

All India Coordinated Research Project on Agrometeorology
अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान अनुसंधान परियोजना
(AICRPAM)

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फ़रवरी 2025 के दौरान जारी मौसम की स्थिति और कृषि मौसम संबंधी सलाह

Weather conditions and Agromet advisories issued during February 2025

1. सामान्य मौसम की स्थिति

1. General Weather Conditions

01 जनवरी - 23 फ़रवरी 2025 के दौरान, पूरे देश में 12.7 मिमी वर्षा हुई है, जो इसी अवधि के लिए सामान्य वर्षा (35.0 मिमी) की तुलना में -64% बड़ी कमी है। 36 मौसम संबंधी उप-विभागों में से, 01, 07, 04, 19 और 05 उप-विभागों में क्रमशः बहुत अधिक, सामान्य, कम, बहुत कम वर्षा हुई और कोई वर्षा नहीं हुई, जैसा कि चित्र 1 में दर्शाया गया है।

During 01 January - 23 February 2025, the country as a whole has received 12.7 mm of rainfall, which is -64% large deficit, compared to the normal rainfall (35.0 mm) for the same period. Out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, rainfall was large excess, normal, deficient, large deficient and no rain in 01, 07, 04, 19 and 05 sub-division (s), respectively as depicted in Fig. 1.

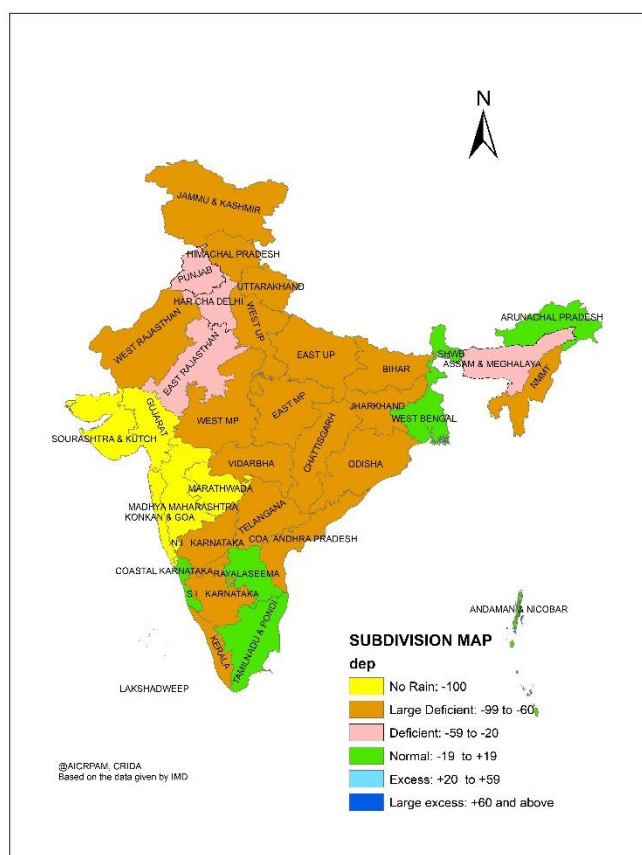


Fig. 1: Seasonal rainfall status (01 January – 23 February 2025) in 36 meteorological sub-divisions, India

1. Agromet advisories issued by AICRPAM centers during February 2025

Date of issue	Advisory issued for the region	Agromet Advisory issued
07-02-2025	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the frost period is over, farmers are advised to remove <i>sarkanda</i> or plastic sheets in the afternoon and irrigate the crop fields as and when required. If the planting of sunflower is delayed till the first week of February, shorter duration hybrids (<i>PSH 2080</i>, <i>PSH 1962</i>, <i>PSH 569</i> and <i>PSH 996</i>) should be preferred. However, for further delay in February adopt transplanting because direct seeding causes a substantial reduction in seed yield.
	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to favourable weather conditions, it is advised to start transplanting of boro paddy seedlings at the proper age i.e. 4 to 5 leaf stage (45 days old seedling) to the main field preparation. Due to prevailing dry weather conditions and forecast of below-normal rainfall during the second week of February, one irrigation of 6 cm depth is advised in wheat varieties during the crown root initiation stage 25 days after sowing.
	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the forecast of below-normal rainfall, farmers are advised to provide necessary irrigation in early sown crops like green gram, black gram, chickpea, groundnut, field pea, maize etc. are at the flowering stage to avoid water stress conditions. Farmers who have already transplanted paddy, should apply 35 kg Urea per acre 3 weeks after transplanting at the active tillering stage for high-yielding paddy varieties.
	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers are advised to provide irrigation in the wheat crop at jointing to the flowering stage for better productivity of the crop. A second spray of urea should be done in wheat crop sown on time and if spraying cannot be done in the late sown crop, then the first spray of urea should be done after weed control. Ensure adequate moisture in the field before spraying. 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.
	Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As cold wave conditions are very likely in isolated pockets of Himachal Pradesh, apply light and frequent irrigation/sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the crops from cold injuries. Cover young fruit plants with Sarkanda/straw/polythene sheets /gunny bags.

		<p>Keep cattle inside the sheds during the night and provide them with dry bedding. Maintain proper temperature in the sheds by providing artificial light in the poultry sheds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake harvesting of matured <i>cole</i> crops, spinach, radish, turnip, and coriander. Undertake to earth up operation in potato. Carry out hoeing and staking in pea. Carry out hoeing and weeding in garlic. Apply irrigation to wheat.
	Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the forecast of no rainfall, it is advised to irrigate banana and papaya seedlings once a week and give support to the banana plant at the time of flowering. In late-sown chickpea crop, irrigation is advised at the 40-45 days stage through the sprinkler method.
14-02-2025	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attack of rugose white fly is seen in coconut. As this is a sap-sucking pest, its infestation will be heavy during the hot and dry climatic periods. The sticking property of the gum secreted by the insects may be lost in moist conditions. Adopting mulching and irrigations may help the plants to keep the leaves surfaces moist. On young palms intermittently sprinkle water on the leaves also. Irrigate coconut palms to prevent stunted growth, drooping of leaves and immature nut fall. Cultivate short-duration vegetable crops like Amaranthus, cowpea, etc. in the interspaces of the newly planted banana crop. Since dry weather conditions prevail, there is a chance of white fly attack in tomato, apply 2% neem oil+ garlic emulsion under the leaf surface at 10-day intervals. If the attack is severe, apply Thiamethoxam 4 grams per ten litres of water.
	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent crop damage from continuous rainfall to rainfed crops, farmers are advised to ensure proper drainage systems to avoid water stagnation in the fields. Earthing up should be practiced to avoid lodging in bananas. Prevailing weather conditions are favourable for Leaf folder incidence. Farmers are advised to spray Azadirachtin 0.03% @1000 ml/ha. The expected weather is conducive for the incidence of leaf minor- ETL: 1 larvae/meter row. Spray Dimethoate 30 EC @ 660 ml/ha (or) Malathion 50 EC 1.25 litre/ha.

14-02-2025	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the forecast of below-normal rainfall during this week, farmers are advised to provide irrigation in rabi maize, which is in the tassel/silking stage. Application of 50 kg nitrogen/ha is advised after irrigation. Intercultural operations are advised in vegetable crops, such as pea, tomatoes, brinjal, chilli, cabbage etc. and provide light irrigation as per the availability of soil moisture. • Give 3rd irrigation in the timely sown wheat crop which is in the 60-65 days stage. Farmers are advised to provide 2nd irrigation in late sown wheat crop, which is in the 40-55 days stage. Spraying of a mixture of 2.5 kg zinc sulphate, 1.25 kg lime and 12.5 kg urea in 500 litres of water per hectare is advised in late sown wheat crop, provided zinc deficiency symptoms appear in crop fields.
21-02-2025	Marathwada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per requirement irrigation management should be done in sugarcane crop. Hand weeding should be done for weed management in sugarcane crops. Plantation of seasonal/suru sugarcane crops should be done. • Harvesting and threshing should be done of chickpea crop. and store at a safe place. • Due to the increase in temperature, Irrigation management should be done as per requirement in citrus orchards. For management of micronutrient deficiency take a spray of Chelated Zinc @ 5 g + Chelated iron @ 5 g per litre of water in citrus orchard. • Remove dried and infected branches from the pomegranate orchard after harvesting fruits and clean the orchard. Irrigation management should be done in the Pomegranate orchard as per requirement. • Due to the increase in maximum temperature, Keep the animals in the shade and provide cold and clean water to the animals for drinking. The roof of the livestock shade should be covered with grass/ straw to protect the livestock from heat. Give them green grass, protein-fat bypass supplement, mineral mixture and salt. Make them graze during cooler hours

	Madhya Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to increased temperature, forced maturity in chickpeas was noticed hence the crops were harvested. Sun drying of harvested chickpeas and storage must be done under strict protection. Neem leaves or Celphos tubes are added into storage bins for protection. The fallow lands are immediately ploughed or tilled for proper sun drying. • Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> sorghum is in progress. Remove the stubbles or leftovers from the field and pulverize the field immediately to obtain a better seedbed and control the pests and diseases. • Harvesting through mechanical harvesters is recommended. Reduce the rotor speed of combine to 400 RPM to avoid losses due to breakage. It was also suggested not to touch the puller to the soil surface to avoid incorporation of soil in seeds and it was also
	Vidarbha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the prevalence of dry weather, undertake need-based irrigation in late-sown chickpea crops. It is advised to give priority to harvesting matured chickpeas and ensure the safe storage of harvested produce. • In timely sown irrigated wheat, ensure irrigation at flowering (65-70 days stage). In late-sown irrigated wheat, ensure adequate soil moisture at the late jointing stage (45-50 days) for better productivity. • Screening of farm livestock, draught / milch animals for diseases be considered and they be vaccinated for foot and mouth disease (FMD). For livestock green feed, with the availability of irrigation water, undertake sowing of fodder crops.

	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select summer green gram varieties like <i>GM 4</i>, <i>GM 5</i>, <i>GM 6</i>, <i>GM 7</i>, <i>K-851</i>, <i>Meha</i>, <i>GAM 5</i> (yellow vein mosaic virus resistant) etc. The seed rate should be 18 to 20 kg/ha with spacing 30 to 45 cm between two rows. Treat the seed with Rhizobium and PSB @ 25g/kg. • Carry out harvesting of bidi tobacco leaves at maturity stage by curing or priming method and harvested leaves are kept for sun drying in clear weather conditions. • Spray 1% Novel organic nutrient (10 ml/litre of water) as flowering initiation is observed and also spray pea stage for reducing fruit drop or Spray 20 ppm NAA and 2 % urea three times at 15-day intervals. • To control powdery mildew disease in mustard, undertake the spraying of fungicides like Hexaconazole 5 EC 5 ml in 10 litres of water at the initiation of the disease. If disease intensity is severe then undertake a second spray at 15 days after the first spray. To control aphids, spray Dimethoate 30 EC 10 ml in 10 litres of water in clear weather conditions. • To control the blight disease in fennel crops, undertake the sprays of fungicides like Carbendazim 0.05 % 10 g in 10 litres of water in clear weather. For effective control of aphid spray dimethoate @10 ml or Monocrotophos @ 10 ml adding in 10 liters of water.
28-02-2025	South Interior Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right time for harvesting, cleaning, drying, and storing field bean and cowpea crops in gunny bags. • Proper ventilation should be maintained for free circulation of air in the sheds. Keep the cattle shed clean. • Slightly increasing the maximum temperature day by day. • Provide adequate irrigation to standing crops to overcome water stress. • The grains of the harvested crops should be properly dried by retaining moisture percentage of Cereals 11-12 %, Pulses-9%, Oilseeds-8% and Vegetable seeds 5-6% for long storage & also minimizes the store pest damage. • To protect the pulse grains from storage pests, apply oils Castor/ linseed/honge/neem oil @ 3-5 ml per kg of grains.

28-02-2025	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize is at vegetative to grain development stage and the crop is very sensitive to moisture stress during critical stages. Farmers are advised to take up irrigation before flowering, flowering and grain formation stages. Based on soil condition give irrigation at 10 to 15 days intervals. • Mango, at flowering and fruiting stages, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation to mango crops to avoid fruit drop. And also suggested to spray Planofix @ 1.0 ml per 4.5 litres of water to control fruit drop. • Groundnut crop is at the 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 intervals. • Present weather conditions are favourable for scale insects in sweet orange. For control, advised to spray horti mineral oil @ 5 ml and Dimethoate @ 2.0 ml or Buprofezin @ 2.0 ml per litre of water is recommended and before going to spray rub the base of the stem with gunny bags
	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withheld irrigation and application of fertilizer and pesticides for the next three days. • Cover the late variety tomato seedling nursery bed with white polythene. • Pluck the marigold, rose, and chrysanthemum flowers as their quality may deteriorate because of untimely rainfall. • Harvest the mature produce and Store it safely in covered storage. • If infestation of Thrips is noticed in rice, spray Azadirachtin 0.15% neem seed kernel-based EC formulation @ 800 ml/acre or Lambda-cyhalothrin 5 % EC @ 200 ml/acre or Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40 g /acre. • Do not stay in open fields, near trees, or water bodies during thunderstorms and lightning. If no shelter is available nearby, crouch low with your feet together in an open area.

	<p>Madhya Pradesh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are advised to make irrigation in wheat crops. Monitor the soil moisture as the temperature rises from normal. • Sowing of summer season mung and urd crops. It should be practised with seed treatment followed by seed inoculation before sowing. Irrigate the field after sowing. Monitor soil moisture as the temperature rises from normal. • Sowing of summer season mung and urd crops. It should be practised with seed treatment followed by seed inoculation before sowing. Irrigate the field after sowing. Monitor soil moisture as the temperature rises from normal. • Sowing of okra vegetables before treating seeds with the fungicides. This is followed by light irrigation. • Apply light and frequent irrigation/sprinkler irrigation in vegetables (tomato, brinjal, chilli) during evening hours. Garden pea at pod picking stage. Picking is done followed by light sprinkler irrigation. • At late stage, powdery mildew disease may be observed. Spray of soluble sulfur (Sulfex) at 3 g/litre
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