AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 03.11.2026

District : Solapur

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)	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	35	36	36	36	35
Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	22	22	21	20	18
Cloud Cover	5	5	6	4	3
Max. RH (%)	81	80	84	76	48
Min. RH (%)	48	50	43	39	29
Wind Speed(km/hr)	9	9	9	12	13
Wind direction (deg)	55	94	104	360	70

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, there is possibility of rainfall at isolated places on dt. 03rd & 04th November, 2026 & the weather may remain dry on dt. 05th, 06th & 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	• Due to the possibility of 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' and 'Contingent Crop Plan' book published by Mahatama Phule Agricultural University for all agriculture related information. • Avoid unnecessary spraying on crops if there is severe moisture stress. • Monitor crops regularly: timely identify soil moisture levels, crop stages, and signs of stress. • Apply organic mulch: retain soil moisture using crop residues, sorghum stalks (kadba), straw, or dried grass. Mulching helps reduce evaporation. • Monitor for pests and diseases: if infestation approaches the economic threshold level, implement recommended control measures. Avoid unnecessary spraying of pesticides or fungicides. • 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. • 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 dryland areas, inter-cultivation (hoeing) of *Rabi* crops helps fill soil cracks, thereby reducing evaporation and helping to retain soil moisture. • Thinning should be carried out in *Rabi* season crops as excessive plant population leads to increased competition for moisture, resulting in a moisture deficit during the flowering stage and a subsequent reduction in yield. • 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.
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.
Safflower	Vegetative growth Stage	Those who have access to water should provide protective irrigation to their crops. Carry out inter-cultivation (hoeing) in the crop fields, depending on the stage of crop growth.
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.
Pigeon pea	Pod development Stage	If pigeon pea has been sown in areas with irrigation facilities, provide protective irrigation during the pod development stage. If the infestation of pod borers in pigeon pea (tur) crops has crossed the economic threshold level during the pod-filling stage, spray 7 ml of indoxacarb 14.5% SC or 3 ml of emamectin benzoate 5% SG 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).
Pomegranate	Vegetative stage	If the Mrig Bahar crop is currently in the fruit development stage, the number of fruits should be managed based on water availability by removing smaller fruits. Farmers planning for the Hasta Bahar should allow the orchard to rest if water is unavailable; additionally, organic mulching should be applied around the base of the trees, and water should be provided only as needed. Given the water situation and rising temperatures, the priority should be on saving the trees rather than attempting to harvest a crop.
Guava	Vegetative stage	10 pheromon (methyl euginal) traps should be used per acre for control of fruit fly on semi-ripe fruit. If nematode infestation is observed on guava crop,

		trichoderma plus biological controller 10 grams per liter of water should be applied around the trunk. Integrated nutrient management should mainly include grade II micronutrients and Phule Super Biomix, a biological product, should be applied as a drip 4 liters per acre to kill harmful fungi in the soil.
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. For the management of fruit flies in custard apple orchards, use 4 to 5 pheromone traps per acre. These traps should be kept in place until the end of the custard apple season.
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
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Sd/-
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