

All India Coordinated Research Project on Agrometeorology (AICRPAM)
अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान अनुसंधान परियोजना
भाकृअनुप - केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान
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जनवरी 2026 के दौरान जारी मौसम की स्थिति और कृषि मौसम संबंधी सलाह
Weather conditions and Agromet advisories issued during January 2026

1. सामान्य मौसम की स्थिति
1. General Weather Conditions

01–31 जनवरी 2026 के दौरान, पूरे देश में 13.2 मिमी वर्षा दर्ज की गई, जो सामान्य वर्षा (20.6 मिमी) की तुलना में 36% कम रही। 36 मौसम विज्ञान उपखंडों में से क्रमशः 02 में अत्यधिक अधिक, 06 में अधिक, 05 में सामान्य, 05 में कम, 13 में अत्यधिक कम तथा 05 उपखंडों में वर्षा नहीं हुई, जैसा कि चित्र 1 में दर्शाया गया है।

During 01-31 January 2026, the country as a whole has received 13.2 mm of rainfall, which is 36% deficient, compared to the normal rainfall (20.6 mm). Out of 36 meteorological subdivisions, rainfall was large excess, excess, normal and deficient, large deficient, NR in 02, 06, 05, 05, 13 and 05 subdivisions, respectively, as depicted in Fig. 1.

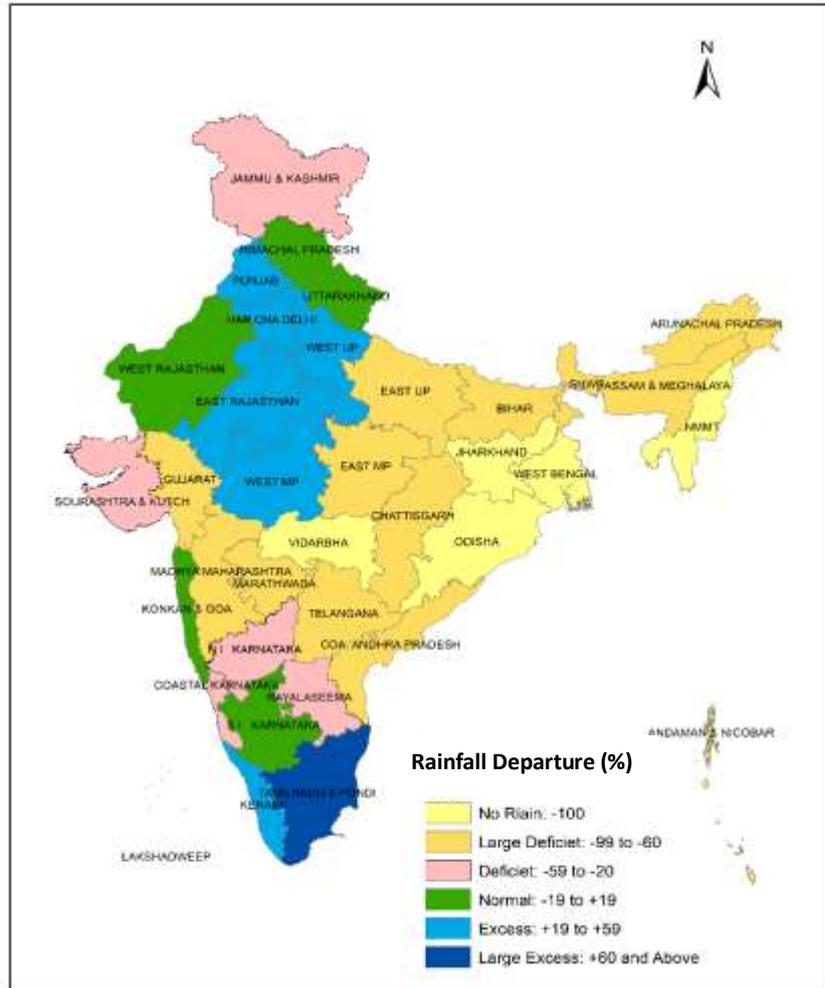


Fig. 1: Seasonal rainfall status (01 -31 January 2026) in 36 meteorological subdivisions, India

1. Agromet advisories issued by AICRPAM centers during January 2026

Date of issue	Advisory issued for the region	Agromet Advisory issued
05-01-2026	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Paddy (Mundakan), to control Bacterial leaf blight during cloudy weather, spray supernatant liquid of 20g cow dung + 20g Pseudomonas per litre. If severe, spray 6g Streptocycline in 30 litres of water. • In arecanut, protect from direct sunlight to prevent mite attack by wrapping stems with areca sheaths or white washing. • Hasten fruit ripening in coffee by spraying ethephon (Ethrel-40 to 54 ml per 200 litres of water per 267 plants) when 10% natural ripening is observed. • In bhindi, control powdery mildew (due to high humidity) by spraying carbendazim or wettable sulphur @ 2 grams per litre. • In chillies, manage mite infestation in dry/cold weather by spraying spiromesifen (8 ml in 10 litres of water). • Destroy vines showing mosaic disease; spray Imidacloprid 17.8 SL (3 ml) or Thiamethoxam 25 WG (2 g) in 10 litres against vector insects. • Against whitefly, spray Verticillium (20 g/L) or Imidacloprid/Thiamethoxam/Cyantraniliprole/Spiromesifen for severe infestation.
	South Interior Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting, drying, cleaning and storage of rabi crops should be done with precautions due to light rainfall. • Apply neem leaves/neem powder in grain bags as a natural repellent. • For long-term storage of pulses, store with tri-sodium phosphate (TSP) treated gunny sacks to reduce bruchid attack. • Harvest finger millet when ear heads turn brown and grains become hard, preferably in clear/dry weather. • In cowpea, control aphids by spraying Dimethoate 30 EC @ 1.75 ml/litre of water. • Provide dry and clean shelter for animals; avoid wet standing areas. Provide ample clean drinking water. • Maintain brooder temperature for chicks in cool mornings; use lime powder to maintain poultry shed dryness.

	<p>North Interior Karnataka</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply light and frequent irrigation to protect susceptible field crops during cold weather. • Undertake need-based intercultural operations in the chickpea crop. • Undertake clean picking of burst bolls in cotton; dry properly and store variety-wise. Do not extend crop duration via fertilization/irrigation to avoid pink bollworm increase. • In late sown wheat, apply top dressing of nitrogen fertilizer @ 40 kg N/ha at 25-30 days after sowing.
	<p>Andhra Pradesh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create stress during vegetative stage and irrigate at 20-25 days after sowing for synchronous flowering. Apply 10 kg urea and gypsum @200 kg/acre at 30-35 DAS or max flowering, followed by hand weeding. • In mango, encourage uniform flowering by spraying potassium nitrate @10 g + boron @ 2 g per litre twice at 10–15-day intervals. • For fruit rot and fruit spot in pomegranate, spray propiconazol (1 ml), difenoconazole (1 ml) or Nativo (1 g) per litre. • For Helicoverpa, spray Spinosad @ 0.35 ml/L, Rynaxypyr @ 0.2 ml/L or Indoxacarb @ 1 ml/L. • For Spodoptera, spray Emamectin benzoate @ 0.4 g/L, Rynaxypyr @ 0.2 ml/L or Flubendiamide @ 0.25 ml/L. • Apply fertilizers in splits: 25% N + P + K basal; 25% N at 25-30 DAS; 25% N at 45-50 DAS; 25% N at 60-65 DAS. • For mites in sweet orange, spray wettable sulphur @3 g/L or magister @ 2g per litre.
	<p>Odisha</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover recently planted cole crops with paper pockets at night to avoid low temperatures. • Continue sowing summer paddy; cover paddy nursery with polythene at night. • Apply light irrigation (preferably bore well water) to paddy nursery in the evening to maintain soil temperature. • Apply a thin layer of well-decomposed FYM on wet paddy nursery beds to keep them warm. • Provide light irrigation to standing vegetables in the morning to prevent fog/low temperature damage. • Sunflower (25-30 day stage): Hoe, weed, thin and apply N-fertilizer. • For potato, irrigate to maintain soil temperature below

		<p>30°C for better tuber growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor Rabi crops and vegetables for sucking pests, leaf blight, and powdery mildew; take appropriate measures if symptoms appear. • Install heaters in poultry sheds to maintain heat.
	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest mature pomegranate fruits; clean and grade. Provide mechanical support to young plants. Apply light irrigation in the evening. • If termite infestation is observed in wheat, apply Fipronil 5 SC (1.6 litres in 5 litres water) mixed with 100 kg sand per hectare, followed by light irrigation. • For thrips in chilli, spray neem seed oil (30-50 ml/10L). For heavy attack, spray Spinosad 45 SC (3 ml) or Spinetoram 11.7 SC (10 ml) in 10 litres. • For first-stage fall armyworm, spray neem seed powder (500g of 5% extract) or neem insecticide 0.15 EC (40 ml) in 10 litres of water.
12-01-2026	Marathwada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid further extended growth after multiple picking. Collect and destroy remaining plant parts properly after final picking. • Irrigation management in chickpea should be done as per requirement using a sprinkler system. Perform intercultural operations for weed management. • In irrigated safflower, top dress nitrogen @ 65 Kg Urea per hectare one month after sowing, followed by irrigation. • For proper growth of rabi sorghum, keep the crop weed-free in the early stage by hoeing. Apply light irrigation as required.
	Vidarbha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply light and frequent irrigation as needed to protect susceptible field crops (including wheat and pigeon pea) from cold weather. • In very late sown wheat, apply top dressing of nitrogen fertilizer @ 40 kg N/ha at 25-30 days after sowing. • In chickpea, monitor for collar rot/root rot. For control, uproot and destroy affected plants, followed by soil application of Trichoderma mixed with FYM at observed infested patches.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In timely sown gram, perform topping/nipping after 35-40 days or when the crop reaches 15-20 cm height. Apply first irrigation 40-45 days after sowing. • For aphids in mustard, use predatory insects (ladybird beetle,

	Chhattisgarh	<p>Chrysopa). For heavy infestation, spray Dimethoate 30EC @ 1 litre/hectare (in 600-800 L water) or Imidacloprid @ 5 ml per 15 L water; repeat at 15-day intervals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For pod borer in pigeon pea, install pheromone traps and T-shaped pegs (change septa every 15 days) or spray Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 353-400 ml/ha. • For caterpillar management in chickpea, use Braconid cards @ 6-8 per acre.
19-01-2026	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete earthing up in 25 to 30 days old potato crop. After making soil friable, add remaining nitrogen (65 kg urea per acre). • In wheat, irrigate at CRI and tillering stages. Top dress ¼ Urea at optimum moisture at the tillering stage. • For termites in wheat, apply a mixture of 20 kg sand with Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2.0 liters in the evening hours, followed by irrigation. • For early/late leaf Blight in potato (due to foggy/cold weather), spray Mancozeb 75% WP @600 gram/acre or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% W.P @ 400-gram/acre.
	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplant 5-6 leaf stage Boro rice seedlings in the main field. Apply 6 kg Urea, 27 kg SSP and 6 kg MOP per acre at final land preparation. • Provide lifesaving irrigation to crops considering the dry weather forecast. • Monitor potato for blight disease. Go for prophylactic spraying of Copper Oxychloride 50 WP (@ 2g per litre of water) at 7-10-day intervals. Use Triton sticker (0.5 ml/lit). • Provide irrigation to rabi vegetable crops (Cauliflower, Cabbage, Broccoli, Knol khol, brinjal, radish, beans, leafy vegetables, etc.) due to dry weather.
	Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to variable weather possibilities, apply light irrigation and adopt weed control measures. The weedicide spray should be done when the dew completely evaporates from the leaves. • Apply requirement-based light irrigation. Any chemical spray, if required, should be done during the afternoon so that pollinators, such as honey bees, are not affected. • Cut the berseem after sunrise and complete evaporation of dew from the leaf surface. Apply irrigation after each cut.

	<p style="text-align: center;">Bihar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring is advised for the infestation of aphids in mustard crops. Both nymphs and adults suck cell sap from leaves, stems, inflorescence or developing pods. • Monitor for termite infestation in late sown wheat crop. If observed, apply Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 2 litres/hectare in the evening hours. • Regularly monitor against the attack of stem borer (caterpillars feed on the leaf sheath and bore into central shoots). • Monitor for fruit borers in tomato. Install pheromone traps @ 3-4 traps per acre. If the insect population is above ETL, spray Spinosad 1.0 ml/4 litre of water (if rainfall does not occur). Collect and bury infested fruits and shoots before spraying.
	<p style="text-align: center;">West Bengal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete land preparation for Boro rice; puddle 2–3 times and level. Maintain standing water of 5–7 cm during final puddling. • In Mango (flowering stage), reduce nitrogen and increase phosphorus and potassium. Provide adequate water, avoid excessive pesticide use to protect pollinators, and monitor for Mango Hopper. • Start harvesting mature mustard when 75-80% of pods turn yellow to prevent shattering. Keep crop in small heaps for 2-3 days for sun drying. • Monitor for thrips (leaf curl) and fruit borer. For thrips management, apply Flonicamid and Thiamethoxam in alternate sprays at 7-day intervals at recommended dosage.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Madhya Pradesh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In wheat, monitor for insect pests and diseases like rust. • In lentil and chickpea, monitor for pod borer due to temperature rise. November-sown chickpea is in flower stage; nipping after 30-40 days produces more branches. • In mustard, monitor for aphids; cut and destroy infested plant parts in early stages. • For autumn sugarcane, apply manures and fertilizers, monitor for pests/diseases, and practice weeding. • In garden pea (pod picking stage), apply light sprinkler irrigation after picking. For powdery mildew, spray sulfur (salfex) @ 3 g/litre water or Copper fungicide dust. • Apply fertilizers under fruit trees. Stop irrigation in

27-01-2026	Eastern Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In wheat, if Zinc deficiency symptoms appear (20-30 DAS), spray 5 kg zinc sulfate + 16 kg urea dissolved in 800 litres water per hectare. • Apply requirement-based light irrigation. If chemical sprays are required, do so in the afternoon to protect pollinators. • In chickpea, give one irrigation before flowering; do not irrigate during flowering. • In pea, provide light irrigation at flowering and a second irrigation at pod formation. • In poultry sheds, place a 200 W bulb for heat. Increase protein and minerals in feed to help cope with cold.
	Jammu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In wheat, postpone irrigation due to chances of rainfall. Apply urea @ 2.5 kg/kanal as 1st top dressing in 25-30 DAS old crop after receipt of rain. • In mustard, postpone irrigation. Apply 1st dose of nitrogen fertiliser as top dressing after receipt of rain on a clear day. • Harvest potato crop immediately when ready to avoid rotting due to rainfall. Remove all haulms to avoid aphid infection if using for seed. • Provide thatching (Sarkanda or other material) to young plants to protect from low temperatures. • Monitor for yellow rust in wheat (due to cloudy/humid weather). Spray propiconazole or tebuconazole @0.1% on clear weather if symptoms appear. • For mustard sawfly, spray Spinosad 45 SC @ 0.4 ml/L or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 0.5 ml/L of water in the afternoon during clear weather.
	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In wheat, for Manganese deficiency (interveinal chlorosis with light greyish yellow/pinkish brown spots), spray 0.5% manganese sulphate solution (1 kg in 200 litres water/acre) 2-3 times weekly on sunny days. • In Rapeseed and Mustard, apply irrigation to save the crop from frost damage. • In potato, complete sowing of spring potato in the 2nd fortnight of the month. For seeds from autumn crop, break dormancy by dipping in 1% Thiourea + 1 ppm Gibberellic Acid for an hour, then air-dry in shade for 24 hours.