



# AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

## GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, KOLHAPUR

### ZONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, SHENDA PARK, KOLHAPUR



Ph. No. 0231 2692416

E-mail: [adrkolhapur@rediffmail.com](mailto:adrkolhapur@rediffmail.com)

### Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 18.02.2025

District: KOLHAPUR

Last Week Weather Summary (12.02.2025 to 18.02.2025)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (19.02.2025 to 23.02.2025)				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Date	19	20	21	22	23
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>	0	0	0	0	0
34.2	34.6	35.2	35.2	34.8	35.0	34.8	<b>Max. Temp. (°C)</b>	35	36	35	35	35
19.0	19.2	18.2	18.0	16.8	17.8	17.6	<b>Min. Temp. (°C)</b>	19	18	19	20	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>Cloud Cover</b>	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<b>Max. RH (%)</b>	71	65	64	70
79	73	77	65	69	75	82	<b>Min. RH (%)</b>	24	23	22	22	24
45	40	42	40	38	38	38	<b>Wind Speed(km/hr)</b>	3	4	5	4	4
2.5	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	<b>Wind Direction</b>	NE	NE	NE	NE	ENE
WSW	SSW	ENE	E	SW	NW	NW		NE	NE	NE	NE	ENE
NNE	SSE	NNE	NNE	NNE	WNW	SW						
Rainfall last week				Rainfall since 01.01.2025 (mm)				Rainy days since 01.01.2025				
0.0				0.0				0				

#### Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
<b>Weather Summary</b>		Weather forecast given by Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai has indicated that there is forecast of mainly clear sky from 19 <sup>th</sup> to 23 <sup>rd</sup> February, 2025 in Kolhapur district. <b>During next 5 days Maximum temperature may remain nearly between 35.0 to 36.0°C. During next 5 days the minimum temperature may remain between 18.0 to 20.0°C.</b> Morning relative humidity will remain nearby 64 to 75% and Afternoon relative humidity will remain nearby 22 to 24 %. Wind speed will remain between 3 to 5 kmhr <sup>-1</sup> .
<b>ERFS</b>		According to Extended Range Forecast (ERF) in Madhya Maharashtra Sub Division <b>rainfall will remain above normal</b> , maximum temperature will remain moderately below normal and minimum temperature will remain normal valid from <b>21<sup>st</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup>, 2025</b>
<b>General Advisory</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ As the maximum temperature is expected to rise by 2 to 3 degrees Celsius, farmers should take care of themselves and their livestock.</li> <li>➤ For control of stem borer in Sugarcane apply 5 pheromone traps (E.S.B Lyure) per hectore</li> <li>➤ Use Phule Tractor Operated Sugarcane Nursery plant transplanting machine for Sugarcane Nursery plant transplanting which saves 60 to 70 % in cost and 70 to 80% in time compared to traditional method of transplanting.</li> </ul>
<b>SMS Advisory</b>		➤ During February sugarcane plant requires 3.27 liters water per day to fulfill that requirement it is need to run Drip irrigation unit ( 4 liters dripper) for 49 minutes per day.
<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	➤ Carry out harvesting of early matured wheat varieties 2-3 days before full maturity of crop as it will avoid shattering of grains in field. At the time of harvesting moisture percentage in grain should be 15%.
<b>Chick pea</b>	<b>Maturity</b>	➤ Carry out harvesting and threshing of matured Chick Pea crop. Dry the threshed produce/grains under bright sunlight for 6 to 7 days and Keep the well sun dried produce at protected place. While storage add 5% Neem Leaves to protect produce from storage pest.
<b>Sugarcane</b>	<b>Vegetative Growth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ For the control of stem borers, 5 to 6 trichocards cards of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> should be placed per hectare at 15-day intervals in sugarcane fields, along with 5 pheromone traps (E.S.B. lure). If necessary, apply granular insecticides like <i>Chlorantraniliprole</i> at 18.75 kg or <i>Fipronil 0.3%</i> granular insecticide at 25 kg per hectare, in the furrows.</li> <li>➤ For Adsali Sugarcane give fertilizer dose of 160 kg Nitrogen (347 kg Urea), 85 kg Phosphorus (531 kg Single Super Phosphate) and 142 kg Potash (Murate of Potash) prior to earthing up. Give 25% more fertilizer dose to the variety Co 8032.</li> </ul>
<b>Okra</b>	<b>Fruit borer</b>	➤ Incidence of fruit borer is observed in some parts on Okra plants to control spread Burry infested



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		<p>fruits into soil. Spray the crop with Deltamethrin 2.8% E.C. 10 E.C. or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% E.C. 6 ml per 5% E.C. 6 ml per 10 liters of water alternately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use Trichocards @ 10 per hectore.</li> </ul>
<b>Water melon</b>	<b>Planting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Soil: Use medium black and well drained soil for sowing</li> <li>➤ Varieties: Sugar Baby, Arka Manik, Akra Jyoti</li> <li>➤ Planting distance: 2.0 x 0.5 Miter</li> <li>➤ Fertilizer : Total Fertilizer dose for Watermelon crop is 100:50:50 kg N,P and K per ha.</li> <li>➤ Out of the total fertilizer dose, half of the nitrogen dose, i.e., 50 kg nitrogen per hectare (2 bags of 19 kg urea) and the full dose of 50 kg phosphorus (6 bags of 13 kg single super phosphate) and the full dose of 50 kg potassium (1 bag of 36 kg muriate of potash) should be applied at the time of planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Chilli</b>	<b>Flowering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Due to dry weather there is possibility of incidence of Mites on Chilli. If incidence observes then spray the crop with Fenpropathrin 30% EC 5 ml or Fenazaquin 10 EC 25 ml per 10 liters of water.</li> </ul>
<b>Brinjal</b>	<b>Flowering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Due to dry weather in last week the incidence of mites is observed in Brinjal crop thus to control spray the crop with Fenpropathrin 30% EC 5ml or Fenakzaquin 10EC 25 ml per 10 liters of water.</li> </ul>
<b>Mango</b>	<b>Fruit Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Due to dry weather and rising temperatures, trees experience stress, which may lead to fruit drop. To reduce mango fruit drop, provide water according to availability: 100 liters per tree once a week or 150 to 200 liters per tree once every 15 days from the pea sized stage to arecanut sized stage of the fruit.</li> <li>➤ Use mulching in the orchard to retain soil moisture.</li> </ul>
<b>Animals</b>	<b>Growth</b>	<p>During the summer season livestock care is crucial to ensure their health and productivity. Here are some essential steps to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Adequate Shade and Ventilation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ensure that animals are kept in shaded areas to protect them from direct sunlight. Shade can be provided by constructing sheds with proper ventilation.</li> <li>➤ Maintain good airflow to avoid heat stress, which can reduce milk production in dairy animals and overall productivity.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>2. Water Availability:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Make available constant supply of clean, cool drinking water. Dehydration is a significant risk in summer, and animals should have access to water at all times.</li> <li>➤ Install water troughs and ensure they are regularly cleaned to avoid contamination.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>3. Cooling and Ventilation for Poultry:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use fans or misting systems if possible.</li> <li>➤ Consider placing coolers or fans to improve airflow and maintain a lower temperature in poultry sheds.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>4. Feeding Adjustments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During hot weather, livestock may reduce their feed intake. Offer easily digestible, nutritious feeds and provide them in smaller, more frequent meals to maintain their energy levels.</li> <li>➤ Avoid feeding animals during the hottest part of the day (midday to afternoon) and opt for feeding in the early morning or evening.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>5. Salt Licks and Minerals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide access to salt licks or mineral blocks to ensure livestock receive essential minerals, which may be depleted due to sweating and increased water consumption.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>6. Routine Health Checks:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Summer heat can make animals more susceptible to diseases, parasites, and infections. Regularly check for signs of heat stress, dehydration, and any skin infections.</li> <li>➤ Deworm livestock and check for any signs of external parasites like ticks, lice, or flies, which are more prevalent during the summer.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>7. Grazing Management:</b></li> </ol>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Avoid grazing during the peak heat hours and provide shade and water for animals when grazing in open fields.</li><li>➤ If possible, switch to evening or early morning grazing to minimize heat exposure.</li></ul>
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**Source:**

- 1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai
- 2) Last week weather summary : IMD observatory (ZARS,KOLHAPUR)

**Place : ZARS, KOLHAPUR**

**Date : 18.02.2025**

**Sd/-**  
**Nodal Officer, GKMS, &**  
**Associate Director of Research,**  
**ZARS, Kolhapur**