



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

Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 18.02.2025

District: SATARA

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
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Max. Temp. (°C)	36	37	35	34	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Min. Temp. (°C)	16	15	15	14	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cloud Cover	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Max. RH (%)	69	66	61	58	55
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Min. RH (%)	25	24	25	24	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wind Speed(km/hr)	5	7	6	7	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wind Direction	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary/ Alert		Weather forecast given by Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai has indicated that there is forecast of mainly clear sky from 19 th to 23 rd February, 2025 in Satara district. During next 2 days Maximum temperature may remain nearly between 36.0 to 37.0°C and further next 3 days maximum temperature may drop by 2 to 3°C and remain upto 33.0 to 35.0°C. During next 5 days the minimum temperature may remain 14.0 to 16.0°C. Morning relative humidity will remain nearby 55 to 69 % and Afternoon relative humidity will remain nearby 24 to 25%. Wind speed will remain between 05 to 07 km per hour.
ERFS		According to Extended Range Forecast (ERF) in Madhya Maharashtra Sub Division rainfall will remain normal to above normal, maximum temperature will remain Below Normal over most parts and minimum temperature will remain Normal to Above Normal valid from 21 st to 27 th February, 2025
General Advisory		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As the maximum temperature is expected to rise by 2 to 3 degrees Celsius, farmers should take care of themselves and their livestock. ➤ For control of stem borer in Sugarcane apply 5 pheromone traps (E.S.B Lyure) per hector ➤ 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.
SMS Advisory		➤ 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.
Wheat	Maturity	➤ 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%.
Rabbi Sorghum	Grain filling to maturity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At the maturity stage the tip of sorghum grain gets black spot. Carry out harvesting of matures crop. Keep the earheads under sunlight for 8 to 10 days for proper drying. ➤ Carry out threshing after proper drying of earheads under sunlight. Allow threshed produce/grains to dry under sunlight and then store at protected place.
Sugarcane	Vegetative Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. ➤ 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.
Grape	Berry	Irrigation management



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	development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ In case the soil is under wapsa (field capacity) condition, do not irrigate the vineyard.➤ Practice mulching to keep the bunds moistened. This will reduce the salinity build up in the root zone due to evaporation of the moisture from the surface of the bund.➤ During Berry development to harvest stage, apply irrigation through drip @ 6800 - 10200 L/ acre/day for all grape growing regions. <p>Disease management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Powdery mildew infection is incident in some areas and an application of sulphur 80WDG @ 2-3g/l may be given during late evening hours. Use of Ampelomyces quisqualis needs to be increased for powdery mildew management. Application of Bacillus subtilis @2ml/L may also be done for powdery mildew control.
Pomegranate	Rest period	<p>Many problems of insect pests and diseases aggravate if orchards are neglected during rest period. Hence, regular monitoring should be done for stem borer, shot hole borer, termites, mites, leaf eating caterpillars and Sucking pests (Mealy bugs, scale insects) etc. Depending on insect pest observed, take 2-3 sprays at 15 to 20 days' interval with any of the insecticides mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) If low foliar insect pest infestation observed, spray only Azadirachtin/Neem oil @ 3 ml/L water.b) If foliar pest infestation observed is high, take spray with any of these insecticides Lambda cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 0.5-0.75 ml/L OR Indoxacarb 14.5% SC @ 0.75 ml/L OR Cyantranilprole 10.26% OD @ 0.75 ml/L OR Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 0.5 g/L water.c) Stem pasting should be done after fruit harvest with 10% Bordeaux Paste. Paste the all the main stems from ground level up to 2-3 feet depending on their height. (NRC Pomegranate)
Chilli	Flowering	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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.
Okra	Fruit borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Incidence of fruit borer is observed in some parts on Okra plants to control spread Burry infested 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.➤ Use Trichocards @ 10 per hecter.
Mango	Fruit Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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.➤ Use mulching in the orchard to retain soil moisture.
Animals	Growth	<p>During the summer season livestock care is crucial to ensure their health and productivity. Here are some essential steps to follow:</p> <p>1. Adequate Shade and Ventilation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Ensure that animals are kept in shaded areas to protect them from direct sunlight. Shade can be provided by constructing sheds with proper ventilation.➤ Maintain good airflow to avoid heat stress, which can reduce milk production in dairy animals and overall productivity. <p>2. Water Availability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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.➤ Install water troughs and ensure they are regularly cleaned to avoid contamination. <p>3. Cooling and Ventilation for Poultry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Use fans or misting systems if possible.➤ Consider placing coolers or fans to improve airflow and maintain a lower temperature in poultry sheds. <p>4. Feeding Adjustments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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.➤ Avoid feeding animals during the hottest part of the day (midday to afternoon) and opt for feeding in the early morning or evening.



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5. Salt Licks and Minerals:

- 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.

6. Routine Health Checks:

- Summer heat can make animals more susceptible to diseases, parasites, and infections. Regularly check for signs of heat stress, dehydration, and any skin infections.
- Deworm livestock and check for any signs of external parasites like ticks, lice, or flies, which are more prevalent during the summer.

7. Grazing Management:

- Avoid grazing during the peak heat hours and provide shade and water for animals when grazing in open fields.
- If possible, switch to evening or early morning grazing to minimize heat exposure.

Source:

1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai

Place : ZARS, KOLHAPUR

Date : 18.02.2025

Sd/-

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