AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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73) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 09.11.2026

District: Dhule

Last Week Weather Summary (02.11.2026 to 08.11.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (10.11.2026 to 14.11.2026)				
02	03	04	05	06	07	08	< Dates >	10	11	12	13	14
							Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
							Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	36	35	35	34	34
							Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	18	17	16	16	15
							Cloud Cover	0	0	0	0	0
							Max. RH (%)	53	53	53	52	51
							Min. RH (%)	32	32	31	32	32
							Wind Speed (km/hr)	4.8	5.5	4.6	5.6	6.5

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		According to the weather forecast from the RMC, Mumbai, the weather is likely to remain dry for the next five days. There is also a possibility of a drop in temperature.
General Advisory		1) Use Meghdoot mobile app for weather-based crop advisory and prediction. 2) Use Damini mobile app for electricity forecasting. 3) Farmers should use the Maha-Vistar App to access essential agricultural information, real-time weather forecasts, market prices, pest and disease identification with control measures, weather-based agro-advisories, as well as information on warehouses and custom hiring centers for agricultural machinery. 4) Phule Amritkal Mobile App is especially useful for managing heat and environmental stress (Heat Stress) in livestock. Tis app measures the THI (Temperature Humidity Index) based on temperature and humidity to indicate the status of the animals (Normal, Alert, Danger, Emergency), offering immediate guidance and information on a balanced diet for livestock accordingly.
SMS Advisory		If rabi sorghum is sown, plant population should be limited by thinning eight-ten days after sorghum germination to avoid competition for limited moisture.
Cotton	**Picking**	First picking manually at 30 to 35 % of boll bursting and second and third picking at 15 to 20 days interval. Uprooting the stalk after picking of all cotton and use of all stalk along with compost culture for composting and prepared decomposed compost which are free for insect and pest eggs.
Sorghum	**Emergence**	If rabi sorghum is sown, plant population should be limited by thinning eight-ten days after sorghum germination to avoid competition for limited moisture.
Chick Pea	**Sowing**	Complete sowing of irrigated chickpea from 20th October to 10th November. Use Vijay, Vishal, Digvijay, Phule Vikram, Phule Vikrant and Phule Vishvaraj varieties for sowing. Seed treatment: Treat the seeds *Trichoderma Harjiyanam* 1.0% W.P. 6 g per kg of sees for prevention from Neck rot and root rot then trat the seeds

		with 250g *Rayzobium* and P.S.B. per 10 kg of Seeds by mixing in cold Jaggary solution. Dry this treated seed under shade almost for 1 hour and then carry out sowing. For control of Gram Pod borer through Integrated Pest Management carry out sowing of 200 gram of Sorghum by mixing in Chick Pea.
Rabi Maize	**Sowing**	Carry out sowing of Sowing of rabi maize at vafasa condition up to 10th November. Seed treatment: Apply 2 to 2.5 gm Thirum/ kg seed. Also use Azotobacter before sowing. Fertilizer Application Apply 40:60:40 kg NPK/ ha at sowing time.
Wheat	**Pre-Sowing Preparation**	Wheat sowing should be done in between 1st to 10th November. Recommended varieties for sowing; For timely irrigated sowing: NIAW-301 (Trambak), NIAW-917 (Tapovan), NIDW-295 (Godavari) For irrigated late sowing: NIAW-34, AKAW4627 For non-irrigated: NIDW-15 (Panchavati), AKDW 2997 (Sharad) Less water required: Niphad 34, NIAW 1415 (Netravati) Apply 100 to 125 kg seed per hectare for sowing. At the time of sowing, apply 60 kg N, 60 kg P_2O_5, 40 kg K_2O /ha at the time of Sowing and weeks after sowing apply remaining 60 kg N after weeding.
Potato	**Sowing**	Kufri Jyoti, Kufri Lavkar, Kufri Sindhuri, Kufri Surya, Kufri Pukhraj etc. should be used for planting potatoes for rabi season.
Pea	**Sowing**	Phule Priya Bonvilla, Arkel, etc. should be used for planting peas for rabi season.
Fodder crops		Utilize available soil moisture to sow Rabi sorghum for fodder purposes. Where maize crops are available, prepare silage from maize and store it. During times of fodder scarcity, chop the available fodder into chaff before feeding it to animals in the manger. Cultivate high-yielding fodder crops that grow well even under low rainfall and can survive adverse conditions, such as Hybrid Napier, Dashrath, and Stylo grass.
Livestock Management		Animal drinking troughs or containers should be cleaned regularly (once a week). Clean and abundant water should be provided for the animals. Instead of giving it all at once, feed it in stages according to the animal's needs. Additionally, mixing low-quality fodder with high-quality fodder in appropriate proportions allows for a more effective use of available supplies.
Uses of Mulching		1) Mulching helps reduce the evaporation of moisture from the soil. 2) Organic crop residues available on the farm-such as plant trash, sugarcane trash, cotton stalks, sorghum stubble, and dry grass-are suitable for covering the soil surface. Approximately 70% of soil moisture is lost due to evaporation. To prevent this moisture loss, spread waste organic material, stubbles, grass, or cotton stalks between two crop rows on the soil surface at a rate of 5 tonnes per hectare within 15 days of crop germination. This saves around 25 to 30 mm of moisture & increases yield by 30 to 40%.

Source:
1) Weather Forecast : RMC, Mumbai
2) Last week weather summary : College of Agriculture, Dhule.

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Place : MPKV, Rahuri
Date : 09.11.2026

Sd/-
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