



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, IGATPURI

ZONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH STATION, IGATPURI.



Ph. No. 02553-244032

E-mail: igatpuri.amfu@gmail.com

49) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 22.09.2026

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (16.09.2026 to 22.09.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (23.09.2026 to 27.09.2026)				
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Date	23	24	25	26	27
6.7	2.2	10.6	9.2	0.2	40.3	1.7	Rainfall (mm)	10	7	2	1	1
26.7	26.5	26.6	25.8	28.8	29.2	29.0	Max. Temp. (°C)	32	33	34	34	34
22.0	22.7	22.7	22.0	21.5	21.3	23.0	Min. Temp. (°C)	22	21	21	21	22
Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloud Cover	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	P.Cloud	P.Cloud
91	92	94	91	90	94	93	Max. RH (%)	90	88	88	90	89
92	86	95	75	78	90	87	Min. RH (%)	89	79	78	86	87
6.1	3.5	5.7	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.6	Wind Speed (km/hr)	8	10	10	17	21

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the forecast for the next five days, there is possibility of light rain in Nashik district. The sky will cloudy for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 32-34 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 21-22 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 8-21 kmph for the next five days.
Weather Alerts/ warning:		Considering Impact based forecast (IBF) for Agriculture for upcoming Thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rainfall & gusty winds (30- 40kmph) at isolated places (Yellow alert) at isolated places of Nashik district & Ghat region of Nashik on 22nd & 23rd September 2026.(Based on the District Level Forecast and warning issued by RMC Mumbai on issued on 22.09.2026).
General Advisory		For lightning forecasts, the 'Damini' mobile app should be used; alternatively, the 'Mausam' mobile app should be utilized for weather-based agricultural advisories and weather alerts or warnings regarding cyclones, heavy rainfall, hailstorms, and lightning. Considering warning forecast adopt appropriate measures (e.g. staking & tie the trees by rope, wind breaks) to minimize potential crop damage caused by strong winds. Such as newly planted fruit trees and trailing vegetable crops should be supported using bamboo or stakes. Considering rain forecast protect the livestock, poultry birds & self from thunderstorm & harvested Mug & Udid crop should be stored in a safe place. Green Gram & Black Gram: After drying of pods harvesting should be done and threshing done after complete pod drying. After harvesting sun drying of pods to remove moisture. Grains get separated by beating the pods and sun dried for 4 -5 days. Store in cool and dry place. If possible, apply 1% karanj or castor oil or mix 5% leaves of neem and store it to protect from store grain pests.
SMS		Considering Weather Alerts/ warning forecast, protect the livestock, poultry and yourself from thunderstorm with lightning & heavy rainfall. (Meghdut and Damini mobile app should be used.)
Kharif Paddy	Active tillering – booting/ flowering stage	Rogue out the weedy rice from field of paddy at the time of flowering in order to avoid shattering of grains and further dissemination to clean plots. Water Management: For proper growth of the crop in paddy field, the water level should be maintaining 3 to 5 cm during the active tillering stage of paddy crop. Additionally, during the booting stage of the paddy crop, the water level should be maintained at 5–10 cm. Remove late-growing weeds to keep the field clean, thereby reducing competition for nutrients.
Kharif Finger millet & Little millet	Tillering – booting/ flowering 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
Maize	Vegetative / Flowering - corn formation stage	Control the fall Armyworm on maize crop by undertaking the spraying of Emamectin benzoate@ 4 gm per 10 lit. of water OR Thiamethoxam + lambda cyhalothrin@ 3 ml per 10 lit. of water. The use of zinc along with nitrogen, phosphorous, potash and sulphur, is important in terms of crop nutrition. (Considering rainfall forecast, all the above operations completed during clear weather.)
Soybean	Pod filling stage	For the control of Helicoverpa, Looper Caterpillars, Spodoptera litura (Tobacco Caterpillar) caterpillar on soybean, Install three pheromone traps per acre. At the flowering stage, apply Super Biomix @ 10 ml/liter or undertake the spraying of Quinalphos 0.2% or Profenophos 0.2% mixed with 2 ml per liter of water. (Considering rainfall forecast, all the above operations completed during clear weather.)
Groundnut	Flowering - Pegging 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	Flowering stag	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		In vineyards where mealybug infestations occur annually, it is crucial to control the pest by cleaning the trunks prior to pruning. Mealybug populations typically surge around harvest time; spraying at that stage can result in chemical residues remaining in the grapes. To avoid this, it is beneficial to keep mealybugs under control from the current stage onwards. Spraying should be carried out.
Pomegranate		Hasta Bahar – September–October Crop Regulation Orchard Stage: Release of Water Stress Nutrient Management: Apply 25–30 kg FYM per tree, or 15–20 kg FYM + 2 kg vermicompost + 2 kg neem cake, or 7.5 kg well-decomposed poultry manure + 2 kg neem cake per tree. Mix one or more of the bioformulations containing <i>Azospirillum</i> spp., <i>Aspergillus niger</i> , <i>Trichoderma viride</i> and <i>Penicillium pinophilum</i> with well-decomposed FYM at a 1:25 ratio. Prepare the mixture in beds under shade and maintain 60–70% moisture for 15 days, with turning at two-day intervals. Before application, incorporate 10–15 g per tree of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) formulation containing <i>Rhizophagus irregularis</i> or <i>Glomus intraradices</i> . Apply the prepared bio-enriched manure mixture to the orchard at the recommended rate of 10–15 g per tree. (Considering rainfall forecast, all the above operations completed during clear weather.)



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Mango		Pest and disease control in newly planted orchards Newly planted trees are damaged by the infestation of white grub or termites. To protect against these pests, Chlorpyrifos (20 EC) should be sprayed around the roots of the tree during September-October at the rate of 3 ml per liter of water. New shoots start appearing in the orchard in September. Such new shoots should be carefully protected from serious diseases like leaf-eating worms, sap-sucking insects, stem borers, blight disease and malformation. (Considering rainfall forecast, all the above operations completed during clear weather.)
Kharif Onion	Nursery management / Transplanting	10 to 15 cm from the ground to use drip or sprinkler irrigation method in nursery. High, 1 to 1.2 m wide and as long as required beds should be made horizontally across the slope of the land. Therefore, the growth of plants becomes uniform. The water does not accumulate for a long time, so the plants do not decay or rot. Also, the plants can be easily uprooted at the time of transplanting. Bunch of plants are formed thick and early. Fertilizers should be given at the rate of 1600 gm of nitrogen, 400 gm of phosphorus, 400 gm of potash per 200 square meters while making beds. 5-7.5 cm parallel to the width. Draw a line at a distance of 1-1.5 cm. Sow the seeds on the depth. After sowing, cover the seeds with well decomposed farm yard manure or compost. Then water should be given in such a way that the watering can barely circulates on the bed. Complete the late kharif onion (Rangada) planting at the first week of October. At the time of Transplanting of Onion, deep roots of onion seedlings in Phule Super Biomix @ 100 ml per 10 liters of water or Dithane M- 45 @ 2.5 gm or Carbendazim 1 gm per lit. of solution.
Tomato		Rabi Tomato Nursery: For the Rabi season, raise the tomato nursery during September-October and transplant the seedlings during October-November. For one acre, approximately 160 g of seed for open-pollinated varieties and 50 g for hybrid varieties is sufficient. Treat the seed with Thiram/Captan @ 3 g/kg seed or with Trichoderma @ 2.5 g + Azotobacter @ 2.5 g/kg seed. A nursery area of approximately 1.2 guntha per acre is sufficient. Prepare raised nursery beds of 3 × 1 m size and 15 cm height. Incorporate 5 kg well-decomposed farmyard manure + 80 g of 19:19:19 or 100 g of 15:15:15 fertilizer + 200 g neem cake + 50 g Trichoderma per nursery bed. Sow the seeds in rows spaced 10 cm apart, maintaining approximately 1 cm spacing between seeds. Provide light irrigation until germination and ensure proper drainage to avoid water stagnation. After seedling emergence, cover the nursery with a 60-100 mesh nylon net for protection. The seedlings generally become ready for transplanting within 25-30 days.
Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)		Considering lightning forecast, livestock should not be kept in open areas, under trees, or near ponds, rivers, streams, or other water bodies. Cattle, buffaloes, goats, and other livestock should be moved to a properly constructed shed, shelter, or other safe and secure location. All outdoor agricultural activities should be suspended during severe weather conditions. Livestock and poultry should be protected from rainfall and lightning and should not be unnecessarily taken outdoors during adverse weather conditions. Feed, fodder, and dry crop residues should be covered securely with plastic sheets or tarpaulins to protect them from rain and moisture. The livestock shed should be kept clean and dry. Lime may be applied to the floor and surrounding areas to reduce excess moisture and maintain hygienic conditions. Metal roofing and metal walls should be avoided, particularly during thunderstorms. Livestock should be kept away from tractors, metallic agricultural implements, electrical equipment, and standing water. Animals found in water should be moved to a safe, dry location immediately. During the rainy season and periods of lightning activity, livestock should be monitored continuously and kept in a secure shelter until the adverse weather conditions subside.
Goat		Health Management 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	Management of sheep in September	Protect sheep from heavy rains and lightning and avoid taking them out for grazing or other reasons. Lime should be used to keep the animal shed dry. In this month, the amount of fertilization is high. Take special care of pregnant sheep. Proper care should be taken of weaned sheep and newborn lambs. After calving the sheep, the castle should be cleaned with hot water. Chicks should be fed to lambs within 1 hour of birth. Feed 400 grams of fodder per sheep to lactating sheep. The male ram should be released in the herd after identifying the rams that have come to the farm.
Poultry		Backyard poultry are more susceptible to infestation by roundworms (<i>Ascaridia galli</i>) and tapeworms (<i>Raillietina</i> spp.). Since worm infestation may not be readily detectable, anthelmintic treatment should be administered periodically through drinking water or feed, under the guidance of a veterinarian. Chicks should be dewormed twice between one and three months of age, while adult birds should preferably be treated once or twice during the monsoon season. Regular deworming helps reduce parasitic infestation and promotes better body weight gain and egg production in poultry.

Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 22.09.2026

Sd/-

**Nodal Officer, GKMS,
AMFU Igatpuri &
Associate Director of Research
ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik**