



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, IGATPURI
ZONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH STATION, IGATPURI.



Ph. No. 02553-244032

E-mail: igatpuri.amfu@gmail.com

55) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 13.10.2026

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (07.10.2026 to 13.10.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (14.10.2026 to 18.10.2026)				
07	08	09	10	11	12	13	Date	14	15	16	17	18
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
32.8	33.0	33.8	33.4	32.8	32.7	32.8	Max. Temp. (°C)	35	34	35	35	35
23.5	24.0	24.0	22.3	23.8	22.7	19.8	Min. Temp. (°C)	18	19	20	21	23
P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	Cloud Cover	P.Cloud	P.Cloud	P.Cloud	P.Cloud	P.Cloud
73	66	77	62	64	68	67	Max. RH (%)	61	64	66	64	58
63	37	41	43	42	42	41	Min. RH (%)	30	32	31	28	30
3.7	4.4	4.9	4.2	5.8	6.1	4.3	Wind Speed (km/hr)	4.1	5.3	4.4	3.4	4.3

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the forecast for the next five days, there is possibility of dry weather in Nashik district. The sky will partial cloudy for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 34-35 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 18-23 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 3-5 kmph for the next five days.
Weather Alerts/ warning:		No warning
General Advisory		As many parts of the district have not received satisfactory rainfall—compounded by a late monsoon onset and early withdrawal—emergency crop planning is essential. Therefore, water availability must be considered before selecting crops for the Rabi season. When choosing crops, one should evaluate factors such as the crop duration (opting for improved, short-duration varieties), susceptibility to pests and diseases (selecting improved varieties resistant to these), and necessary management practices. Priority should be given to cultivating crops and varieties capable of withstanding water stress. If water is available, plan the sowing of dryland (rain-fed) gram by first deep-ploughing the field and then preparing the seedbed with two to three passes of a harrow. Dryland gram should be sown by October 15 th after undergoing seed treatment (using 2 gm Thiram + 2 gm Bavistin per kg of seed, or 5 gm Trichoderma followed by 250gm Rhizobium per 10 kg of seed). Apply the recommended dosage of fertilizers at the time of sowing.
SMS		Considering the dry weather conditions, complete the harvesting and threshing of matured Kharif crops, dry the produce thoroughly in the sun, and store it in a safe place.
Rabi Sorghum	Sowing	Sow nutritious crops from the coarse grain or millet categories (such as Sorghum/Jowar) during the Rabi season, as these thrive in light soils with minimal water. To facilitate soil moisture retention after sowing, transverse ridges and furrows should be created using a ridge-and-furrow implement. This in-situ water conservation technique leads to a 30–35% increase in Rabi sorghum yield. For higher grain and fodder yields as well as increased net profit, sorghum seeds should be soaked in a 0.05% potassium nitrate solution (5 grams per 10 liters of water) for 10–12 hours before sowing. Sowing should be carried out using the recommended fertilizer dosage of 40 kg Nitrogen and 20 kg Phosphorus per hectare. (Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri) During the Rabi season, sorghum sowing should be done up to 15 th October 2026 at a depth of 5 cm, utilizing the moisture available in the soil from previous rains.
Kharif Paddy	Booting to flowering/ Grain filling 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. Remove late-growing weeds to keep the field clean, thereby reducing competition for nutrients. Water Management: For proper growth of the crop in paddy field, during the booting stage of the paddy crop, the water level should be maintained at 5–10 cm. In areas where water facilities are unavailable, spray 1% potassium nitrate (13:00:45).
Kharif Finger millet & Little millet	Booting to flowering/ Grain filling stage	It is advised to spray Dithane M-45 at the rate of 25 gm into the 10 liter of water for the control of blight disease after rainfall stops. 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	Maturity / Harvesting stage	Harvesting of Kharif maize crop should be continue at physiological maturity stage. The corn should be harvested after the grains turn yellow and become hard. These corns should be dried well in the sun for two to three days. After that, the outer covering of the maize should be removed and the grains should be separated from the maize with the help of Maka Solani Yantra (an improved implement developed by M.P.K.V. Rahuri). The grains should be winnowed to separate the white husks and pieces of bitti. The seeds should be dried well in the sun and stored keeping the moisture content of the seeds up to 12 percent.
Soybean	Pod filling to Maturity stage	If water is available, arrangements should be made to provide protective irrigation.
Groundnut	Pod filling to Maturity stage	If water is available, arrangements should be made to provide protective irrigation.
Pearl millet	Maturity / Harvesting stage	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. Threshing should be done as early as possible in Kharif Pearl Millet crop with the help of a Threshing machine.
Grapes		Pre-pruning Vineyard Management Adequate soil moisture (at vafsa condition) and abundant organic matter in the soil prior to pruning promote healthy white root growth. These roots facilitate the absorption of calcium and other nutrients, thereby increasing the availability of cytokinins essential for the growth of new shoots and the development of grape bunches. Therefore, care should be taken to keep the root zone free of weeds during the first 70 days after pruning. When the likelihood of rain is low, Tag (Jute) should be cut and used as organic mulch on the raised beds. Since the levels of organic carbon and nitrogen vary depending on the maturity of the Jute stems, this factor should be considered during fertilizer management. Additionally, sugarcane trash, bagasse, and removed weeds can also be used for mulching. To enhance water use efficiency, a silver/black plastic mulching sheet (4 feet wide and 27 microns thick) should be laid over the organic mulch. Properly covering the edges of the plastic with soil maximizes the benefits of the mulching.



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, IGATPURI

ZONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH STATION, IGATPURI.



Ph. No. 02553-244032

E-mail: igatpuri.amfu@gmail.com

Pomegranate		Management of Oily Spot Disease: If weather conditions favor the disease, spray hydrogen peroxide (2 ml/liter of water) in the evening. After a one-day interval, spray a mixture of Captan (50 WP) at 2 g/liter and Bronopol at 0.5 gm/liter of water, along with a non-ionic sticker. Subsequently, at four-day intervals, spray <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> and <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> (each at 5 ml/liter of water) in the evening. If necessary, a combination of Captan (2 gm/liter) and Potassium salt of phosphorus (3 gm/liter) may be used. Avoid unnecessary spraying and, as far as possible, refrain from using nitrogenous fertilizers during the period of disease infestation.
Mango		Mango: Rejuvenation of Old Orchards <u>Objective:</u> To limit tree spread through proper pruning of old mango trees, ensure adequate sunlight and air circulation, and increase the yield of high-quality fruit. This facilitates tasks such as spraying, harvesting, and inter-cultivation at a lower cost. <u>Need for Rejuvenation:</u> In traditional orchards planted with 10 × 10 meter spacing, excessive tree growth and overcrowding lead to a lack of sunlight, pest and disease infestations, smaller fruit size, and reduced yields. <u>Trees Suitable for Rejuvenation:</u> Trees older than ten years with low productivity (yielding fewer than 50–60 fruits annually). Trees with excessively dense growth that prevents sunlight from reaching the inner canopy. Trees producing fruits weighing less than 200 grams. <u>Optimal Pruning Period:</u> Pruning should be carried out in October. Adequate soil moisture helps in the emergence of healthy and vigorous new shoots. After pruning, the new shoots must be properly managed and protected against pests and diseases.
Kharif Onion	Nursery management / Transplanting	To control weeds in the onion crop, a chemical herbicide should be sprayed 21 days after planting. Care should be taken to ensure the field is in the 'vapsa' condition (optimal soil moisture) at the time of spraying. The first dose of nitrogen fertilizer should be applied when the onion crop is one month old.
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)		Livestock Protection and Fodder Management <u>Fodder Storage and Silage Production:</u> In the event of a green fodder shortage, silage should be prepared and stored. Chopping sugarcane, maize, or dry sorghum stalks (kadba) before feeding helps prevent fodder wastage. <u>Urea Treatment of Dry Fodder:</u> To enhance the nutritional value of dry fodder or sorghum stalks, treat it with urea according to recommended guidelines. <u>Use of Mineral Mixtures:</u> Include mineral mixtures in the animals' diet in appropriate quantities. To ensure a supply of minerals, feed drumstick (shevga) leaves in suitable amounts, depending on availability. <u>Fodder Storage and Usage:</u> Store available fodder in a dry, well-ventilated area. Do not feed damp or moldy fodder to the animals. Use green fodder in appropriate quantities and avoid sudden, drastic changes to the animals' diet. <u>Drinking Water and Protection from Heat:</u> Provide clean drinking water for the animals in a shaded area. Install shade nets or gunny-cloth curtains around the cattle shed to protect them from the sun.
Goat		Goat Management in October Keep the buck used for heat detection separate and away from the main herd. Maintain proper breeding records. Check breeding females for parasite load and deworm them as necessary. Trim the overgrown hooves of the goats.
Sheep		Sheep Management in October Administer deworming medication based on veterinary advice after testing sheep manure samples. Castrate male sheep that are unsuitable for breeding. Maintain cleanliness and dryness in the sheep enclosure by replacing the layer of soil. Treat the sheep with an appropriate tick-control solution, following veterinary advice, to manage external parasites. Shear the sheep's wool properly. Separate unproductive and low-yielding sheep from the flock and sell them. Protect the sheep from temperature fluctuations during the morning and evening hours.
Poultry		Stress in Chickens and Remedial Measures <u>Causes of Stress:</u> Factors such as sudden weather changes, unbalanced diet, insufficient feed intake, weight fluctuations, molting, reaching sexual maturity, handling, transportation, and medical treatments can induce stress in chickens and lower their immunity. <u>Remedial Measures:</u> Avoid overcrowding by maintaining an appropriate number of chickens based on the available space. Keep the litter in the shed clean and dry, and ensure proper ventilation to minimize ammonia buildup. Manage the shed curtains according to weather conditions. Provide a balanced diet and clean water. Administer vitamins and anti-stress medications under the guidance of a veterinary expert. Carry out vaccination only after the stress levels in the chickens have subsided.

Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 13.10.2026

Sd/-
Nodal Officer, GKMS,
AMFU Igatpuri &
Associate Director of Research
ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik