AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, PUNE

Department of Agricultural Meteorology

Ph No. 020-29516264 **College of Agriculture, Pune 411 005** **E-mail: amfupune@gmail.com**

Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 09.11.2026

District : Solapur

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	34	34	33
Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	18	17	17	16	15
Cloud Cover	0	0	1	1	2
Max. RH (%)	60	60	59	61	68
Min. RH (%)	34	33	33	36	39
Wind Speed(km/hr)	7.3	7.2	7.6	6.9	8
Wind direction (deg)	79	96	360	99	95

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	• Harvested produce should be stored 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 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.

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	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.
Pomegranate	Vegetative stage	In many areas, the harvesting of the 'Mrig Bahar' (monsoon-season bloom) crop has been completed; any remaining fruits should be picked, and the orchard should be cleared of debris. The 'Hasta Bahar' (autumn-season bloom) crop is currently in its growth stage; therefore, irrigation water should be used judiciously and precisely. Additionally, the number of fruits on each tree should be limited to prevent them from cracking. Farmers who have access to a reliable water supply may consider planning for the 'Ambe Bahar' (spring-season bloom). Depending on the soil type, the orchards should be subjected to a period of water stress (to induce flowering), and the orchard area should be kept clean, with any diseased branches removed.
Ber	Vegetative stage	The ber fruits are currently in the developmental stage, and in some areas, they have begun to ripen. To prevent infestation by fruit flies, four to five pheromone traps should be installed per acre.
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		When water is extremely limited, instead of cultivating fodder crops over a large area, one can plan to produce fodder for essential livestock within a smaller, restricted area using protected irrigation. Depending on the available water, sowing time, soil moisture, and local climatic conditions, one may consider fodder crops such as sorghum (jowar), pearl millet (bajra), maize, berseem, or lucerne. Use of Sugarcane Tops If sugarcane tops are available, they can be used regularly. If they are available in large quantities, they can be preserved as silage. When preparing silage, ensure the moisture content is around 65% and chop the tops into 1–2 cm pieces. For every 100 kg of sugarcane tops, sprinkle a mixture of 1–2 kg of molasses dissolved in some water. After adding a microbial culture, pack the fodder tightly and keep it airtight for 35–40 days. Subsequently, introduce this silage into the livestock's diet gradually. Use of Urea with Dry Fodder For 100 kg of dry fodder (such as wheat straw or similar crop residues), prepare a solution by dissolving 2 kg of urea in 20 liters of water, and add 5 kg of molasses, 1 kg of mineral mixture, and 0.5 kg of salt. Sprinkle this solution over the fodder, mix it thoroughly, cover it, and let it sit for at least three hours before feeding. While this process does not constitute full ammoniation, it provides a source of nitrogen—which contributes to the synthesis of microbial protein—along with energy, minerals, and salt, sufficient to meet basic maintenance requirements. Do not feed this fodder to calves under six months of age.
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 : 09.11.2026

Sd/-
Principal Nodal Officer, GKMS, AMFU Pune &
Head, Department of Agril. Meteorology, COA, Pune.