



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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



Ph. No. 02553-244032

E-mail: igatpuri.amfu@gmail.com

85) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 21.01.2025

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (15.01.2025 to 21.01.2025)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (22.01.2025 to 26.01.2025)				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Date	22	23	24	25	26
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
30.0	30.0	29.5	29.5	29.5	30.5	30.8	Max. Temp. (°C)	29	27	29	30	30
17.4	16.7	17.8	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	Min. Temp. (°C)	14	16	14	13	13
P Cloud	Clear	P Cloud	P Cloud	Clear	Clear	Clear	Cloud Cover	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	Clear	Clear
80	86	79	73	77	74	75	Max. RH (%)	80	80	78	75	75
49	42	37	36	34	38	39	Min. RH (%)	33	33	29	29	22
2.9	3.6	8.4	9.0	7.1	5.9	3.9	Wind Speed (km/hr)	4	2	3	5	6

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of dry weather for next five days. The sky will be partial cloudy for next three days also clear for rest of the days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 27-30 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 13-16 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 2 - 6 kmph for the next five days.
General Advisory		<p><u>Vine vegetable crops</u> <u>Ridged gourd, Bitter gourd Cultivation</u></p> <p>A well-drained, humus, medium to heavy soil should be selected. Before planting, the field should be well tilled and mixed with 6 tons of well-compost FYM per acre. Summer planting should be done in the month of January to March. For cultivation, improved varieties such as Pusa Nasdar, Konkan Harita, Phule Suchitai for ridged gourd & Phule Priyanka, Phule Green Gold, Phule Ujjwala, Hirakni, Konkan Tara should be selected for cultivation of bitter gourd. Also, various productive varieties of private companies are available in the market. Tati method should be adopted for cultivation of ridged gourd and bitter gourd. Planting distance should be 1.5 x 1 meter. 600 to 800 grams of seeds of improved varieties of ridged, bitter gourd are required for cultivation. Seed should be treated with Carbendazim at the rate of 2.5 grams per kg before sowing. The amount of chemical fertilizers should be applied according to the soil test report. Tati method should be used for crops such as ridged and bitter gourd. Compared to the conventional method, this improved method increases the production.</p>
SMS		Care should be taken to maintain a warm environment at night in the animal shed and poultry house (big bulbs should be planted).
Rabi Sorghum	Panicle initiation to grain filling stage	Second fortnight of January- Sorghum should be harvested as soon as symptoms of black spot appear near the tip of the sorghum grain.
Summer Groundnut	Land preparation/ Pre sowing preparation	<p>Pre-sowing irrigation should be done to ensure that sowing can be done in the third week of January.</p> <p>Procured Groundnut seed of improved varieties like Phule Unnati, T.A.G-24, T.G-26, T.P.J-41, JL-501 etc.</p> <p>Summer groundnut should be sown between 15th January and 15th February 2023 but to avoid sowing till temperature raise up to <u>or</u> above 18 degree Celsius.</p> <p>Prepare land for summer groundnut and apply FYM @ 5 ton/ha.</p>
Wheat	Tillering to stem elongation / Flowering stage	<p>Late sown wheat crop should be given a second schedule of irrigation at stem elongation stage (when the crop is 40 to 42 days old).</p> <p>After 55 and 70 days of timely sown wheat crop, undertake the two spraying of soluble fertilizer of 19: 19: 19 @200 grams per 10 lit. of water.</p>



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Rabi Maize	Vegetative to tassel & silk appearance stage	<p>For the control of Armyworm on rabi maize, undertake the spraying of Neem extract 1500 ppm 5 ml or Neem seed extract 5% per liter of water during the early growth stages (1 to 3 stage) of the worm. Or Emamectin benzoate (5% SG) this insecticide should be sprayed at the rate of 4 gm per liter of water.</p> <p>In the areas where the rainfall has decreased, covering cracks in the soil with a weeding or hoe helps control evaporation from the soil in the two rows of maize crop. Also, if there is a shortage of water, give irrigation to crop after one ridge left.</p>
Rainfed Chick pea	Flowering to pod formation stage	<p>If available irrigate Gram crop at pod filling stage.</p> <p>Control pod borer pest on Gram crop by undertaking the spraying of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 S.C@ 2.5 ml per 10 lit. or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 4 gm per 10 lit. of water if there is an average of 1 larva per plant on Gram, then mix it with water.</p>
Grapes		<p>A garden in which, there is a 6 to 8 mm thick seed stage. seed development is faster. For that, it should be noted that the root of the vine will work well. If the beds have become tight, plough is applied to the side of the beds it will help the root to work faster.</p> <p>If the temperature drops during this time, the infestation of powdery mildew may increase. For this, the disease should be controlled by using recommended fungicides.</p> <p>A garden where the lower leaves before bunching are removed will have less cane crowding and less disease. Plan accordingly.</p>
Pomegranate		<p><u>Ambia Bahar</u> (January-February crop management)</p> <p><u>Pest Management</u></p> <p>Stage of New Leaves Eruption</p> <p>10 to 15 days after the first irrigation, blue or yellow sticky traps are tie down 10 to 15 cm from the highest branch of the plant at the rate of 25 to 30 traps per acre. These traps should be changed after 20 to 25 days depending on the insect attached.</p> <p><u>Growth stage</u></p> <p>Azadirachtin/ neem oil 1% (10,000 ppm) 3 ml or karanj oil 3 ml or a mixture of both the above oils 3 ml each per liter of water should be given as one to two sprays at an interval of 7 to 10 days as required.</p> <p><u>Inflorescence/flower bud stage</u></p> <p>Cyantraniliprole (10.26 OD) 0.9 ml or Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 0.3 ml or Flubendiamide + Thicloprid (480 SC) 0.5 ml plus sticker spreader 0.25 ml liter of water at 7 to 10 days interval Take one or two sprays.</p>
Mango		<p><u>Intercropping in the new garden</u></p> <p>Intercropping of low height should be done in the garden. While determining intercropping practices during Kharif, Rabi and Summer seasons, it should be taken into consideration that soil fertility will also be preserved. No intercropping was done during monsoon <u>or</u> winter season is fine. But, try to intercrop low height in your field in summer. Intercropping helps keep overall temperatures lower in the garden by providing shade, moisture around the roots of the cuttings. Also, it definitely benefits the vigorous growth of plants by increasing the humidity in the air. If intercropping is done in the garden, care should be taken that mango cuttings are not damaged during intercropping.</p>
Onion		<p><u>Standing crop of late kharif onion</u></p> <p>Micronutrient mixture grade-II at the rate of gram per liter of water should be sprayed 60 and 75 days after transplanting. Spraying of micronutrients remains beneficial for onion nutrition.</p> <p>For control of thrips and blight disease, spray Carbosulfan (25 EC) 2 ml plus Tricyclazole (75 WP) 1 gm per liter of water.</p> <p>In case of infestation of eriophyid mites, spray with Sulfur (80 WDG) 2 gm <u>or</u> Dicofol (18.5 EC) 2 ml per liter of water.</p> <p>Spraying of fungicide or insecticide should be stopped before 20 days of onion harvesting.</p> <p>If you see twin's onions, remove them immediately.</p> <p>The crop should be irrigated at an interval of 8 to 12 days depending on the soil type, temperature and the need of the crop.</p>



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Tomato		<p><u>Fruit maturity and harvesting</u></p> <p>Harvesting of fruits starts after 65 to 70 days depending on the variety after planting. After that, cutting has to be done daily or every other day. Complete matured and red colored fruits should be cut for processing. However, fruits for market should be cut when half red and half green. If the fruits are to be sent for long distance markets, the yellow spotted fruits should be cut. Such fruits ripen well in transport. Pink blushed fruits should be sent for medium distance market while full blushed fruits should be sent for local market or processing industry.</p> <p>Harvesting of fruits should preferably be done early in the morning or in the evening when the temperature is low. Do not spray pesticides three to four days before harvesting, otherwise pesticide stains remain on the fruits and toxicity remains in the fruits. After harvesting the fruits should be brought under shade and sorted according to size. rotted, cracked, diseased fruits should be removed. Good fruits should be properly packed in wooden boxes or plastic crates and sent for sale.</p>
Animal Husbandry (Cow, Goat etc)		<p><u>Causes and remedies for mastitis</u></p> <p>If immunity is low, cows and buffaloes fall ill quickly. Mastitis disease can be prevented by both management and diet.</p> <p>Through teats bacteria enter the udder, cow management becomes important. Cowshed design, cleanliness, cow, buffalo teats should be dipped in disinfectant solution, sand, ash, wood shavings, lime should be used for sitting place.</p> <p>Cleanliness of milking machine should be maintained; hands should be washed before milking each cow. Disinfect with disinfectant solution.</p> <p>Dietary management should include protein and energy balance, selenium, vitamin E as well as zinc and biotin to enhance the body's immunity.</p> <p>After mastitis infection or symptoms appear, required Antibiotics, get veterinary assistance & proper disposal of spoiled milk.</p> <p>New herd of Cows, buffaloes in shed can be latent carriers of the bacteria. Therefore, new animals should be checked by a veterinarian to ensure that there are no diseases.</p>
Goat-Sheep		<p><u>Goat and sheep shed</u></p> <p>The structure of the shed should be like the English letter 'A'. Goats and sheep do not require very expensive sheds. The sheds should be built a little higher. The sheds should be dry, airy and suitable.</p> <p>Due to the low humidity in winter, the moisture in the shed remains for a long time and the temperature decreases. If the direction of the shed is determined by the east-west direction, the dampness in the shed is reduced due to the gentle sunlight in the morning and evening. The special sunlight available helps in disinfecting the shed and making it sterile.</p> <p>The shed should be kept dry and clean. Using limestone or light clay soil in the land of the shed reduces dampness and prevents the temperature of the soil from decreasing.</p> <p>There should be open space around the shed. Fence the shed with space on both sides. Clean water should be provided.</p> <p>Goats, sheep and kids should be arranged differently according to their age.</p> <p>The windows and doors of the barn should be kept open during the day. So that the air can circulate. At night, the shed should be covered with a sack or a cloth. So that cold air cannot enter. If goats and sheep are raised in a free-range manner, then there should be a closed barn in one corner of the place. So that the goats and sheep can go there at night. They will be protected from the cold.</p> <p>Goats, sheep and kids should be left free in the morning in the early morning sun, so that they can get warm from the sunlight.</p>



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Poultry	Health Management	<p><u>Changes to be made in the diet during winter</u></p> <p>Suitable changes should be made in the diet of chickens during winter. In winter, chickens eat more food to maintain body temperature and keep warm. This increases the cost of food, and nutrients that are not needed to produce energy are wasted.</p> <p>To reduce the cost of food and avoid wastage, the amount of energy-rich foods such as oil, fats, and proteins should be increased in the diet. The amount of other nutrients should be kept the same.</p> <p>The amount of energy-rich ingredients in the diet should be increased (100 kilocalories per kilo of food) and the amount of protein should be reduced by 1 to 2 percent. The amount of vitamins A, C, and E in the diet should be increased.</p> <p>One small feeder should be used for every 40 chicks and one large feeder for every 30 adult chickens.</p> <p>The height of the feeder should be two inches above the back of the chicken.</p>
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Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 21.01.2025

Sd/-
Nodal Officer, GKMS,
AMFU Igatpuri &
Associate Director of Research
ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik