AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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53) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 01.09.2026

District: Dhule

Last Week Weather Summary (25.08.2026 to 31.08.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (02.09.2026 to 06.09.2026)				
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	< Dates >	02	03	04	05	06
							Rainfall (mm)	1	3	4	6	2
							Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	32	32	31	29	30
							Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	25	25	25	26	26
							Cloud Cover	7	8	8	8	7
							Max. RH (%)	84	84	84	87	89
							Min. RH (%)	64	66	68	77	76
							Wind Speed (km/hr)	16.2	15.1	17.3	18.8	10.8

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		According to the weather forecast from the RMC, Mumbai, sky will remain partly cloudy during next five days. **There is a possibility of very light rainfall is expected at isolated places during 3 to 5 September.**
General Advisory		**1)** Use Meghdoot mobile app for weather-based crop advisory and prediction. **2)** Use Damini mobile app for electricity forecasting.
SMS Advisory		**Provide protective irrigation to crops as needed.**
Cotton	**Flower to Opening Boll**	If there is a gap in rainfall during the crop growth stage, manage irrigation every 10 to 15 days according to need. Regularly inspect the crop for sucking pests and install yellow sticky traps. Spray 5% neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) or Azadirachtin if needed. If the pest population crosses the economic threshold level (ETL), apply recommended insecticides. To monitor pink bollworm, install 5 pheromone traps per hectare and observe them regularly.
Pigeon pea	**Branching**	Since pigeon pea is a Kharif crop, it grows mainly on rainfall. However, if there is a water stress, and irrigation facilities are available, water the crop during its growth stage (30 to 35 days). Or apply a 2% urea spray, or a 6 to 8% kaolin spray. Pigeon pea sterility mosaic virus (PPSMV) is spread by eriophyid mite, so spray Propargite 57 EC @ 10 ml or Fenazaquin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Fenpyroximate 5 EC @ 10 ml per 10 liters of water to control this pest.
Green gram, Black Gram	**Pod Development**	Hoeing should be done 30 to 35 days after sowing. These crops are entirely rainfed. Therefore, if there is no rain when these crops are flowering and soil moisture has depleted, light irrigation should be provided during the flowering and pod-filling stages, or a 2% urea spray should be applied.
Soybean	**Flowering**	Provide irrigation as needed if their crop faces water stress-specifically during the flowering stage (45 to 50 days after sowing). Install 5 pheromone traps per hectare to monitor Spodoptera caterpillar activity early and prevent crop damage. For control of girdle beetle, spray the crop with Quinalphos 25 EC @ 20 ml or Profenophos 50 EC @ 10 ml or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 3

		ml per 10 liters of water.
Groundnut	**Peg Initiation**	If water stress occurs during the flowering stage (25 to 30 days after sowing) and the pegging stage (35 to 45 days after sowing) in Kharif groundnut, protective irrigation should be applied. Ensure that the crop does not suffer from water stress during the peg entry and pod development stages. Water should be provided every alternate day at 80% of the crop evapotranspiration requirement.
Maize	**Vegetative Growth**	If the soil moisture has decreased, water the crop as per requirement. As soon as an infestation of Fall Armyworm is observed, spray Beauveria bassiana or Metarhzium anisoplae @ 40 g per 10 liter of water.
Vegetable Crops		Due to very low rainfall over the last three weeks and no expectation of satisfactory rain in the next five days, vegetable crops are likely to face water stress. Provide small amounts of water frequently using drip irrigation based on the crops' requirements. **Soil & Weed Management** Apply organic mulch between crop rows to retain soil moisture. Control weeds in vegetable crops to reduce their competition with crops for water. **Crop-Specific Irrigation Guidelines** **Solanaceous & Cucurbit Crops:** Do not allow water stress during the flowering and fruiting stages in tomato, chili, brinjal, and cucurbit crops. **Onion & Leafy Vegetables:** Provide light and regular irrigation based on water availability. Water stress can cause leaves to wither and reduce harvest quality. **Cucurbits (Cucumber, Bottle Gourd, Bitter Gourd, etc.):** If flower and fruit drop are increasing, irrigate to maintain adequate soil moisture (*wapsa* condition). Spray NAA at 20 ppm and Boron at 20 ppm during the flowering stage. **Pest & Disease Control** Do not spray chemical insecticides or fungicides as a purely preventive measure if pest and disease symptoms appear. Implement recommended control measures only as needed.
Chili		Thrips: Spray neem seed powder 500 g (5% Ark) or neem seed oil 50 ml or neem-based formulations 10 ml (5 EC) to 50 ml (0.03 EC) per 10 liters of water.
Water Conservation & Irrigation		If there is a dry spell/ gap or shortfall in rainfall, provide light irrigation to crops using available water from wells, borewells, or farm ponds via sprinkler or drip irrigation systems. Irrigate during the early morning or evening hours to minimize evaporation losses, and use mulching. Making furrows between two crop rows using a hoe (*Kolpa*) or a Baliram Plow helps conserve water during irrigation.

Source:
1) Weather Forecast : RMC, Mumbai
2) Last week weather summary : College of Agriculture, Dhule.

Place : MPKV, Rahuri
Date : 01.09.2026

Sd/-
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