



# AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

## GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, IGATPURI ZONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH STATION, IGATPURI.



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### 93) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 18.02.2025

**District: Nashik**

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	Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
32.5	33.0	31.8	31.8	33.2	33.5	34.7	Max. Temp. (°C)	34	35	34	33	33
8.8	12.5	16.5	12.2	12.2	14.4	16.2	Min. Temp. (°C)	14	14	15	13	13
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Cloud Cover	Clear	P Cloud	P Cloud	Clear	P Cloud
74	57	61	64	74	75	65	Max. RH (%)	67	55	50	48	44
23	23	25	18	28	21	20	Min. RH (%)	15	14	13	13	12
3.3	3.8	6.1	4.8	3.8	3.1	4.3	Wind Speed (km/hr)	4	4	3	5	6

### **Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction**

Crop	Stage	Advisory
<b>Weather Summary</b>		Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of dry weather for next five days. The sky will be clear for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 33-35 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 13-15 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 3 - 6 kmph for the next five days.
<b>General Advisory</b>		<p><u>Vine vegetable crops</u></p> <p><u>Mulching</u></p> <p>Mulching covers the surface of the soil near the trees in the field. This helps in saving water and increasing production. Due to moisture retention, 25 to 30 percent of water is saved. The soil is strengthened for healthy growth of roots by keeping the air moving. Seed germination capacity increases.</p> <p>Mulching is used in vine vegetable crops such as cucumber, watermelon, and musk melon. Polythene mulch, grass, dry leaves etc. can be used in it. Due to this, the fruits do not come into contact with the soil, so they do not spoil. Apart from this, it helps in reducing the evaporation of water from the soil and also controls weeds.</p>
<b>SMS</b>		<b>Sorghum, maize and millet should be sown in February for animal fodder. Summer fodder crops should be planted according to water availability.</b>
<b>Rabi Sorghum</b>	Maturity to Harvesting /storage	<p>The sorghum crop is ready for harvesting in 110 to 130 days depending on the variety. As soon as symptoms of black spot appear near the tip of the sorghum grain, sorghum should be harvested using the improved implements developed by M.P.K.V. Rahuri, Phule Sorghum Harvesting Machine and the grains should be dried in the sun for 8 to 10 days and threshed.</p> <p>After the grain is prepared by threshing, it should be sun-dried again before storage. Generally, if a 50 kg bag is kept full, it becomes easy to sell further in the market.</p> <p><u>Improved Phule Sorghum harvesting machine developed by M.P.K.V., Rahuri</u></p> <p>Uprooting sorghum with roots by hand is laborious. sorghum can be harvested with comparatively less effort.</p> <p>Suitable for harvesting both irrigated and rainfed sorghum with roots</p> <p>No matter how thick the sorghum stalk is, it can be easily done with this machine.</p> <p>Light in weight (2.1 kg), easy to carry and easy to use</p> <p>Machine efficiency 8 to 10 guntha sorghum stalk per day</p>
<b>Summer Pearl Millet (Summer Bajra)</b>		<p><u>Intercultural operations and weed control</u></p> <p>It is necessary to keep the field free of weeds for the first 30 days after sowing. During this period, weeds and crops compete for air, water, nutrients and sunlight. Hoeing and weeding should done twice as needed. In case of labor shortage, after sowing but before crop emergence, spray on the soil evenly with Atrazine (50 WP) @ 400 gm per acre mixed with 200 liters of water.</p> <p>The remaining second dose of 45 kg Nitrogen in Pearl millet crop should be given after 25 to 30 days of weeding operation.</p>



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<b>Wheat</b>	Panicle formation to grain filling in panicle stage	<p>The late sown wheat crop will have to face hot temperatures for a long time. Therefore, this crop should be given irrigation at an interval of every fifteen days. That is, 5 irrigations of water (regular 4 plus additional 1) will have to be given in the total period. Care should be taken that there is not a long gap between two irrigations. Because if the soil becomes dry, there is a possibility of rats getting into trouble.</p> <p>Spray soluble fertilizers through spraying at various stages of growth. Spray this soluble fertilizer 19:19:19 mixed with 20 grams per liter of water on the 55th and 70th day after sowing.</p>
<b>Rabi Maize</b>	Grain filling to Maturity stage	<p>As maize crop is sensitive to water stress throughout the period, water stress should not be allowed. Water abundantly at short intervals when the maize crop is in the stage of grain filling.</p>
<b>Summer Groundnut</b>		<p>The crop should be kept weed free for forty days after sowing. For that, hoeing and weeding should be done from time to time.</p> <p>If gaps are found in the rows after sowing, they should be filled immediately by adding seeds.</p>
<b>Chick pea</b>	Harvesting stage	<p>Gram crop varieties should be harvested and threshed according to maturity. Dry harvested gram crop in the sun and store in a dry and well-ventilated place.</p>
<b>Grapes</b>		<p>Black fungus infection is usually observed in the months of February to March. Black powder appears on leaves and stems due to black fungus infestation. Due to this, the quality of grapes deteriorates and export becomes difficult.</p> <p>Infested grapes bunch in infested gardens should be washed with a solution of silicone surfactant at 0.3 ml per liter of water.</p>
<b>Pomegranate</b>		<p><u>Ambia Bahar (January-February Bahar management)</u> <u>Garden Stage: 100% Fruiting and Fruit Growth</u> <u>Tillage</u></p> <p>If the number of young shoots is more, topping of the young shoots. Tie the fruit-bearing branches and trees for support. When the fruit is lemon-sized or weighs 100 grams, cover the fruits with a protective bag or the entire row of trees with crop cover to prevent sun scald.</p>
<b>Mango</b>		<p><u>Irrigation</u></p> <p>To reduce fruit drop in the orchard, which has produced fruits ranging from pea to betel nut size, three to four irrigations of 150 to 200 liters of water per tree should be given at an interval of 15 days, depending on the availability of water. Grass should be covered around the base of the tree.</p> <p>Newly planted mango cuttings should be given two buckets (30 liters) of water per cutting in winter once a week in the first year, once in fortnight in the second year and once a month in the third year. In summer, water should be given as above but twice (double the quantity). If the plants are grown on the spot (In situ) and grafted on them, they do not need to be watered. To retain moisture, the mango cuttings should be covered with grass in the basin made for mango crops.</p>
<b>Onion</b>		<p>If the late kharif onion is ready to be harvested, hence irrigation should be stopped three weeks before in onion crop.</p> <p>If the Rabi onion crop is two months old, then second dose of nitrogen should be given and the crop should be kept clean.</p>
<b>Tomato</b>		<p>Summer Tomato crop should be given second dose of fertilizers and appropriate crop protection measures should be taken. Nutrients should be used as needed.</p> <p>If the Rabi season tomato crop is in flowering stage, the field should be cleaned by weeding and fertilizer should be applied. The staking in the tomato crop should be completed.</p>
<b>Animal Husbandry (Cow, Goat etc)</b>		<p><u>Precautions to be taken to prevent mastitis</u></p> <p>If the infection remains inside the pregnant cow <u>or</u> buffalo during the dry period, it becomes a carrier of bacteria. Some cows do not show infection and invite invisible mastitis. Therefore, cows - buffalo should be dried using long-acting antibiotics while drying the cow or buffalo.</p>



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<b>Animal Husbandry (Cow, Goat etc)</b>		Once mastitis starts, there is less response to antibiotics. However, the cow prevents bacterial growth due to the lactoferrin in the udder. Even if some bacteria remain dormant, the rate of mastitis increases one month after calving. Therefore, cleanliness should be taken care of for 15 days while heating the cow or buffalo. Zinc. Biotin. Selenium. Vitamins should be used in animal feed. Ash, sand, wood shavings, soft stone, Gawanda, etc. should be used in the place where the cow or buffalo sits.
<b>Goat</b>		<u>Management of goats in February</u> Pregnant goats should be given increased ration four to six weeks in advance. Pregnant goats should be dewormed two to three weeks before weaned. Male goats should be castrated by a veterinarian at the age of one year. Goat mating records, cleaning of goats, cutting of umbilical cord, weighing at birth, feeding of newborns should be strictly followed. Increase the amount of mineral mixture and ration for milking goats.
<b>Sheep</b>		<u>Management of sheeps in February</u> If symptoms like diarrhea and fever are seen in newborn lambs, immediate treatment should be given as per the advice of a veterinarian. Pay attention to the diet of breeding sheep. Insemination of sheep that have reached heat should be done by a male. Special attention should be paid to the diet of rams used for breeding. Lambs should be given 100 grams of fodder per lamb. Lambs should be given green leafy vegetables in the morning. Sheep should be vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease. Sheep should be washed before shearing.
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Health Management</b>	<u>Management in the broiler shed</u> Feed bowls should be checked for mold from time to time. If mold is found in the bowls, wash them. Dry them completely in the sun before using them. If sick birds are found in the shed, they should be immediately kept aside and treated immediately. If chicks or chickens die, they should be immediately kept aside and sent to the nearest laboratory for diagnosis. Dead chickens should never be thrown out in the open. They should be burned and disposed of, otherwise there is a possibility of spreading the disease. The vaccination schedule of chickens should be strictly followed. After vaccination or handling, stress-reducing drugs should be given to them through water. The chickens in the shed should be moved occasionally. This makes them eat food with renewed enthusiasm. It helps in increasing their selling weight. The curtains attached to the shed should be raised from time to time, which helps in keeping the air circulating in the shed.

**Source:**

- 1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai
- 2) Last week weather summary : GKMS Observatory, ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik.

**Place : ZARS, Igatpuri**

**Date : 18.02.2025**

**Sd/-**  
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