AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 23.11.2026

District : Jalgaon

Significant past weather of the preceding week and Weather Forecast

Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (23.11.2026 to 27.11.2026)				
Date	24	25	26	27	28
Rainfall (mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	34	34	33	32	31
Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	13	12	11	10	11
Cloud Cover	1	0	2	1	2
Max. RH (%)	79	71	70	66	66
Min. RH (%)	37	33	31	30	32
Wind Speed(km/hr)	7	7	8	7	10
Wind direction (deg)	61	78	360	360	94

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. 23rd to 27th November, 2026 in the district.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)		As per ERFS products during 25th November, 2026 to 01st December, 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 any standing crops are found to be affected by pests or diseases, use 'Phule Super Biomix' a preparation containing beneficial fungi and bacterial cultures by spraying it at a concentration of 10 ml per litre 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. • Use assured irrigation very judiciously. Strictly employ sprinkler or drip irrigation systems to maximize water conservation. • According to university recommendations, the sowing period for *Rabi* crops has concluded; farmers who have yet to complete their sowing should do so as soon as possible. • To control sap-sucking pests, apply 5% neem extract as recommended. • In areas where dew forms due to cool morning weather, carry out spraying only after the leaves have dried.
Cotton	Boll maturity to picking 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 to vegetative growth Stage	Carry out gap filling and thinning out operation after irrigating the fields where crops is 10 to 12 days sown. Three weeks after sowing, carry out inter-cultivation (hoeing) and weeding to keep the crop free of weeds.
Chickpea	Sowing to vegetative growth Stage	Carry out gap filling and thinning out operation after irrigating the fields where crops is 10 to 12 days sown. Three weeks after sowing, carry out inter-cultivation (hoeing) and weeding to keep the crop free of weeds.
***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 to vegetative growth Stage	Carry out gap filling and thinning out operation after irrigating the fields where crops is 10 to 12 days sown. Three weeks after sowing, carry out inter-cultivation (hoeing) and weeding to keep the crop free of weeds.
***Rabi* Maize**	Sowing to vegetative growth Stage	Carry out gap filling and thinning out operation after irrigating the fields where crops is 10 to 12 days sown. Three weeks after sowing, carry out inter-cultivation (hoeing) and weeding to keep the crop free of weeds.
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. Following this, a spray application should be carried out using one of the following combinations: a mixture of Metiram + Pyraclostrobin (3 grams per litre of water) along with 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) combined with 10 ml of mineral oil per litre. In the fourth month after planting, apply a foliar spray containing 50 grams each of EDTA-Zinc and EDTA-Iron dissolved in 10 litres of water. Provide irrigation to the plantation based on availability and necessity, preferably using a drip irrigation system. Schedule irrigation as needed by utilizing soil moisture sensors, and aim to irrigate during the night or early morning hours. For mulching, place 30-micron thick, silver-coloured polyethylene sheets in the open space between two rows of banana plants. Alternatively, organic mulching materials such as sugarcane trash, wheat straw, or soybean residue can be used between the rows. Apply the recommended fertilizers through the drip irrigation system, tailored to the specific growth stage of the banana crop. To reduce transpiration, spray the plants with a kaolin-based anti-transpirant powder (at a concentration of 80 grams per liter) at 15-day intervals, or alternatively, use a solution of 180 milligrams of acetylsalicylic acid (dissolved in ethanol) per 10 liters of water. For bunch management, remove the male bud (banana flower) promptly once

		the bunch has fully emerged. Retain 8 to 9 hands (clusters) 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 per 10 liters of water. Alternatively, after removing the male bud, spray the bunch with a solution of 200 grams of sulphate of potash per 10 liters of water, repeating the application 30 days later. Cover the bunches with white, perforated (6% porosity) polyethylene bags, and ensure the orchard is enclosed with a fence. 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.
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		**Fodder Management** 1) If water availability is extremely limited, instead of cultivating fodder crops over a large area, plan for fodder production in a smaller, restricted area under protected irrigation to meet the needs of your livestock. 2) Consider fodder crops such as sorghum (jowar), pearl millet (bajra), maize, berseem, or lucerne, taking into account available water, sowing time, soil moisture, and local climatic conditions. 3) Anticipating potential fodder shortages, ensure proper planning for the utilization of available green fodder, dry stalks (kadba), crop residues, and other stored dry fodder. 4) Focus on the conservation of available fodder, the cultivation of drought-tolerant (low-water-consuming) fodder crops, the production of silage, and enhancing the nutritional value of the fodder. 5) Instead of providing all available green fodder to the livestock at once, distribute it in a planned and regulated manner. 6) Utilize the residues obtained from crops like soybean, sorghum, pearl millet, maize, and groundnut as fodder. 7) Properly chop crop residues and store them in a safe, secure location to help mitigate the severity of any future fodder shortages. **Use of Sugarcane Tops :** Sugarcane tops, when available, can be used regularly as fodder. If they are available in large quantities, they can be ensiled (made into silage). For silage preparation, the moisture content should be around 65%, and the tops should be chopped into pieces of approximately 1-2 cm. For every 100 kg of sugarcane tops, sprinkle a mixture of 1-2 kg of molasses dissolved in some water. Add a microbial culture, pack the fodder tightly, and keep it airtight for

		35-40 days. Afterward, the silage should be gradually introduced into the animals' diet. **Use of Urea with Dry Fodder :** For 100 kg of dry roughage (such as wheat straw, sugarcane bagasse, etc.), 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 dry 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 the animal's basic maintenance requirements. This feed should not be given 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 : 23.11.2026

Sd/-
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