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

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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 13.02.2026

District: KOLHAPUR

Last Week Weather Summary (07.02.2026 to 13.02.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (14.02.2026 to 18.02.2026)				
07	08	09	10	11	12	13	Date	14	15	16	17	18
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	32.0	31.8	32.5	32.8	31.6	31.5	Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	33	33	33	32	32
15.6	16.2	15.8	15.5	16.4	17.2	14.6	Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	18	19	19	19	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Cloud Cover	2	1	2	2	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
78	72	71	77	68	72	70	Max. RH (%)	57	55	61	72	77
45	42	42	36	34	41	41	Min. RH (%)	28	27	27	29	30
3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.9	Wind Speed(km/hr)	8	6	3	2	3
E	NE	W	SE	E	SE	NW	Wind Direction	N	E	E	NE	NE
SE	SE	SE	ESE	SE	SW	SE						
Rainfall last week				Rainfall since 01.01.2026 (mm)				Rainy days since 01.01.2026				
3.2				3.2				1				

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 from 14th to 18th February in Kolhapur district. **During next 5 days Tmax. may remain between 32.0 to 33.0^{0}C, the minimum temperature may remain nearby 18.0 to 19.0^{0}C.** Morning relative humidity will remain nearby 57 to 77% and Afternoon relative humidity will remain nearby 27 to 30%. Wind speed will remain between 02 to 08 kmhr^{-1}.
ERFS		According to the Extended Range Forecast (ERF) for the Madhya Maharashtra Sub-Division, there is forecast of no rainfall, Maximum temperatures are expected to remain below normal, while minimum temperatures are likely to remain normal during the period from 11th to 17th February 2026.
General Advisory		➢ As the maximum temperature is expected to rise by 2 to 3 degrees Celsius, farmers should take care of themselves and their livestock. ➢ For control of stem borer in Sugarcane apply 5 pheromone traps (E.S.B Lyure) per hector ➢ Carry out mulching in Vegetable crops and fruit orchards for maintaining soil moisture by minimising evaporation from soil.
SMS Advisory		➢ During February sugarcane plant requires 3.27 liters water per day to fulfill that requirement it is need to run Drip irrigation unit (4 liters dripper) for 49 minutes per day.
Rabbi Sorghum	**Grain filling to maturity**	➢ Protect matured sorghum crop from Birds. ➢ At the maturity stage the tip of sorghum grain gets black spot. Carry out harvesting of matures crop. Keep the earheads under sunlight for 8 to 10 days for proper drying.
Wheat	**Grain filling**	➢ Give irrigation to crop 80 to 85 days after sowing at grain filling stage of wheat crop. ➢ Carry out harvesting of early matured wheat varieties 2-3 days before full maturity of crop as it will avoid shattering of grains in field. At the time of harvesting moisture percentage in grain should be 15%.
Chick pea	**Maturity**	➢ Carry out harvesting and threshing of matured Chick Pea crop. Dry the threshed produce/grains under bright sunlight for 6 to 7 days and Keep the well sun dried produce at protected place. While storage add 5% Neem Leaves to protect produce from storage pest.
Groundnut	**Sowing**	➢ Complete the sowing of Groundnut upto 15th February only if there is availability of irrigation facility ➢ Apply irrigation at intervals of 8–10 days, depending on soil type, for summer groundnut crops that have already been sown
Sugarcane	**Suru**	➢ Complete pre-planting land preparation and plant two-eyed sugarcane sets upto 15th February.

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		➢ When planting in a continuous row method, maintain a 1-meter row spacing in medium soil and 1.2 meters in heavy soil. If using the paired row method, maintain 2.5-5 feet spacing in medium soil and 3-6 feet in heavy soil. ➢ Use either single or double-eyed sets or one-eyed seedlings grown in plastic trays for planting. ➢ Before planting, treat the seed sets by soaking them in a solution of 10 g carbendazim per 10 liters of water for 10-15 minutes. ➢ After fungicide treatment, soak the seed sets in a mixture of 1 kg Azotobacter & 125 g phosphate - solubilizing bacteria (PSB) per 100 liters of water for 30 minutes, then plant immediately.
Watermelon	**Planting**	➢ Soil: Use medium black and well drained soil for sowing ➢ Varieties: Sugar Baby, Arka Manik, Akra Jyoti ➢ Planting distance: 2.0 x 0.5 Miter ➢ Fertilizer : Total Fertilizer dose for Watermelon crop is 100:50:50 kg N,P and K per ha. ➢ Out of the total fertilizer dose, half of the nitrogen dose, i.e., 50 kg nitrogen per hectare (2 bags of 19 kg urea) and the full dose of 50 kg phosphorus (6 bags of 13 kg single super phosphate) and the full dose of 50 kg potassium (1 bag of 36 kg muriate of potash) should be applied at the time of planting.
Chilli	**Flowering**	➢ Due to dry weather there is possibility of incidence of Mites on Chilli. If incidence observes then spray the crop with Fenpropathrin 30% EC 5 ml or Fenazaquin 10 EC 25 ml per 10 liters of water.
Mango	**Fruit Development**	➢ Due to dry weather and rising temperatures, trees experience stress, which may lead to fruit drop. To reduce mango fruit drop, provide water according to availability: 100 liters per tree once a week or 150 to 200 liters per tree once every 15 days from the pea sized stage to arecanut sized stage of the fruit. ➢ Use mulching in the orchard to retain soil moisture.
Animals	**Growth**	During the summer season livestock care is crucial to ensure their health and productivity. Here are some essential steps to follow: **1. Adequate Shade and Ventilation:** ➢ Ensure that animals are kept in shaded areas to protect them from direct sunlight. Shade can be provided by constructing sheds with proper ventilation. ➢ Maintain good airflow to avoid heat stress, which can reduce milk production in dairy animals and overall productivity. **2. Water Availability:** ➢ Make available constant supply of clean, cool drinking water. Dehydration is a significant risk in summer, and animals should have access to water at all times. ➢ Install water troughs and ensure they are regularly cleaned to avoid contamination. **3. Cooling and Ventilation for Poultry:** ➢ Use fans or misting systems if possible. ➢ Consider placing coolers or fans to improve airflow and maintain a lower temperature in poultry sheds. **4. Feeding Adjustments:** ➢ During hot weather, livestock may reduce their feed intake. Offer easily digestible, nutritious feeds and provide them in smaller, more frequent meals to maintain their energy levels. ➢ Avoid feeding animals during the hottest part of the day (midday to afternoon) and opt for feeding in the early morning or evening. **5. Salt Licks and Minerals:** ➢ Provide access to salt licks or mineral blocks to ensure livestock receive essential minerals, which may be depleted due to sweating and increased water consumption.

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Source:

1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai

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2) Last week weather summary : IMD observatory (ZARS,KOLHAPUR)

Place : ZARS, KOLHAPUR
Date : 13.02.2026

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