AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
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63) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 09.11.2026 District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (03.11.2026 to 09.11.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (10.11.2026 to 14.11.2026)				
03	04	05	06	07	08	09	Date	10	11	12	13	14
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
28.7	31.6	32.5	31.6	31.3	30.8	31.0	Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	33	33	33	32	32
22.2	20.6	21.5	21.0	23.0	15.0	15.7	Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	14	14	13	12	12
Clear	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	Cloud Cover	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
66	68	65	66	63	63	62	Max. RH (%)	68	69	68	67	67
49	48	43	47	37	44	43	Min. RH (%)	26	25	24	24	25
7.4	4.7	5.6	5.5	6.7	3.7	4.7	Wind Speed (km/hr)	4.0	4.5	3.9	5.1	5.5

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the forecast for the next five days, there is possibility of dry weather in Nashik district. The sky will clear for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 32-33 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 12-14 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 3-5 kmph for the next five days.
Weather Alerts/ warning:		**No warning**
General Advisory		Vine Vegetable Crops: Three-level cutting method For vine-type vegetable crops—such as bottle gourd, ridge gourd, cucumber, pumpkin, and ash gourd—a three-tier pruning (cutting) method proves highly effective. After planting, allow the vine to grow to a height of three to five feet. Do not allow any lateral branches (side shoots) to develop along the vine up to the first five to seven leaves; if any such branches appear, pinch them off immediately. These early lateral branches tend to produce a higher proportion of male flowers. Do not prune the lateral branches that emerge after the fifth to seventh leaf; allow them to grow naturally. Once the vines reach a height of five to seven feet, pinch off the tip (apical bud) of the main stem. This stops vertical growth and encourages the development of lateral branches. When these lateral branches develop 12 to 15 leaves, pinch off their tips as well. This will trigger the growth of further secondary lateral branches. In this system, the main stem constitutes the first tier, the primary lateral branches form the second tier, and the subsequent branches emerging from this form the third tier. Manage the growth of the vines following this sequence. Ensure that the third-tier branches grow well, as these are where female flowers are produced. This leads to higher fruit set and increased overall yield. Since these vines produce a greater number of fruits, proper management of nutrients and water is essential. These crops are susceptible to viral diseases, so extra care and vigilance are required. For pigeon pea (tur): Harvest and thresh short-duration varieties according to their maturity stage.
SMS		**If water is available, sow oats, berseem, and lucerne (alfalfa); if water is limited, sow Rabi sorghum (varieties 'Phule Anuradha' and 'Phule Suchitra') for fodder.**
***Rabi* Sorghum**	Sowing	The sowing season is nearly over; however, under unavoidable circumstances, sowing can still be carried out until the second week of November. Since this increases the risk of stem fly infestation, seeds should be treated with Thiamethoxam (30 FS) @ 10 ml per kg of seed. To prevent grain smut (kani disease), treat the seeds with sulfur (300 mesh) @ 4 gm per kg. Subsequently, apply 25 gm of Azotobacter or Azospirillum, along with 250 gm of phosphate-solubilizing bacteria (PSB) culture, per 10 kg of seed. For Rabi sorghum cultivation, select varieties such as Phule Mauli, Phule Anuradha, or Parbhani Moti. Use 6 kg of seed per acre instead of the usual 4 kg of seed.
Wheat	Sowing	Timely sowing of irrigated wheat should be done in the first fortnight of November. Sowing during this period leads to an increase in the number of tillers, the length of the earheads, the number of grains per earhead, and the size and weight of the grains, ultimately resulting in the expected yield. If irrigated wheat is sown after 15th November, the yield decreases by one quintal per acre for every fortnight of delay. Improved varieties such as Phule Samadhan, Trimbak, Tapovan, MACS 6222, MACS 6478, DBW 168 should be used for timely sowing irrigated wheat crop. The seeds should be mixed with cold jaggery water and rubbed. Such seed treated seeds should be dried in shade for one hour and then sown. Before sowing the seeds should be treated with Thiram (75% W.S.) 3 gm per kg seed. After drying the seeds, 25 grams of Azotobacter and 25 grams of phosphorus solubilizing bacterial growth agent per kg of seeds should be treated. The seed treatment increases the yield by 10 to 15 percent. There should be enough moisture in the soil at the time of sowing. Sowing should be done 5 to 6 cm deep. So the germination is good. Sowing of wheat under protected irrigation / irrigated areas should be done with a distance of 20 cm in two rows. Sowing should be done in one sided instead of both sides like vertically and horizontally so that intercultural operations can be done. To cover the seed, the hoe should be run upside down so that the seed is well pressed and covered. 60 kg of nitrogen (N), 60 kg of phosphorus (P) and 40 kg of potash (K) per hectare should be applied to the timely sowing irrigated wheat crop.
Chickpea (Gram)	Sowing	Sowing of irrigated gram crop up to 10th November gives good yield. Sowing of Kabuli gram should be done only if there is facility of irrigation. Among indigenous gram, Vijay, Vishal, Digvijay, Phule Vikram and Phule Vishwaraj are wilting disease resistant varieties, suitable for irrigated, rainfed and late sowing condition and among Kabuli gram, Virat, PKV-2 (Kak-2), PKV-4 and Krupa are suitable for more production/yield. Seed treatment: Bavistin@ 2 gm + Thirum@ 2 gm per kg of seed and apply 25 gm of Rhizobium culture per kg of seed through cold solution of jaggery. Spray Pendimethalin as a pre-emergence herbicide immediately after sowing when there is sufficient moisture.
Kharif Paddy	Panicle growth / crop maturity / Harvesting stage	Some varieties of paddy crop appear green even when at maturity stage. So don't delay harvesting. Due to this, the grains become shattering and the grains become broken in small particles more during milling. Rogue out the weedy rice from paddy field before harvesting in order to avoid shattering of grains and further dissemination to clean plots. Drain out of water should be done in timely transplanted rice crop 10 days before harvesting. Paddy should be harvested after 25 to 30 days after harvesting, when 80 to 90% of the grains in the spikelet are ripe. Vaibhav sickle should be used for this. This controls the stem borer.
Kharif Finger millet & Little millet	Crop Maturity/ Harvesting stage	If the late sown finger millet crop is in the stage of flowering to grain filling and there is a stress of water, the crop should be provided protective irrigation according to the availability of water. Considering the weather forecast, the crop should be harvested as soon as it is at physiological maturity stage. Harvesting of crops should be done by pluck the corns or harvesting at ground level. Threshing the corns after drying them well. The grain should be cleaned and dried well in the sun and stored in a ventilated place.

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<table>
<tr><td>Niger</td><td>Flowering to Maturity stage</td><td>If the Niger crop is in the flowering stage, do not spray the insecticide.
To get more production of Niger crop, it is recommended to use one bee artificial hive per acre for insect pollination in the Niger crop.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grapes</td><td></td><td><u>Plastic covering over the vineyard</u>
A three-year study conducted at the National Grape Research Center on the variety Thompson Seedless found its use favorable.
<u>Advantages of plastic sheeting</u>
Incidence of bunch rotting, downy mildew disease and flower dropping is controlled.
This cover protects the parts of the vines (Canes, Trunks and sucker) from hail damage.
Reduces the incidence of bead cracking due to unseasonal rain.
The effect of temperature on the growth of vines is reduced.
Due to reduced transpiration from the leaves under the canopy during the pruning season, the water requirement for irrigation is reduced.
Good quality grape production is obtained.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pomegranate</td><td></td><td><u>Bahar Management</u>
The first bahar is usually two years after planting. If the bahar is held before that, the plants will be decrepit and weak and succumb to the disease quickly. Only one bahar should be held in a year. After held bahar, fruits should be kept controlled according to the size of the trees. Due to this, the size of the fruits increases and quality production is obtained.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mango</td><td></td><td><u>Pre-season preparation</u>
In order for the mango to bloom/inflorescence, the roots of the tree need to be water stressed. For this, cleaning of the garden should be completed as soon as possible by removing the grass from the garden. Evaporation will reduce the amount of water in the soil quickly and help the plants to cope with stress.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kharif Onion</td><td></td><td><u>Late kharif Onion</u>
Farmers who have transplanted late kharif onion should complete the transplanting by the first week of November.
Farmers who cannot cultivate due to lack of water in kharif and well water is sufficient only till February-March, so they should cultivate late kharif onion as they cannot grow Rabi onion.
If the Rabi or kharif season varieties are planted in late kharif season using unscientifically prepared seeds at home, there is a higher chance of bolting of onion.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tomato</td><td></td><td><u>Trap Crops</u>
In tomato cultivation, the fruit borer pest is present to varying degrees throughout the year. Planting rows of maize around the tomato crop helps reduce the incidence of this pest. Similarly, planting rows of marigold (zendu) around the tomato crop also helps in controlling the pest; the female moths are attracted to the deep-colored flowers and lay their eggs on the marigold plants instead. Furthermore, this practice also helps to curb the proliferation of nematodes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)</td><td></td><td>Protect the Livestock & poultry birds from lightning & protect stored fodder of livestock from light rain.
<u>Fodder Security</u>
In anticipation of potential fodder shortages, it is essential to plan for the utilization of available green fodder, crop residues (such as sorghum stalks), dry fodder, and other resources. Key focus areas should include the conservation of existing fodder, the cultivation of drought-resistant (low-water-consuming) fodder crops, the production of silage, the enhancement of the nutritional value of fodder, and the implementation of collective fodder management practices.
Rather than providing all available green fodder to livestock at once, it should be distributed in a planned manner. Crop residues—such as those from soybean, sorghum, pearl millet, maize, and pigeon pea (tur)—should be utilized as fodder. Properly chaffing these residues and storing them in a secure location can help mitigate fodder shortages in the future.
Sorghum stalks and other forms of dry fodder should be kept in a well-ventilated area, protected from rain, and—if possible—stored off the ground to avoid direct contact with the soil. Care must be taken to ensure that livestock are not fed any fodder that is damp or affected by mold. Proper storage is highly effective in preserving the quality of the available fodder.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Goat</td><td></td><td>When selecting goats or starting a business, it should preferably be started in winter. Because winter season is considered to be good for health. Before starting the business, after planting fodder in rainy season, once the fodder becomes edible, goats should be purchased in winter.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Poultry</td><td></td><td><u>Important factors for profitable poultry farming</u>
<u>Three types of management are required in poultry farming according to age group</u>
Poultry business has grown due to the three principles of balanced feed, preventive measures and scientific management.
Sutra 1- Balanced food
Feed for chickens according to age group
<table>
<tr><th>Type of food</th><th>Age weeks</th><th>Protein (%)</th><th>Oil (%)</th><th>Fibrous (%)</th><th>Calcium (%)</th><th>Phosphorus (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Chick mash</td><td>1 to 8 days</td><td>22</td><td>3.4</td><td>3.3</td><td>1.2</td><td>0.6 to 0.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grower mash</td><td>9 to 16</td><td>16</td><td>3.4</td><td>5.0</td><td>1.2</td><td>0.6 to 0.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pre Layer</td><td>17 to 19</td><td>15</td><td>3.4</td><td>3.3</td><td>1.2</td><td>0.6 to 0.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Phase-I</td><td>19 to 35</td><td>16</td><td>3.4</td><td>4.5</td><td>2.5</td><td>0.6 to 0.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Phase-II</td><td>35 to 55</td><td>18</td><td>3.4</td><td>4.7</td><td>2..7</td><td>0.6 to 0.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Phase-III</td><td>55 to 80</td><td>18</td><td>3.4</td><td>4.5</td><td>2.7</td><td>0.6 to 0.7</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
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Source:

1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai
2) Last week weather summary : GKMS Observatory, ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik.

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri
Date : 09.11.2026

Sd/-
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