



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, RAHURI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY, MPKV, RAHURI.



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59) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 22.09.2026

District: Dhule

Last Week Weather Summary (15.09.2026 to 21.09.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (23.09.2026 to 27.09.2026)				
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	< Dates >	23	24	25	26	27
							Rainfall (mm)	3	2	0	0	0
							Max. Temp. (°C)	33	33	33	34	34
							Min. Temp. (°C)	24	23	23	23	23
							Cloud Cover	4	3	3	3	2
							Max. RH (%)	83	82	80	82	83
							Min. RH (%)	52	43	39	47	50
							Wind Speed (km/hr)	10.9	15.7	13.9	18.7	25.3

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 possibility of very light rainfall at isolated places during next two days.
General Advisory		1) Use Meghdoot mobile app for weather-based crop advisory and prediction. 2) Use Damini mobile app for electricity forecasting. 3) Farmers should use the MahaVistar App to access essential agricultural information, real-time weather forecasts, market prices, pest and disease identification with control measures, weather-based agro-advisories, as well as information on warehouses and custom hiring centers for agricultural machinery.
SMS Advisory		There is possibility of very light rainfall at isolated places during next two days.
Soybean	Flowering to Pod Development	Priority should be given to irrigation during the flowering to pod formation stages of the crop. As far as possible, protective irrigation should be provided to crops using drip or sprinkler irrigation systems.
Groundnut	Peg Initiation to Pod Development	Priority should be given to irrigation during the flowering, pegging, and pod development stages of the crop. As far as possible, protective irrigation should be provided to crops using drip or sprinkler irrigation systems.
Cotton	Flower to Opening Boll	Boll formation and boll filling are critical stages for cotton. In case of a dry spell/break in rainfall, water management should be done using drip irrigation or alternate furrow irrigation if water is available.
Pigeon pea	Branching to Flower Initiation	A dry spell during rainfall can affect the growth and flowering stages. Therefore, protective irrigation should be provided.
Green gram/ Black Gram	Harvesting	The harvested crop should be kept in a safe place as there is a possibility of rain.
Kharip Crop		Foliar Application: Spray Phule Biomix on all standing crops at the rate of 10 ml per liter of water. Additionally, if there is a deficiency of micronutrients, spray Phule Grade-II at the rate of 10 ml per liter of water. Mulching: To reduce evaporation, apply mulch using straw, crop residue, or sugarcane trash between the crop rows. Inter-cultivation: Perform light hoeing or inter-cultivation to fill soil



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		cracks and create a soil mulch layer. Fertilizer Management: Postpone top-dressing of fertilizers until there is sufficient rainfall or irrigation. Apply fertilizer doses only when there is adequate moisture in the soil after rainfall. Pesticide Caution: Avoid spraying herbicides and insecticides when crops are experiencing severe moisture stress. Irrigation Strategy: If the dry weather period extends, use the available water via the alternate furrow method and prioritize irrigation during the sensitive growth stages of the crop. Pest & Disease Monitoring: Regularly monitor crops under moisture stress for sucking pests and diseases. Perform spraying only during calm, non-rainy, and low-wind weather conditions.
Livestock Management		Properly store dry fodder, husk, and crop residues of Kharif crops. Utilize available soil moisture to sow Rabi sorghum for fodder purposes. Where maize crops are available, prepare silage from maize and store it. Cut grass on bunds properly, dry it, and stack it neatly. Process paddy straw and finger millet straw with a 1% urea solution, and stack it properly for storage. If withdrawal/ return rains occur, cultivate Kadwal or sorghum/ maize for fodder. Excess green fodder should be dried well and saved for future emergency situations. Cultivate high-yielding fodder crops that grow well even under low rainfall and can survive adverse conditions, such as Hybrid Napier, Dashrath, and Stylo grass. During times of fodder scarcity, chop the available fodder into chaff before feeding it to animals in the manger. Instead of giving it all at once, feed it in stages according to the animals needs. Additionally, mixing low-quality fodder with high-quality fodder in appropriate proportions allows for a more effective use of available supplies.

Source:

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

Place : MPKV, Rahuri

Date : 22.09.2026

Sd/-

Nodal Officer, GKMS, AMFU Rahuri &
Head, Department of Agronomy, MPKV, Rahuri.