

## All India Coordinated Research Project on Agrometeorology

अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान अनुसंधान परियोजना

(AICRPAM)

### केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान

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## मार्च 2025 के दौरान जारी मौसम की स्थिति और कृषि मौसम संबंधी सलाह

### Weather conditions and Agromet advisories issued during March 2025

#### 1. सामान्य मौसम की स्थिति

##### 1. General Weather Conditions

01 मार्च से 31 मार्च 2025 के दौरान पूरे देश में 20.1 मिमी बारिश हुई है, जो इसी अवधि के लिए सामान्य वर्षा (29.9 मिमी) की तुलना में -33% कम है। 36 मौसम विज्ञान उप-विभागों में से 05, 02, 02, 11, 14 और 02 उप-विभागों में क्रमशः बहुत अधिक, अधिक, सामान्य, कम, बहुत कम और बिल्कुल भी बारिश नहीं हुई, जैसा कि चित्र 1 में दर्शाया गया है।

During 01 March - 31 March 2025, the country as a whole has received 20.1 mm of rainfall, which is -33% deficit, compared to the normal rainfall (29.9 mm) for the same period. Out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, rainfall was large excess, excess, normal, deficient, large deficient and no rain in 05, 02, 02, 11, 14 and 02 sub-division (s), respectively as depicted in Fig. 1.

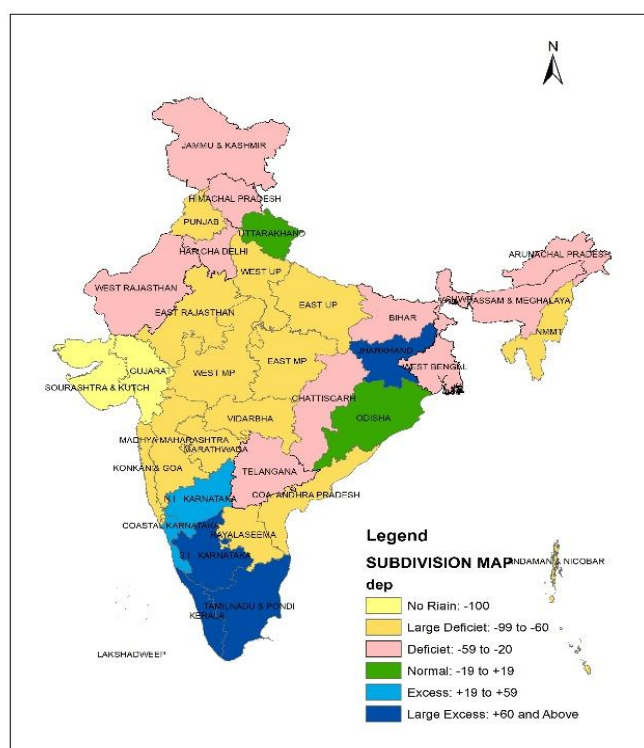


Fig. 1: Monthly rainfall status (01 March – 31 March 2025) in 36 meteorological sub-divisions, India

## 1. Agromet advisories issued by AICRPAM centers during March 2025

Date of issue	Advisory issued for the region	Agromet Advisory issued
08-03-2025	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mid-February to the end of March is the optimum time for planting sugarcane in the Punjab. Do not plant early maturing varieties after March. Avoid late planting. If late planting has to be done, adopt the following practices:</li> <li>In case of late planting, any mid-late maturing variety should be preferred.</li> <li>Prune out the dead, diseased, criss-crossed and unwanted branches from the citrus plants before the emergence of new sprouts. Spray the Bordeaux mixture immediately after pruning.</li> </ul>
	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On account of deficit to large deficit rainfall forecast, harvesting of timely sown matured rapeseed is advised immediately before forthcoming rain.</li> <li>Incidence of rust disease has been observed in peas at flowering stages. It is advised to apply Tebuconazole @ 2 ml/lit. Incidence of Wilt disease has been observed in lentils and khesari at vegetative stages. It is advised to drench the soil with Bavistin @ 1g/lit of water to protect the crop from wilt. They are also advised to apply malathion 50 EC @ 2 ml/litre of water.</li> </ul>
	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A standing water of 5 cm should be maintained in <i>boro</i> rice. Apply Zinc Sulphate Heptahydrate as 0.5% foliar application after transplanting to boost growth.</li> <li>Matured potato plants should be harvested as early as possible. Proper earthing up in potatoes enhances tuber size and carbohydrate content, it also helps in preventing pests and diseases.</li> <li>Use of sticky trap or pheromone lure trap to monitor pests in brinjal. Renewal of lure materials should be done periodically. Roguing of infested plants is highly recommended to check the further spread of the disease. If the infestation is high, spray Spinosad 48EC at the rate of 1 ml per litre of water.</li> </ul>
	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Transplanted tomato seedlings which are at 6-8-week stage in the main field. Complete hoeing, and weeding and apply 27 kg urea at the six-week stage.</li> </ul>

	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers are advised to start earthing up in potatoes if the crop has attained a height of 15-22 cm. If so required, the practice may be repeated after 15 days. Due to high relative humidity, infection of blight may occur in potatoes and tomatoes. Constant monitoring is advised. If symptoms appear then a spray of Carbendazim @ 1.0 gm/litre of water or Dithane-M-45 @ 2.0 gm/litre of water is recommended.</li> <li>• Before sowing vegetables like beans, okra etc., treat the seeds with Bavistin 50 WP. (2 grams per kg seeds) must be treated with fungicide. Weeding and hoeing in all crops and vegetables should be done for optimum growth. Apply nitrogen fertilizers to vegetable crops.</li> <li>• For shoot and fruit borer in brinjal and tomato crops, infested fruits and shoots should be collected and buried inside the soil.</li> </ul>
	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To control caterpillars in gram, destroy the caterpillars by hand picking or increase the activity of insectivorous birds and plant T or Y-shaped sticks at different places @ 20-25 pieces per acre.</li> <li>• Both infant and adult stages of aphids are harmful to mustard crops. To control the infestation of this pest, apply Imidacloprid @ 17.8 SL @250 ml per ha.</li> <li>• Seed rate of sugarcane crop is 75000 two-budded sets/ha. Before sowing a sugarcane crop, dip in Tebuconazole 0.1% @ 0.1 gram/ lit. of water solution for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Vaccination should be done in 4 to 8-month-old calves to prevent brucellosis (infectious abortion).</li> </ul>
<b>14-03-2025</b>	<b>Kerala</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During high temperatures, there is a chance of a brown plant hopper attack in rice. Spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG@2gram/10-liter water or Buprofezin 25 % SC @ 0.5 ml/1 litre of water.</li> <li>• To control sheath blight disease in rice, spray 4 grams of Trifloxystrobin + Tebuconazole mixture in ten litres of water.</li> <li>• Since dry and hot weather conditions prevail, provide irrigation to banana plants as per requirement.</li> <li>• Mulching can be practiced to conserve soil moisture.</li> <li>• Leaf-eating caterpillars may infest banana plants. To control them, destroy the affected leaves along with the eggs, larvae, and pupae. Additionally, spray neem seed extract at a 5% concentration.</li> </ul>

<b>10-01-2025</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In cotton crop, the matured bolls should be harvested immediately and stored safely to prevent moisture build-up in the lint.</li> <li>• In garlic, Foliar application of water-soluble micronutrient mixture @ 0.5 g/litre of water at 15 days interval three times may be done to increase the garlic bulb yield.</li> <li>• In mango, provide an inward basin around the tree crops with a 1.5m radius from the trunk and provide mulch to conserve soil moisture.</li> </ul>
	<b>Bihar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weeding is advised in the onion crop. Regular monitoring is advised for thrips infestation in onion.</li> <li>• The adults as well as nymphs damage the crop. The leaves of a damaged plant become curled, wrinkled, and gradually dry up. The damaged plants do not form bulbs. If the insect population is above ETL, spraying of Profenofos @ 1ml / L or Imidacloprid @ 1ml / 4 liter of water is advised.</li> <li>• Sowing of green gram (mung bean) &amp; black gram (urd) is advised. Application of 20 kg nitrogen, 45 kg phosphorus, 20kg potash and 20 kg Sulphur/ha is advised during land preparation. Pusa Vishal, Samrat, SML-668, HUM-16 and Sona varieties for mung bean and Pant Urd-19 and Pant Urd-31, Uttra and Navin varieties found are recommended for sowing in North Bihar. Seed rate @20-25 kg/ha for small-sized grain and 30-35 kg/ha for large-sized grain with a spacing of 30x10 cm plant to plant is advised. Before sowing, the seed should be treated with rhizobium culture. Ensure the proper soil moisture before sowing.</li> </ul>
	<b>Madhya Maharashtra</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvesting must be done by uprooting if fodder is to be preserved for cattle. Threshing at low speed to reduce the losses due to breaking is advised.</li> <li>• Harvesting by mechanical harvester on low rotor speed is advised. It is also advised to ensure the combine harvester is free from weed seeds and leftovers of previous crops.</li> <li>• Deep ploughing once in three years across the slope is recommended. It was also advised to collect the random soil sample for determination of soil health</li> </ul>

<b>21-03-2025</b>	<b>Vidarbha</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For higher productivity protective irrigation is advisable. Undertake needs-based intercultural operation.</li> <li>• Drip irrigation on Mrig bahar-bearing trees of Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange should be continued. Apply by drip irrigation 41 litres water/day/tree to 6 years tree, 65 litres water/day/tree to 8 years tree and 82 litres water/day/tree to 10 years and above trees.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
	<b>Konkan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As an increase in temperature and evaporation is likely, the water level in paddy fields should be maintained up to 5 cm. Apply a second split dose of nitrogenous fertilizers @ 875 gm urea per guntha to the rice crop at the tillering stage.</li> <li>• Roll an empty drum over the groundnut crop 45-50 days after sowing to enhance peg penetration and increase yield. Maintain a 10-12-day irrigation gap during flowering to prevent stress and yield loss due to dry weather and high temperatures.</li> <li>• To reduce the damage caused by the splitting of matured pods of crops like Lablab (Wal), Cowpea (Chawli), Green gram (Moong), and Horse gram (Kulith) due to sunlight, harvest the pods in the morning as they dry.</li> <li>• Dry the pods in sunlight for 4 to 5 days, thresh them, and store them in a dry and safe place.</li> </ul>
	<b>Gujarat</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep 2-3 cm standing water in a transplanted summer paddy field. Apply recommended 1st split dose of Nitrogen (40 kg/ha) at 20-25 days after transplanting and 2nd split dose of Nitrogen (20 kg/ha.) at 40-45 (DATP). Before application of fertilizer, drain water from the field and apply 1 day after. Keep the field weed-free by hand weeding and inter-culturing with a paddy weeder.</li> <li>• Carry out inter-culturing and weeding operations in sown summer pearl millet crop. Irrigation should be given at an interval of 10 to 15 days as per soil and weather conditions or at critical growth stages of the crop.</li> </ul>

<b>28-03-2025</b>	<b>South Interior Karnataka</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The right time for harvesting, cleaning, drying, and storing horse gram and cowpea crops in gunny bags.</li> <li>• Increasing the maximum temperature resulted flower and fruit drop noticed in horticulture crops and orchards. To manage, it is advised to spray 20 % Boron micronutrient @ 2g/litter of water. Provide adequate irrigation to standing crops to overcome water stress.</li> </ul>
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under prevailing dry weather and forecast of deficient rainfall during this week, it is advised to maintain 5 cm of water in the main paddy field during flowering stage to up to grain development stage. Suggested to apply potash and final dose of urea at panicle initiation stage.</li> <li>• Irrigate the fruit orchards during fruit set and development stage as per soil condition.</li> </ul>
	<b>Odisha</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to extended forecast of below normal rainfall, it is advised to continue transplanting of summer paddy, planting of sugarcane and vegetables in the afternoon to avoid high temperatures. Spray 20 ppm Planofix @ 2ml/4.5 liters of water in mango orchards to prevent fruit drop.</li> <li>• After harvesting Black gram and Green gram, dry the seeds until the optimum moisture content is attained. Clean the entire surface where the storage is to be done.</li> </ul>