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

भाकृअनुप - केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान
ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture
Hyderabad, Telangana – 500059

मार्च 2026 के दौरान जारी मौसम की स्थिति और कृषि मौसम संबंधी सलाह

Weather conditions and Agromet advisories issued during March 2026

1. सामान्य मौसम की स्थिति

1. General Weather Conditions

01 मार्च से 05 अप्रैल 2026 की अवधि के दौरान, पूरे देश में कुल 42.5 मि.मी. वर्षा दर्ज की गई, जो सामान्य वर्षा (35.5 मि.मी.) की तुलना में 20% अधिक है। कुल 36 मौसमीय उप-विभागों में से वर्षा की स्थिति क्रमशः अत्यधिक अधिक, अधिक, सामान्य, कम तथा अत्यधिक कम श्रेणियों में 12, 09, 08, 04 तथा 03 उप-विभागों में रही, जबकि किसी भी उप-विभाग में शून्य वर्षा (NR) दर्ज नहीं की गई।

During **01 March – 05 April 2026**, the country as a whole received **42.5 mm** of rainfall, which is **20% excess** compared to the normal rainfall of **35.5 mm**. Out of 36 meteorological subdivisions, rainfall was categorized as **Large Excess, Excess, Normal, Deficient, and Large Deficient** in **12, 09, 08, 04, and 03** subdivisions respectively, with **0** subdivisions reporting No Rain (NR).

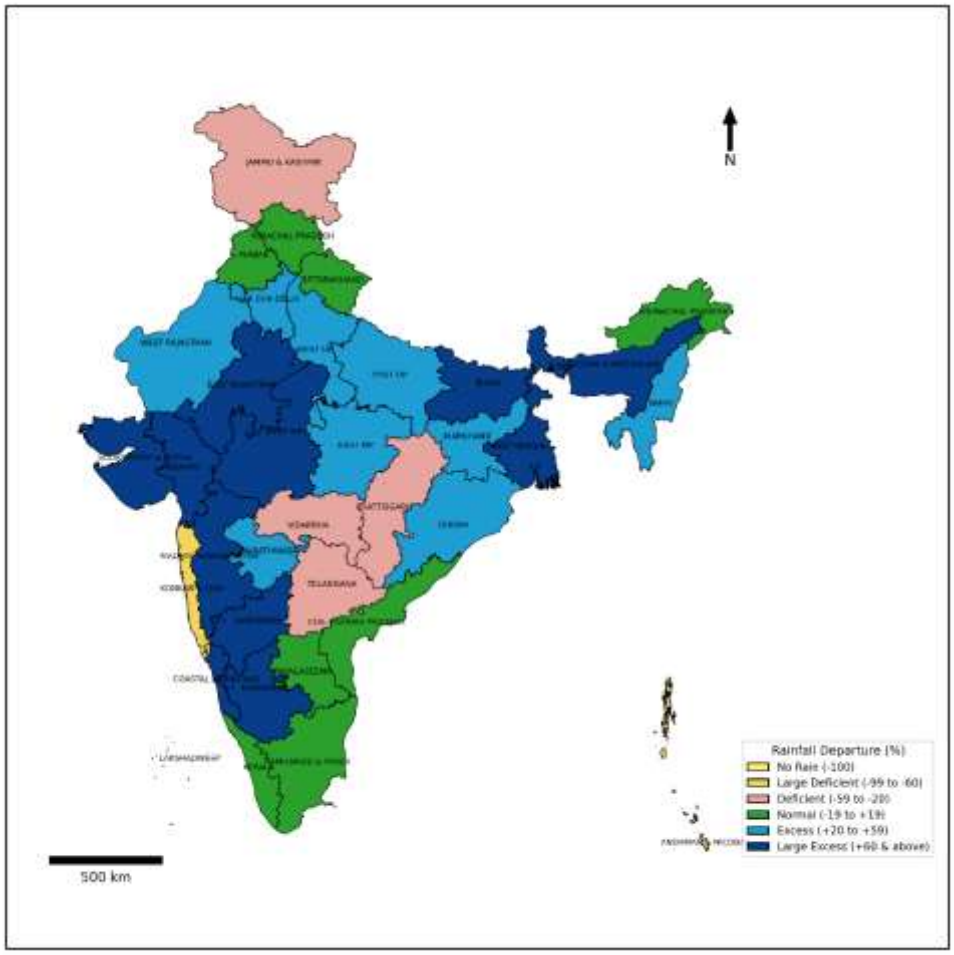

Fig. 1: Seasonal rainfall status (01 March -05 April 2026) in 36 meteorological subdivisions, India

Agromet advisories issued by AICRPAM centers during March 2026

Date of issue	Advisory issued for the region	Agromet Advisory issued
02-03-2026	**Kerala**	• Under prevailing dry and sunny weather conditions, harvesting of fully matured paddy is advised during clear weather to prevent grain discolouration and minimize post-harvest losses. • In banana, ensure adequate irrigation, provide mechanical support (propping) to prevent lodging, and remove excess suckers prior to bunch emergence. • Regular monitoring of coconut plantations is recommended for whitefly incidence; in case of severe infestation, spraying of 2% neem oil emulsion is advised. • For management of nematodes, apply *Pochonia chlamydospora* @ 10 g per basin mixed with 2 kg of well-decomposed cow dung or compost. • Farmers are advised to remove and destroy weeds and crop residues, and to prepare raised beds (1 m length, 25 cm width, 40 cm spacing) with proper drainage channels for ginger cultivation. • As a preventive measure against rhizome rot in ginger, soil drenching with 0.25% copper oxychloride (2–3 litres per plant) along with application of *Trichoderma* is recommended. • For management of sucking pests such as whiteflies and mealybugs, spraying of *Lecanicillium lecanii* @ 20 g per litre of water at weekly intervals is advised.
	Tamil Nadu	• Maintain optimum water levels in paddy fields and apply recommended doses of nitrogen and potassium fertilisers during the tillering stage. • In banana cultivation, undertake earthing-up and provide propping to prevent lodging of plants. • Prevailing warm and humid weather conditions are conducive for bollworm incidence; therefore, need-based spraying of Phosalone 35% EC @ 2.5 L/ha, Quinalphos 25 EC @ 2.0 L/ha, or Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 190–220 g/ha is recommended. • In chilli, to manage gram caterpillar infestation, application of Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 4 g per 10 litres of water is advised. • Under conditions of low cloud cover and moderate to high humidity, which favour head borer incidence in sunflower, prophylactic spraying of 5% neem oil or 5% neem seed kernel extract prior to egg laying is recommended.
		• The prevailing period is suitable for harvesting, drying, cleaning and safe storage of rabi crops; farmers are advised to

	South Interior Karnataka	undertake these operations under appropriate weather conditions. • For protection of stored grains, incorporation of neem leaves or neem powder in storage bags is recommended as a natural repellent against storage pests. • For long-term storage of pulses, use of tri-sodium phosphate treated gunny bags is advised to minimize bruchid infestation. • In livestock, provision of clean and cool drinking water 3–4 times a day should be ensured, along with continuous access to adequate water; regular monitoring for tick and mite infestations is recommended, and approved acaricides may be used as required. Balanced feeding along with mineral supplementation should be maintained. • In poultry, ensure adequate ventilation in sheds through proper airflow; use of fans may be adopted where necessary. Provision of cool drinking water supplemented with electrolytes during hot periods is advised to reduce heat stress.
	North Interior Karnataka	• The sorghum crop is presently at the grain filling stage and is highly sensitive to moisture and nutrient stress; therefore, provision of supplementary irrigation is recommended wherever feasible. • Farmers are advised to undertake need-based plant protection measures in accordance with prevailing and anticipated rainfall conditions. • Harvesting of maize, cotton, pigeon pea, chilli and sugarcane may be carried out at physiological maturity, taking into account weather conditions and adopting necessary precautions to minimize field and post-harvest losses. • It is recommended to maintain approximately 60% moisture content in vermicompost pits to ensure optimal microbial activity and efficient composting. • Soil moisture conservation in horticultural crops should be ensured through the adoption of appropriate mulching practices. • Prevailing weather conditions are conducive for the incidence of leaf reddening in cotton; foliar application of Magnesium sulphate @ 10 g per litre of water along with 2% urea solution is recommended. Cotton picking may be undertaken at appropriate maturity stages. • Weather conditions are favourable for the occurrence of Fall armyworm; management is advised through spraying of Emamectin benzoate @ 0.2 g per litre of water or Phenytoin @ 4.0 ml per 10 litres of water, as per recommended guidelines. • In chickpea, for effective management of pod borer infestation, spraying of Emamectin benzoate @ 0.2 g per litre of water is recommended under suitable conditions.
		• The groundnut crop is presently at the pod development stage, which is highly sensitive to moisture stress; therefore, farmers are advised to provide irrigation at 8–10 day intervals based on prevailing soil moisture conditions.

	Andhra Pradesh	• In the North Coastal Zone of Andhra Pradesh, prevailing weather conditions are conducive to blast incidence in paddy; spraying of Tricyclazole @ 0.6 g per litre of water is recommended for effective management. • Current weather conditions favour the occurrence of bacterial leaf blight in pomegranate; for its control, application of Copper oxychloride @ 3.0 g combined with Streptocycline @ 0.5 g per litre of water is advised. • In maize, dry weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of Fall armyworm; regular monitoring of crop whorls is recommended, and spraying of neem oil @ 5 ml per litre of water should be undertaken at early stages of infestation. • In chilli, prevailing weather conditions are conducive for black thrips infestation; installation of 25–35 blue sticky traps per acre along with spraying of Diafenthiuron @ 1.5 g per litre of water is recommended for effective management.
	Odisha	• The February–March period is agronomically suitable for the sowing of summer vegetable crops such as cowpea, cluster bean, pumpkin, cucumber and watermelon under appropriate soil moisture conditions. • For transplanted paddy, application of nitrogen fertiliser is recommended at the active tillering stage; farmers should apply urea @ 35 kg per acre approximately three weeks after transplanting to support optimal crop growth and yield. • In cashew plantations, effective management of stem and root borer requires mechanical removal of infested bark portions; however, at least 50% of the bark circumference should be retained to ensure plant survival. • A higher diurnal temperature variation (difference between maximum and minimum temperature) is conducive to blast disease incidence in paddy; preventive spraying with Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 80 g per acre or Isoprothiolane 40 EC @ 300 ml per acre in 200 litres of water is advised, with repeat applications at 7–10 day intervals as required. • Potato crops should be harvested at 75–85 days after planting when foliage turns yellowish-brown; irrigation should be withheld 15 days prior to harvest. Harvested tubers must be cured under shade for 24 hours and sorted to remove damaged or diseased produce. • Mustard crops should be harvested at physiological maturity when pods attain a yellowish-brown colour; to minimise shattering losses, harvesting should be completed prior to pod dehiscence. The harvested produce should be stacked for about five days before threshing and subsequently dried to achieve a seed moisture content of approximately 8% for safe storage. • For the management of bacterial leaf blight (BLB) in paddy, farmers are advised to maintain field sanitation, avoid excessive nitrogen fertilisation, and apply muriate of potash (MOP) @ 6–8 kg per acre. Chemical control measures include spraying Copper Hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 600 g per acre or a

		combination of Plantomycin (200 g) with Copper Oxychloride 50% WP @ 600 g per acre.
	Madhya Pradesh (East & West)	• In summer pulses, timely sowing of moong (green gram) and urd (black gram) during the first week of March is recommended. Suitable green gram varieties for the East Madhya Pradesh region include Samrat, Virat, Shikha, MH-1142 and PDM-139, while recommended black gram varieties include T-9, PU-31 and PU-94. • In wheat, the fifth irrigation should be scheduled at 75–80 days after sowing, coinciding with the grain formation stage, to ensure optimal grain development and yield. • In lentil and chickpea, rising temperatures favour the incidence of pod borer; therefore, regular field monitoring is advised for timely pest management interventions. • In mustard, continuous surveillance for aphid infestation is recommended, particularly under favourable temperature conditions, to enable early control measures. • In sugarcane, intercultural operations should be undertaken in rabi-sown crops to promote proper growth, while light irrigation is advised in autumn-sown crops in response to sudden increases in temperature. • In fruit crops, application of recommended fertilisers should be carried out under fruit trees to support growth and productivity. In mango orchards, irrigation should be withheld during the flower initiation stage to facilitate proper flowering.
09-03-2026	**Gujarat**	• In sugarcane, application of nitrogen fertiliser should be carried out in split doses as per recommended schedule: 30% of the total 250 kg N/ha at 3–3.5 months after planting, 20% at 4–4.5 months, and 35% at 5.5–6 months, preferably prior to final earthing-up operations. • In summer paddy, application of nitrogen fertiliser should be undertaken in split doses, with the first dose of 40 kg N/ha at 20–25 days after transplanting (DAT) and the second dose of 20 kg N/ha at 40–45 DAT. Fields should be drained prior to fertiliser application and re-irrigated after one day. Weed management should be ensured through manual weeding and use of paddy weeders to maintain a weed-free environment. • For effective management of leaf blight and rust in wheat, spraying of Mancozeb 75 WP @ 27 g per 10 litres of water is recommended at the initial stage of disease incidence, with two applications at an interval of 15 days. • In mango, powdery mildew can be managed under clear weather conditions by spraying Hexaconazole 5 EC @ 10 ml or Wettable Sulphur @ 25 g per 10 litres of water.

		• To promote flowering in mango, smudging using neem-based and other botanical materials may be carried out under favourable weather conditions.
	Marathwada	• In sugarcane, irrigation scheduling should be undertaken judiciously based on crop requirement and prevailing soil moisture conditions to ensure optimal growth and productivity. • In chickpea, harvesting of mature crops should be carried out at the appropriate stage, followed by proper drying and safe storage to minimise post-harvest losses. • Mature crops of safflower and rabi sorghum should be harvested in a timely manner to preserve grain quality and prevent field losses. • In summer sesame, irrigation management should be maintained at appropriate intervals, with irrigation every 8–10 days in medium-textured soils and 12–15 days in heavy soils; the use of sprinkler irrigation systems is recommended for efficient water application.
	Vidarbha	• Light irrigation should be applied as required to protect susceptible field crops from moisture stress, ensuring optimal crop growth under prevailing weather conditions. • In late-sown irrigated wheat, irrigation should be provided at the crown root initiation (CRI) stage, followed by top dressing of nitrogen fertiliser @ 50 kg N/ha after 3–4 days. Timely weeding is essential, as the first 30–40 days after sowing constitute a critical period for effective weed management. • Under assured irrigation conditions, sowing of summer groundnut (variety TAG-24) should be completed using the Broad Bed and Furrow (BBF) method with sprinkler irrigation. Seed treatment with *Trichoderma* @ 5 g/kg seed, along with inoculation of Rhizobium and phosphate-solubilizing bacteria (PSB) @ 250 g per 10–15 kg of seed each, is recommended to enhance crop establishment and soil health.
	Chhattisgarh	• In winter vegetable crops such as tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, cauliflower, cabbage and knolkhol, regular intercultural operations should be carried out, and nitrogenous fertilisers should be applied at appropriate intervals based on crop requirements to ensure optimal growth and yield. • Lathyrus, linseed and safflower crops are currently at the fruit maturity stage; timely harvesting should be planned to minimise field losses and maintain produce quality. • In sugarcane cultivation, a seed rate of approximately 75,000 two-budded setts per hectare is recommended. Prior to planting, setts should be treated by dipping in a Tebuconazole 0.1% solution (0.1 g per litre of water) for 15–20 minutes to prevent fungal infections. • In brinjal and tomato crops affected by bacterial wilt, infected plants should be promptly uprooted and removed from the field. Irrigation should be withheld for about one week to limit

		disease spread, and adoption of drip irrigation is recommended as it reduces disease incidence.
	Jharkhand	• Farmers are advised to provide irrigation at critical growth stages of crops to ensure optimum productivity and to mitigate moisture stress under prevailing weather conditions. • In potato, harvesting should be undertaken when foliage turns yellow; tubers should be carefully dug out, properly cured, and stored under dry conditions to prevent spoilage. Rising air temperatures may elevate soil temperature (5–10 cm depth), adversely affecting tuber yield; therefore, frequent irrigation is recommended to regulate soil temperature. • In pea, foliar application of urea @ 20 g per litre of water is recommended to enhance pod formation and provide protection against frost conditions. • Onion, being a shallow-rooted crop, requires frequent and light irrigation to maintain adequate soil moisture for proper bulb development; rabi onion typically requires 10–15 irrigations at 7–10 day intervals depending on soil moisture status. • In maize, at knee-high stage (approximately 30 days after sowing) or during silking stage, application of urea @ 26 kg per acre is recommended following irrigation for optimal crop growth. • Light irrigation should be provided to standing vegetable crops during morning hours to reduce temperature and moisture stress. Protective measures such as low-cost polythene covers or straw mulching may be used over nurseries to maintain soil temperature. In moisture-stress conditions, foliar application of 2% DAP combined with 1% MOP is recommended during the flowering stage of vegetables. • In late-sown mustard (50–60 days old), one irrigation is required at the critical stage. To address sulphur deficiency and improve oil content, application of sulphur @ 200 g per acre is recommended. • In banana and papaya, irrigation should be provided at weekly intervals, and banana plants should be supported during flowering to prevent lodging. • To minimise flower and fruit drop in mango and litchi, foliar application of NAA (25 ppm) @ 3 ml per litre of water is recommended under suitable weather conditions.
	Assam	• In view of the absence of heavy rainfall forecast over the next five days, farmers are advised to undertake top dressing of urea in boro paddy at the panicle initiation stage (approximately 60–65 days after transplanting). In areas with assured irrigation facilities, application of urea @ 6 kg per bigha is recommended. • Land preparation activities should be continued for the cultivation of summer green gram and black gram. Farmers are advised to select high-yielding recommended varieties

		such as K-851 and Pratap (SG-1) for green gram, and Pant U-19 and SBC-40 for black gram. • Preparatory operations should be initiated for planting of ivy gourd (kunduli) using tubers or vine cuttings. Healthy and disease-free tuberous roots should be planted directly in pits of dimensions 30 cm × 30 cm × 30 cm, while vine cuttings may either be directly planted in the main field or initially rooted in a nursery before transplantation. • Land preparation for okra cultivation should be continued in well-drained, fertile sandy loam to clay loam soils rich in organic matter. Recommended nutrient application includes urea @ 7.5 kg, single super phosphate (SSP) @ 42 kg, and muriate of potash (MOP) @ 11.3 kg per bigha, along with incorporation of approximately 1.3 tonnes of farmyard manure (FYM) per bigha.
	Jharkhand	• Jharkhand recorded no rainfall (0.0 mm; -100% deviation) during the period from 01 January to 01 March 2026, and no rainfall is forecast in the immediate future; therefore, farmers are advised to ensure adequate irrigation for sustaining crop productivity under prevailing dry conditions. • In potato, harvesting should be undertaken when foliage turns yellow; to mitigate the adverse effects of rising soil temperature on tuber development, frequent irrigation is recommended for maintaining optimal soil moisture and temperature. • In pea, foliar application of urea @ 20 g per litre of water is recommended to enhance pod formation and provide protection against frost stress. • In onion, frequent and light irrigation at 7–10 day intervals should be maintained to support proper bulb development, considering its shallow root system. • In maize, application of urea @ 26 kg per acre is recommended at the knee-high stage (approximately 30 days after sowing) or during the silking stage, following irrigation, to support crop growth. • In vegetable crops, light irrigation should be provided during morning hours to minimise temperature and moisture stress. Protective measures such as polythene covers for nurseries are recommended to maintain soil temperature. Under moisture stress conditions, foliar application of 2% DAP combined with 1% MOP is advised at the flowering stage. • In mustard (50–60 days old), one irrigation is recommended at the critical growth stage; additionally, application of sulphur @ 200 g per acre is advised to improve oil content. • In banana and papaya, irrigation should be provided at weekly intervals, and physical support should be ensured during flowering in banana to prevent lodging. • To reduce flower and fruit drop in mango and litchi, foliar application of NAA (25 ppm) @ 3 ml per litre of water is recommended under suitable weather conditions.

	Bihar	• In view of prevailing dry weather conditions, farmers are advised to harvest mature potato crops by digging out tubers at the appropriate stage. For seed purposes, removal of the above-ground vegetative portion is recommended, and irrigation should be withheld at least 15 days prior to harvesting. • In early-sown rabi maize at tasseling/silking stage, adequate soil moisture should be maintained through timely irrigation. In case of severe infestation of stem borer or fall armyworm exceeding economic threshold levels (ETL), spraying of Emamectin Benzoate @ 0.4–0.5 g per litre of water is recommended. • Farmers are advised to initiate field preparation for early sowing of okra (lady's finger) under favourable weather conditions. Recommended varieties include A-4, Parbhani Kranti and Arka Anamika. A seed rate of 10–15 kg per acre should be followed, and seeds should be soaked in water for 24 hours prior to sowing to enhance germination. • In onion, regular monitoring for thrips infestation is essential, as both nymphs and adults cause significant damage leading to leaf curling, drying and poor bulb formation. If the pest population exceeds ETL, spraying of Profenofos @ 1 ml per litre or Imidacloprid @ 1 ml per 4 litres of water is recommended for effective control.
16-03-2026	**West Bengal**	• Harvesting should be carried out when approximately 70–80% of pods attain a yellowish-brown colour and seeds become fully hardened. To minimise shattering losses, harvesting is recommended during early morning or evening hours. Plants should be cut close to the ground, tied into small bundles, and kept upright in the field for 5–7 days to ensure proper sun drying. • For land preparation, the field should be ploughed 3–4 times to achieve a fine tilth, ensuring removal of weeds and previous crop residues. During final land preparation, incorporation of well-decomposed farmyard manure or compost @ 20–25 tonnes per hectare is recommended to enhance soil fertility and water-holding capacity. • Optimum soil moisture should be maintained through light irrigation at 7–10 day intervals depending on soil type; however, water stagnation must be avoided as it may lead to flower drop. Heavy irrigation during the full bloom stage should be avoided to prevent adverse effects on crop productivity. • Elevated humidity levels favour the incidence of late blight and fruit borer; therefore, preventive measures include spraying Copper oxychloride @ 2 g per litre of water or a combination of Metalaxyl + Mancozeb @ 2 g per litre of water. Additionally, soil drenching with *Trichoderma harzianum* @ 5 g per litre of water and installation of pheromone traps (10 per acre) are recommended as part of integrated pest management practices.

	Eastern Uttar Pradesh	• In wheat, light irrigation should be applied at critical growth stages, namely tillering, jointing and panicle initiation (PI), along with timely top dressing of urea to support optimal crop development and yield. • In barley, adequate soil moisture should be maintained during the panicle initiation and flowering stages through appropriate irrigation management. • In pea, incidence of powdery mildew should be closely monitored, and upon detection, spraying of Copper Oxychloride 50% WP is recommended for effective disease management. • Early-sown potato crops should be harvested at maturity, and preventive measures against late blight should be undertaken through spraying of Copper Oxychloride as per recommended dosage.
	Jammu	• Irrigation should be applied judiciously based on crop requirements and prevailing soil moisture conditions. In very late-sown wheat, farmers should monitor for zinc deficiency, indicated by interveinal yellowing in young to middle leaves, and undertake foliar spraying of zinc sulphate @ 0.2% for corrective management. • Cucurbit seedlings raised in polybags under protected conditions may be transplanted into the main field at the appropriate stage. For pest management, application of ash mixed with kerosene oil (10 ml per kg of ash) during morning hours is recommended to enhance adherence to foliage. • In early-sown wheat, incidence of brown rust should be monitored, and upon detection, spraying of Propiconazole (Tilt) @ 25 ml in 25 litres of water per kanal is recommended for effective control. • In mustard, if a significant population of natural predators such as syrphid flies and ladybird beetles is observed, chemical control measures against aphids should be avoided to conserve beneficial insects and promote biological pest control.
	Punjab	• In wheat, manganese deficiency should be monitored, and upon appearance of symptoms, foliar application of 0.5% manganese sulphate solution (1 kg in 200 litres of water per acre) is recommended, with 2–3 sprays at weekly intervals under clear sunny conditions. • Sowing of spring potato should be completed within the recommended window. For breaking dormancy in autumn-harvested seed tubers, treatment with a solution of 1% thiourea combined with 1 ppm gibberellic acid is advised prior to planting. • In raya (mustard), for effective management of aphid infestation, spraying of Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g per acre or Dimethoate 30 EC @ 400 ml per acre is recommended based on pest incidence levels.

	Haryana	• In view of changing weather conditions, irrigation in wheat should be scheduled as per recommended agronomic practices, along with timely intercultural operations for effective weed management. • Crops should be regularly monitored under conditions of high humidity to enable early detection and management of potential pest and disease incidences. • In berseem and other fodder crops, irrigation should be withheld under prevailing conditions, and recommended fertilizer application should be undertaken following rainfall events to optimize nutrient utilization.
	Rajasthan (East & West)	• Timely sown wheat is presently at the milking stage, which is a critical phase for irrigation; farmers are advised to provide adequate irrigation to ensure proper grain development. For termite management in standing wheat, application of Chlorpyriphos 20 EC @ 4 litres per hectare through irrigation water is recommended. • In barley, termite infestation should be managed through application of Chlorpyriphos 20 EC @ 4 litres per hectare along with irrigation water. • In gram (chickpea), incidence of wilt can be managed through spraying of Carbendazim @ 1.0 g per litre of water under suitable conditions. • Mustard crops should be harvested when leaves start shedding and pods turn yellow; timely harvesting is essential to prevent shattering losses and ensure better yield quality. • In onion, continuous monitoring is required for thrips infestation and purple blotch disease under prevailing weather conditions. For thrips management, spraying of Imidacloprid (Confidor) @ 0.5 ml per 3 litres of water, along with a suitable sticker such as Tipol @ 1 g per litre, is recommended.
	Himachal Pradesh	• In wheat (Timely & Late sown crop): Ensure a weed-free crop. Apply irrigation if available. • Thinning and weeding is recommended in a timely sown mustard crop. • 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. • Before sowing vegetables like beans, okra, etc., treat the seeds with Bavistin 50 WP. (2 grams per kg seeds) must be treated with a fungicide. • In areas where symptoms of yellow rust appear in the wheat crop in the form of yellow powder/stripes on the leaves or susceptible varieties, then the farmers are advised to spray the fungicides as soon as the symptoms appear. These are Tilt (Propiconazole) 25 EC/Folicure (Tebuconazole) 25 EC/Bayleton 25 WP @ 0.1%, i.e. 30 ml or 30 g per 30 litres of water per kanal, and repeat the spray after 15 days interval.

23-03-2026	**West Bengal**	○ In green gram, ensure light irrigation at intervals of about five days, to prevent water stress in the crop. For nutrient management, foliar application of 2% urea or 1% NPK (19:19:19) solution should be undertaken to support vegetative growth under stress conditions, and micronutrient sprays containing zinc and boron may be applied if deficiency symptoms are observed. The field should be kept weed-free to reduce competition for soil moisture and nutrients, thereby supporting healthy crop development. Regular monitoring of the field is essential for early detection of sucking pests like whiteflies and aphids, and installation of yellow sticky traps can aid in their effective management. The combination of high temperatures and elevated morning humidity creates a conducive environment for sucking pests, particularly Aphids. Farmers should monitor fields closely and, if populations exceed economic thresholds, apply a spray of Pegasus (0.8 g/L) or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL (0.3 ml/L). • Under the forecasted conditions of moderate rainfall expected over the coming days, farmers must ensure that excess water is drained through channels, as Okra is highly susceptible to waterlogging. In view of the expected rain, all scheduled irrigation and the top-dressing of Nitrogen (Urea) should be withheld to prevent nutrient leaching and runoff. The combination of warm temperatures and high humidity is highly conducive to the proliferation of sucking pests, particularly Whiteflies and Jassids. Since Whiteflies are the primary vectors for Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus (YVMV), constant monitoring is essential. If an infestation is observed, farmers should apply Neem Oil (3000 ppm) @ 5 ml/liter or Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 1 g per 3 liters of water during clear weather windows. ○ 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. Spray Neem (Azadirachtin 1% EC) @ 3 ml per litre of water to control young larvae. If the pest attack becomes high, spray Spinosad @ 0.3 ml per litre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 0.5 g per litre of water. Make sure the spray reaches young shoots and fruits properly.

	Assam	• In view of the forecast of light to moderate rainfall over the next five days, farmers are advised to repair field bunds in boro paddy fields to facilitate effective rainwater conservation. • Lowland areas prone to prolonged water submergence, which are unsuitable for conventional rice cultivation, may be utilized for deep-water (Bao) rice cultivation using recommended varieties such as Maguri, Panikekua, Amona and Negheri, with a seed rate of approximately 19 kg per bigha. • Taking advantage of the anticipated favourable weather conditions, planting of sugarcane setts in the main field should be completed. Prior to planting, setts should be treated by dipping in recommended doses of fungicides such as Carboxin or Azoxystrobin to prevent seed-borne diseases. • For cultivation of ginger and turmeric, well-drained upland loamy soils should be selected. Recommended high-yielding varieties include Nadia, Karkai, Bardwan, Moran, Jorhat and China for ginger, and Shillong type, Tall Clone, CL-24, PTS-38, PCT-13 and Megha Turmeric-1 for turmeric. • In the absence of heavy rainfall, pest management in transplanted ahu rice seedlings should be undertaken through spraying of Chlorantraniliprole 20 SC @ 3 ml per 10 litres of water or Fipronil 5 SC @ 15–20 ml per 10 litres of water to control thrips, stem borers, leafhoppers and planthoppers. Alternatively, Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2.0–2.5 g per 10 litres of water may be applied under suitable weather conditions. • Preventive vaccination against Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) should be ensured in cattle, pigs, sheep and goats, along with administration of goat pox vaccine in goats, to safeguard livestock health. • For the management of fruit and shoot borer, removal and destruction of damaged plant parts is recommended, along with installation of pheromone traps and application of neem-based formulations (Azadirachtin) or Spinosad as part of integrated pest management practices.
	Gujarat	• Harvesting of coriander should be carried out at the physiological maturity stage to preserve the green colour and quality of seeds; timely harvesting is essential to maintain market value and minimise quality deterioration. • Land preparation for summer green gram cultivation should be undertaken through 2–3 ploughings using a cultivator to achieve a fine tilth and proper soil pulverization. • Farmers are advised to select recommended high-yielding varieties such as Gujarat Mung-2, 3, 4, 5, 8, Meha and K-851, and to procure certified, good-quality seeds for sowing. • Prior to sowing, seeds should be treated with appropriate fungicides and bio-inoculants to ensure better germination and protection against soil-borne diseases. Adequate soil moisture should be maintained after sowing to support optimal crop establishment.

	Chhattisgarh	• In view of the forecast of clear weather in the coming days, farmers are advised to undertake harvesting operations promptly for crops that have reached physiological maturity to avoid field losses and ensure produce quality. • Under anticipated clear weather conditions, irrigation in sugarcane should be scheduled as per crop requirement and soil moisture status to support optimal growth. • In maize, intercultural operations including earthing-up should be carried out during morning hours under favourable weather conditions to promote proper crop development. • For wheat and chickpea, harvesting should be initiated at maturity under clear weather conditions to minimise post-harvest losses and maintain grain quality. • The prevailing period is suitable for land preparation for sowing of summer vegetable crops such as bottle gourd, ridge gourd, cucumber, pumpkin, gilaki, watermelon and melon; farmers are advised to undertake timely field preparation to ensure optimal crop establishment.
	Rajasthan (East & West)	• In brinjal and tomato crops affected by bacterial wilt, infected plants should be promptly uprooted and removed from the field. Irrigation should be withheld for approximately one week to restrict disease spread, and adoption of drip irrigation systems is recommended to minimise infestation. • In fruit crops, integrated pest management measures may be adopted by placing bait traps prepared using Indoxacarb mixed with jaggery solution in open containers across orchards. Alternatively, light traps may be installed for effective insect management. • For dairy animals and poultry, balanced nutrition should be ensured to enhance productivity, including provision of 25–30 kg of green fodder per day along with dry fodder in a 3:1 ratio. Supplementation with mineral mixture @ 25–30 g per day is recommended for both milch and non-milch cattle. Proper hygiene practices, including washing of the udder with potassium permanganate solution prior to milking.

	Eastern Uttar Pradesh	• In wheat, based on extended range weather forecasts indicating above-normal rainfall along with elevated day and night temperatures during the period 27 March to 09 April 2026, irrigation should be withheld to avoid excess soil moisture and potential crop stress. • In barley, timely harvesting and threshing operations are advised in view of the anticipated weather conditions to minimise post-maturity losses and maintain grain quality. • Considering the forecast of approximately 8 mm rainfall during the week, sowing of Zaid maize in fields vacated by pea, potato and mustard should be deferred. Seeds should be treated prior to sowing with Thiram @ 2.5 g/kg or Agro-san G.N @ 3.0 g/kg. Recommended composite varieties (Navjoti, Pusa-2, Sweta, Azad Uttam) and hybrid varieties (Hybrid Dakan-107, Malaviya Hybrid-2, JH-3459, Prakash, PSM-5, Pro-303, KH-510, MMH-113, Malika, VNR-4226, DKC-9108, DKC-7074) should be sown using a seed rate of 18–20 kg/ha with properly treated seed. • Sowing of urd (black gram) and moong (green gram) should be undertaken using recommended varieties under conditions of no rainfall or when adequate soil moisture is available. • Harvesting and threshing of gram (chickpea) should be completed before 31 March to prevent adverse weather-related losses. • For livestock management, a balanced diet should be ensured for milch animals to sustain productivity. Adequate provision of clean drinking water (2–3 times daily) and morning bathing should be maintained to support animal health. Routine immunisation should be carried out as per veterinary guidelines, and consultation with nearby veterinary facilities is recommended to prevent diseases that may reduce milk production.
	Jammu	• In wheat, plants affected by loose smut and Karnal bunt should be carefully identified, and the ear heads should be covered with polythene bags prior to removal to prevent spore dispersal. Such infected plants must be eradicated through burning or deep burial in soil. Roguing of off-type plants in early and timely sown crops should be undertaken at this stage to maintain genetic purity. A coordinated campaign for rodent management is also recommended. Continuous monitoring for brown rust and leaf spot diseases in late and very late sown crops is essential; upon incidence, application of Propiconazole (Tilt) @ 0.1% is advised, with 2–3 sprays at 15-day intervals under clear weather conditions. ○ In gram (chickpea), in case of pod borer infestation, spraying of Chlorpyriphos @ 2–3 ml per litre of water is recommended during clear weather to ensure effective pest control.

30-03-2026	**Uttarakhand**	• For wheat, in rainfed regions; Remove gulli danda jungli jai Effective weed management practices, including removal of wild oats and other associated weeds, should be undertaken to minimise crop competition and enhance productivity. • In mustard, mature crops should be harvested at the appropriate stage and stored under safe and dry conditions to preserve quality and reduce post-harvest losses. • In barley, harvesting of mature crops should be completed in a timely manner, followed by proper storage in secure conditions to maintain grain quality. • Sowing of barnyard millet should be continued in mid to high hill regions in accordance with recommended agronomic practices. • In potato, intercultural operations such as weeding, hoeing and earthing up should be carried out. Application of dry grass mulch between rows is recommended to conserve soil moisture and regulate soil temperature. • In tomato, transplantation of seedlings should be undertaken with appropriate root treatment prior to planting to ensure better establishment and disease resistance. • In rice, field preparation and sowing of rainfed rice (Cheti dhan) should be initiated in mid to high hill regions as per recommended practices. • For livestock management, provision of a balanced and nutritious diet should be ensured. Preventive measures against ectoparasites such as flies and ticks should be undertaken through application of insecticides as per veterinary advice. • During aberrant weather conditions, grazing of goats and sheep in open areas should be avoided to minimise health risks.
	Haryana	• In view of the forecast of light rainfall accompanied by high wind speeds, irrigation in wheat should be withheld to minimise the risk of crop lodging and associated yield losses. • Harvesting of mature crops should be carried out in accordance with market demand or sugar mill requirements. Spring planting of sugarcane should be completed using recommended varieties, and setts must be treated with appropriate chemicals prior to sowing to ensure healthy crop establishment. • Farmers are advised to complete the harvesting of the remaining mustard crop without delay and store the produce under safe and dry conditions to prevent post-harvest losses. • Considering the likelihood of variable weather conditions, livestock should be kept under protective shelters during thunderstorms or gusty winds. Special care and management should be ensured for newborn animals. Additionally, supplementation of 50 g iodised salt and 50–100 g mineral mixture per animal per day along with feed or fodder (including berseem) is recommended to maintain animal health and productivity.

	Punjab	• In wheat, the final irrigation for timely sown crops should be scheduled towards the end of March, while late sown crops may be irrigated up to 10 April. To mitigate heat stress during the grain filling stage and enhance yield, foliar application of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) is recommended by dissolving 4 kg in 200 litres of water per acre at boot leaf and anthesis stages. Alternatively, two foliar sprays of salicylic acid may be applied by dissolving 15 g salicylic acid in 450 ml ethyl alcohol and diluting in 200 litres of water per acre at boot leaf and early milking stages. • Sowing of sugarcane should be completed by the end of the month using recommended early maturing varieties (CoPb 95, CoPb 96, Co 15023, CoPb 92, Co 118, CoJ 85, CoJ 64) and mid to late maturing varieties (CoPb 98, Co 238, CoPb 91, CoPb 93, CoPb 94, CoJ 88). For improved germination, setts should be soaked overnight in an Ethrel (Ethephon 39 SL) solution prepared by dissolving 25 ml in 100 litres of water, or alternatively soaked in water for 24 hours prior to planting. Only healthy, disease-free seed material free from red rot, wilt, smut, ratoon stunting and grassy shoot disease should be selected. • For termite management in sugarcane, application of Chlorantraniliprole (Coragen 18.5 SC) @ 200 ml per acre diluted in 400 litres of water should be applied over seed setts in furrows prior to covering with soil. To control early shoot borer, application of Fipronil 0.3G granules @ 10 kg per acre before planking is recommended. • Pre-emergence weed management in sugarcane may be achieved through application of Atrazine 50 WP, Metribuzin 70 WP, or Diuron 80 WP @ 800 g per acre, or Sulfentrazone + Clomazone (Authority NXT 58 WP) @ 1000 g per acre in 200 litres of water. For control of persistent weeds such as Bans Patta, application of Metribuzin or Diuron @ 800 g per acre is recommended. • Soil fertility management should include incorporation of approximately 8 tonnes of well-decomposed farmyard manure or press mud per acre at least 15 days prior to planting. Where organic manure is applied, nitrogen fertilizer dose may be reduced from 60 kg to 40 kg per acre. In the absence of organic manure, application of 65 kg urea per acre at planting is recommended. Use of Azotobacter or consortium bio-fertilizer @ 4 kg per acre in furrows at sowing is advised to enhance nutrient use efficiency and yield. • In phosphorus-deficient soils, application of 75 kg single super phosphate per acre at the time of planting is recommended. For autumn-planted sugarcane, application of 65 kg urea per acre at the end of March is advised for optimal crop growth.