AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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65) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 13.10.2026

District: Ahilyanagar

Last Week Weather Summary (06.10.2026 to 12.10.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (14.10.2026 to 18.10.2026)				
06	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**< Dates >**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**Rainfall (mm)**	0	0	0	0	1
34.2	34.4	34.4	34.8	35.2	35.4	35.2	**Max. Temp. (^{0}C)**	36	36	37	37	36
22.3	22.7	22.9	22.7	22.9	22.9	22.7	**Min. Temp. (^{0}C)**	21	22	23	23	24
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**Cloud Cover**	2	2	3	4	6
77	75	76	74	74	75	78	**Max. RH (%)**	60	66	64	60	64
40	38	37	34	35	35	37	**Min. RH (%)**	26	25	24	24	28
2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	**Wind Speed (km/hr)**	4.3	5.4	5.8	5	6.5

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		According to the weather forecast from the RMC, Mumbai, the weather is likely to remain dry for the next three days, after which partly cloudy skies are expected. There is a possibility of a drop in temperature from October 17th. Also, there is a possibility of gusty winds.
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 Maha-Vistar 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. 4) Phule Amritkal Mobile App is especially useful for managing heat and environmental stress (Heat Stress) in livestock. This app measures the THI (Temperature Humidity Index) based on temperature and humidity to indicate the status of the animals (Normal, Alert, Danger, Emergency), offering immediate guidance and information on a balanced diet for livestock accordingly.
SMS Advisory		Provide protective irrigation during the critical growth stages of crops, based on need and water availability.
Uses of Mulching		1) Mulching helps reduce the evaporation of moisture from the soil. 2) Organic crop residues available on the farm-such as plant trash, sugarcane trash, cotton stalks, sorghum stubble, and dry grass-are suitable for covering the soil surface. 3) Approximately 70% of soil moisture is lost due to evaporation. To prevent this moisture loss, spread waste organic material, stubbles, grass, or cotton stalks between two crop rows on the soil surface at a rate of 5 tonnes per hectare within 15 days of crop germination. This saves around 25 to 30 mm of moisture & increases yield by 30 to 40%.
***Kharif* 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. Inter-cultivation: Perform light hoeing or inter-cultivation to fill soil cracks and create a soil mulch layer.

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		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.
Pigeon pea	**Flower Initiation**	Regularly inspect the crop for pests and diseases. Pull up and destroy disease-affected plants as soon as symptoms of sterility or wilt are observed. Apply the first spray of 5% Neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) as soon as flower buds appear. If there is a spell of drought or rain deficiency, it can impact growth and flowering. Therefore, provide protective irrigation depending on water availability.
Cotton	**Opening Boll**	Regularly inspect for sucking pests. Install yellow sticky traps. If needed, spray 5% neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) or Azadirachtin. If the Economic Threshold Level (ETL) is crossed, apply recommended insecticides. For monitoring pink bollworm, install 5 pheromone traps per hectare and monitor them regularly.
Soybean	**Harvesting**	After the soybean pods turn a yellowish-brown color, harvesting should be done within 100 to 110 days, depending on the maturity period of the variety. Delaying the harvesting of the crop causes the pods to start splitting open.
Maize	**Maturity to harvest**	Mature cobs should be harvested. Harvested cobs should be dried well in the sun for 4-5 days and stored in a safe place.
Pearl millet	**Maturity / Harvesting**	Harvesting of Kharif Bajara (Pearl millet) crop should be completed at physiological maturity stage. For this the panicle of the stem should be cut with a sickle and collected and threshed after dried.
***Rabi* crops**		Given the current situation, in areas where water is available or where farmers can provide irrigation during all critical growth stages of Rabi crops, low-water-requiring crops should be selected for the Rabi season. For example: sorghum, pearl millet, safflower, sunflower, gram (chickpea), maize (fodder), etc.
Chickpea	**Sowing**	While cultivating gram (chickpea), protective irrigation should be provided after the first weeding (at 25–30 days) and during the pod-formation stage (at 65–70 days). Sustainable yields can be achieved by cultivating the 'Phule Vikram' variety and using the sprinkler irrigation method.
Rabi Sorghum	**Sowing**	Sowing of sorghum should be carried out by October 15th at a depth of 5 cm, utilizing the moisture available in the soil. The crop variety should be selected based on the depth of the soil. The crop should be sown with a spacing of 45×15 cm, and fertilizers applied at the time of sowing as per recommendations. Before sowing, coat the seeds with 4 grams of 80% WP sulphur (300-mesh grade) per kilogram, followed by a coating of 25 grams each of azotobacter and PSB cultures. For irrigated sorghum, the sowing spacing should be 45×12 cm; use 10 kg of seed per hectare after treating it with the bacterial cultures. A two-bowl seed drill

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		should be used to sow the fertilizer and seeds simultaneously. In areas where sorghum has been sown early, use 5 to 10 Trichocards per hectare at weekly intervals for the biological control of stem borers.
Rabi Onion	**Nursery management / Transplanting**	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.
Vegetable crops		Since there is a possibility of strong winds, vegetable crops should be tied to each other with the help of plastic ropes on bamboo or wooden poles.
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 animal's 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 : Agromet Observatory, WMP, MPKV, Rahuri.

Place : MPKV, Rahuri
Date : 13.10.2026

Sd/-
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