AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 03.11.2026

District : Jalgaon

Significant past weather of the preceding week and Weather Forecast

Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (03.11.2026 to 07.11.2026)				
Date	4	5	6	7	8
Rainfall (mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	35	36	36	36	35
Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	20	18	17	16	15
Cloud Cover	1	3	4	2	0
Max. RH (%)	58	58	48	41	41
Min. RH (%)	57	56	47	35	35
Wind Speed(km/hr)	7	7	8	7	7
Wind direction (deg)	78	66	77	84	79

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. 03rd to 07th November, 2026 in the district.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)	As per ERFS products during 08th to 14th November, 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	• 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 rain-fed or irrigated areas, the sowing of *Rabi* crops such as chickpea (gram), wheat, *rabi* sorghum should be planned only if protective irrigation is available during the crops critical growth stages. Short-duration varieties should be selected 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 *Rabi* 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 *Rabi* season; instead, keep the crop weed-free through timely inter-cultivation operations like hoeing and

		manual weeding. • In areas where crops have been sown 10 to 12 days ago, provide irrigation as needed and fill-in gaps (re-sow where seeds failed to germinate), or thin out the crop.
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. Sustainable yields can be achieved by cultivating the 'Phule Vikram' variety and using the sprinkler irrigation method. For irrigated gram, sowing should generally be carried out between October 20 and November 10. For sowing, select indigenous chickpea (gram) varieties such as Vijay, Vishal, Digvijay, Phule Vikrant, and Phule Vishwaraj, suitable for both rainfed and irrigated areas. Among Kabuli chickpea varieties, choose from Virat, Krupa, PKV-2, PKV-4. For seed treatment, use 6 grams of Trichoderma harzianum 1% WP per kilogram of seeds. Subsequently, coat the seeds with 25 grams of Rhizobium culture and PSB per kilogram or apply 10 ml of 'Phule Bio Mix' per kg of seeds. For the integrated management of the pod borer, mix 200 grams of sorghum seeds with the chickpea seeds before sowing. Sowing should be carried out with a spacing of 30 cm x 10 cm. After sowing and before germination, while there is still moisture in the soil, spray the herbicide pendimethalin 2.5 to 3 liters in 500 liters of water per hectare.
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	Vegetative growth Stage	In areas where sorghum has been sown early, use 5 to 6 'trichocards' per hectare at one-week intervals for the biological control of stem borers. Farmers with access to irrigation should provide protective irrigation to the crop. Weeding should be carried out in the fields as needed, at intervals of 10 to 12 days. Perform inter-cultivation (hoeing) according to the crop's growth stage specifically at three, five, and eight weeks after sowing. Ensure the crop remains free of weeds for the first 30 to 40 days.
Wheat	Sowing stage	Sowing for irrigated crop should be carried out on time, till 10 November. Use approximately 100-125 kg of seeds per hectare. Maintain a spacing of 20-22.5 cm between rows. Treat the seeds as follows: first, apply 3 grams of the fungicide thiram per kilogram of seed; next, apply 17.5 ml of the insecticide thiamethoxam 70 WP per 10 kg of seed; and finally, treat with 25 grams of azotobacter per kilogram of seed or apply 10 ml of 'Phule Bio Mix' per kg of seeds.
***Rabi* Maize**	Sowing stage	Sowing should be carried out till 10th November. Use 15-20 kg of seeds per hectare. For medium and late-maturing varieties, maintain a spacing of 75 × 20 cm, while for early-maturing varieties, the spacing should be 60 × 20 cm. Treat the seeds with 2-25 grams of thiram per kilogram. Subsequently, apply

		25 grams of azotobacter per kilogram of seed or apply 10 ml of 'Phule Bio Mix' per kg of seeds.
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	In Banana plantations for control of leaf spot disease (Sigatoka/Karpa) farmers should spray a combination of metiram + pyraclostrobin (3 grams per liter of water) mixed with 10 ml of mineral oil (banole) per liter. Alternatively, one may use azoxystrobin + difenoconazole (2 ml per liter of water) or tebuconazole + trifloxystrobin (0.5 ml per liter of water). For young plantations, a spray of carbendazim (1 gram per liter) or propiconazole (0.5 ml per liter) mixed with 10 ml of mineral oil per liter. Plants infected with the CMV (Cucumber Mosaic Virus) should be uprooted, and the area should be sprayed with imidacloprid 0.5 ml per liter of water. If rhizome rot (corm rot) is observed, apply 4 grams of bleaching powder per plant using the 'ring method' (applying it in a circle around the base of the plant) and follow with irrigation. Four months after planting, apply a foliar spray containing 50 grams each of EDTA-Zinc and EDTA-Iron dissolved in 10 liters of water. Provide irrigation to the plantation based on availability and necessity; the use of drip irrigation is advised. Schedule irrigation according to actual needs, ideally by utilizing soil moisture sensors. Whenever possible, irrigate the plantation during the night or early morning hours. For mulching, place 30-micron thick, silver-colored polyethylene sheets in the open spaces between two rows of banana plants. Alternatively, organic mulching materials such as sugarcane trash, wheat straw, or soybean straw can be used in the spaces between the rows. Apply recommended fertilizers through drip irrigation according to the growth stage of the banana crop. For moisture retention, spray a kaolin-based anti-transpirant (at a concentration of 80 grams per liter of water) at fifteen-day intervals. Alternatively, spray a solution of 180 milligrams of acetylsalicylic acid (dissolved in ethanol) per 10 liters of water. Regarding bunch management: once the banana bunch has fully emerged, remove the male bud (banana flower) promptly. Retain eight to nine hands (clusters) on the bunch and remove the remaining lower hands. After the bunch has fully emerged and again fifteen days later spray a mixture of 50 grams of potassium dihydrogen phosphate and 100 grams of urea (dissolved in 10 liters of water) onto the bunch. Alternatively, after removing the male bud, spray a solution of 200 grams of sulphate of potash in 10 liters of water once immediately after removing the bud, and a second time thirty days later. Cover the banana bunch with white, perforated (6% porosity) polyethylene bags. Install a fence around the plantation. Prune and destroy leaves affected by leaf spot (Sigatoka/leaf blight) disease. If plants show symptoms of the Banana Mosaic Virus (CMV), uproot and destroy them, and spray the plantation with a neem-based extract (neem decoction).
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.
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 : 03.11.2026

Sd/-
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