AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, KOLHAPUR
ZONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, SHENDA PARK, KOLHAPUR

Ph. No. 0231 2692416 **E-mail: adrkolhapur@rediffmail.com**

Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 23.11.2026

District: KOLHAPUR

Last Week Weather Summary (17.10.2026 to 23.11.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (24.11.2026 to 28.11.2026)				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Date	24	25	26	27	28
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	31.4	30.8	29.6	30.5	31.6	32.2	Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	32	31	31	31	32
15.4	15.8	16.4	13.8	13.4	14.2	14.8	Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	17	16	17	19	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cloud Cover	1	2	3	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
81	67	64	65	78	82	88	Max. RH (%)	74	81	89	92	93
32	37	34	25	25	32	31	Min. RH (%)	44	50	57	55	53
2.3	1.6	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.3	Wind Speed(km/hr)	4	5	7	5	5
W	E	NW	NE	N	N	N	Wind Direction	ENE	E	E	E	N
SE	NW	NE	NW	NE	NE	NE						

Rainfall last week	Rainfall since 01.01.2026 (mm)	Rainy days since 01.01.2026
0.0	950.3	67

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Weather forecast given by Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai has indicated that there is forecast of mainly clear sky on 24th, 25th and 26th November and partially cloudy sky on 27th and 28th November in Kolhapur district. **Over the next five days, the maximum temperature is expected to remain between 31.0°C and 32.0°C while the minimum temperature may range from 16.0 to 19.0 °C.** Morning relative humidity is likely to remain between 74 to 93%, whereas afternoon relative humidity may range from 44 to 57%. Wind speed is expected to remain between 04 and 07 km/h.
ERFS		According to the Extended Range Forecast (ERF), over Madhya Maharashtra during 25th November to 1st December rainfall is likely to remain below normal and maximum temperatures likely to remain normal and minimum temperatures are also likely to remain normal.
General Advisory		**Due to the increasing cold, citizens should take the following precautions:** ➢ Take special care of elderly people and young children. ➢ Stay indoors as much as possible and avoid unnecessary travel. ➢ Wear sweaters, mufflers, ear caps, socks, and gloves. ➢ Regularly consume warm beverages. ➢ Stay updated on weather conditions by listening to the radio, watching TV, or reading newspapers.
SMS Advisory		➢ **If possible Carry out mulching in fruits and vegetable crop by using sugarcane trash**
Rice	**Maturity**	➢ Dry the harvested crop for 3–4 days, then thresh it and store the threshed grain in a safe, dry place.
Finger millet	**Maturity**	➢ Harvest mature crops and dry them thoroughly whenever sunshine is available. After drying, thresh the crops and store the produce in a safe, dry place.
Maize	**Maturity/ Sowing**	➢ Carry out harvesting of matured crop and keep the harvested produce at safe place ➢ Harvest the matured crops and ensure that the harvested and threshed produce is stored safely. ➢ Farmers should undertake maize sowing for the *Rabi* season as early as possible only if assured irrigation facilities are available. ➢ Select improved early-maturing maize varieties for sowing. Maintain a spacing of 75 × 20 cm between rows and plants. ➢ At the time of sowing, apply 35 kg urea, 150 kg Single Super Phosphate (SSP), and 28 kg Muriate of Potash (MOP) per acre. ➢ Before sowing, treat maize seeds with Chlorantraniliprole 50% FS @ 5 ml per kg of seed.

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		➢ Immediately after sowing or on the following day, apply the recommended pre-emergence herbicide Atrazine @ 500 gram mixed in 200 litres of water per acre as a uniform spray on the soil surface. ➢ Install 5 pheromone traps per acre within one week after crop emergence for monitoring fall armyworm infestation. For fodder maize cultivation, select varieties such as African Tall, Ganga Safed, and Manjari Composite. ➢ For the management of Fall Armyworm, install 15 pheromone traps per acre to attract male moths. Also, erect bird perches in the field. ➢ If 5% of the plants are found to be infested within four weeks after crop emergence, spray Azadirachtin 1500 ppm or neem extract at 50 ml per 10 litres of water.
Wheat	**Sowing**	➢ Only when there is availability of assured irrigation complete sowing of Wheat crop ➢ Make availability of Phule Samadhan, Phule Anupam, Phule Satwik, M.A.C.S. 6222 and NIAW 1149 varieties for sowing. ➢ Seed rate: Wheat under protective irrigation require: 75 to 100 kg seed per hector. ➢ Seed Treatment: Treat the seed with Thiram 75 % WS @ 3gram per kg of seed also for control of Aphids, Thrips and Stem fly ➢ Treat the seeds with Thiamethoaxam 30% F.S.@ 7.5ml per 10 kg of seed. Carry out seed treatment with fungicide, insecticide and allow drying the seed and then treat the seed with Azatobactor@25gram per 1 kg of seed and PSB @ 25gram per 1 kg of seed. This will helpful to increase yield by 10 to 15%.
Sugarcane	**Vegetative growth**	➢ Pre-seasonal sugarcane planting should be completed by 30th November only if sufficient water is assured for irrigation. ➢ For pre-seasonal sugarcane planting, select recommended varieties such as Co 86032, CoM 0265 (Phule 265), Phule 10001, Phule 11082, Phule Sugarcane 15012, Phule Sugarcane 13007 and Phule Sugarcane 15006. ➢ Seed Treatment: To control fungal diseases, treat sugarcane setts with 10 g of Carbendazim dissolved in 10 litres of water for 10 minutes before planting. Thereafter, treat the setts with 10 kg of Acetobacter + 1.25 kg of PSB (Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria) per hectare, mixed in 100 litres of water, for 30 minutes. This treatment can help save up to 50% of nitrogen fertilizer and 25% of phosphorus fertilizer. ➢ Considering water availability, if 12–16 weeks have passed since the planting of Adsali sugarcane, apply the third dose of nitrogen fertilizer at the rate of 35 kg of urea (0.78 bag) per acre. ➢ Adopt the drip irrigation method for sugarcane and apply water-soluble fertilizers through drip irrigation (fertigation). ➢ To conserve soil moisture, remove the lower dried leaves of sugarcane and use them as mulch. ➢ Irrigate sugarcane using the alternate furrow irrigation method to conserve water. ➢ Do not burn sugarcane trash. Instead, use it as mulch wherever possible. Apply suitable microbial decomposer cultures to accelerate the decomposition of sugarcane trash. This will help increase the organic matter content of the soil. ➢ Ratoon Sugarcane Management: After harvesting, press sugarcane trash into furrows, cut stubbles at ground level, and immediately spray 0.1% Carbendazim. Disinfect the cutting sickle before use.
Chick Pea	**Sowing/ Vegetative growth**	➢ Complete the sowing of Chick pea as early as possible only if there is availability of sufficient irrigation ➢ Use Vijay, Vishal, Digvijay, Phule Vikram, Phule Vikrant and Phule Vishvaraj varieties for sowing. ➢ To ensure vigorous growth, keep the crop weed-free from the beginning, and perform the first hoeing when the crop is 20 days old. ➢ For control of gram pod borer install bird perches into chickpea crop and install 5 pheromone traps per hector. ➢ Use sprinkler irrigation for irrigating Gram.
Mango	**New flush**	➢ Due to partially cloudy weather at some places during the previous week, for the biological control of hoppers on mango, mix Metarhizium anisopliae 1.15% WP (1×10^9 spores per gram)

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		at the rate of 50 g per 10 liters of water and spray. ➢ Apply the first spray before flowering, and if required, 2 to 4 sprays at weekly intervals during the flowering stage.
Tomato	**Fruit development**	➢ There is forecast of Tmax. between 25 to 32oC thus there is possibility of increase infestation of Fruit Borer on Tomato thus to control spray to control spray the crop with Novaluron 10% E.C. or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% S.C. 3 ml per 10 liter of water.
Chilli	**Fruit development**	➢ Due to dry weather during the past week in some areas, the incidence of thrips on chilli crops has increased. Thrips stay on the upper and lower surface of the leaves and suck the sap, causing the leaf edges to curl upwards. Leaves become smaller; this condition is known as "Bokadya" or "Churda-Murda." ➢ For control, spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 2.5 ml, or Fipronil 5% SC @ 20 ml, or Spinetoram, using these insecticides alternately. ➢ Use blue sticky traps @ 20–25 per acre in the field.
Animals	**Growth**	Fodder Planning During El Nino condition ➢ Properly dry and store the fodder available during the *kharif* season for later use. ➢ Include tree leaves in livestock feed. Examples include subabul, sesbania (shevari), mulberry, drumstick, banyan, cluster fig, and peepal. ➢ After harvesting bananas, use the leaves and pseudostems as livestock fodder. ➢ Where sugarcane tops are fed as fodder, give each animal 50 g of mineral mixture. ➢ Use the available water to grow fodder sorghum. ➢ Select suitable fodder crops for intercropping. ➢ If water is available, grow fodder crops that can be harvested early, such as cowpea, berseem, and lucerne.
Poultry	**Growth**	➢ During cold weather, poultry farmers should keep birds in warm, dry, and well-ventilated sheds. Protect birds from cold winds, provide sufficient feed and clean drinking water, and maintain proper heating, especially for young chicks. Keep the litter dry to prevent diseases.

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Source:
1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai
2) Last week weather summary : IMD observatory (ZARS,KOLHAPUR)

Place : ZARS, KOLHAPUR
Date : 23.11.2026

Sd/-
Nodal Officer, GKMS, &
Associate Director of Research,
ZARS, Kolhapur