



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 13.10.2026

District : Pune

Significant past weather of the preceding week and Weather Forecast

Last Week Weather Summary (07.10.2026 to 13.10.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (13.10.2026 to 17.10.2026)				
7	8	9	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	1.0	2.0	4.0	6.0
35.7	35.2	35.2	35.0	35.8	35.2	35.4	Max. Temp. (°C)	36	36	36	35	34
21.6	21.1	21.3	21.7	21.4	19.3	19.2	Min. Temp. (°C)	22	22	23	24	24
							Cloud Cover	1	1	3	4	6
95	95	88	84	80	84	88	Max. RH (%)	83	90	92	93	97
29	32	33	29	31	31		Min. RH (%)	52	51	51	53	59
2.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.4	Wind Speed(km/hr)	6	7	7	5	5
							Wind direction (deg)	68	360	93	60	69

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 on dt. 13th October, 2026 & there is possibility of rainfall at isolated places on dt. 14th, 15th, 16th & 17th October, 2026 in the eastern part of the district. In the western part (ghat region) of the district, the weather may remain dry on dt. 13th October, 2026 & there is possibility of rainfall at isolated places on dt. 14th, 15th & 16th October, 2026 & at some (scattered) places on dt. 17th October, 2026. 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 (30 to 40 kmph), lightening & light to moderate rainfall on dt. 16th & 17th October, 2026. ➤ Isolated places in the 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. 16th & 17th October, 2026.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)		As per ERFS products during 18th to 24th 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		• Due to the possibility of gusty winds, thunder, lightning, and rain harvested produce should be stored in a safe place and livestock should be sheltered in a safe place. • 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 Mahatma 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. • In the district's dryland areas, planning should be done for the sowing of <i>Rabi</i> crops such as gram, safflower, and <i>Rabi</i> sorghum utilizing available soil moisture. Additionally, arrangements for assured water supply should be made during the crop's critical growth stages. • In irrigated areas, preparatory tasks for the <i>Rabi</i> season include: collecting soil samples for testing; harvesting <i>Kharif</i> crops and managing crop residues; determining the <i>Rabi</i> cropping pattern based on available irrigation water; planning for crops such as gram (chickpea), <i>Rabi</i> sorghum, wheat, safflower, and <i>Rabi</i> 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 <i>Rabi</i> 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.
<i>Kharif</i> Paddy	Flowering to grain filling Stage	The water level in the rice field should be maintained at 10 cm during the flowering to grain filling stage. For control of blast and leaf blight diseases in the paddy crop, spray hexaconazole 5 % EC, 20 ml in 10 liters of water. 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	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. Remove the lower dried leaves from the standing sugarcane crop and spread them in the furrows as mulch. If the crop is under water stress, prepare a mixture of 2% Muriate of Potash + 2% Urea and spray it on the crop every three weeks.
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. 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.
Pigeon pea	flowering to pod-formation Stage	If pigeon pea has been sown in areas with irrigation facilities, provide protective irrigation during the flowering to pod-formation stage (70–130 days).
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.
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.
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. The transplanting of the 'Rangda' onion crop should be completed. For this purpose, the improved variety 'Phule Samarth' should be used, as well as the 'N-2-4-1' variety for the Rabi season.
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.
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. 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. Irrigation should be provided every 5–6 days for light soils, every 8–10 days for medium soils, and every 10–12 days for heavy soils; drip irrigation is recommended for the orchard.
Custard apple	Vegetative stage	Irrigation should be provided every 5–6 days for light soils, every 8–10 days for medium soils, and every 10–12 days for heavy soils; drip irrigation is recommended for the orchard. Custard apples should be harvested when signs of maturity appear such as the fruit turning pale green, the segments (or 'eyes') opening to reveal a whitish-yellow hue in the gaps between them, the scales becoming raised, and the skin beginning to crack at the segments. After harvesting, the fruit should be graded, packed in crates or corrugated fiberboard boxes, and immediately sent for sale.
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.
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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:

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