AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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77) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 23.11.2026

District: Dhule

Last Week Weather Summary (16.11.2026 to 22.11.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (24.11.2026 to 28.11.2026)				
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	< Dates >	24	25	26	27	28
							Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
							Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	31	32	31	30	30
							Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	16	15	14	13	14
							Cloud Cover	0	0	2	1	2
							Max. RH (%)	64	60	59	56	60
							Min. RH (%)	28	25	22	22	25
							Wind Speed (km/hr)	6.9	5.1	6.2	4	6.6

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. Also, there is a possibility of rise in minimum 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		**Sorghum:** After 3 weeks of sowing, first weeding/hoeing should be done using a narrow-blade hoe**.** If stem borer infestation is observed, spray Quinalphos 25 EC (750 ml liquid in 500 liters of water per hectare). Carry out the first manual weeding as needed. After 5 weeks of sowing, second weeding/ hoeing should be done using a wide-blade hoe and if necessary, provide the first protective irrigation.
Wheat	**Sowing**	The ideal time for the timely sowing of irrigated wheat is the first fortnight of November. Sowing during this period results in a good wheat yield. Irrigated wheat can also be sown late. However, if irrigated wheat is sown late after November 15, the yield decreases by 2.5 quintals per hectare for every subsequent fortnight; therefore, a wheat crop sown after December 15 does not prove profitable.
Chick Pea	**Seedling**	After 8 to 10 days of sowing if gaps are observed in the field, then gap filling should be done. Hoeing should be done to control weeds as well as to reduce evaporation losses from soil and for free air circulation after 20 days of sowing.

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Rabi Maize	**Seedling**	During the Rabi season, germination takes place within 8 to 10 days. As the crop germinates, birds pull out the tender shoots, resulting in a reduced plant population and lower yield. Therefore, protecting the crop from birds for the first 10–12 days after sowing is extremely important. Additionally, when the crop is in the milky stage, birds break open the cobs and eat the grains, making bird protection necessary during this time as well. After germination (8–10 days later), thin out the maize by keeping only one vigorous plant per square (or hill). If necessary, immediately fill in any gaps (reseeding) after crop germination. For weed control, apply Atrazine 50% at a rate of 0.8 to 1.0 kg immediately after sowing, mixed in 200 liters of water (or 4 to 5 g per litter of water), and spray it evenly on the soil. Furthermore, depending on weed infestation, perform one to two weeding's during the early stages of maize growth, along with one to two inter-cultivations as needed.
Safflower	**Vegetative growth**	If required during the Rabi season, one weeding should be done. Giving two to three hoeing passes is extremely essential. The first hoeing should be done in the 3rd week using a split-blade hoe, the second hoeing in the 4th week using a solid-blade hoe and the third hoeing in the 8th week using a tooth hoe.
Potato	**Sowing**	Kufri Jyoti, Kufri Lavkar, Kufri Sindhuri, Kufri Surya, Kufri Pukhraj etc. should be used for planting potatoes 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.
Animal Husbandry	**Care of Livestock in winter season**	Though winter is healthy season for livestock, however small Kids/ Lambs/ Calves must be protected from the cold. Advance pregnant animals also need to be cared in this season. Shade net or gunny bags should be wrapped around the shed. 500 to1000 watt bulbs should be placed in the sheds on lower height to maintain warmness in the shed. Small and pregnant animals should be kept on dried grass/ gunny bags floor. Care should be taken to mountain dryness in the shed. Spread lime powder on the floor at interval of 8 to 10 days. Wrap gunny bags on the body of animal if temperature goes very low. Pregnant Cattle-Buffaloes are to be cared most in the winter. Increase the use of groundnut cake and cotton seed cake in the diet of animals to increase their energy level. Give bypass fat and protein diet if possible. Vitamin-mineral mixture in the diet should be increased. Feed the animals with green fodder at day time and dry fodder at night. Grazing animals should be left for grazing late in the morning so that there will no dew on the grass. Do not graze the animals on marshy places, where snails are there. Place the swab of turpentine on nostrils if nasal discharge is there but if discharge is greenish yellow in color, then immediately consult to the veterinarian. Drinking water should not too cold. Vaccinate the livestock against Foot and Mouth disease.
Poultry	**Care of birds in winter**	Protect poultry bird from cold keep the poultry shed warm particularly during night and early in morning.

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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. 3) 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.

Place : MPKV, Rahuri
Date : 23.11.2026

Sd/-
Nodal Officer, GKMS, AMFU Rahuri &
Head, Department of Agronomy, MPKV, Rahuri.