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AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
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E-mail: amfupune@gmail.com**Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 22.09.2026****District : Pune****Significant past weather of the preceding week and Weather Forecast**

Last Week Weather Summary (16.09.2026 to 22.09.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (22.09.2026 to 26.09.2026)				
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Date	23	24	25	26	27
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.2	5.7	Rainfall (mm)	15.0	9.0	4.0	2.0	1.0
30.8	30.8	31.4	31.2	31.8	31.8	32.4	Max. Temp. (°C)	34	33	34	34	35
21.1	22.7	22.3	22.3	23.5	23.5	23.1	Min. Temp. (°C)	22	22	22	22	22
							Cloud Cover	7	7	7	7	6
90	88	86	87	95	95	93	Max. RH (%)	90	90	89	90	90
63	58	60	60	59	74		Min. RH (%)	64	61	60	61	59
4.1	4.3	4.2	5.7	3.2	1.3	1.5	Wind Speed(km/hr)	9	12	13	19	18
							Wind direction (deg)	294	289	286	280	275

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 some (scattered) places on dt. 22nd & 23rd September, 2026 and at isolated places on dt. 24th, 25th & 26th September, 2026 in the eastern part of the district. In the western part (ghat region) of the district, there is possibility of rainfall at many (fairly wide spread) places on dt. 22nd & 23rd September, 2026 and at some (scattered) places on dt. 24th September, 2026 and at isolated places on dt. 25th & 26th September, 2026. Warning : According to forecast given by Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai, India Meteorological Department, ➤ Isolated places in the eastern and western part (ghat region) of the district may experience thunderstorm activity accompanied with gusty winds (30 to 40 kmph), lightening & light to moderate rainfall on dt. 22nd September, 2026. ➤ Isolated places in the eastern and western part (ghat region) of the district may experience thunderstorm activity accompanied with gusty winds (40 to 50 kmph), lightening & light to moderate rainfall on dt. 23rd September, 2026.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)		As per ERFS products during 27th September, 2026 to 03rd October, 2026 over Madhya Maharashtra (Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur) division ➤ Rainfall may remain below normal. ➤ Maximum temperature may remain normal. ➤ Minimum temperature may remain normal.
General Advisory		• Due to the possibility of rain, harvested produce should be stored in a safe place. • 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. • 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 Mahatama 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. • Preparations for pre-sowing tillage operations for the <i>Rabi</i> season should be initiated. • Due to the possibility of gusty winds, thunder, lightning, and rain, livestock should be sheltered in a safe place.
Kharif Paddy	Tillering Stage	The water level in the rice field should be maintained at 3 to 5 cm during the tillering stage and at 5 to 10 cm during the booting stage. For control of blast and leaf blight diseases in the paddy crop, spray hexaconazole 5 % EC, 20 ml in 10 liters of water when there are no rains. For control of stem borer, use tricho card 5 to 6 per hectare of trichogramma japonicum and should be applied 3 to 4 times.
Sugarcane	Vegetative Growth Stage	Planning for pre-seasonal sugarcane planting should be undertaken. 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	Pod filling 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. If crops are experiencing moisture stress due to a dry spell and water is available, provide protective irrigation.
Black and green gram	Harvest to storage Stage	If the mung bean pods are matured, first picking should be harvested and second picking should be done after 8 to 10 days of first picking. If the urad (black gram) pods have matured, they should be harvested. Due to the possibility of rain, harvested produce should be dried and stored in a protected place. If the moong (green gram) pods are thoroughly dried on the threshing floor, they should be threshed. Before storage, thoroughly sun-dry the green gram (moong) and black gram (urad) for 4–5 days and store them in a safe place.
Maize	Maturity 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. Mature cobs should be harvested.
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	In the eastern part of the district, plants should be given support as there is a possibility of strong winds. 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 diafenthiuron 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/ Mitha 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). To slow down the rate of evaporation and keep the tree's temperature low, spray 40–50 grams of kaolin (white clay) per liter of water on the tree, creating a protective white layer on the leaves; alternatively, spray a mixture of 10 grams of potassium nitrate (13:0:45) per liter of water to maintain the water balance within the leaves. To initiate the 'Meetha Bahar' (sweet season) in fig cultivation, pruning and soil preparation should be carried out in September, followed by the application of fertilizers and water. For fully grown trees, mix 50 kg of well-decomposed farmyard manure, 1125 g of nitrogen, 325 g of phosphorus, and 415 g of potassium into the soil per tree. Apply the full dose of phosphorus and potassium, along with half the dose of nitrogen, in a ring-shaped trench beneath the canopy's outer edge (drip line)—away from the trunk—then cover the fertilizers and apply the first irrigation. The remaining half of the nitrogen dose should be applied after an interval of one month. Additionally, apply 5 kg of neem cake per tree annually. When planning the cropping season, the

		use of organic materials such as bio-fertilizers, green manure, vermicompost, appropriate mulching, and crop residues is crucial.
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. Fruit hardening (Stone fruit): Water stress causes the fruit to turn black and harden; therefore, provide irrigation if available as needed.
Pomegranate	Vegetative stage	1. Mrig Bahar Management (Fruit-setting to fruit-development stage) Humid and cloudy weather significantly increases the risk of outbreaks of telya (bacterial blight) and fungal diseases. 2. Hasta Bahar Management (Breaking dormancy, pruning, and inducing flowering) Defoliation and Pruning: To induce leaf drop, spray ethrel 39 % SL, 2 ml per liter only when the weather is completely dry and clear (ensuring there is no rain for the next 24 to 48 hours). Prune away dried and diseased branches, and manage fertilizer application according to recommended dosages.
Ber	Vegetative stage	Due to cloudy weather, for control of powdery mildew, spray 10 gram, carbendazim per 10 liters of water. Bud and fruit formation: Remove small or infested fruits to maintain fruit size. Provide irrigation to retain soil moisture.
Animal Management		Fodder crops that thrive despite low rainfall and withstand adverse conditions—such as Hybrid Napier, Dashrath, and Stylo—should be cultivated. During periods of fodder scarcity, it is crucial to utilize available fodder efficiently and economically. Fodder should be chopped before being fed to livestock in the manger; rather than providing large quantities at once, it should be fed in stages according to the animals' needs. Additionally, mixing low-quality fodder with high-quality fodder in appropriate proportions allows for more effective utilization of the available supply.

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

Date : 22.09.2026

Sd/-

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Head, Department of Agril. Meteorology, COA, Pune.**