AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 13.02.2026
District Jalgaon

Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (13.02.2026 to 17.02.2026)				
Date	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
Max. Temp. (0C)	34	34	33	32	31
Min. Temp. (0C)	16	16	17	17	15
Cloud Cover	2	2	3	2	1
Max. RH (%)	91	87	84	77	80
Min. RH (%)	60	59	57	56	58
Wind Speed(km/hr)	5	4	5	4	3
Wind direction (deg)	82	56	45	66	50

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 and cold during dt. 13th to 17th February, 2026 in the district.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)	As per ERFS products during 15th to 21st February, 2026 over Madhya Maharashtra (Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur) division ➢ No Rainfall. ➢ Maximum temperature may remain normal. ➢ Minimum temperature may remain normal.
General Advisory	• Farmers should observe the pest and disease incidence in the field and if the infestation is above economic threshold level (ETL), then proper pest and disease management should be done. • Farmers should spray insecticides and herbicides separately. • Before spraying any pesticide, fungicide or herbicide on any crop, farmers should make sure whether the product content is as per label claim. • While cultivating vegetable crops like brinjal, okra, guar etc., make use of yellow sticky traps, host trap crops, biological fungicides (Metarhizium, Trichogramma, Verticillium, etc.) should be used after planting according to the stage of the crop for the biological control of sap-sucking insects. Chemical insecticides and fungicides should be used if necessary. • Farmers should download and make use of 'Meghdoot' mobile app for weather based crop advisory and weather forecast. • Also, farmers should download and make use of '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.

Wheat	Grain filling stage	As per requirement and soil condition/type apply irrigation to the wheat crop. For control of aphids, spray metarhizium anisoplii 50 gm or biveria bassiana 50 gm or verticillium lecanii 50 gm per 10 liters of water. To control aphids chemically, spray Thiamethozam 25% soluble granules 1 gm per 10 liters of water and do one or two sprays at an interval of 15 days as needed.
Summer groundnut	Sowing stage	Summer groundnut should be sown before 15th February, when the minimum night temperature is 18 degrees Celsius or higher. For sowing, use 100 kg of Phule Chaitanya (KDG-160**)** variety per hectare, or 120 to 125 kg of Phule Unnati and Phule Bharati varieties per hectare. To protect the crop from seed-borne and seedling diseases, treat the seeds before sowing with 2.5 grams of Mancozeb or 4 grams of Trichoderma bio fungicide per kilogram of seed. Then, treat one kilogram of seeds with 25 grams of Rhizobium and 25 grams of phosphorus-solubilizing bacteria (solid or liquid). Dry the treated seeds in shade before sowing. Maintain a spacing of 30 cm between rows and 10 cm between plants. In the summer season, irrigate the land and then sow using a seed drill or by dibbling when the soil is at optimum moisture level. Dibbling requires less seed and results in better germination. At the time of sowing, apply 10 kg of nitrogen + 20 kg of phosphorus per acre. For fertilizer management (as per revised recommendations 2013), along with the chemical fertilizer dose, apply 160 kg of gypsum per acre (80 kg per acre at the time of sowing and the remaining 80 kg per acre when the pegs are forming), for higher groundnut yield.
Chickpea	Pod development Stage	Since gram crop is very sensitive to water, if water is given more than required, the crop will be affected. To ensure proper availability of fertilizers to the crop and to increase the yield significantly, sprinkler irrigation method should be used. When crop is in flowering stage, for control of various pests spray 5 % neem extract in clear weather. For control of gram pod borer erect T shaped bird perches and install 5 pheromone traps per hectare. For control of aphids, spray metarhizium anisoplii 50 gm or verticillium lecanii 50 gm per 10 liters of water. If the crop experiences water stress during the flowering and pod-filling stages, the first foliar spray of 2% urea should be applied, followed by a second spray of 2% potassium nitrate (200 grams/10 liters) after 10-15 days interval.
Banana	Vegetative stage	As the minimum temperature is likely to be low, irrigation should be applied to the orchard in night hours. In the early morning make smoke in the orchard by burning green leaves. Apply 250 to 1000 grams of neem cake per tree to the banana plants depending on the crop stage. Cover the banana bunches with 6% perforated white plastic bag. Due to the cloudy weather, for control of sigatoka disease, the affected leaf part/leaves should be removed and burned outside the orchard and the banana suckers should be cut by chopper periodically. Also, spray metiram 55% + pyraclostrobin 5% (60% WG) 30 grams per 10 liters of water. After that, 2 sprays should be done at an interval of 15 to 20 days. ➢ To prevent chilling injury to banana, a green shade net should be installed around the banana orchard. ➢ Organic matter such as sugarcane bagasse and soybean husk should be covered around the banana trunk.

		➢ The orchard should be watered preferably at night and early morning. ➢ The recommended amount of chemical fertilizer should be given according to the growth stage of the banana crop. ➢ Potassium deficiency should not be allowed. ➢ Excess amount of nitrogenous fertilizer should be avoided. ➢ Spray 50 grams each of EDTA zinc and EDTA iron in 10 liters of water. Also, in the fifth and seventh months, apply 15 grams each of zinc sulfate and ferrous sulfate mixed with 110 grams of farmyard manure per plant. Spray the bunch twice with 2% sulfate of potash (00:00:50) (mix 20 grams of sulfate of potash in 1 liter of water). The first spray should be done immediately after removing the banana flower and the last bunch. The second spray should be done 15 days after the first spray.
Animal Management		Give animals mineral mixture along with salt regularly and also wheat grains, jaggery etc. 10%-20% in the daily ration during winter season to meet the energy requirement of the animals. Do not allow cattle/goats grazing during morning hours. Do not keep cattle/goat in the open during night time. In Poultry, keep the chicks warm by providing artificial light in the poultry sheds.
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 : -

Place : COA, Pune
Date : 13.02.2026

Sd/-
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Head, Department of Agril. Meteorology, COA, Pune.