



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 24.03.2026
District Jalgaon

Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (24.03.2026 to 28.03.2026)				
	25	26	27	28	29
Date	25	26	27	28	29
Rainfall (mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Max. Temp. (0C)	38	39	38	37	36
Min. Temp. (0C)	19	20	20	19	18
Cloud Cover	2	1	0	0	0
Max. RH (%)	65	67	64	61	76
Min. RH (%)	39	39	38	37	40
Wind Speed(km/hr)	7	9	11	10	11
Wind direction (deg)	326	303	329	321	285

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. 24 th to 28 th March, 2026 in the district.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)		As per ERFS products during 22 nd to 28 th March, 2026 over Madhya Maharashtra (Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur) division <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rainfall may remain above normal. ➤ Maximum temperature may remain normal. ➤ Minimum temperature may remain above normal.
General Advisory		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering the dry weather, standing crops, vegetables and orchards should be irrigated according to the local conditions, soil depth, soil type and requirement and mulching should be practiced. • Protect saplings in newly planted orchards from the summer heat. • Where chick pea and sorghum crop has been harvested, ploughing or harrowing should be done if necessary. • 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

		<p>weather based crop advisory and weather forecast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Maturity to harvesting Stage	Harvest the crop on time as soon as the crop is mature. The moisture content of the grain at the time of harvesting should be 15 percent. Wheat should be threshed with the help of a machine or wheat should be harvested and threshed with a combine harvester machine.
Chickpea	Maturity to harvesting Stage	The crop is ready to harvest in 110 to 120 days. The crop should not be harvested when it is wet. Only after the stalks are completely dry should the gram be harvested and threshed. After this, the grain should be given 5-6 days of sun light. The crop should be stored in a container. Neem leaves (5 percent) should be added to it. This prevents storage pests. Where crop has been harvested, ploughing or harrowing should be done if necessary.
Summer groundnut	Vegetative Growth Stage	Do not allow to grow weed in Groundnut crop up to 40 days after sowing of crop. Give irrigation to Groundnut crop at an interval of 8 to 10 days according to requirement of crop and considering soil type.
Banana	Vegetative stage	<p>As per requirement give support of bamboo sticks or polypropelene sticks to the plants and banana bunch which is big. Considering the dry weather, the crop should be irrigated as per recommendation. Organic mulching should be practiced in the orchard by using banana leaves and residues, old wheat straw, sugarcane bagasse, and soybean straw.</p> <p>Preliminary Measures for Effective Panama Disease Management :</p> <p>Relying solely on fungicides is not sufficient for the control of plant diseases. Therefore, greater emphasis must be placed on preventive management practices.</p> <p>Selection and Treatment of Banana Corms :</p> <p>Corms or suckers used for planting should be healthy and selected from disease-free plantations. Before planting, prepare a solution containing: Carbendazim – 100 g, acephate 150 g, Streptocycline 15 gm should be dissolved in 100 L of water. The banana corms should be immersed in this solution for 30-40 minutes and then planted or suckers or tissue culture plantlets may be treated with biological control agents such as: Trichoderma harzianum, Trichoderma aspherilium and beneficial bacteria such as Pseudomonas fluorescens.</p> <p>Selection of Tissue-Culture Plants</p> <p>In recent years, banana cultivation using tissue-culture plantlets has increased significantly. Proper selection of planting material is essential. Healthy plantlets should have: Uniform growth, Height of 30-45 cm, At least 4-6 healthy leaves, Free from diseases and with good vigor.</p> <p>Integrated Disease Management Practices</p> <p>The disease can be effectively managed through the following integrated crop management practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adopt good agricultural practices. ➤ Keep the field free from weeds. ➤ Follow quarantine regulations strictly. Avoid introducing planting material from areas affected by serious diseases such as Panama wilt

		<p>or other viral diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Avoid monocropping of banana; follow crop rotation with other crops. ➤ Before moving from infected fields to healthy fields, disinfect tractor tyres, ploughs, and other equipment. ➤ Follow the “Clean In and go Out” policy: ➤ Wear plastic shoe covers or foot covers while entering the field and remove them while leaving. ➤ Provide two containers at the field entrance: one with water and another with disinfectant solution (1% poly-dimethyl ammonium chloride or similar disinfectant at 10 g per 1 L water). ➤ Tools, hands, and feet should first be washed with water and then disinfected. ➤ Apply fertilizers according to recommended doses (lower nitrogen and higher potassium levels are beneficial). ➤ Maintain soil health by using organic manures such as farmyard manure, compost, and well-decomposed organic matter. ➤ Install warning boards in infected fields and mark infected plants with colored ribbons. ➤ Ensure that irrigation water from infected fields does not flow into other fields.
Animal Management		<p>Cattle should be kept at safe places in cattle shed. As the summer season is approaching the arrangement for green fodder to the cattles should be made by sowing fodder crops like sorghum, pearl millet, maize as per availability of water. It is most important to give wormicide medicine to animals by consulting veterinary doctor. Always give clean drinking water to animals. For control and prevention of disease animals should be given vaccine and medicine in consultation with veterinary doctor.</p>
<p>Note: Farmers should take necessary precautionary measures while spraying insecticide, fungicide etc. and use Kisan Kavach Body Suite.</p>		

Source:

- 1) Weather Forecast : Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC, Mumbai)
2) Last week weather summary : -

Place : COA, Pune

Date : 24.03.2026

Sd/-

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Head, Department of Agril. Meteorology, COA, Pune.**