



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन  
**National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin**

जारी करने की तिथि/ **Date of issue: 09 February 2026**

आधारित/**based on**

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

वैधता/**Validity: 02 February-12 February 2026**

जारीकर्ता/**Issued by**

अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान अनुसंधान परियोजना  
**AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)**

केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान  
**Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)**

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद  
**Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)**

और

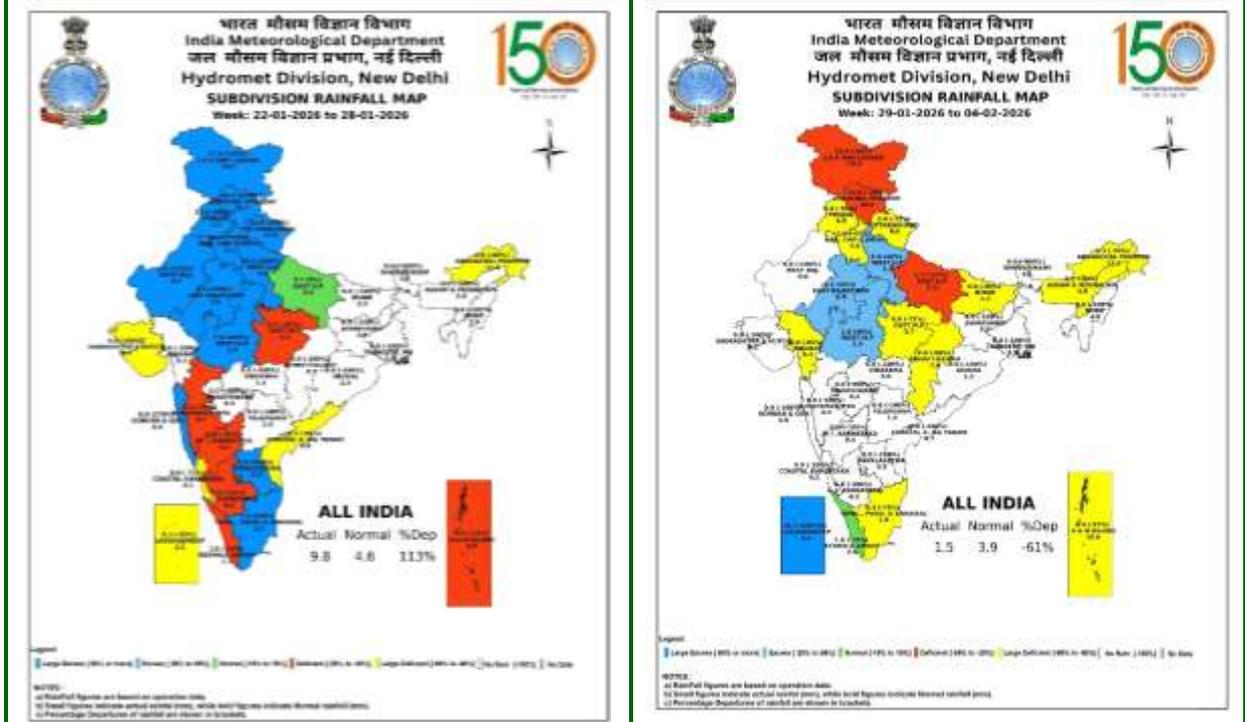
भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग  
**India Meteorological Department (IMD)**

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन  
**Earth System Science Organization**

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

**Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast**  
(वर्षा और तापमान)  
(Rainfall and Temperature)

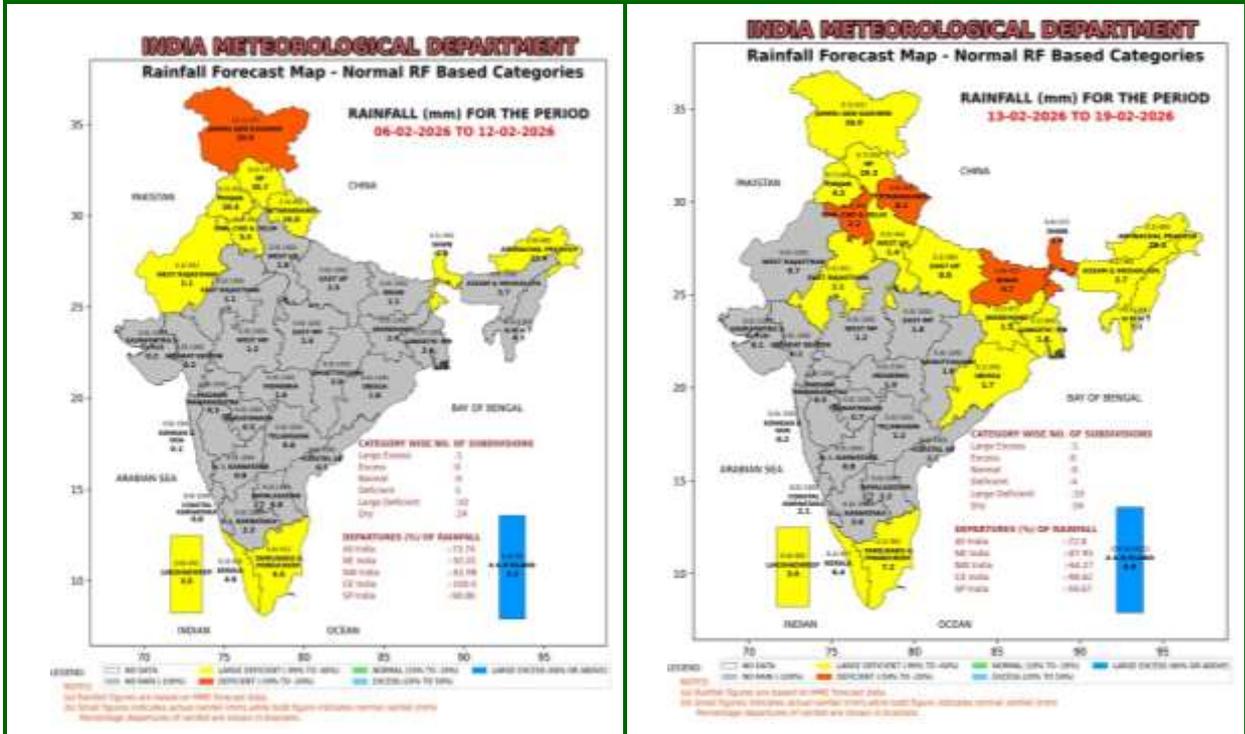
**Realized Rainfall**  
(22<sup>nd</sup> January to 04<sup>th</sup> February 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over West Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan and West Madhya Pradesh.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi, Punjab, East Uttar Pradesh, West Rajasthan, Konkan & Goa, Rayalaseema, Tamil Nadu-Puducherry-Karaikal, Kerala, Lakshadweep.
- Below Normal rainfall / No rain occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

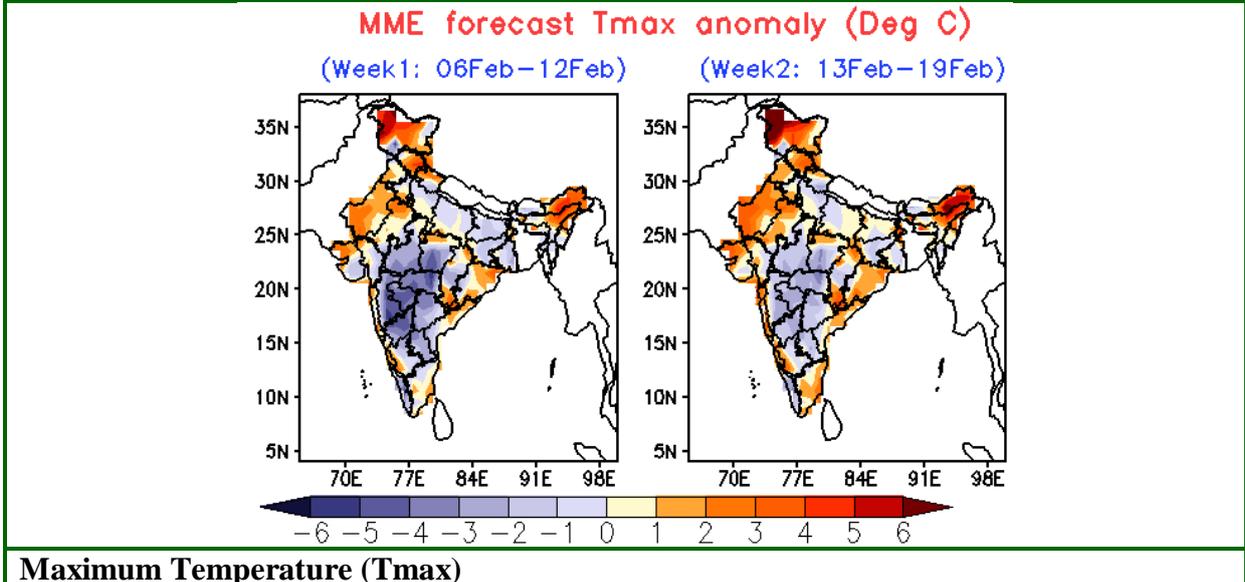
## Extended Range Forecast System

### Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC- 04<sup>th</sup> February,2026) (06<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2026)

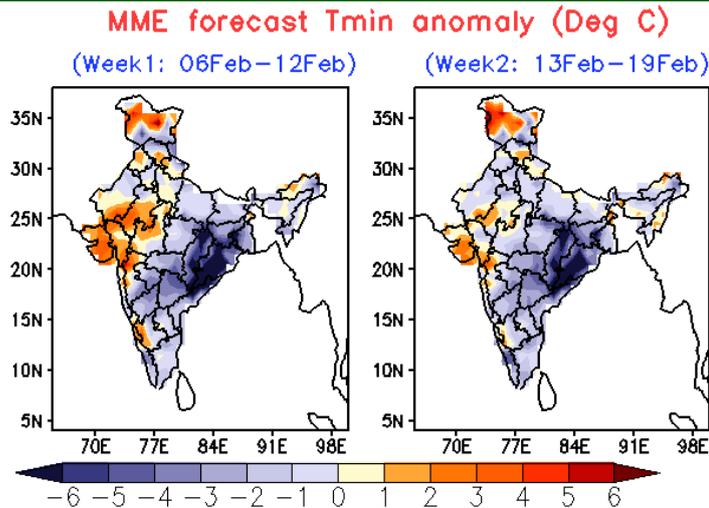


- **Week 1 (06.02.2025 to 12.02.2026):** Rainfall activity is likely over Jammu & Kashmir, some parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (13.02.2025 to 19.02.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Rainfall activity is also likely over Jammu & Kashmir, some parts of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

### Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly (°C) forecast for the next 2 weeks (IC- 04<sup>th</sup> February, 2026) (06<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2026)



- **Week 1 (06.02.2025 to 12.02.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, North East India, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, coastal regions of Karnataka and Maharashtra and some parts of Gujarat. However, it is likely to be below normal over many parts of Uttar Pradesh, East India, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Rayalaseema, Karnataka and Kerala.
- **Week 2 (13.02.2025 to 19.02.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, North East India, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, coastal regions of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. However, it is likely to be below normal over many parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, Rayalaseema, Karnataka and Kerala.



#### Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (06.02.2025 to 12.02.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over East India, East Uttar Pradesh, East Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Vidarbha, Marathwada, many parts of South India and some parts of North East India. However, it is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, Gujarat, Madhya Maharashtra and some parts of South Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (13.02.2025 to 19.02.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over many parts of East India, Central India, South India, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and West Rajasthan. However, it is likely to be above normal over many parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, North East India and South Karnataka, some parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Maharashtra.

## Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 12 February 2026

### Agromet Advisories

#### Kerala

Kerala received 12.9 mm (22% excess) of rainfall from 01 January to 08 February 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) in Kerala indicates a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- During this weather condition, there is a chance of Blast and Sheath Blight diseases in paddy. As a precaution, spray 20g pseudomonas per one litre of water. Or 4 gm Nativo (Trifloxystrobin + Tebuconazole) can be sprayed in 10 litres of water.
- Since dry and hot weather condition is prevailed, provide irrigation to banana and coconut plants as per requirement. Mulching can be practiced to conserve soil moisture.
- Coconut: Red palm weevil: The palms can be saved only if the attack is diagnosed at an early stage. Hence more frequently inspect the palms. The attack can be diagnosed by the presence of yellowing of upper and middle whorls of leaves and holes at the jointing region of leaf petioles to the trunk. Insect excrement, pupal cases etc. may also be seen in the crown or basins of the palms. Control: Prepare Spinosad @ 4ml per litre of water and fill in the holes on the trunks and axils of the second and third whorls of leaves, from the spindle leaf. Adopt field sanitation.
- As the temperature is increasing, adopt measures for summer protection such as mulching, shading, white washing using lime or china clay and making fire belts.
- Cashew: Tea mosquito bug: Drying of inflorescence and dieback of shoots are the main symptoms. Spray Pongamia oil @2 ml per litre of water or Beaveria bassiana @20 gram per litre of water. In case of severe attack, spray Quinalphos 25EC @ 2 ml per litre of water or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 gram per litre of water.
- Rubber: As temperature is increasing adopt measures for summer protection such as mulching, shading, white washing using lime or china clay and making fire belts.
- Amorphophallus, the major tuber crop, can be planted in February. For this, the seed material should be dipped in the cow dung slurry and dry it in the shade before planting. As a precaution to the nematode attacking amorphophallus, treat the seed material with bacillus culture at 3g/kg of seed material.

#### Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 33.9 mm (119% large excess) of rainfall from 01 January to 08 February 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) in Tamil Nadu indicates large deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In paddy, maintain the water level in the field.
- In bananas, earthing up and propping should be practised to avoid lodging.
- Cool nights and high humidity favour grey mildew disease. Spray Wettable sulphur @ 400 g /acre.
- In rice, high humidity and cloudy weather cause Blast. Spray the carbendazim 100 g or tricyclazole 75 WP @ 200 g when initial symptoms are noticed.
- In chilli, Warm and humid climate causes Fruit Rot and Die-back diseases. Spray wettable sulphur 0.2% (or) copper oxychloride 0.25% not only reduced the disease incidence but also increased the yield of fruits.

#### Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 1.3 mm (-35% deficit) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 1.2 mm (-61% large deficit), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 2.8 mm (7% normal) from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two

weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) is no rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and week 2.

#### *South Interior Karnataka*

- Dry the harvested ear heads of finger millet on clean tarpaulins until grain moisture reaches about 12%.
- Harvested whole plants should be dried in 3-4 days and separate the seeds and store in cool places for pigeon pea. The grain moisture should reach about 14%.
- For long-term storage of pulses, store with tri-sodium phosphate (TSP) treated gunny sacks to reduce bruchid attack.
- For animals, Provide dry and clean shelter; avoid animals standing in wet areas. Provide ample clean drinking water. Monitor for tick and mite infestations; use approved acaricides if needed. Provide balanced feed and mineral supplements.
- Cool early mornings need brooder temperature maintenance for chicks. Maintain poultry shed dryness; use lime powder to reduce moisture. Provide electrolytes + vitamins in water for immunity.

#### *North Interior Karnataka*

- Weather is congenial for the occurrence of leaf reddening. Take up spraying of Magnesium Sulphate @ 10 grams per litre of water and 2 per cent urea solution. Cotton picking may be taken up.
- In pigeon pea, harvest matured crop and dry the grains under bright sunlight.
- Cut the matured cane. Do not burn the trash. Spread the trash in between the rows and apply 20 Kg Urea and 20 Kg Super Phosphate fertiliser per acre on the trash.
- To manage pod borer in chickpea, take up spraying of 0.2 gram Imamectin benzoate dissolved in one liter of water.
- Weather conditions are congenial for sucking pests in safflower, take up spraying of 0.2-gram Thiamethoxam 25 wg or 1-gram Acephate 75 SP dissolved in one litre of water.
- To manage Downey mildew and Anthracnose, take up spraying of 1-gram Mancozeb or 1-gram Carbendazim or 1.5 ml Difenconazole or 2-gram Metalaxyl dissolved in one litre of water or 1 per cent Bordo mixture.
- Deworming should be done in all livestock animals regularly once in six months As a preventive measure of Lumpy skin disease (LSD), keep the livestock shed clean and take control measures for flies and ticks in order to control spreading of LSD.

#### **Andhra Pradesh**

Coastal Andhra received 1.1 mm (-90% large deficit) and 2.3 mm (-47% deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 January to 08 February 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) shows no rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 1 and week 2.

- Groundnut crop is at flowering to pod development stage. These stages are very critical for moisture stress. Farmers are advised to give irrigations frequently based on soil condition at 8 to 10 days interval.
- Paddy crop is at vegetative Stage. Farmers are advised to apply recommended dose of nitrogen and potash fertilizer.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for bacterial leaf blight incidence in pomegranate. For the control of bacterial leaf blight, farmers are advised to spray copper oxychloride @3.0 g + streptomycin @ 0.5gm/L of water is recommended.

- The present weather conditions are favorable for the incidence of mites and black thrips in chilli. For mite control, advised to spray wettable sulphur@3 g per litre of water. For thrips, install 25-35 blue sticky traps per acre and also to spray diafenthurion @1.5 g per litre of water is recommended.
- Present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of fall army worm in maize. Farmers are advised to spray emamectin benzoate @0.4 g or chlorantraniliprole @0.3 ml per litre of water is recommended.
- Present weather conditions are favorable for mite incidence in sweet orange. For control, advised to spray wettable sulphur@3 g/L or magister @ 2g per litre of water is recommended.

### **Odisha**

Odisha received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) over Odisha is no rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to irrigate their field if required as there is mildly dry condition prevailed.
- In just transplanted field put 3 pheromone traps with 5mg lure/acre in the rice field for monitoring of the yellow stem borer and leaf folder.
- In Zinc deficient soil apply Zinc Sulphate (21%) @ 10 kg/acre at every three years.
- Install yellow sticky trap @ 8/acre to monitor sucking pest like White fly, Aphids, Jassids & blue sticky trap for Thirps in vegetables at vegetative stage.
- Rabi crop needs 10-15 irrigations at 7-10 days interval depending upon the soil moisture condition.
- Sugarcane crop is a heavy feeder. Apply 87-kg of DAP, 20-kg of MOP and 4- tonne of FYM at the time of planting in trenches. Top dressing with Urea @ 60-kg per acre each at 45, 75 and 105 days after planting should be done.
- To manage early and late leaf blight in tomato, spray Mancozeb 75% WP @ 600 gram/acre or Zineb 75% WP @ 500gram/acre at 7 days interval.

### **Madhya Pradesh**

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 3.2 mm (-84% large deficit) and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 9.4 mm (11% normal) from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) is a no rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh for week 1 and week 2.

- In wheat, monitor against insect pests and diseases like rust. Apply irrigation at this stage
- In lentil and chickpea, monitoring of pod borer in the field due to the temperature rise. November-sown chickpea is in the flower stage.
- For rabi sown sugarcane, intercultural operations is practiced. Due to sudden rise in temperature, light irrigation is applied in autumn sown canes.
- Keeping temperature in view, farmers are advised to start field preparation for early sowing of okra-Parbani kranti, Arka anamika cultivars. Seed rate is 10-15 kg/acre
- Also sowing of cucubut, chilli, tomato, and brinjal crops in the nursery. Arrangement of good quality seeds from a certified agency
- Apply fertilizers under the fruit trees as per the recommendations. Stop irrigation in the mango orchard, as it is in the flower initiation stage.

### **Gujarat**

Gujarat received rainfall of 0.1 mm (-90% large deficit) from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) over Gujarat is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In irrigated chickpea, third irrigation should be given at flowering stage (45-50 DAS) by considering soil type, weather and crop stage condition. Arrange 40 pheromone traps per hectare to attract male green caterpillars.
- Apply light irrigation in prevailing dry and cool weather conditions by considering soil moisture conditions in castor crop. Harvest mature spikes in time.
- Provide light and timely irrigation to coriander to avoid moisture stress under prevailing dry weather. Even short dry spells at this stage reduce branching and leaf expansion. Avoid excess irrigation, particularly in medium to heavy soils, as coriander is sensitive to water stagnation. Stop nitrogen application; excess nitrogen delays maturity and reduces seed quality.
- During infestation of stem borer in wheat, damaged plants should be uprooted and destroyed, but if high infestation is found then spray Quinalphos 25 EC 20 ml in 10 liters of water twice at about 45 and 55 days after sowing.
- Young calves should be bedded in sacks or dry grass at night. Spray phenyl in the animal shed to avoid flies and mosquitoes. For control of ticks and other parasites, spray chemicals as per prescription of the nearest animal clinic. Give mineral mixture balanced food to animals.

### **Maharashtra**

Konkan received rainfall of 0.3 mm (-19% normal), 0.3 mm (-82% large deficit) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 0.3 mm (-94% large deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) is no rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 1 and week 2.

#### *Konkan*

- As groundnut is in the flowering to pegging stage, provide irrigation at 8-10-day intervals as per crop requirement to avoid moisture stress, which may otherwise lead to flower drop and yield reduction.
- As cowpea/lablab beans are in the branching to flowering stage, provide light irrigation as per crop requirement to avoid moisture stress.
- If fruit set has occurred in mango trees, apply 150 to 200 litres of water per tree at an interval of 15 days, wherever water is available. In this manner, provide 3 to 4 irrigations. However, stop irrigation one month before harvest to avoid any adverse effect on fruit quality and shelf life.
- The fruit-bearing Cashew trees should be irrigated with 150–200 litres of water per tree at an interval of 15 days. Newly planted grafts should be irrigated during summer at an interval of 8 days, providing 30 litres of water per graft for the first two years.
- For higher yield in okra, cultivate improved varieties such as Konkan Bhendi, Parbhani Kranti, Arka Anamika, Arka Abhay, Punjab-7, Vijaya, Varsha Uphar, Parbhani Bhendi, and Phule Vimukta.
- As fruit vegetables are in the flowering stage, provide irrigation to fruit vegetable crops at appropriate intervals as per crop requirement to avoid moisture stress during the flowering stage, which may otherwise lead to flower drop and yield reduction.

#### *Marathwada*

- Avoid further extended growth after multiple picking. Remaining plant parts should be collected and destroyed properly after final picking.
- Irrigation management should be done in the chickpea crop as per requirement with the help of a sprinkler irrigation system.
- As per the requirement, irrigation should be done in the safflower crop and sorghum crop.
- Harvesting should be done for mature pigeon pea crops. Threshing should be done after drying.
- For leaf spot infestation, spray Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP @ 25 g per 10L water with sticker during clear weather condition. For management of Rhizome fly in turmeric, take a spray of

Quinalphos 25 % @ 20 ml or Dimethoate 30 % @ 15 ml per 10 litres of water with an interval of 15 days during clear weather conditions. Cover the rhizome with the help of soil.

- For management of stem borer in Sugarcane crop, take a spray of Chlorpyrifos 20% @ 25 ml or chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % @ 4 ml per 10 litres of water.
- In cold wave sheep & Goat should be protected from severe cold by providing proper bedding and ventilation. If animals show symptoms like anorexia, nasal discharge and are unable to walk, contact a vet. doctor immediately. It is generally observed that the goat kids are severely affected by cold waves, which may result in mortality.

#### *Vidarbha*

- Apply light irrigation as needed to protect the susceptible field crops in the chickpea crop.
- In late sown irrigated wheat at crown root initiation stage, irrigation is advisable followed by (3-4 days after) top dressing (broadcasting) of nitrogenous fertilizer (@ 50 kg N/ha). Undertake weeding in late sown wheat as the initial 30-40 days is a critical period for weed control.
- With assured irrigation facility, sowing of summer groundnut (TAG 24) can normally be undertaken from second fortnight of January onwards when optimum temperature range for germination prevails (minimum temperature >15°C). Preferably, BBF sowing with sprinkler irrigation is advisable for summer groundnut.
- In chickpea field Install pheromone traps (hexalure) @ 5/ha for monitoring the incidence of pod borer (*Helicoverpa*). Undertake control measures if 8 to 10 adult moths are observed in the trap over 3 consecutive days.
- Screening of farm livestock, draught / milch animals for diseases be considered and they be vaccinated for foot and mouth disease (FMD).

#### **Chhattisgarh**

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was **0.0 mm (-99% large deficit)** from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) over Chhattisgarh is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In late-sown crops, irrigation should be done after 40-45 days of sowing through the sprinkler method. To control caterpillars in gram, destroy the caterpillars by hand picking or increase activity of insectivorous birds and plant T or Y shaped sticks at different places @ 20-25 pieces per acre.
- When the lathyrus & linseed crop is at the Seed Development stage, irrigation should be done.
- In wheat, second irrigation should be done at 40-50 days after sowing. Top dressing of third dose of nitrogen should be done at the time of second irrigation.
- For management and monitoring of pod borer in pigeon pea, install pheromone traps and T-shaped pegs (for birds to sit) and change the pheromone septa every 15 days.
- Livestock farmers should wash the udder with potassium permanganate solution before milk extraction so that milking animals can be protected from mastitis.
- If windows are not installed in the cattle and poultry house, gunny bags should be hanged to protect dairy animals and poultry from cold air.

#### **West Bengal**

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 0.7 mm (-97% large deficit) from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) is no rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and large deficit over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during

week 1, and large deficit rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and deficit over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 2.

- Boro rice is presently at the active tillering stage, so shallow standing water of about 2–3 cm should be maintained in the field. Timely application of the second split of nitrogen fertiliser (urea) should be ensured as per the recommended dose to promote healthy and productive tillers.
- For cucumber, Prepare the field with 2–3 ploughings and 20–25 t ha<sup>-1</sup> of compost on raised beds to ensure proper drainage and soil fertility. Treat seeds with fungicides like *Trichoderma* and sow them 0.6 m apart, ensuring basal fertilizer application and thinning after 15 days. Maintain high soil moisture for emergence and select recommended varieties such as Pusa Uday or Malini for the best results
- For banana, Prepare the land with 2–4 ploughings and 50 t ha<sup>-1</sup> of manure, digging 0.5 m<sup>3</sup> pits spaced 2 m apart to solarize for 15–20 days. Select healthy sword suckers (450–700 g), trim them, and treat with monocrotophos and bavistin to prevent pests and fungal diseases. Fill pits with soil, neem cake, and manure before planting the Martaman variety, adding gypsum if soil pH exceeds 8.0 for better establishment.
- For chilli, monitor fields regularly for thrips-induced leaf curl and fruit borer attacks which are currently favored by prevailing weather conditions. Manage thrips by alternating sprays of Flonicamid and Thiamethoxam every seven days, while using Spinosad (\$0.5\$ ml/L) or Emamectin Benzoate to target fruit borers. Ensure all spraying is conducted during late afternoon or evening hours to maximize pest control efficacy and protect beneficial insect populations..

### Jharkhand

Rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) was received over Jharkhand from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) over Jharkhand is no rainfall for week 1 and large deficient for week 2.

- 65 to 75 days old wheat crop is at its internode stage. Farmers are advised to provide irrigation at this stage if possible for better productivity of crop.
- When the potato leaves start turning yellow, dig out the potatoes and ensure safe storage so that the potatoes do not spoil due to moisture.
- To increase the number of pod in pea crop, make a solution of 20 grams of urea per liter of water and spray it on the stalks, it also protects from frost.
- In maize crops which are knee-length (30 days old) or in the silking stage, spray 26 kg urea per acre after irrigation.
- Irrigate banana and papaya plants once a week, and provide support to banana plants when they start flowering.
- In cold, foggy weather, monitor **potato** crops for early/late leaf blight and apply preventative fungicide sprays. Manage the disease by spraying Mancozeb 75% WP @ 600g/acre or a Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP mix @ 400g/acre. Ensure timely application to protect the canopy and prevent rapid spread during these high-risk environmental conditions.
- There is a possibility of infestation of red pumpkin beetle pest in the cucurbitaceous crop. If infestation is seen, spray Methyl Demeton 25 EC at the rate of 500 ml per hectare.
- In present weather conditions, constant monitoring of aphids is advised in the mustard crop. In the early stage, farmers are advised to cut and destroy the infested part of the plant. If infestation increases, spray imidacloprid @ 3 ml per litre of water.

## **Uttarakhand**

Rainfall of 45 mm (-21% deficit) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) over Uttarakhand is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- For Wheat at the tillering/jointing stage, remove weeds from valley fields to reduce competition for light, water, and essential nutrients.
- Perform manual weeding in Mustard and manage aphid attacks by installing yellow sticky traps or applying neem-based insecticides during the flowering stage.
- To initiate Capsicum and tomato sowing, prepare nursery beds and treat seeds with Thiram or Captan to prevent early-stage diseases.
- Regularly monitor Onion and garlic for purple blotch during the vegetative phase, applying Diethane M-45 at 2–3 g/L if fungal infestation is detected.
- Prepare Potato fields in mid to high hills by conducting soil tests and incorporating adequate farmyard manure during the final ploughing.
- Prepare new saplings by planting cuttings of Kiwi and grapes during the current planting season.
- When transplanting Apple and kiwi saplings, ensure that 25–33% of the plantation consists of pollinator varieties to guarantee successful fruit set.

## **Uttar Pradesh**

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 0.5 mm (-100% no rain), and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 5.9 mm (-46% deficit) from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) are no rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and large deficient rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

### *Eastern Uttar Pradesh*

- farmers are advised to light irrigation at tillering, Jointing and PI stages of the wheat crop and top dress urea at optimum moisture at tillering and PI stage.
- In Barley, as there is no rainfall forecast during this week, farmers are advised to light irrigation of crop and top dress urea at PI stage.
- Farmers are advised to be watchful for insects and pests in present weather conditions in pigeonpea
- In pea crop, if Powdery mildew disease is observed, spray Copper oxichloride 50% WP @ 3.0 kg with 500 to 600 lt. water solution.
- Dig out early sown potato crop. Take precaution for Late blight by spraying Copper oxichloride 3.0 kg/ha with 700-800 lt. water solution.
- For buffalos, Balanced diet should be given for milch animal. Paddy straw or ash as litter in animal houses to be used to protect cow/ buffalo calf from the cold in night. The routine immunization of animals is to be done as per the advice of Veterinary doctor.

## **Haryana**

Rainfall of 20.7 mm (13% normal) was received over Haryana from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) over Haryana is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- For Wheat at the jointing-flag leaf stage, monitor weather forecasts closely before applying irrigation and perform intercultural operations to eliminate weeds.
- In Mustard, regularly monitor for aphid infestations due to high humidity, but withhold all chemical sprays until after February 4th due to variable weather.
- For Barseem, delay irrigation during this period of variable weather and schedule the application of recommended fertilizers only after rainfall occurs.

## **Punjab**

Rainfall of 34.8 mm (35% excess) was received over Punjab from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) over Punjab is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Wheat (Tillering/Jointing): Rectify Manganese deficiency (grayish spots on middle leaves) with 0.5% Manganese Sulphate sprays and treat Sulphur deficiency (yellow young leaves) by broadcasting 100 kg/acre of Gypsum.
- Rapeseed & Mustard (Flowering): Irrigate to prevent frost damage, manage aphids with Actara (40g/acre) or Rogor, and control white rust using Ridomil Gold (250g/acre) at 60 and 80 days of age.
- Potato (Vegetative/Sowing): Break dormancy of autumn seeds using Thiourea and Gibberellic Acid, treat for black scurf before sowing, and apply a balanced NPK regimen with fungicides like Indofil M-45 to check blight.
- Dairy Farming: Protect animals from cold with jute cloth and dry bedding, provide colostrum to newborns within the first hour, and follow a strict deworming and vaccination (FMD) schedule.
- Poultry Farming: Maintain shed temperatures above  $24^{\circ}\text{C}$  using artificial heat and curtains, increase ration protein to keep birds warm, and stir deep litter thrice weekly to prevent moisture buildup.

## **Himachal Pradesh**

Rainfall of 104.4 mm (-4% normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is large deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Manage Wheat by top-dressing with 125 kg/ha of urea after rain and spraying Propiconazole if yellow rust stripes appear, while monitoring Mustard for aphids to apply Quinalphos as needed.
- Protect Vegetables from frost using light irrigation or smoke and defend Onion and Tomato against thrips, white flies, and fruit borers using Carbaryl, Spinosad, or pheromone traps.
- Secure Gram and Lentil against pod borer with bird perches and pheromone traps, and perform winter maintenance on Tea and Horticulture trees like Citrus, Mango, and Peach.
- Guard Livestock and Poultry against pneumonia and cold stress by providing dry bedding, artificial heat, and increased energy in feed, while ensuring Honey bees receive winter packing.
- Continue essential crop protection for Cabbage and Cauliflower against diamondback moth and downy mildew, and prepare pits for new temperate fruit plantings like Walnut and Plum.

## Jammu

Rainfall of 84.5 mm (-33% deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 January to 08 February 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06-12 February to 13-19 February 2026) over Jammu is expected deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Monitor Wheat for zinc deficiency to spray 0.2% zinc sulphate and apply urea top-dressing while watching for yellow rust outbreaks during cloudy weather to spray Propiconazole or Tebuconazole.
- Apply nitrogen to late sown Mustard and manage white rust during high humidity by destroying debris and spraying Metalaxyl mixed with Mancozeb at 0.25%.
- Control mustard sawfly in Mustard using Spinosad or Indoxacarb in the afternoon to avoid harming pollinators and spray Mancozeb if Alternaria blight appears.
- Maintain weed-free Vegetable nurseries for Tomato and Brinjal using Bavistin against damping-off and raise Cucurbits in poly bags under protected structures. Manage Pea powdery mildew with Suplex and monitor Chickpea for wilt or blight to apply Carbendazim while avoiding unnecessary netting of Fish to prevent cold shock.
- Equip Poultry houses with insulation and sun traps to provide heat and light while vaccinating chicks against Gumboro at 7 and 14 days.

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