



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 13.10.2026

District : Jalgaon

Significant past weather of the preceding week and Weather Forecast

Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (13.10.2026 to 17.10.2026)				
Date	14	15	16	17	18
Rainfall (mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Max. Temp. (⁰ C)	37	36	37	37	37
Min. Temp. (⁰ C)	17	19	19	20	22
Cloud Cover	1	1	2	3	4
Max. RH (%)	62	66	67	63	61
Min. RH (%)	37	38	38	34	35
Wind Speed(km/hr)	4	5	5	4	6
Wind direction (deg)	80	94	106	100	97

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, the weather may remain dry during dt. 13 th to 17 th October, 2026 in the district.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)		As per ERFS products during 18 th to 24 th October, 2026 over Madhya Maharashtra (Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur) division ➤ Rainfall may remain above normal. ➤ Maximum temperature may remain normal. ➤ Minimum temperature may remain above normal.
General Advisory		• If pest or disease infestation is observed in standing crops, 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. • In the district's dryland areas, planning should be done for the sowing of Rabi crops such as gram, safflower, and Rabi sorghum utilizing available soil moisture. • Harvested produce should be stored in a safe place. • In irrigated areas, preparatory tasks for the Rabi season include: collecting soil samples for testing; harvesting Kharif crops and managing crop residues; determining the Rabi cropping pattern based on available irrigation water; planning for crops such as gram (chickpea), Rabi sorghum, wheat, safflower, and Rabi maize; ensuring the availability of certified seeds and necessary inputs; collecting materials required for seed treatment; repairing farm bunds, trenches, and drainage systems; and determining fertilizer requirements based on soil test results. • If planning to sow during the Rabi season, proceed only if assured irrigation is available for the crop's critical growth stages. Select short-duration varieties for sowing. • Use assured irrigation very judiciously. Strictly employ sprinkler or drip

		irrigation systems to maximize water conservation. • Adopt an intercropping system whenever possible during the <i>Rabi</i> season; for example, Sorghum + Chickpea (6:3) or Safflower + Chickpea (3:6). • Use the BBF (Broad Bed and Furrow) method for sowing to facilitate soil and water conservation. • Treat seeds with 'Phule Biomix' at the time of sowing. Additionally, if there is a micronutrient deficiency, spray 'Phule Grade II' 10 ml per liter of water. • Minimize the use of herbicides during the <i>Rabi</i> season; instead, keep the crop weed-free through timely inter-cultivation operations like hoeing and manual weeding.
Cotton	Boll maturity stage	For rain-fed cotton, provide protective irrigation during the boll-formation stage (90–100 days). Begin the first picking when 30–35% of the bolls have burst. Subsequently, carry out the second and third pickings at intervals of 15–20 days. Dry the harvested cotton in the sun for 3–4 days before storing it. Install three trichocards per acre to control the pink bollworm. For effective management based on the pest's economic injury level, spray one of the following insecticides per 10 liters of water, lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC, 8 ml or spinosad 45 SC, 3.5 ml or profenofos 50 EC, 30 ml or emamectin benzoate 5 SG, 4.4 gm or indoxacarb 14.5 SC, 10 ml or chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC, 3 ml. Diseased leaves, bolls, and flowers should be collected and destroyed.
Chickpea	Sowing Stage	Sowing of dryland gram should be done when there is sufficient moisture in the soil. For irrigated gram, sowing should generally be carried out between October 20 and November 10. Sustainable yields can be achieved by cultivating the 'Phule Vikram' variety and using the sprinkler irrigation method.
Soybean	Maturity to harvest Stage	Spraying with the fungicide thiophanate-methyl 70% WP 1 gram per liter of water prior to harvesting helps prevent damage caused by fungal diseases. Harvesting of the matured soybean crop should be done. The harvested crop should be dried in the sun for 3–4 days, threshed, and stored in a safe place.
Groundnut	Maturity to harvest Stage	If the pods have matured, provide a light irrigation to the crop before harvesting. After harvesting, dry the crop thoroughly in the sun for 4–5 days and store it in a safe place.
Rabi sorghum	Sowing Stage	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 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.
Maize	Maturity to harvest Stage	Mature cobs should be harvested. Harvested cobs should be dried well in the sun for 4-5 days and stored in a safe place.
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.

Banana	Vegetative stage	Banana plantations are currently experiencing a widespread outbreak of karpa (leaf spot) disease. To manage this, farmers should spray using one of the following combinations: metiram + pyraclostrobin 3 gm per lit. mixed with banole/ mineral oil 10 ml per lit. or azoxystrobin + difenoconazole 2 ml per lit. or tebuconazole + trifloxystrobin 0.5 ml per lit of water. For newly planted orchards, the spray mixture should consist of carbendazim 1 gm per lit. or tilt/ propiconazole 0.5 ml per lit. combined with mineral oil 10 ml per lit. of water. Uproot the viral disease CMV infected plants and spray with imidacloprid 0.5 ml per lit. of water. If corm rot is observed, apply bleaching powder 4 gm per plant using the ring application method, followed by irrigation. Four months after banana planting, spray a solution prepared by dissolving 50 grams each of the micronutrients EDTA-Zinc and EDTA-Iron in 10 liters of water. Water the orchard according to availability and necessity. Additionally, use mulch to reduce evaporation, and every fifteen days, spray the banana leaves with a solution of 80 grams of kaolin (an anti-transpirant) in 10 liters of water. To mitigate the adverse effects of water stress, spray the plants with a solution containing 18 milligrams of acetylsalicylic acid per liter of water.
Orchard	Management	Due to present condition, organic mulching should be used in orchards to reduce evaporation, and an anti-transpirant (3% Kaolin) should be sprayed. Drip irrigation should be used in the orchard during the morning and evening hours. Fruit thinning should be carried out if the fruit load is excessive. The application of nitrogenous fertilizers should be reduced. The orchard should be kept clean through regular weed control, and organic fertilizers should be used. Given the water availability and rising temperatures, the focus should be on saving trees rather than cultivating crops.
Animal Management		If water availability is severely limited, instead of cultivating fodder crops over a vast area, one can plan to produce fodder for essential livestock within a smaller area using protected irrigation. Crops such as sorghum (jowar), pearl millet (bajra), maize, berseem, or lucerne can be considered, taking into account available water, sowing time, soil moisture, and local weather conditions. Anticipating potential fodder shortages, it is essential to properly manage available green fodder, dry sorghum stalks (kadba), crop residues, dry fodder, and other sources. Special emphasis should be placed on conserving available fodder, cultivating low-water-requirement fodder crops, producing silage, enhancing fodder nutritional value, and implementing collective fodder management. Instead of feeding large quantities of available green fodder to livestock all at once, it should be distributed in a planned manner. Crop residues obtained from soybean, sorghum, pearl millet, maize, pigeon pea (tur), and other crops should be utilized as fodder. Properly chopping these residues and storing them in a safe location helps mitigate the severity of future fodder shortages.
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 : 13.10.2026

Sd/-
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