AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 23.11.2026

District : Solapur

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	0.1	0.1	0.0
Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	35	35	34	34	33
Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	20	19	19	17	16
Cloud Cover	1	2	3	4	5
Max. RH (%)	78	78	83	80	86
Min. RH (%)	43	47	49	49	49
Wind Speed(km/hr)	8	9	7	7	10
Wind direction (deg)	73	102	101	93	119

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. • 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. • 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	Harvesting Stage	Management of sugarcane trash when harvesting a ratoon crop: If a ratoon sugarcane crop is to be removed, the trash (dry leaves and residues) should neither be burned nor removed from the field. After harvesting the ratoon crop, spread the trash evenly across the field and allow it to dry thoroughly; this facilitates easier management. Use a trash-shredding machine to cut the residue into small pieces. To accelerate decomposition, apply one bag of urea and one bag of single superphosphate per acre, followed by four kilograms per acre of microbial culture (decomposing agents). Use a rotavator to break up and remove the remaining sugarcane stumps and roots. Applying up to one ton of processed press-mud compost (from a sugar factory) per acre over the trash will further hasten the decomposition process. Incorporate the trash into the soil using a reversible plough, and irrigate the field if necessary. By following this method, the trash can be effectively decomposed within two to three months, thereby enhancing soil fertility.
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. Given the current weather conditions, to control aphids on safflower, apply a first spray of Acephate 75 SP (at a dosage of 16 grams per 10 liters of water) 40 to 45 days after sowing, followed by a second spray 55 to 60 days after sowing.
***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.
Pigeon pea	Pod development	If pigeon pea has been sown in areas with irrigation facilities, provide protective irrigation during the pod development stage. If the infestation of

	Stage	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. 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.
Grapes	Vegetative stage	1. Immediately after pruning, apply a paste to the vine trunks and cordons. This paste should consist of either 50% WP, 0.4% Copper Oxychloride mixed with 3 kg of red ochre (geru) per 10 liters of water, or a 10% Bordeaux paste, with the addition of 15 ml of a sticker per 10 liters of water. 2. To control flea beetles, spray the vines with Imidacloprid 17.8% SL, using a concentration of 3 ml per 10 liters of water.
Ber	Vegetative stage	Ber fruits are currently in the development stage, and in some areas, they have begun to ripen. If the crop experiences water stress, it may lead to the

		shedding of leaves and fruits; therefore, provide protective irrigation. To prevent infestation by fruit flies, install four to five protective traps 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		**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
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Sd/-
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