



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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43) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 01.09.2026

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (26.08.2026 to 01.09.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (02.09.2026 to 06.09.2026)				
26	27	28	29	30	31	01	Date	02	03	04	05	06
14.4	1.2	21.4	22.7	14.2	6.4	7.5	Rainfall (mm)	5	6	8	7	4
24.8	26.0	26.4	25.0	24.8	26.5	26.2	Max. Temp. (°C)	28	28	27	26	27
22.5	22.5	22.0	22.1	22	22.4	22.1	Min. Temp. (°C)	22	23	23	23	23
Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloud Cover	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
95	92	95	96	97	97	96	Max. RH (%)	91	90	91	92	92
88	71	89	93	87	92	95	Min. RH (%)	77	79	80	86	82
5.4	7.3	6.7	4.8	11.1	8.3	7.0	Wind Speed (km/hr)	16	15.5	14.2	15.3	13.5

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the forecast for the next five days, there is possibility of very light rain in Nashik district. The sky will cloudy for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 26-28 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 22-23 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 13-16 kmph for the next five days.
Weather Alerts/ warning:		No warning
General Advisory		Considering the forecast of light rainfall in the Nashik district, wherever possible, drip or sprinkler irrigation methods should be used for irrigation of kharif crops, vegetables, fruit crops, and fodder crops. Irrigation should preferably be carried out in the evening. Irrigation facilities should be arranged within the available water resources. To avoid water loss, remove weeds from the field. The removed weeds can be used as mulch, which will help retain moisture in the soil. To conserve soil moisture, break the soil crust on the surface and create fine soil particles by carrying out activities such as weeding, hoeing, and intercultural operations. The application of nitrogenous fertilizers and micronutrient solutions helps improve crop performance under drought conditions. <u>Green Gram and Black Gram:</u> Considering the rainfall forecast, provide protective irrigation to green gram and black gram crops grown in drought-prone, plain areas of the eastern and central parts of Nashik district. Alternatively, at the flowering stage, spray a 2% solution of urea or potassium nitrate. This helps reduce evapotranspiration from the crop and prevents water stress.
SMS		Considering light rain forecast, it is advised for kharif crops, micro-irrigation, mulching & intercultural operations should be adopted also nitrogen fertilizers, antitranspirant and micronutrient solution should be used.
Kharif Paddy	Vegetative stage / Tillering stage	<u>Water & fertilizer Management:</u> For proper growth of the crop in paddy field, the water level should be maintaining 3 to 5 cm during the tillering stage of paddy crop. Avoid excessive use of Nitrogenous fertilizers as it favours the condition for blight disease. The recommended fertilizers dosage for Paddy crop should be given in Urea- DAP briquettes.
Kharif Finger millet & Little millet	Vegetative stage / Tillering stage	Armyworm and leaf-eating caterpillar: 30 to 80 percent loss in Kharif. High infestation in grassy-hilly areas, Uproot the grasses from bunds of field to prevent the further damage from leaf eating caterpillar One weeding and two hoeing should be done.
Niger	Vegetative stage	Undertake topping of Niger at 50 days after sowing to initiate branching for increasing yield and if the incidence of Leaf eating caterpillar is observed in Niger undertake the spraying of Chloropyriphos @ 2 ml per lit. of water.
Maize	Vegetative stage	Considering light rain forecast, carry out inter-cultivation and weed control operations. <u>Water Management</u> Because the leaves of the maize crop are wide and long, more water is removed from the leaves through transpiration. As a result maize crop needs more water; therefore, if there is a break in the rains, protective irrigation should be provided during critical growth stages—such as the seedling stage (25–30 days), tassel emergence (45–50 days), flowering (60–65 days), and grain filling (75–80 days).
Soybean	Vegetative stage / Flowering stage	Regular survey of the crop should be done for infestation of pests and diseases. Large weeds in soybean crop should be uprooted by hand. Due to the possibility of pest infestation in soybean crops due to persistent cloudy weather conditions, for the control of Spodoptera litura, Helicoverpa armigera, Camel worm, Stem fly, Girdle beetle on soybean, undertake the spraying of Thiamethoxam (12.6%) + Lambda cyhalothrin (9.5% ZC) combination insecticide 0.25 ml. or Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 sc) 0.3 ml. per liter of water.
Groundnut	Vegetative stage	If the Kharif groundnut is water stressed by insufficient rain, it should be given a protected irrigation at the flowering stage (25 to 30 days after sowing), pegging initiation stage (35 to 45 days) and pod-development stage (65 to 70 days). Then, irrigation should be given 10 to 12 times at an interval of 8 to 10 days depending on the soil type.
Pearl millet	Vegetative stage	Hoeing should be done twice and weeding should be done one to two times as per requirement. In integrated weed control method, Atrazine herbicide 1.0 kg per hectare should be sprayed in 500 liters of water after sowing but before crop & weed emergence and one weeding should be done within 25-30 days after sowing.
Grapes		Limestone is found more or less in many grape gardens. Limestone content ranges from 3 percent to 22 percent. In some gardens, salts are also present in the water in equal amounts. This affects vine growth, yield after pruning. However, this problem can be overcome if the water and soil are tested before pruning.
Pomegranate		<u>Fruit sucking moth</u> If there are host plants like gulvel, wasanvel, ghaneri, castor in the garden and around the garden, they should be removed. The fallen and decaying fruits of the garden should be collected and buried. Fruits that have been punctured by moths that suck the juice from the fruit should not be removed. Because the moth will sit on the same fruit again and will not spoil another fruit. But to prevent such fruits from rotting, fungicide should be sprayed. Fruit sucking moth should be caught and killed after sunset in a limited area with the help of torch and hand net. 150-200 watt fluorescent lamps should be installed at each corner of the garden facing each other



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Mango		When a tree is affected by the dieback disease, the bark at the site of infection appears to have vertical cracks, and the growth of a whitish fungus is visible within them. The branch begins to wither from the tip downwards. In newly planted orchards, the infection is often observed on the main trunk. To control the disease, prune the branches two to three inches below the infected area and destroy the cut portions. Apply Bordeaux paste to the cut surfaces. During a break in the rains, spray the tree with a 1% Bordeaux mixture or Copper Oxychloride (at a concentration of 2.5 grams per liter of water), ensuring the trunk and branches are thoroughly drenched.
Kharif Onion		The first dose of fertilizer at the rate of 10 kg per acre should be given 30 days after transplanting of onion. Weeding should be done 40 to 60 days after transplanting. Otherwise the second dose of fertilizer at the rate of 10 kg per acre should be applied after 45 days after transplanting. After 45, 60 and 75 days after transplanting by spraying micronutrient grade-II 5 ml. Give this amount per liter of water. If leaves turn yellow due to nitrogen deficiency, spray urea at 10 g per liter of water.
Tomato		<u>Flower drop</u> Flower drop of tomato crop is mainly caused by high temperature, high humidity, dim sunlight, strong and drying winds, water stress, disease and pest infestation and unwanted changes in growth hormones in crops etc. Proper management and control of all the above aspects is necessary to prevent tomato flower drop. Also, according to the advice of experts, undertake the 20 ppm N.A.A. solution of this growth hormone should be sprayed on the flower only.
Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)		<u>Dietary Management</u> The weather turns cooler during the monsoon season, and livestock require more energy to cope with the cold. Feeding extra dry fodder during this time generates heat within the animal's digestive system through the process of digestion. This internal heat helps cows and buffaloes maintain their body temperature, allowing them to adapt easily to the environment. Therefore, dry fodder should be included in the livestock's diet during the monsoon. Additionally, the intake of energy-rich feeds—such as coarsely ground maize, wheat, or pearl millet—should be increased by half a kilogram to one kilogram. Supplementing the diet with 100 grams of bypass fat helps sustain milk production.
Goat		<u>Health Management</u> Goats need to be vaccinated against foot & mouth, Enterotoxemia, diphtheria and PPR according to the schedule of the veterinarian before and after the monsoons. Goats should be dewormed by giving appropriate amount of dewormer according to their weight in May and September. Cloudy and humid weather favors the growth of worms. Goats should never be vaccinated after exposure to disease, as vaccination of a sick and diseased goat during a specific disease outbreak will exacerbate the disease rather than cure it. In rainy season, it should be taken care that flies do not sit on the wounds and make them irritated and make necessary arrangements for the flies. For this the shed should be disinfected using Neem, Niragudi or Karanj Pala.
Sheep		<u>Management of sheep in August</u> The sheep in the flock should be examined and treated for red urine disease and jaundice on the advice of a veterinarian. Sheep should be dewormed as recommended. Take special care of pregnant sheep. Body weight of lambs aged 9 to 12 months should be taken. All sheep should be vaccinated against tetanus.
Poultry		<u>Effects of the rainy season</u> Drinking water becomes muddy and algae-rich. Various pathogenic germs grow in it. The amount of protozoa of coccidiosis increases. Chickens suffer from blood poisoning. Fish infestation occurs in the shed as well as in the surrounding areas. The increased ammonia in the shed causes eye irritation and respiratory diseases. Wet and humid litter causes fungal diseases. The litter becomes wet as rainwater enters the shed. The humidity level increases.

Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 01.09.2026

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