Ensure ETT vaccination if not done till date. Provide molasses to pregnant stock @ 30 to 50 gm with concentrate feed Ensure proper nutrition of the stock comprising of 1 to 1.5 kg dry fodder (oats/ MP Chari/Sorghum varieties/ Jungle hay) and 500 gms of concentrate (home made/ procured from the market) for improving dam lamb performance Take livestock outside for watering; it






		<p>shall ensure movement and exercise of the pregnant stock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. If possible provide turnips 200 to 300 gm per pregnant livestock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. Provide proper ventilation in the animal houses/sheds to avoid accumulation of obnoxious gases. Prepare for lambing / kidding in advance. Keep tincture iodine, feeders and other first aid available in the lambing sheds. Prepare a separate pen/ room with heating arrangements for weak, crippled, orphan and hypothermic lambs. It besides proper management shall ensure routine monitoring of the vulnerable lot. Ensure proper bedding of the lambing pens. Ensure cleaning of the dams after parturition. Allow normal lambing to take place. Do not disturb the animal during the lambing process. Provide slight assistance in lambing as and when needed, otherwise refer the case to a Veterinarian in case of dystocia/difficult birth. Dip the navel cord of lamb in tincture iodine to avoid joint ill/navel ill etc in lambs. Check the milking ability of dams at the time of parturition. Provide bottle feeding/ fostering of lambs born to dams with mastitis or less milking ability. Keep lambs in a draft free warm environment particularly for 1st week after birth. Provide creep mixture after ten days of age to lambs for better growth performance. Attend hypothermic lambs immediately. Colour mark lambs and their dams to avoid mis-mothering. Immediately refer entropion and ectopion conditions in lambs to a Veterinarian. Periodic weighing of lambs shall help in detection of problems in advance. Proper sanitation in and around the paddocks/sheds particularly lambing sheds. The lambing area should be kept clean and dry to avoid infections to the newborn lambs/kids. Provide coccidiostats/cidals after two weeks of lamb/kid birth. Vaccinate the lambs with ETV after one month. Avoid visitors in and around the lambing sheds</p>
Poultry	For broiler farms	<p>Maintain following brooder temperatures. 1st week 95°F IInd week 90°F IIIRD week 85°F IVth week 80°F Vth week 75°F VIth week 70°F Ensure clean drinking water. In case of compromised water quality water sanitisers may be used. Maintain dry litter through frequent raking of litter and replacement if</p>

	For backyard poultry farmers.	<p>required. Store feed properly. Clumping of feed indicates spoilage. Dampness in feed storage room hastens feed spoilage. Avoid feed wastage: by filling feeders to less than half level. Preventing rodents and stray birds. In view of bird-flu scare avoid spillage of feed outside farms that attracts free flying birds. Restrict entry of free flying birds like sparrows, crows etc. Maintain strict bio-security.</p> <p>In view of bird-flu scare, restrict movement of flocks and avoid mixing of different flocks. Limit access of domestic duck and geese to water bodies. Feed backyard birds inside the pens. Spreading feed in open attracts free flying birds that may expose domestic birds to infections.</p>
Flowers	Care and maintenance	Pruning of trees may be completed. Inspect bulbs, corms etc. in storage and discard diseased and rotten ones if any. Remove all dead, diseased and damaged foliage from the house plants. Drainage channels should be cleared and prepare bunds.
Apiculture		Inspection of bee colonies to be done regularly. Apply artificial feeding in the form of sugar candies. Entrance should be narrowed.
Sericulture	Care and maintenance	Keeping in view the inclement weather conditions the polyhouse operations like mixing of raw material for polytubes and filling of polytubes should be suspended upto weather improvement. The raw materials like FYM, sand and clay should be protected by covering with polyethene sheets. Farmers are advised to stop all agronomical practices until weather conditions improve. Proper drainage should be maintained to avoid water logging in the mulberry fields. Places where marketing has not been done till date, harvested cocoons should be preserved in safe places to avoid rodent damage. Harvested cocoons can be preserved locally in gunny bags by hanging them under roofs of houses. The wooden rearing equipments like trays, stands, etc should be kept under roofed sheds to avoid damage to them.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button mushroom	Once the compost is ready, it should be filled in wooden trays/ plastic trays/ polythene bags of 10- 25 kg capacity and layer method of spawning should preferably be adopted 500-750 gm of spawn for 100kg compost is sufficient. Temp. of incubation room should be maintained at 23- 25 deg C during spawnrun and R.H of 85- 90% is needed during incubation of the spawned compost.
Agro forestry/forestry	Vegetative stage	Proper drainage should be maintained in forest nurseries to avoid water stagnation. Channels should be made to make way out for snowmelt. Semi uprooted and weak trees which are a potential hazard should be felled to avoid any accident. Lopping of trees may be required to avoid snow damage and uprooting during winter

		months.
Fisheries	Developmental stages	Use oxygen cylinder while transporting fish seed for better survival. Give KMNO ₄ bath to fish seed for 5-10 minutes prior to stocking in pond. Stock your raceways/ponds with fingerlings. Start feeding them with standard starter feed-1 @ 5% of body weight. At this stage juveniles should be fed 4-6 times a day. In case of trout finely crushed boiled eggs and goat liver can be given at intervals to add to vigor. In spring season fish is susceptible to microbial attack so clean your raceways regularly (After 15 day intervals) and give regular salt baths to your stock Ensure proper oxygenation of water. Water testing of your pond is important before stocking of new seed. In case of any disease outbreak take help from experts.

Shopian

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 24.03.2021

Parameters	20	21	22	23	24
					
Rainfall (mm)	0	5	10	30	25
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	19	16	13	13	13
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	6	7	5	4	4
Max. Relative humidity (%)	50	60	75	80	80
Min. Relative humidity (%)	40	50	60	70	70
Wind speed (kmph)	1	2	2	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	135	170	155	155	165
Total cloud cover (octa)	1	6	8	8	8

Brown Sarson	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Wheat	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Pea	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Oats (Fodder)	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Saffron	Care & Maintenance	Identify plants showing Die Back like symptoms with yellowish foliage that can be easily pulled out from the diseased corms confirming saffron corm rot caused by fusarium sp. Identify plants with complete or partially

		<p>yellowish appearance particularly starting from tips with leaves showing purple to dark brown lesions confirming new foliar disease caused by <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>. Ensure soil drenching with Carbendizime 50 WP@ 0.1percent and 75WP Mancozeb@0.3percent for management of corm rot. Apply split dose of Nitrogen in the form urea @ 2.30 kg/kanal under high density plantation and 1.8kg/kanal under normal density. During rainy days manage proper drainage of fields to avoid water stagnation.</p>
Apple	Maintenance	<p>Preparation of nursery beds for planting rootstocks. Planting of rootstocks in nursery beds for in-situ grafting, Prunning of unpruned orchards. Planning /layout for new orchards. Orchard sanitation (remove fallen leaves and twigs. if any) Clean Drainage channels.</p> <p>The excess water should be drained out from the orchards by making channels. If fruit trees have fallen or tilted due to snow, they should be lifted and repositioned with proper staking and support. If the roots are exposed cover them with soil and pull back the trees to original position and support the plants properly. If the main tree trunk is splitted into two or three parts and skin is intact then try to bring them back by using nails and bolts. Remove snow from polyhouses, greenhouses and other structure to avoid damage to them. Ensure that union remains tight and apply bordeaux/ chaubatia paste on the cut surface.</p>
Vegetables	Various growth stages	<p>All field activities may be kept at stand still till weather recovers. Seed sowing may be continued under polyhouses for nursery raising of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, sweet pepper, kale, knol khol, etc). Seed sowing of cucurbits (bottlegourd, cucumber, squash, pumpkin, etc) in polybags under protected conditions may be continued. Planting of potato may be resumed after weather recovers.</p>
Cattle		<p>Spring calf crop expected. Pregnant cows, especially during last trimester need special care, because of rapid development of fetus during this period. Try to dry the animal within a period of 15 days after the 7th month of gestation. Provide pregnant animals enough space for standing and sitting comfortably especially when nearer to parturition. To reduce the possibility of diseases like milk fever and ketosis at the time of parturition and to ensure adequate milk production, provide a minimum of 75-80 liters of fresh and clean drinking water, balanced feeding consisting of green fodder (Silage) 15-20 kg, dry fodder 4-5 (kg) and composite cattle feed with special addition of oil cakes, mineral mixture and salt along with special pregnancy allowance of 1-2Kg concentrate on daily basis. In highly susceptible cases of</p>

		<p>milk fever give Vit. D Injections on weekly basis starting 3-4 weeks before the expected date of parturition. Provide moderate exercise for half an hour 2- 3 times a day to the pregnant animal by taking them out of their sheds for ease of calving and avoiding udder edema and vaginal prolapse especially during last few weeks of gestation. In case of unmanageable conditions of udder edema and vaginal prolapsed consult the local vet or feel free to contact any specialist enrolled on Tele-Medicine portal of SKUAST website. Avoid slippery conditions, which otherwise could predispose the heavy animals to fracture and dislocation. Symptoms nearer to delivery like swelling of external genitalia and udder, and slackening of pelvic ligaments should be closely monitored.</p>
<p>Sheep and goat</p>		<p>In the late stages of gestation, separate stall fed livestock as per the stage approaching parturition. Avoid overcrowding of pregnant stock. Ensure ETT vaccination if not done till date. Provide molasses to pregnant stock @ 30 to 50 gm with concentrate feed Ensure proper nutrition of the stock comprising of 1 to 1.5 kg dry fodder (oats/ MP Chari/Sorghum varieties/ Jungle hay) and 500 gms of concentrate (home made/ procured from the market) for improving dam lamb performance Take livestock outside for watering; it shall ensure movement and exercise of the pregnant stock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. If possible provide turnips 200 to 300 gm per pregnant livestock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. Provide proper ventilation in the animal houses/sheds to avoid accumulation of obnoxious gases. Prepare for lambing / kidding in advance. Keep tincture iodine, feeders and other first aid available in the lambing sheds. Prepare a separate pen/ room with heating arrangements for weak, crippled, orphan and hypothermic lambs. It besides proper management shall ensure routine monitoring of the vulnerable lot. Ensure proper bedding of the lambing pens. Ensure cleaning of the dams after parturition. Allow normal lambing to take place. Do not disturb the animal during the lambing process. Provide slight assistance in lambing as and when needed, otherwise refer the case to a Veterinarian in case of dystocia/difficult birth. Dip the navel cord of lamb in tincture iodine to avoid joint ill/navel ill etc in lambs. Check the milking ability of dams at the time of parturition. Provide bottle feeding/ fostering of lambs</p>

Sericulture	Care and maintenance	Keeping in view the inclement weather conditions the polyhouse operations like mixing of raw material for polytubes and filling of polytubes should be suspended upto weather improvement. The raw materials like FYM, sand and clay should be protected by covering with polyethene sheets. Farmers are advised to stop all agronomical practices until weather conditions improve. Proper drainage should be maintained to avoid water logging in the mulberry fields. Places where marketing has not been done till date, harvested cocoons should be preserved in safe places to avoid rodent damage. Harvested cocoons can be preserved locally in gunny bags by hanging them under roofs of houses. The wooden rearing equipments like trays, stands, etc should be kept under roofed sheds to avoid damage to them.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button mushroom	Once the compost is ready, it should be filled in wooden trays/ plastic trays/ polythene bags of 10- 25 kg capacity and layer method of spawning should preferably be adopted 500-750 gm of spawn for 100kg compost is sufficient. Temp.of incubation room should be maintained at 23- 25 deg C during spawnrun and R.H of 85- 90% is needed during incubation of the spawned compost.
Agro forestry/forestry	Vegetative stage	Proper drainage should be maintained in forest nurseries to avoid water stagnation. Channels should be made to make way out for snowmelt. Semi uprooted and weak trees which are a potential hazard should be felled to avoid any accident. Lopping of trees may be required to avoid snow damage and uprooting during winter months.
Fisheries	Developmental stages	Use oxygen cylinder while transporting fish seed for better survival. Give KMNO4 bath to fish seed for 5-10 minutes prior to stocking in pond. Stock your raceways/ponds with fingerlings. Start feeding them with standard starter feed-1 @ 5% of body weight. At this stage juveniles should be fed 4-6 times a day. In case of trout finely crushed boiled eggs and goat liver can be given at intervals to add to vigor. In spring season fish is susceptible to microbial attack so clean your raceways regularly (After 15 day intervals) and give regular salt baths to your stock Ensure proper oxygenation of water. Water testing of your pond is important before stocking of new seed. In case of any disease outbreak take help from experts.

Kulgam

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 24.03.2021

Parameters	20	21	22	23	24
					
Rainfall (mm)	0	5	15	30	25

Max. Temp. (deg. C)	19	16	13	12	12
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	6	7	4	3	3
Max. Relative humidity (%)	60	70	90	95	95
Min. Relative humidity (%)	45	60	70	70	70
Wind speed (kmph)	1	2	2	2	2
Wind direction (deg.)	75	175	80	170	190
Total cloud cover (octa)	1	6	8	8	8

Brown Sarson	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Wheat	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Pea	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Oats (Fodder)	Maintenance	Under optimum field moisture conditions field operations can be started. Make arrangements for fertiliser application and hoeing in the well drained fields having optimum soil moisture.
Saffron	Care & Maintenance	Identify plants showing Die Back like symptoms with yellowish foliage that can be easily pulled out from the diseased corms confirming saffron corm rot caused by fusarium sp. Identify plants with complete or partially yellowish appearance particularly starting from tips with leaves showing purple to dark brown lesions confirming new foliar disease caused by Rhizoctonia solani. Ensure soil drenching with Carbendizime 50 WP@ 0.1percent and 75WP Mancozeb@0.3percent for management of corm rot. Apply split dose of Nitrogen in the form urea @ 2.30 kg/kanal under high density plantation and 1.8kg/kanal under normal density. During rainy days manage proper drainage of fields to avoid water stagnation.
Apple	Maintenance	Preparation of nursery beds for planting rootstocks. Planting of rootstocks in nursery beds for in-situ grafting, Pruning of unpruned orchards. Planning /layout for new orchards. Orchard sanitation (remove fallen leaves and twigs. if any) Clean Drainage channels. The excess water should be drained out from the orchards by making channels. If fruit trees have fallen or tilted due to snow, they should be lifted and repositioned with proper staking and support. If the roots are exposed cover them with soil and pull back the trees to original position and support the plants properly. If the main tree trunk is splitted into two or three parts and skin is intact

		then try to bring them back by using nails and bolts. Remove snow from polyhouses, greenhouses and other structure to avoid damage to them. Ensure that union remains tight and apply bordeaux/ chaubatia paste on the cut surface.
Vegetables	Various growth stages	All field activities may be kept at stand still till weather recovers. Seed sowing may be continued under polyhouses for nursery raising of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, sweet pepper, kale, knol khol, etc). Seed sowing of cucurbits (bottle gourd, cucumber, squash, pumpkin, etc) in polybags under protected conditions may be continued. Planting of potato may be resumed after weather recovers.
Cattle		Spring calf crop expected. Pregnant cows, especially during last trimester need special care, because of rapid development of fetus during this period. Try to dry the animal within a period of 15 days after the 7 th month of gestation. Provide pregnant animals enough space for standing and sitting comfortably especially when nearer to parturition. To reduce the possibility of diseases like milk fever and ketosis at the time of parturition and to ensure adequate milk production, provide a minimum of 75-80 liters of fresh and clean drinking water, balanced feeding consisting of green fodder (Silage) 15-20 kg, dry fodder 4-5 (kg) and composite cattle feed with special addition of oil cakes, mineral mixture and salt along with special pregnancy allowance of 1-2Kg concentrate on daily basis. In highly susceptible cases of milk fever give Vit. D Injections on weekly basis starting 3-4 weeks before the expected date of parturition. Provide moderate exercise for half an hour 2- 3 times a day to the pregnant animal by taking them out of their sheds for ease of calving and avoiding udder edema and vaginal prolapse especially during last few weeks of gestation. In case of unmanageable conditions of udder edema and vaginal prolapsed consult the local vet or feel free to contact any specialist enrolled on Tele-Medicine portal of SKUAST website. Avoid slippery conditions, which otherwise could predispose the heavy animals to fracture and dislocation. Symptoms nearer to delivery like swelling of external genitalia and udder, and slackening of pelvic ligaments should be closely monitored.
Sheep and goat		In the late stages of gestation, separate stall fed livestock as per the stage approaching parturition. Avoid overcrowding of pregnant stock. Ensure ETT vaccination if not done till date. Provide molasses to pregnant stock @ 30 to 50 gm with concentrate feed Ensure proper nutrition of the stock comprising of 1 to 1.5 kg dry fodder (oats/ MP Chari/Sorghum varieties/

		<p>Jungle hay) and 500 gms of concentrate (home made/procured from the market) for improving dam lamb performance. Take livestock outside for watering; it shall ensure movement and exercise of the pregnant stock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. If possible provide turnips 200 to 300 gm per pregnant livestock to avoid pregnancy toxemia. Provide proper ventilation in the animal houses/sheds to avoid accumulation of obnoxious gases. Prepare for lambing / kidding in advance. Keep tincture iodine, feeders and other first aid available in the lambing sheds. Prepare a separate pen/room with heating arrangements for weak, crippled, orphan and hypothermic lambs. It besides proper management shall ensure routine monitoring of the vulnerable lot. Ensure proper bedding of the lambing pens. Ensure cleaning of the dams after parturition. Allow normal lambing to take place. Do not disturb the animal during the lambing process. Provide slight assistance in lambing as and when needed, otherwise refer the case to a Veterinarian in case of dystocia/difficult birth. Dip the navel cord of lamb in tincture iodine to avoid joint ill/navel ill etc in lambs. Check the milking ability of dams at the time of parturition. Provide bottle feeding/ fostering of lambs born to dams with mastitis or less milking ability. Keep lambs in a draft free warm environment particularly for 1st week after birth. Provide creep mixture after ten days of age to lambs for better growth performance. Attend hypothermic lambs immediately. Colour mark lambs and their dams to avoid mis-mothering. Immediately refer entropion and ectopion conditions in lambs to a Veterinarian. Periodic weighing of lambs shall help in detection of problems in advance. Proper sanitation in and around the paddocks/sheds particularly lambing sheds. The lambing area should be kept clean and dry to avoid infections to the newborn lambs/kids. Provide coccidiostats/cidals after two weeks of lamb/kid birth. Vaccinate the lambs with ETV after one month. Avoid visitors in and around the lambing sheds</p>
Poultry	For broiler farms	<p>Maintain following brooder temperatures. 1st week 95°F IInd week 90°F IIIrd week 85°F IVth week 80°F Vth week 75°F VIth week 70°F</p>

	For backyard poultry farmers.	<p>Ensure clean drinking water. In case of compromised water quality water sanitisers may be used. Maintain dry litter through frequent raking of litter and replacement if required. Store feed properly. Clumping of feed indicates spoilage. Dampness in feed storage room hastens feed spoilage. Avoid feed wastage: by filling feeders to less than half level. Preventing rodents and stray birds. In view of bird-flu scare avoid spillage of feed outside farms that attracts free flying birds. Restrict entry of free flying birds like sparrows, crows etc. Maintain strict bio-security.</p> <p>In view of bird-flu scare, restrict movement of flocks and avoid mixing of different flocks. Limit access of domestic duck and geese to water bodies. Feed backyard birds inside the pens. Spreading feed in open attracts free flying birds that may expose domestic birds to infections.</p>
Flowers	Care and maintenance	Pruning of trees may be completed. Inspect bulbs, corms etc. in storage and discard diseased and rotten ones if any. Remove all dead, diseased and damaged foliage from the house plants. Drainage channels should be cleared and prepare bunds.
Apiculture		Inspection of bee colonies to be done regularly. Apply artificial feeding in the form of sugar candies. Entrance should be narrowed.
Sericulture	Care and maintenance	Keeping in view the inclement weather conditions the polyhouse operations like mixing of raw material for polytubes and filling of polytubes should be suspended upto weather improvement. The raw materials like FYM, sand and clay should be protected by covering with polyethene sheets. Farmers are advised to stop all agronomical practices until weather conditions improve. Proper drainage should be maintained to avoid water logging in the mulberry fields. Places where marketing has not been done till date, harvested cocoons should be preserved in safe places to avoid rodent damage. Harvested cocoons can be preserved locally in gunny bags by hanging them under roofs of houses. The wooden rearing equipments like trays, stands, etc should be kept under roofed sheds to avoid damage to them.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button mushroom	Once the compost is ready, it should be filled in wooden trays/ plastic trays/ polythene bags of 10- 25 kg capacity and layer method of spawning should preferably be adopted 500-750 gm of spawn for 100kg compost is sufficient. Temp. of incubation room should be maintained at 23- 25 deg C during spawnrun and R.H of 85- 90% is needed during incubation of the spawned compost.
Agro forestry/forestry	Vegetative stage	Proper drainage should be maintained in forest nurseries to avoid water stagnation. Channels should be made to make way out for snowmelt. Semi uprooted and weak

		trees which are a potential hazard should be felled to avoid any accident. Lopping of trees may be required to avoid snow damage and uprooting during winter months.
Fisheries	Developmental stages	Use oxygen cylinder while transporting fish seed for better survival. Give KMNO ₄ bath to fish seed for 5-10 minutes prior to stocking in pond. Stock your raceways/ponds with fingerlings. Start feeding them with standard starter feed-1 @ 5% of body weight. At this stage juveniles should be fed 4-6 times a day. In case of trout finely crushed boiled eggs and goat liver can be given at intervals to add to vigor. In spring season fish is susceptible to microbial attack so clean your raceways regularly (After 15 day intervals) and give regular salt baths to your stock Ensure proper oxygenation of water. Water testing of your pond is important before stocking of new seed. In case of any disease outbreak take help from experts.

General guidelines to farmers for protection against COVID-19 disease.

Maintain physical distance (min 2m) while working at farm facility. Use protective gear while marketing the produce. Disinfect the farm area regularly. Entry of visitors or outsiders is to be restricted. Only those who are free from symptoms of cold/flu/fever etc should be allowed to work in the farm. After work, wash your hands and legs thoroughly at least for 20-30 sec with soap. Don't spit in open especially in farm premises. Disinfect all farm equipments using bleaching powder (15-20g in 10L of water) or Sodium hypochloride (0.25%). Take warm water bath after attending farm work.

Note: There are no reports of covid-19 transmission from animals to humans.

(Nodal Officer)

“Before sowing, ensure treatment of seeds with recommended pesticides / biopesticides.”

“ Carry out open field operations when the soil becomes workable and under favorable weather conditions”