



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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104) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 28.03.2025

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (22.03.2025 to 28.03.2025)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (29.03.2025 to 02.04.2025)				
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Date	29	30	31	01	02
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	12	8
33.5	34.0	35.0	36.2	37.0	35.0	33.0	Max. Temp. (°C)	37	38	39	38	37
12.6	15.0	15.5	16.8	18.6	17.0	16.0	Min. Temp. (°C)	18	20	21	23	22
P Cloud	P Cloud	Clear	P Cloud	Clear	Clear	Clear	Cloud Cover	Clear	Clear	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud
80	65	65	72	74	74	67	Max. RH (%)	69	70	69	70	69
27	26	26	25	29	32	27	Min. RH (%)	25	26	25	26	25
3.5	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.4	Wind Speed (km/hr)	6	6	6	6	2

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of dry & hot weather for next three days & light to moderate rainfall possibility on 1st & 02nd April 2025 . The sky will be clear for next two days & partial cloudy for rest of the days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 37-39 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 18-23 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 2 - 6 kmph for the next five days.
<u>Weather Alerts/ warning:</u>		Considering the forecast & warning (Yellow alerts) there is a possibility of thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rain & gusty wind with speed 40-50 kmph on 31 Marchl, 2025 & possibility of thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rain & gusty wind with speed 30-40 kmph on 01 April 2025 at isolated places of Nashik district. Also possibility of thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rain & gusty wind with speed 40-50 kmph on 31 Marchl, 2025 at isolated places of Ghat region of Nashik district (based on the District Level Forecast and warning issued by RMC Mumbai on issued on 28.03.2025).
General Advisory		Use Meghdoot mobile app for weather based crop advisory and Damini mobile app for rain or hail or thunderstorm with lightning prediction. The matured rabi crops should be harvested as soon as possible and store in a safe place or the harvested/ threshed crops should be covered with tarpaulin. In view of thunderstorm accompanied with gusty winds, provide mechanical support to fruit orchards, staking in vegetables. Keep animals away from open water, pond or river. Care should be taken to avoid possible damage due to strong winds and hailstorm. Animals should be kept in a safe place. Pesticides and fungicides should be sprayed after the rainfall stops and weather is clear.
SMS		Protect the fruit orchards, Livestock, poultry birds & self from thunderstorm accompanied with lightning & light to moderate rain (Meghdut and Damini mobile app should be used).
Summer Pearl Millet (Summer Bajra)	Vegetative stage	<u>Water Management</u> 5 to 6 irrigations should be given at an interval of 10 to 12 days depending on the soil fertility and the sensitive stage of crop growth. If water availability is limited, the first irrigation should be given at the time of tillering (20 to 25 days after sowing), the second irrigation should be given when the crop is in the stem elongation stage (35 to 45 days after sowing), and the third irrigation should be given at the time of grain filling (60 to 65 days after sowing).
Summer Groundnut	Vegetative stage	<u>Intercultural operation</u> No Intercultural operation should be done after the departure of the pegging. A large empty drum should be rolled over the crop once after the onset of pegging and 10 to 15 days thereafter. Therefore, the quantity of pegging increases and result the production increases. For erected varieties of groundnut, turn the empty drum over the crops twice, 35 to 45 days after sowing.



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Rabi Sorghum	Threshing /storage	The harvested sorghum crop should be sun-dried for 8 to 10 days and then threshed. 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.
Wheat	Threshing /storage	Threshing should be done in timely sown wheat crop. <u>Storage</u> To prevent the spread of pests in wheat during storage, the moisture content should be kept below ten percent. For this, after threshing, the wheat should be given good sunlight for three to four days. Then the wheat should be allowed to cool. Then it should be stored. Recommended chemicals should be used in a closed shed with the advice of experts. A safe place should be selected for storing wheat, free from moisture, rats, birds and dirt. An improved shed made of metal sheet or cement should be used for storing wheat. The sack should be cleaned and filled with grain. The sack should be kept on a wooden plank or polythene sheet.
Rabi Maize	Threshing /storage	These cobs of the harvested rabi maize crop should be dried well in the sun for two to three days. After that, the outer covering of the maize should be removed and the grains should be separated from the maize with the help of Maka Solani Yantra (an improved implement developed by M.P.K.V. Rahuri). The grains should be winnowed to separate the white husks and pieces of bitti. The seeds should be dried well in the sun and stored keeping the moisture content of the seeds up to 12 percent. <u>Improved implements developed by M.P.K.V. Rahuri</u> <u>Maize shelling machine</u> This machine is used to remove the kernels from the dried corn cobs. A one labourer peels 200 kg of corn cobs in a day. This machine is small in size and light in weight. It is easy to remove the kernels by holding it in the hand and turning it. This reduces labour. It saves time.
Grapes		<u>Dormant Grape vines</u> If the last season produced a good quality crop, the cane must have lost nutrients. A cane of eight to ten mm thickness is required for a grape bunch weighing about 500 grams. A cane of this thickness has the capacity to store and supply the nutrients required for the development of the bunch. If such a bunch was formed last season, then the cane must have lost nutrients at this time. To fill this loss in the vine, it is important to give the vine a rest at this time before the heavy pruning. The rest period does not mean just rest. Rather, it is necessary to supply the vine with a small amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and water. The vine should be irrigated in such a way that the loss in the vine is only filled. If the water supply is more than the requirement, new shoots will start to grow. Due to this, whatever nutrients are left in the cane will also be lost along with the new shoots. During the rest period, DAP (18-46-0) should be applied at a rate of 15 to 20 kg or urea at a rate of 10 kg per acre in two doses. The dormant period of the vine can be twenty to thirty days. The minimum period should be at least 15 days after fruit harvesting.
Pomegranate		<u>Water Management</u> Drip or micro irrigation system should be used for irrigation in pomegranate orchard. For the first two years of cultivation in pomegranate orchard, there should be one lateral per row and two drippers per tree. Later, for the third and fourth years, two laterals and four drippers should be planned, and from the fifth year onwards, two laterals and six drippers should be planned according to the increased size of the trees. This can meet the water requirement. The water requirement of the orchard depends on the age of the tree, fruit load, season and soil type.
Mango		<u>Water Management</u> Depending on the availability of water, 100 liters of water per tree should be given once a week or 150 to 200 liters of water per tree once in 15 days until the fruits are from pea size to betel nut size. However, stop watering the tree one month before the fruits are ready for harvesting. Cover the base of the tree with grass in a thick layer. Apply Bordeaux paste to the base of the tree to protect the mango cuttings from the sun.
Onion		If the onion crop of the Rabi season is in the bulb development stage, spray the following Soluble fertilizer at the rate of 0:0:50 @ 5 g/l water as required after 80-90 days of planting the Rabi onion planted on time. Spray the following Soluble fertilizer at the rate of 0:0:50 @ 5 g/l water as required after 80-90 days of planting the Rabi onion planted late. Complete the onion harvesting work of the late kharif season.



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Tomato		<u>Drip irrigation</u> Using drip irrigation for tomato crops saves up to 45 percent water and increases production by 15 to 25 percent. If drip irrigation is to be used for tomato crops, a slight change in the cultivation method of the crop is required. Generally, instead of continuous cultivation, inter-cultivation, harvesting, spraying, etc. can be done easily by using the double row method and importantly, there is a 30 percent saving in the cost of the drip irrigation system. After pre-cultivation of the land according to the season, a field survey should be done and a plan should be prepared for drip irrigation for tomatoes. After that, the drip irrigation system should be arranged according to the plan. The highest quality set should be selected. For closely spaced crops like hybrid tomatoes, inline drip irrigation method should be adopted. Inline laterals (lateral) are available in 12 mm, 16 mm. diameter. For tomatoes, the distance between two inline tubes should be kept at 180 to 225 cm. For this, it is advisable to plant in 60-100 cm or 75-150 cm rows (60 cm / 75 cm between two rows of tomatoes and 120/150 cm between two rows) depending on the soil type. Choose an inline hose with a dripper flow of 4 liters per hour and a distance of 30 to 60 cm between drippers depending on the soil type.
Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)		Keep animals away from open water, pond or river. Keep animals away from tractors and other metal farm equipment. Don't allow your animals to congregate under trees. Watch your animals closely and try to keep them under your direct control. Keep milch animals indoors. Farmers should advice to keep the stored fodder of livestock in a safe place or covered with plastic/tarpaulin.
Goat		Farmers should advice to keep the stored fodder of goat in a safe place or covered with plastic/tarpaulin. Protect Goat/sheep from heavy rains and lightning and avoid taking them out for grazing or other reasons.
Sheep		<u>Management in sheep in March</u> Sheep should be vaccinated for enteric disease control. Sheep should be washed with a solution of helminthicide two weeks after shearing.
Poultry	Health Management	<u>Effect of temperature on chickens</u> Chickens cannot regulate their body temperature like we do, because they do not have sweat glands. Chickens have a naturally higher body temperature (103 to 107 degrees Fahrenheit) than other domestic animals. Chickens require a temperature of 18 to 21 degrees Celsius for proper growth, but they can tolerate temperatures of 28 to 30 degrees Celsius. Their production does not make much difference. However, if the temperature goes above 30 degrees Celsius, it has an adverse effect on their production and reproduction. If the external temperature goes above 35 degrees Celsius, production decreases by 5 percent for every degree increase in temperature.

Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 28.03.2025

Sd/-
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