AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, IGATPURI
ZONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH STATION, IGATPURI.

Ph. No. 02553-244032 **E-mail: igatpuri.amfu@gmail.com**

67) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 23.11.2026 District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (17.11.2026 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
30.5	31.0	30.0	27.7	29.2	29.5	30.7	Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	31	30	29	28	28
15.0	18.0	19.0	15.3	12.3	14.0	18.0	Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	15	14	13	12	13
Clear	P Cloud	P Cloud	Clear	Clear	P Cloud	P Cloud	Cloud Cover	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud
69	67	60	59	67	67	64	Max. RH (%)	68	67	66	62	72
43	43	37	30	34	33	32	Min. RH (%)	41	41	40	38	44
2.3	4.6	7.6	7.3	3.2	3.8	6.1	Wind Speed (km/hr)	8	8	6	4	6

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the forecast for the next five days, there is possibility of cold & dry weather in Nashik district. The sky will partial cloudy for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 28-31 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 12-15 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 4-8 kmph for the next five days.
Weather Alerts/ warning:		**No warning**
General Advisory		In vine-type vegetable crops, an outbreak of powdery mildew leads to a decline in both the quality and the overall yield of the produce. Preventive measures are the most effective way to manage powdery mildew; once the disease has set in, it becomes difficult to control. Therefore, it is crucial to continuously monitor the vines. Management Cultivate disease-resistant varieties. Excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers increases the severity of powdery mildew, whereas potassium enhances the plant's internal disease resistance, thereby reducing the severity of the infection. Therefore, ensure a balanced application of nutrients. Densely planted crops create a microclimate favorable for the spread of diseases, leading to increased severity. To prevent this, maintain an appropriate plant population to ensure good air circulation between the rows. To prevent powdery mildew, spray the crop at intervals of 8 to 10 days—depending on weather conditions—using either Meptyldinocap (37.5 EC) at 0.7 ml, Hexaconazole (5 EC) at 1 ml, or Difenoconazole (25 EC) at 0.5 ml per liter of water. To control thrips on vegetable crops, spray a mixture of Fipronil (15 ml) in 10 liters of water. For the vigorous growth of vegetable seedlings—such as brinjal, chili, and tomato—in the nursery, apply 50 grams of urea per seedbed 15 days after sowing. When preparing the field for transplanting these vegetable seedlings, begin tillage operations only when the soil is at the 'vafsa' stage (i.e., when the soil has optimal moisture content for cultivation).
SMS		**As a preventive measure against liver fluke disease in livestock, deworming medication should be administered to all animals, following the advice of a veterinary officer.**
***Rabi* Sorghum**	Vegetative growth stage	Pest Control Stem fly Infection is seen in the early stages of the crop. The plant becomes die due to spike wilting and tillers appear near the ground. Control (spray per liter of water) If 10% eggs are found on plants/10% spike-damaged plants, Cypermethrin (10 EC) 2 ml or Deltamethrin (2.8 EC) 1.25 ml or Quinolphol (25 EC) 2 ml or Chlorpyrifos (20 EC) 2.5 ml Stem borer Infection is seen in the early stages of the crop to maturity. Holes in a straight line appear on the leaves, spike-damaged. The panicle burst open. Control (spray per liter of water) If 10% holes are found on the leaves/5% spike-damaged plants, Quinolphos (25 EC) 2 ml or Chlorpyrifos (20 EC) 2.5 ml
Wheat	Crown root initiation to New tillers stage	Late Sown Irrigated Wheat crop Although the first fortnight of November is the recommended time for sowing irrigated wheat, delays in sugarcane harvesting or the late harvesting of Kharif crops often necessitate late sowing. The recommended window for late-sown irrigated wheat is from November 16 to December 15; however, in some areas, sowing continues even after December 15. In reality, for every fortnight of delay beyond November 15, the wheat yield decreases by approximately 1 quintal per acre. For late-sown irrigated wheat, varieties such as NIAW-34, AKAW-4627, and Phule Samadhan (NIAW-1994) should be selected. Use 50 to 60 kg of seeds per acre. Before sowing, treat the seeds with 3 grams of Captan or Thiram per kilogram. Fifteen minutes later, treat every 10 kg of seeds with 250 grams of Azotobacter and 250 grams of PSB (Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria) microbial inoculants. For late sowing, maintain a distance of 18 cm between rows and use a two-coulter seed drill, applying the first installment of chemical fertilizers simultaneously. Sow the seeds at a depth of 5 to 6 cm to ensure good germination. Sowing should be done in a north-south direction. Wheat should be sown in a single direction rather than in a crisscross pattern, as this facilitates inter-cultivation. To cover the seeds, a harrow (kulav) can be operated in an inverted position, which ensures the seeds are properly pressed down and covered. Depending on the slope of the land, prepare irrigation beds (saré) measuring 2.5 to 4 meters in width and 7 to 25 meters in length.
Chickpea (Gram)	Vegetative growth stage	For vigorous growth, the crop should be kept weed-free from the beginning. Also After 20 days of sowing, the first hoeing should be done and after 30 days, the second hoeing should be done. hoeing keeps the air circulating well in the soil and improves crop growth. After hoeing, weeding should be done to remove weeds from two plants.
Kharif Paddy	Crop maturity / Harvesting / Threshing	Considering the weather forecast, complete the harvesting as soon as the crop matures.Harvesting with the help of a machine can also save time and cost. harvested rice should be spread for 1-2 days to dry and then threshed. A threshing machine should be used to get a good yield. Dry the rice till the grain moisture content is 10 to 12 percent. Then dry and store the grain in a dry, clean and safe place.
Kharif Finger millet & Little millet	Harvesting / Threshing	Considering the weather forecast, complete the harvesting as soon as the crop matures. The maturity period may vary with different varieties. Generally, harvesting should start in 100 to 120 days. If harvesting is delayed, there is a possibility that the seeds in the pod will shattered. 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.
Niger	Harvesting / Threshing	Considering the weather forecast, complete the harvesting as soon as the crop matures. Signs that the crop is ready for harvest include the leaves turning yellow and drying up, and the pods turning brown or black. Harvesting should be done before the pods dry out completely and split open. To prevent the seeds from shedding, harvest the crop early in the morning while there is still some moisture present. Cut the crop close to the ground, tie it into small bundles, and collect them on a tarpaulin or in a clean, designated area.
Grapes		Considering the forecasting the grape gardens should be protect from the cold by giving gunny bags or any cloths or shade net should be tie around the gardens. Apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the Fruit crops from cold injury. Powdery Mildew Control In orchards where fruit setting has occurred, spray a mixture of either 2 ml of sulphur or 6.8 ml of *Ampelomyces quisqualis*

AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, IGATPURI
ZONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH STATION, IGATPURI.

Ph. No. 02553-244032 **E-mail: igatpuri.amfu@gmail.com**

Grapes		per litre of water to prevent infestation. In orchards where fruit setting has not yet taken place, spray a mixture of either 0.563 ml of Fluopyram (200 SC) + Tebuconazole (200 SC) (combination fungicide), 0.5 ml of Cyflufenamid (5 EW), or 0.8 ml of Fluxapyroxad (75 HDS) + Difenoconazole (50 HDS SC) (combination fungicide) per litre of water. In orchards that are less than 60 days past the fruit-pruning stage, one may spray a triazole-group fungicide such as Hexaconazole (5 SC) at 1 ml, Difenoconazole at 0.7 ml, or Polyoxin D zinc salt (5 SC) at 0.6 ml per litre of water. In orchards between 60 and 90 days past pruning, spray a mixture of 2 grams of sulphur and 1.2 grams of calcium chloride per litre of water. In orchards where the berries have begun to soften (veraison stage), spray a mixture of 2 grams of sulphur and 1.2 grams of calcium nitrate per litre of water. Ampelomyces quisqualis, a biological fungicide, is effective against powdery mildew; therefore, its regular application should be continued. If a severe outbreak of powdery mildew is observed after fruit set, spray with Metrafenone (50 SC) at a concentration of 0.25 ml per litre of water. (Before spraying, it is essential to verify the pre-harvest interval (PHI) as per the recommendations provided by the National Research Centre for Grapes, Pune, or the Onion and Grape Research Centre, Pimpalgaon Baswant.)
Pomegranate		Considering the forecasting the Pomegranate gardens should be protect from the cold by giving gunny bags or any cloths or shade net should be tie around the gardens. Apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the Fruit crops from cold injury. For pomegranate orchards planted at a spacing of 4.5 x 3.0 meters—a configuration chosen for greater economic returns—it is advisable to ensure that drip irrigation wets only about 20% of the soil area around each tree. If a larger area is wetted, a microclimate develops within the orchard that promotes the proliferation of stem-boring beetles and the incidence of wilt disease. In areas prone to severe stem-borer infestations, it is recommended to train pomegranate trees in light-textured soils by maintaining four main stems per plant.
Mango		To convert indigenous or unproductive mango trees into improved varieties, prune the trees at a height of 2 meters from the ground between November and December; then, perform a wedge graft using the 'Kesar' variety on the new shoots that emerge, doing so during the months of February and March.
Rabi Onion	Nursery / Transplanting	In the nursery for the Rabi onion crop, perform weeding and hoeing to control weeds and retain soil moisture. Fifteen days before transplanting the Rabi onion crop, incorporate 45 kg of sulphur per hectare into the soil, either in the form of gypsum or elemental sulphur. Given the current cloudy weather conditions, there is an increased risk of leaf blight (purple blotch/blight) in the onion crop. To control this, spray a solution of the fungicide 'Saaf' (mixed at a rate of 2 grams per litre of water).
Tomato		Weed Control After transplanting of tomatoes, keep the crop weed-free by weeding as required. If herbicides are to be used in tomato crops, spray Pendimethalin (30 EC) in dry beds at the rate of 1 liter per acre before transplanting the plants. Irrigated after spraying and transplant. Otherwise, 16 to 20 days after transplanting, spray Metribuzin (70 WP) herbicide at the rate of 300 grams per acre on the weeds using a knapsack pump with a flat fan or flood jet nozzle. There should be sufficient moisture in the soil at the time of spraying.
Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)		Advance pregnant animals also need to be cared in this season. Shade net or gunny bags should be wrapped around the shed. 500 to 1000 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. Livestock rearing under scarcity conditions Adequate fodder and whole sugarcane should be used as green fodder for dairy animals. If green fodder is not available, fodder such as maize chaff or dried grass, paddy straw etc. should be cutting and 2 percent salt solution should be sprinkled on it and fed to the animals. As much as possible the residue of vegetables in the premises of the Vegetable Market Committee should be used as fodder.
Goat		As the cold intensifies during the night, provide shelter for young kids and lambs. If there is a large number of them, install 200 to 500-watt bulbs in the shed at a height that ensures the animals stay warm. Fodder Management for Goats and Sheep Cultivate various fodder crops on your own land to ensure a year-round supply of feed. Provide goats and sheep with green fodder, dry fodder, 200-300 grams of concentrated feed, and a mineral mixture, tailored to their physical condition and specific needs. Pregnant goats, especially during the final 50 days of gestation, should be given additional fodder and nutrition to support the proper development of the fetus. Utilize residues (husks/chaff) from crops like green gram (moong), pigeon pea (tur), and chickpea (gram), as well as groundnut haulms (vines) and the leaves of trees such as Babool, Subabul, Anjan, and Neem, as fodder. Feed the animals using a manger (trough) to prevent wastage, and convert any leftover fodder into compost manure. Ensure that goats and sheep have access to clean and sufficient drinking water throughout the day.
Poultry		Taking the weather forecast into account, keep the chicks warm in the poultry shed by providing artificial lighting. Beaking and disease prevention vaccination program for egg laying hens

Bird Age	**Preventive vaccine**	**Method of vaccination**
1 days	Marek Disease.	In the leg muscles (in the hatchery centre)
5 to 7 days	Lasota (F1)	1 drop through nose or eye
After 7 days	Beaking	First cut the upper and lower beak tip
7 to 14 days	Gumboro	Giving through the eyes
4th week	Infectious Bronchitis	Instill a drop in the eye
5th week	Lasota	through drinking water
8th week	Smallpox	In the fleshy part of the leg
10th week	Ranikhet vaccine (R.B.)	In the fleshy part of the leg
10th to 12th week	Beaking	Cut the ingrown beak and do not let that part grow

Note: For 3 days following the administration of the aforementioned vaccine, provide a vitamin supplement—either mixed in the drinking water or in the feed. This will help reduce the stress caused by vaccination and ensure the chickens remain in their normal state. Additionally, administer a deworming medication once every 2 to 3 months.

Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri
Date : 23.11.2026

Sd/-
Nodal Officer, GKMS,
AMFU Igatpuri &
Associate Director of Research
ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik