



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 22.09.2026

District : Solapur

Significant past weather of the preceding week and Weather Forecast

Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (22.09.2026 to 26.09.2026)				
Date	23	24	25	26	27
Rainfall (mm)	24.0	8.0	3.0	1.0	0.0
Max. Temp. (⁰ C)	34	33	33	34	34
Min. Temp. (⁰ C)	21	22	22	22	23
Cloud Cover	6	7	7	4	3
Max. RH (%)	89	87	85	84	87
Min. RH (%)	69	62	64	59	57
Wind Speed(km/hr)	14	18	17	21	21
Wind direction (deg)	315	304	297	283	284

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 many (fairly wide spread) places on dt. 22nd September, 2026 and at some (scattered) places on dt. 23rd September, 2026 and at isolated places on dt. 24th & 25th September, 2026 and the weather may remain dry on dt. 26th September, 2026 in the district. Warning : According to forecast given by Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai, India Meteorological Department, ➤ Isolated places in the eastern part of the district may experience thunderstorm activity accompanied with gusty winds (40 to 50 kmph), lightening & heavy rainfall on dt. 22nd September, 2026. ➤ Isolated places in the eastern part 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		• 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 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

		It 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’ 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. • Adopt collective use of sprinkler irrigation. Distribute available water collectively, systematically, and on a rotational basis. • To retain soil moisture in late-sown crops, undertake inter-cultivation, mulching, and weed control wherever possible. Perform shallow inter-cultivation to reduce evaporation, ensuring crop roots remain undamaged. • If possible, carry out inter-cultivation (hoeing) to conserve soil moisture for crop use. • If water is available, use it very sparingly. • If providing protective irrigation, strictly use sprinkler or drip irrigation systems. • Avoid unnecessary spraying on crops if there is severe moisture stress. • Harvest cowpea and green gram (moong) pods based on maturity; dry and store them properly. • Monitor crops regularly: timely identify soil moisture levels, crop stages, and signs of stress. • Apply organic mulch: retain soil moisture using crop residues, sorghum stalks (kadba), straw, or dried grass. Mulching helps reduce evaporation. • Prioritize improving soil moisture levels. • Monitor for pests and diseases: if infestation approaches the economic threshold level, implement recommended control measures. Avoid unnecessary spraying of pesticides or fungicides. • Prioritize water usage: give irrigation priority to crops at critical growth stages (e.g., soybean during pod formation/grain filling). • Harvest on time if the crop is nearing maturity: do not delay harvesting crops like green gram (moong) and black gram (urad) once the pods are mature. After harvesting, dry the produce properly and store it safely. • Dry the produce and store it safely; do not store it while it is damp. Ensure it is properly dried and stored securely in a dry, well-ventilated place. • 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.
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	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	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.
Pigeon pea	Vegetative stage	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.
Sunflower	Grain-filling to maturity stage	Currently, the crop in the grain-filling stage needs to be protected from birds. Matured crop should be harvested, threshed, dried properly and stored at safe place.
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.
Pomegranate	Vegetative stage	Preventing fruit cracking: In the event of a dry spell, spray 1 gram boron and 1 gram calcium nitrate per liter of water. Since the <i>mrug bahar</i> fruits are in the growth stage, providing protective irrigation is essential; however, if there is a water shortage, water should be

		supplied via drip irrigation at 40% to 60% of the requirement.
Guava	Vegetative stage	10 pheromon (methyl euginal) traps should be used per acre for control of fruit fly on semi-ripe fruit. If nematode infestation is observed on guava crop, trichoderma plus biological controller 10 grams per liter of water should be applied around the trunk. Integrated nutrient management should mainly include grade II micronutrients and Phule Super Biomix, a biological product, should be applied as a drip 4 liters per acre to kill harmful fungi in the soil.
Custard apple	Vegetative stage	To conserve available moisture amidst the current low-rainfall conditions and to facilitate the in-situ infiltration of future rainfall for rain-fed custard apple orchards, construct a semi-circular basin around the tree across the slope; additionally, dig a trench 1.5 meters long, 30 cm wide, and 45 cm deep on the upslope side at a distance of 1 meter from the tree and fill it with crop residues to serve as mulch.
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.		

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.**