AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 09.11.2026

District : Jalgaon

Significant past weather of the preceding week and Weather Forecast

Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (09.11.2026 to 13.11.2026)				
Date	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	35	35	35	34	34
Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	13	13	12	11	11
Cloud Cover	0	0	0	0	0
Max. RH (%)	51	52	51	49	50
Min. RH (%)	34	33	32	34	33
Wind Speed(km/hr)	5.1	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.6
Wind direction (deg)	86	360	100	360	100

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. 09th to 13th 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. After cotton picking is complete, the remaining cotton stalks should be incorporated into the soil using a cotton shredder.
Rabi sunflower	Sowing Stage	Sowing of the Rabi sunflower crop should be completed as early as possible. Seed rate: 5 kg per hectare for dibbling (manual placement), or 8-10 kg per hectare when using a seed drill. To prevent downy mildew and wilt diseases, treat the seeds with 2-2.5 grams of Thiram or Captan per kilogram of seed. Subsequently, apply 25 grams each of Azotobacter and Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) or 10 ml of 'Phule Bio Mix' per kilogram of seed before sowing. Sowing spacing : 45 cm × 30 cm for medium to deep soils; 60 cm × 30 cm for heavy soils or when using hybrid varieties. Do not sow seeds deeper than 5 cm. Fertilizer management : For rainfed (dryland) crops, apply 50 kg of nitrogen, 25 kg of phosphorus, and 25 kg of potash per hectare. For irrigated crops, apply 30 kg of nitrogen, 30 kg of phosphorus, and 30 kg of potash per hectare at the time of sowing. The remaining 30 kg of nitrogen should be applied one month after sowing (provided there is sufficient moisture in the soil).
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 be carried out as soon as possible. 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 as soon as possible. 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 as soon as possible. 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	To control leaf spot (sigatoka/blight) disease in the plantation, farmers should prune and destroy the affected leaves. Subsequently, spray the crop with one of the following combinations: a mixture of Metiram + Pyraclostrobin (3 grams per litre of water) plus 10 ml of mineral oil (Banole) per litre; Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole (2 ml per litre of water); Tebuconazole + Trifloxystrobin (0.5 ml per litre of water); or Tilt (Propiconazole) (0.5 ml per litre of water) mixed with 10 ml of mineral oil per litre. In the fourth month after planting, apply a foliar spray of micronutrients—EDTA-Zinc and EDTA-Iron (50 grams of each dissolved in 10 litres of water). Provide irrigation to the plantation based on availability and necessity, preferably using a drip irrigation system. Schedule irrigation according to actual requirements by using soil moisture sensors. It is best to irrigate the plantation during the night or early morning hours. For mulching, place 30-micron thick, silver-coloured polyethylene sheets in the open spaces between two rows of banana plants. Alternatively, use organic mulch materials such as sugarcane trash, wheat straw, or soybean residue between the rows. Apply recommended fertilizers through the drip irrigation system, tailored to the specific growth stage of the banana crop. Additionally, use an anti-transpirant by spraying Kaolin powder (at a concentration of 80 grams per litre of water) at fifteen-day intervals. Spray the plants with a solution of 180 mg of acetylsalicylic acid (dissolved in ethanol) per 10 liters of water. For bunch management, remove the male bud (banana flower) as soon as the bunch has fully emerged. Retain eight to nine hands (tiers of fruit) on the bunch and remove the remaining lower hands. Once the bunch has fully emerged—and again 15 days later—spray it with a mixture of 50 grams of potassium dihydrogen phosphate and 100 grams of urea dissolved in 10 liters of water. Alternatively, after removing the male bud, spray the bunch with a solution of 200 grams of sulphate of potash in 10 liters of water; repeat this application 30 days later. Cover the bunch with white, perforated (6% porosity) polyethylene bags. Install a fence around the orchard. Depending on the condition of the tree, apply 250–500 grams of neem cake per plant.

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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