



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 01.09.2026

District : Solapur

Significant past weather of the preceding week and Weather Forecast

Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (01.09.2026 to 05.09.2026)				
Date	2	3	4	5	6
Rainfall (mm)	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Max. Temp. (⁰ C)	34	34	33	33	33
Min. Temp. (⁰ C)	24	24	24	24	24
Cloud Cover	8	8	8	7	4
Max. RH (%)	86	86	85	86	86
Min. RH (%)	56	56	58	55	52
Wind Speed(km/hr)	16	19	19	15	14
Wind direction (deg)	278	268	261	259	261

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 district.
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		• Use of Reflectants: During drought-prone periods, intense solar heat causes significant moisture loss through transpiration from within the crop. To mitigate this, spraying an 8% solution of kaolin, white paint, or chalk powder on the leaves reflects sunlight; this helps reduce water loss via transpiration, thereby conserving water and enabling the crop to withstand drought stress. • In fallow (unsown) lands during the <i>kharif</i> season, create 6 x 2-meter compartment bunding either by using the tractor-operated closed-basin forming implement developed by MPKV, Rahuri, or with available machinery to capture every drop of rainfall and facilitate its infiltration into the soil. • If protective irrigation is available, irrigate the standing crops. • 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 <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> 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.

		• Keep the crop free of weeds by carrying out inter-cultivation operations such as weeding or hoeing as required. • 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' and 'Contingent Crop Plan' book published by Mahatma Phule Agricultural University for all agriculture related information. • If moisture stress is observed in crops due to dry spell and water is available, provide protective irrigation alternatively, spray a 2% solution of urea or potassium nitrate.
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.
Sunflower	Vegetative Growth Stage	Bud necrosis in sunflower crops is caused by sap-sucking pests; to control it, spray imidacloprid 17.8 SL at a rate of 2 ml per 10 liters of water.
Soybean	Vegetative Growth Stage	To control leaf-eating caterpillars, spray flubendiamide 39.35% SC at a dosage of 3 ml per 10 liters of water. Spraying should be carried out only after assessing the economic damage threshold of the pests. In areas where soybean has been sown using the broad bed and furrow (BBF) method, crop growth has been observed to be more satisfactory compared to conventionally sown soybean, as the moisture retained within the beds benefits the crop. Therefore, priority should be given for using the BBF method for soybean sowing in the upcoming season. For farmers who have not adopted the BBF method, if the crop is experiencing water stress due to a dry spell, a spray of 2% potassium nitrate is recommended.
Black, green gram & Cow pea	Pod filling Stage	If moisture stress is observed in green gram (moong) and black gram (urad) crops due to a dry spell, and water is available, provide protective irrigation; alternatively, spray a 2% solution of urea or potassium nitrate.
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.
Pigeon pea	Vegetative stage	If weed infestation is observed in the pigeon pea crop 20 to 30 days after sowing, spray the herbicide imazethapyr 10% SL, 2 ml per liter; additionally, to manage soil moisture, create a furrow between the rows 30 days after sowing. Nipping in pigeon pea 5 cm from top should be carried out 45 days after sowing. Nipping is an effective agronomic practice to control apical dominance. It promotes the lateral branches and improves the yield of crops. Spray 1 kg of 19:19:19 fertilizer per acre, dissolved in 200 liters of water.
Banana	Vegetative	For the control of Sigatoka disease:

	stage	* 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.
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 custard apple orchards, pheromone traps should be used 4 to 5 per acre. If there is a break in the rainfall, provide protective irrigation to the orchard.
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 ninth preventive vaccination campaign against Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) a viral disease affecting cows, buffaloes, goats, and sheep will be implemented across the state from August 13 to September 29. Approximately 12 million (1.2 crore) vaccine doses have been made available for this campaign. Farmers are urged to get their livestock vaccinated to ensure their health. This vaccination drive will certainly contribute to the government's objective of eradicating Foot-and-Mouth Disease by the end of 2030.
Note: Farmers should take necessary precautionary measures while spraying insecticide, fungicide etc. and use Kisan Kavach Body Suite.		

Source:

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| 1) Weather Forecast | : Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC, Mumbai) |
| 2) Last week weather summary | : IMD observatory (CAGMO, A.C., Pune) |

Place : COA, Pune

Date : 01.09.2026

Sd/-

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