



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, PUNE
Department of Agricultural Meteorology



Ph No. 020-29516264

College of Agriculture, Pune 411 005

E-mail: amfupune@gmail.com

Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 01.09.2026

District : Pune

Significant past weather of the preceding week and Weather Forecast

Last Week Weather Summary (26.08.2026 to 01.09.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (01.09.2026 to 05.09.2026)				
26	27	28	29	30	31	1	Date	2	3	4	5	6
2.1	0.5	2.2	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.3	Rainfall (mm)	6.0	5.0	7.0	8.0	5.0
29.0	28.9	28.0	28.2	29.0	29.2	30.2	Max. Temp. (°C)	32	32	31	31	31
22.6	22.3	22.2	22.2	22.0	22.2	22.0	Min. Temp. (°C)	24	24	24	24	24
							Cloud Cover	7	8	8	7	6
88	88	92	82	87	84	90	Max. RH (%)	88	87	87	88	90
79	71	73	70	63	59		Min. RH (%)	66	65	68	67	65
7.1	5.7	6.7	10.4	7.6	10.4	8.5	Wind Speed(km/hr)	13	14	15	13	10
							Wind direction (deg)	360	267	265	265	258

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Crop Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary/ Alert		According to forecast given by Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai, India Meteorological Department, there is possibility of rainfall at isolated places during dt. 01 st to 05 th September, 2026 in the eastern part of the district. In the western part (ghat region) of the district, there is possibility of rainfall at some (scattered) places during dt. 01 st to 05 th September, 2026.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)		As per ERFS products during 06 th to 12 th September, 2026 over Madhya Maharashtra (Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur) division ➤ Rainfall may remain normal. ➤ Maximum temperature may remain normal. ➤ Minimum temperature may remain normal.
General Advisory		• While cultivating vegetable crops like brinjal, okra, guar etc., make use of yellow sticky traps, host trap crops. Biological fungicides (Metarhizium, Trichogramma, Verticillium, etc.) should be used after planting according to the stage of the crop. Chemical insecticides and fungicides should be used if necessary. • White grub : The branches of acacia, ber and neem trees should be shaken with a stick at night as the beetles of white grub gather on them after sunset to eat the leaves and the fallen beetles should be collected and destroyed by putting them in water mixed with kerosene. This remedy should be done by the farmers collectively. This will eliminate the beetles before they lay eggs. For the biological control of white grubs, mix 20 kg of the parasitic fungus Metarhizium anisopliae per hectare in soil (It is best if it can be mixed with cow dung manure). • If pest or disease infestation is observed in standing crops due to cloudy weather, spray 'Phule Biomix' at a concentration of 10 ml per liter of water. Additionally, if there is a micronutrient deficiency, spray of 'Phule Grade II' should be applied at a rate of 10 ml per liter of water when the crop reaches the flowering stage after sowing. • Farmers should download and make use of 'Meghdoot' mobile app for weather based crop advisory and weather forecast and 'Damini' mobile app for lightning and thunderstorm warning and forecasting. • Farmers should refer and use 'KRISHIDARSHINI' published by Mahatma Phule Agricultural University for all agriculture related

		information. If crops are experiencing moisture stress due to a dry spell and water is available, provide protective irrigation.
Kharif Paddy	Tillering Stage	During the tillering stage water level should be maintained at 3 to 5 cm. Spray 100 gm of ethoxysulfuron (15% WDG) in 500 liters of water per hectare 15 to 20 days after transplanting, followed by one manual weeding 45 days later.
Sugarcane	Vegetative Growth Stage	For biological control of stem borer, use 5 to 6 trichocards per hectare at an interval of 15 days and use 5 pheromone traps (ESB lure) per hectare. Regularly monitor the sugarcane crop for pyrilla infestation. If an average of 3–5 nymphs or adult insects per leaf, or one egg mass per leaf, is observed, consider that the economic threshold level has been reached and initiate control measures immediately. Chemical control should be undertaken only after the economic threshold level is exceeded. Spray chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 30 ml or acephate 50% + imidacloprid 1.80% SP @ 50 gm per 10 litres of water. Before spraying, check the current CIBRC label claim, crop and pest approval, and follow all instructions given on the pesticide label.
Soybean	Flowering Stage	Due to cloudy weather for control of sap-sucking pests, spray a 5% neem extract; additionally, for effective control of aphids, spray flonicamid 50% WG 4 grams per 10 liters of water when there are no rains. Spraying should be carried out only after assessing the economic damage threshold of the pests. Remove large weeds from the crop; this will help keep the pest and disease infestation under control. To control leaf-eating caterpillars, spray flubendiamide 39.35% SC at a dosage of 3 ml per 10 liters of water.
Black and green gram	Pod filling Stage	For control of sap-sucking pests, spray a 5% neem extract and use 8 to 10 yellow sticky traps per acre.
Maize	Vegetative stage	To prevent infestation by pests, install 8 to 10 pheromone traps per acre. For control of american armyworm, spray a mixture of spinetoram 11.7% SC, 5 ml, broflanilide 20% SC, 2.5 ml, isocycloseram 18.1 SC, 6 ml, or emamectin benzoate 1.5% + profenofos 35% WDG, 15 gm per 10 liters of water.
Okra	Vegetative Growth Stage	For the effective control of sap-sucking pests (aphids, jassids, and thrips) spray imidacloprid 70% WG (1 gm) or thiamethoxam 25 WG (2 gm) per 10 liters of water when there are no rains. Spraying should be carried out only after assessing the economic damage threshold of the pests.
Brinjal	Vegetative Growth Stage	For control of sap-sucking pests (such as jassids), spray cypermethrin 25% EC, 4 ml or flonicamid 50% WG, 4 gm or afidopyropen 50 DC, 20 ml per 10 liters of water, ensuring the application is done during a break in the rainfall.
Onion	Vegetative Growth Stage	To control sap-sucking pests, spray a 5% neem kernel extract; additionally, for effective control of aphids, spray imidacloprid 17.8 SL 3 ml per 10 liters of water when there are no rains.
Banana	Vegetative stage	For the control of Sigatoka disease: * Remove and burn the infected parts of leaves or the entire leaves. * take a first spray of 25 gm mancozeb 75% WP, or 25 gm copper oxychloride 50% WP and second spray of 5ml propiconazole plus 100 ml mineral oil per 10 liters of water. For the control of cucumber mosaic (infectious) viral disease: As soon as an infestation is observed, uproot the infected plants and destroy them by burning or burying them in the ground. Since this disease spreads via aphids, for its control spray 5 ml imidacloprid per 10 liters of water. For the control of bacterial corm rot: mix 4 gm of bleaching powder in 0.5 liters of water and apply it as a soil drench around each plant. Two months after planting, spray the micronutrient zinc 50 grams per 10 liters

		of water.
Potato	Vegetative stage	To control pests such as aphids, whiteflies, and jassids, install 15 yellow sticky traps per acre. Upon observing an infestation of aphids, whiteflies, or jassids, spray flonicamid 50 WG, 0.4 gm per liter of water. If infestation of mites is observed, spray diafenthuron 47.80 SC, 1 ml per liter of water; similarly, upon the appearance of early blight disease, spray either mancozeb 75 WP, 3 gm per liter of water or hexaconazole 2 SC, 2 ml per liter of water.
Fig	Vegetative stage	For the 'Khatta Bahar' (crop season): After the fig trees sprout tender leaves specifically starting 20 days after pruning spray at 15-day intervals using a mixture of 20 gm chlorothalonil and 10 gm carbendazim per 10 liters of water. Alternatively, alternate this with a spray containing either 10 gm carbendazim plus 25 gm mancozeb, or 10 gm carbendazim plus 20 gm captan. Spraying must be stopped one month prior to harvesting the figs. If there is a break in the rainfall, provide protective irrigation to the orchard. Periodically remove and destroy fig branches and trunks infested with stem borers. As a preventive measure, apply a paste to the trunks and branches. To prepare this paste, soak 4 kg of red oxide (geru) in 10 liters of water overnight; the next day, thoroughly mix 50 ml of chlorpyrifos 20% EC and 25 gm of copper oxychloride, then apply the resulting mixture to the trunks. (Note: There is no 'label claim' for the use of any insecticide on the fig crop)
Custard apple	Vegetative stage	To control the mealybug pest on custard apple, spray a mixture of the bio-fungicide <i>Lecanicillium lecanii</i> * (formerly <i>Verticillium lecanii</i> *) 5 grams and fish oil rosin soap at 5 grams or <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> 5 grams and 5ml milk per liter of water during humid weather conditions. For fruit fly management in the crop, install pheromone traps at a rate of 4 to 5 per acre. If there is a break in the rainfall, provide protective irrigation to the orchard.
Mango	Vegetative stage	For trees in ultra-high-density mango orchards (planted at 3 x 2 m or 4 x 2 m spacing) that are over three years old, paclobutrazol should be applied in August, 0.5 g of active ingredient per foot of tree spread.
Pomegranate	Vegetative stage	Due to high humidity and cloudy weather, there is a likelihood of increased infestation by thrips and fruit borers; therefore, spray cyantraniliprole 10.26% OD (1 ml/L), lambda-cyhalothrin 4.90% CS (1 ml/L), or broflanilide 20% SC (2.5 ml/10 L). For the control of mealybugs and scale insects, spray quinalphos 25% EC (3 ml/L). Spraying should be undertaken only after assessing that the pest infestation has reached the economic injury level. Planning for the hasta bahar should be done based on water availability.
Ber	Vegetative stage	Due to cloudy weather, for control of powdery mildew, spray 10 gram, carbendazim per 10 liters of water.
Animal Management		The incidence of infectious diseases rises during the monsoon season. Therefore, timely vaccination based on veterinary advice protects livestock from diseases and helps avoid potential financial losses. Immediate veterinary consultation should be sought if animals exhibit symptoms such as loss of appetite, fever, diarrhea, or signs of parasitic infestation. Although internal worm populations multiply rapidly during the monsoon, systematic deworming reduces infestation, improves animal growth, and enhances productivity.

Note: Farmers should take necessary precautionary measures while spraying insecticide, fungicide etc. and use Kisan Kavach Body Suite.

For information regarding the bio-fertilizers produced under Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth and their availability, please contact: Agricultural Microbiologist, College of Agriculture, Pune-411005.
Phone No.: (020) 25537033 (Ext. 232 or 228)

Source:

1) Weather Forecast

: Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC, Mumbai)

2) Last week weather summary : IMD observatory (CAgMO, A.C., Pune)

Place : COA, Pune

Sd/-

Date : 01.09.2026

**Principal Nodal Officer, GKMS, AMFU Pune &
Head, Department of Agril. Meteorology, COA, Pune.**