

1. Agromet advisories issued by AICRPAM centers during December 2025

Date of issue	Advisory issued for the region	Agromet Advisory issued
01-12-2025	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Paddy (<i>rabi</i>), during cloudy weather condition, there is a chance of leaf folder attack. It can be controlled by using <i>trichogramma</i> cards (2CC per one acre). Cut the cards in to small pieces and fix them in different regions of the field. If the attack is severe, spray Chlorantraniliprole (Coragen) @ 3ml per ten litres of water. • During high humidity, there is a chance of pollu disease in black pepper. Control the shade in the garden and spray with 1% Bordeaux mixture. • Drench and spray Hexaconazole 5EC 2ml per litre. Once the rain subsides, cut the affected branches or swab 10% Bordeaux paste or Copper oxy-chloride (10g per litre of water) in nutmeg. • In cabbage and cauliflower, use cow dung powder enriched with <i>Trichoderma</i> to control head rot. Spray <i>Pseudomonas</i> (20 gms in 1 litre of water) periodically. If the disease is severe, spray Mancozeb @ 2.5 gms in 1 litre of water.
	South Interior Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right time for harvesting groundnut, maize and finger millet crops. Harvested crops are cleaned, sun drying and stored in a gunny bag. • To control the fruit borer in red gram, spray Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 0.5 ml/litre of water or spray Chlorantraniliprole 8.5 SC @ 0.3 ml/litre of water. • In cowpea, to control aphids, spray Dimethoate 30 EC @ 1.75 ml/litre of water. • In tomato, higher humidity increases late blight and fruit borer incidence. Spray Copper oxy-chloride @2 g/l of water or Metalaxyl + Mancozeb @2 g/l of water. Drench <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> biopesticide 5 g/l of water. Install pheromone traps (10/acre). Avoid excessive nitrogen and sprinkler irrigation.
	North Interior Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage root grub menace application/spreading of 10 kg of <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> bioinsecticide mixing in dry organic manure or vermicompost. To manage early shoot borer spray Imidacloprid @ 0.5 ml /lit of water. • To manage, sucking pests in safflower, take up spraying of 0.2-gram Thiamethoxam 25 wg or 1- gram Acephate 75 SP

		<p>dissolved in one liter of water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage pod borer, spray 0.6 gram of Thiodicarb 75 wp or 2.0 ml of Profenophos 50 EC or 0.6 gram of methomyl 40 SP at the time of flowering and pod filling stage. • To manage leaf minor in groundnut, spraying Quinalphos 25 EC @ 2 ml or Dimethoate 30 EC @ 2 ml/lit. • 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.
	<p>Andhra Pradesh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are advised to take up sowing of <i>rabi</i> groundnut to 15th December and also take up seed treatment with imidacloprid @ 2 ml + mancozeb @ 3g or tebuconazole @1 per kg seed. Pre-emergence application of pendimethalin 30% E.C @ 1.0-1.5 litres/acre and mixed with 200 litres of water, and take up spraying within 24-48 hrs after sowing. Border crops like sorghum/bajra can be sown around the field to protect the crop from PSNV. • In the Godavari zone of AP, sugar cane crop is at the grand growth to harvesting stage. The current climatic conditions may increase the occurrence of aphids, which can spread the YLD disease. To manage the vector, spray dimethoate at a concentration of 2 mL/L. The rains may cause sugarcane to wilt. To control, avoid waterlogging, remove and destroy any affected plants. To prevent spreading, spray the crop with 3 g/l COC (copper oxychloride). • In the North coastal zone of Andhra Pradesh, farmers are advised to go for sowing of rice fallow sun hemp with a seed rate of 10 kg/acre • Present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of <i>Helicoverpa</i> in bengal gram in the scarce rainfall zone. To control, spraying of Indoxacarb @1.0 ml/L or Rynaxypyr @0.2ml/L or Flubendiamide @ 0.2ml/L of water is recommended. • Present weather conditions are favourable for sucking pest incidence in mango. For control, full grown trees, especially centre branches, have to be pruned to facilitate adequate light penetration. Spray neem oil @ 5 ml per litre of water, and based on the intensity of infestation, spray systemic insecticides, i.e., imidacloprid 17.8SL @ 0.3 ml or thiamethoxam @ 0.5 g per litre of water is recommended. • The present weather conditions are favourable for pinworm and nematode incidence in tomato. To control pinworm, spray spinosad @ 0.3 ml /litre or emamectin benzoate @0.4

		<p>g of water. To control nematode incidence, soil drenching with Fluopyrum (Velum prime-Bayer) @ 250 ml/acre to mix with 200 litres of water and also apply chemical solution through drip.</p>
	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete nursery sowing or transplanting of winter vegetable crops. Farmers are advised to transplant 30-45 days old vegetable seedlings like chilli, tomato, capsicum, cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, etc. in the main field. • Harvest matured paddy crop and store it in a safer place after 3-4 days of sun drying. Store the harvested grains after sun drying for 2 to 3 days in HDPE bags. If infestation of the stored grain is noticed, take up fumigation by using Aluminium phosphide (Do not use in dwelling houses) tablets @ of 3 tablets/ton grain (total 9 gm of tablets) in fairly air-tight containers or by covering with thick tarpaulin, leaving no gaps. • Apply 35 kg DAP, 13 kg MOP, 4 kg of Urea and 4 kg Borax per acre as basal fertiliser during final land preparation in green gram and black gram. • For early and maximum yield in cole crops, spray Gibberellic Acid 0.001% L (@ 75 ml/acre at 45 DAT and 65 DAT by mixing in 200-litre of water. • In cole crops, irrigation should be done at 7-8-day intervals depending upon soil moisture and weather conditions.
	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new plantation of sugarcane crop should be done after proper preparation of the land under proper moisture conditions. Deep plough and level the soil. Planting should be done from October to February. Before planting, a basal dose of fertiliser is applied, 15 % of Nitrogen and a full dose of P & K. (250-125-123 kg N-P-K kg/ha). • Chickpea should be sown at a depth of 10-15 cm as early as possible after harvesting of paddy to maximise the advantage of conserving soil moisture. Chickpea variety such as: Gujarat chick pea 1, 4, 5, Jawahar 14. Seed rate: 60 to 80 kg/ha as per variety. Apply 750 g <i>Trichoderma viride</i> along with 15 kg. FYM for one acre. • Inter-culture operations in pigeon pea should be done promptly for weed management for its proper growth. Planting of yellow marigolds around the field as well as between the crops for management of <i>Helicoverpa</i> caterpillars. Keep 50 bird perches/ha to control the insects. • To control aphids in vine vegetables, spray neem-based insecticides 20 ml (1 EC) to 40 ml (0.15 EC) or neem seed extract (5 % extract) powder 500 g in 10 litres of water. In

		heavy incidence of aphid Thiamethoxam 25 WG3 g in 10 litres of water.
08-12-2025	Marathwada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picking should be done for cotton crops. • For proper growth of the chickpea crop, it should be weed-free during the early stage. First hoeing should be done 20 to 25 days after sowing. As per the requirement, light irrigation should be done in the chickpea crop. Take a spray of 19:19:19 @ 100 g per 10 litres of water, 25 to 30 days after sowing in the chickpea crop. If wilt, root rot, or collar rot is observed in chickpea up to 10 % for management, drenching of Biomix or <i>Trichoderma</i> @ 200 ml per 10 litres of water should be done in the infected area. • safflower sowing can be carried out now. For proper growth of the safflower crop, it should be weed-free during the early stage. First hoeing should be done 20 to 25 days after sowing. Light irrigation should be done as per requirement. • For proper growth of the <i>rabi</i> sorghum crop, it should be weed-free during the early stage. First hoeing should be done 20 to 25 days after sowing. Light irrigation should be done as per requirement.
	Vidarbha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake need based intercultural in earlier sown crop and keep the field weed free. Need based protective irrigation is advisable in earlier sown chickpea. • Undertake picking of burst bolls in cotton and ensure safe storage of the current harvest and already harvested produce variety-wise. Use cotton bags instead of gunny or plastic bags for picking and storing of cotton to avoid contamination of the lint. • For delayed sowing of irrigated wheat (November 15 - December 15), use varieties – PDKV Sardar (AKAW 4210-6), AKW 1071(Purna). Follow seed treatment with Carbendazim @ 2.5 g / kg seed. Also, seed treatment with Azotobacter and PSB @ 25 g each / kg seed treatment is advisable. Use fertiliser @ 40:40:40 kg NPK/ha at sowing and remaining N @ 40 kg/ha at 18-20 days stage at first irrigation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use improved varieties of chickpea such as: Indira chana-1, Chhattisgarh chana-2, Chhattisgarh lochan chana & Vaibhav etc. and seed rate should be kept @ 75-80 kg / ha. Before sowing, seed should be treated with <i>Trichoderma</i> powder @ 6 to 10 gram/kg seed. • Use improved varieties of mustard such as: Pusa Jai Kisan, Pusa Bold, Vardan, Varuna and Chhattisgarh Mustard etc. and seed

	Chattisgarh	<p>rate should be kept @ 4-5 kg per hectare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use improved variety of lathyrus like: Pratik, Ratan and Mahatiwda for sowing as this is the appropriate time. • Improved variety of linseed like: Indira alsii-32, RLC-92, RLC-78, RLC-164, RLC-167, Kartika etc for sowing as this is the appropriate time. • After the rice harvest, the field attains proper tilth. At this stage, 2–3 rounds of criss-cross ploughing followed by planking should be carried out. If the field is not properly prepared, poor germination of the wheat crop may result.
15-12-2025	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under late sown irrigated conditions, varieties PBW 752, PBW 771 and PBW 757 should be sown. For wheat sown after 15th December, apply 55 kg DAP or 155 kg single superphosphate per acre at sowing. DAP is used as a source of phosphorus however, if single superphosphate is used, then apply 20 kg urea per acre. The PAU-LCC method of N application can also be used for late-sown wheat. Broadcast 45 kg urea for timely sown crops and 35 kg per acre for wheat crop sown after mid-December, each with first and second irrigation. • The pruning and training of the deciduous fruit plants, such as pear, peach, plum, grapes, fig, etc., can be started at the end of this month.
	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever <i>kharif</i> crops have been harvested, prepare the fields for wheat to be sown on time. The improved varieties for irrigated conditions are – K 1006, K 0307, Birsa Wheat 3, HD 2967, DBW 39, 187. The improved varieties for the rainfed stage are – K 1317, HD 3171, HI 1612. • Timely sown chickpea is at the germinating stage; farmers are advised to go for the first intercultural operation in 25 to 30-day-old crops. If sufficient moisture is not present, irrigate the field. • The transplanted cabbage is at the seedling establishment stage to the three-week stage. At the three-week stage, go for hoeing, weeding and apply 55kg urea per acre, followed by irrigation. • As onion is a shallow-rooted crop, at the bulb initiation stage (after 60 days), farmers are advised to go for irrigation in the moisture-sensitive stage, as dry weather is expected. • In a 25 to 30-day-old potato crop, loosen the soil and add half the remaining amount of nitrogen (30 kilograms of nitrogen from 65 kilograms of urea). After mixing, earth up the soil.

	<p style="text-align: center;">Assam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate main field preparation activity for transplanting of <i>boro</i> rice seedlings. The field should be ploughed 3-4 times, followed by laddering. During final land preparation, apply urea @ 6kg per bigha as a basal dose. The seedlings at 5-6 leaf stage are suitable for transplanting. • Most of the regions of the district are experiencing dry weather conditions since the last couple of weeks, and since there is no possibility of getting rainfall in the coming 5 days, it is advised to provide life-saving irrigation in the rapeseed and mustard crops, which are at the flowering stage. • Since fair weather conditions are forecasted in the coming 5 days, spraying of crop booster like ‘Green Harvest’ (@ 25g/lit of water) is advocated. Considering the dry weather forecast in the coming 5 days, provide irrigation in the <i>rabi</i> vegetable crops like cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli, knolkhol, brinjal, radish, beans, leafy vegetables, etc. • To control sawfly infestation in the rapeseed & mustard crops, spray Thiamethoxam 25WG (@ 3 grams per 10 litres of water).
	<p style="text-align: center;">West Bengal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry weather with no significant rainfall is expected during the coming days. For <i>boro</i> rice (nursery stage), farmers are advised to maintain optimum moisture in the seedbeds through light and frequent irrigation. Evening irrigation should be provided to reduce the risk of cold injury. • Apply light irrigation to support flowering and pod filling. Regularly monitor for aphid infestation. If population exceeds ETL, spray recommended insecticides during evening hours only. Avoid spraying during flowering hours to protect pollinators. • Complete sowing in remaining fields under suitable soil moisture. Apply need-based irrigation. Treat seeds with Captan/Thiram @ 2 g kg⁻¹ seed along with <i>Rhizobium</i> culture before sowing for better establishment and yield. • White fly- Use yellow sticky traps @ 8-10/acre to attract and kill the insects. During the primary stage of pest infestation, spray neem-based pesticide (Azadirachtin) 1500 PPM @ 600 ml/acre by mixing in 200 litres of water. • Farmers should regularly check their brinjal fields for fruit and shoot borer, as this pest is common now. Remove and destroy damaged shoots and fruits during field visits. Fix pheromone traps to catch the adult moths.

22-12-2025	<p style="text-align: center;">Madhya Pradesh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In sugarcane (<i>rabi</i> sown) at the emergence stage, inter-row cultivation of chickpea and wheat is practiced in-between rows of canes. • The 21-day-old sugarcane crop needs irrigation. It is followed by the remaining 25 % of the urea application. Care should be taken that the leaf does not get wet while applying/broadcasting urea in the field. • In mustard, due to dryness in the atmosphere in the coming days, a light irrigation is needed at 30- 35 DAS. • In chickpea, to control root rot disease, drench Ridomil at 1.5-2 g/litre of water around the affected plants. • extract occasionally. For the control of blight, spray difenoconazole 25% EC 10 ml per 10 litres of water or tebuconazole 25.9% EC 10 ml per 10 litres of water.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Bihar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping in view of the weather, farmers are advised to sow late wheat varieties. The recommended cultivars for North Bihar are HD 3059, HD 3237, HD 3271, HD 3117, WR 544, and PBW 373 varieties. Application of 150-200 quintals of compost, 60 kg nitrogen, 60 kg phosphorus and 40 kg potash per hectare is required. • Give the irrigation in the maize crop as per requirement. Two hand weeding are recommended, one at 20-25 days after sowing, and the second during 40-45 days after sowing. If weed infestation is high, spray with Atrazine @ 500g per 200 litres of water. After weeding, apply fertiliser as top dressing. To control stem borer, spray insecticide like on the 20th day of sowing, Dimethoate 30% EC @ 250ml/acre. • Thinning and weeding are recommended in late-sown mustard crops. • Farmers are advised to weed, and earthing-up for the potato crop with the height around 15-20 cm. Give light irrigation as required.

	<p style="text-align: center;">Haryana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to possibilities of variable-foggy weather, farmers are advised to irrigate the timely sown wheat crop at noon time (avoid irrigation early morning due to foggy weather). Apply first irrigation at 22 days/second 45 days after sowing, if irrigation water is available. • Possibility of variable and fall in temperature, farmers are advised to apply light irrigation, as per the requirement of the mustard crop. Farmers are also advised to do intercultural operations in late sown mustard for conserving the moisture and removing weeds. • Prepare for harvesting of early maturing varieties as per the demand of the sugar mill and market. Apply irrigation in late-maturing varieties.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Eastern Uttar Pradesh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get higher production under irrigated conditions, sow wheat varieties like DBW 187 (Karan Vandana), PBW826, HD-3249, K-1006 (salt tolerant), HD-2967, K-0307, DBW-39, DBW 222 (Karan narendra), DBW 303 (Karan Vaishnavi), WH-1105, WH-1270, HD-3386, HD-3086, etc. as early as possible. • For control of major pests of mustard/rye like aphids and painted bug, spray 1.0 litre of Dimethoate 30% EC or 500 ml of Dichlorvos 76% EC or 250 ml of Imidacloprid 17.8% SL, dissolved in 500 to 600 litres of water per hectare. • To protect potatoes from late blight, treat them with <i>Trichoderma</i> 4 to 6 grams per litre of water or fungicide of the metalaxyl group 1 ml per litre of water. • To prevent fruit rot disease in aonla, spray borax (6 to 8 gm per litre of water) and use the recommended quantity of fertilisers in the trays. • Raise nursery for crops like brinjal, tomato, etc. and do weeding, earthing up, top dressing and irrigation as per need in the main field.

<p>29-12-2025</p>	<p>Jammu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are advised to complete the sowing of the very late sown wheat crop (varieties JKW-261 and PBW-752) after light pre-sowing irrigation to attain a vattar condition of soil. Increase seed rate by 25% i.e. 6.25kg/kanal. • First top dressing of nitrogen fertiliser is recommended in a 30 to 35-day-old mustard crop after irrigation. Farmers can go for harvesting and threshing of matured toria crops without any further delay. • Harvesting and cleaning of radish/broccoli / cauliflower/ knolkhol crops is recommended. Provide earthing-up along with split N dose,when it attains a height of 15-22 cm. • Prune dry and old shoots of the rose. Spray mixture of Bavistin + Dithane M-45 (1gm+2gm) @ 3gm/lt of water, if leaf spot is observed in chrysanthemum. Staking is recommended in chrysanthemum.
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