



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

Ph. No. 02553-244032

E-mail: igatpuri.amfu@gmail.com

17) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 02.06.2026 District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (27.05.2026 to 02.06.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (03.06.2026 to 07.06.2026)				
27	28	29	30	31	01	02	Date	03	04	05	06	07
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	8	9	6	5	3
35.6	35.0	35.8	34.8	35.0	34.8	35.5	Max. Temp. (°C)	37	36	35	35	36
24.7	24.0	24.4	25.0	25.3	24.6	24.1	Min. Temp. (°C)	23	24	24	25	25
Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	P Cloud	Cloud Cover	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud
84	86	84	86	79	80	82	Max. RH (%)	53	53	54	55	55
46	43	39	43	43	43	42	Min. RH (%)	38	40	45	44	43
7.1	5.9	8.6	9.0	7.6	7.1	5.8	Wind Speed (km/hr)	13.5	15.1	15.5	16.8	13.1

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the forecast for the next five days, there is possibility of light rain between 03 rd to 07 th June 2026 in Nashik district. The sky will partial cloudy for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 35-37 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 23-25 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 13.1-16.8 kmph for the next five days.
Weather Alerts/ warning:		<u>Considering Impact based forecast (IBF) for Agriculture for upcoming thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rain & gusty wind with speed 30-40 kmph (Yellow alert) on 02nd June 2026 at isolated places of Nashik district. Thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rain & gusty wind with speed 30-40 kmph (Yellow alert) on 03rd & 04th June 2026 at isolated places of Nashik & Ghat region of Nashik district (Based on the District Level Forecast and warning issued by RMC Mumbai on issued on 02.06.2026).</u>
General Advisory		Considering weather forecast & Alerts/ warning, protect the harvested summer crops, livestock, poultry and yourself from thunderstorm with lightning & rainfall. Summer vine vegetable crops should be harvested on time. Summer season brinjal, tomato, chilli crop should be harvested. Preparatory tillage should be done for planting vegetable crops in Kharif season. Farm yard manure should be used during cultivation. In Kharif season, onion, brinjal, tomato, chilli, okra, cluster bean, vine vegetable, cauliflower, cabbage etc. Crops should be planted. Field should be prepared for nursery of onion, brinjal, chilli, tomato, cauliflower and cabbage crops. Seedlings should be prepared on broad bed furrows. Seeds should be sown to produce seedlings of onion, brinjal, chilli, tomato, flower and cabbage in areas where irrigation facility is available. Seed treatment should be done before sowing. Initially the nursery should be irrigated by water can with sprayer, then irrigation water can be used. Farmers should cultivate the land and test the soil for sowing rice and other kharif crops. Procured good quality Paddy seed of improved varieties, fertilizers & other agriculture inputs. In scarcity zone for in situ moisture conservation prepare ridges of 30 cm size with the help of seed drill. High-Quality and certified seeds should be procured for sowing of crops in the Kharif season. Even if the soil temperature has not decreased, there is a possibility of pest and disease outbreak if cotton is planted, so planting should not be rushed until the soil temperature decreases.
SMS		Considering weather forecast & Alerts/ warning, farmers are advised to protect themselves by using the 'Damini' mobile app to anticipate lightning strikes.
Summer Pearl Millet	Harvesting/ Threshing	Complete the harvesting of physiological matured summer Bajara (Pearl millet) crop. The threshing of crop should be completed as soon as possible with the help of a machine and the grain should be dried in the direct sunlight and stored in a safe place. (Considering rainfall forecast undertake the agricultural practices only when during clear weather)
Summer Groundnut	Harvesting/ Threshing	Complete the harvesting of physiological matured summer Groundnut crop. Groundnut pod separators and shelling machines increase the speed of pod separation and shelling, saving time, labor, and costs. Harvested pods should be dried to about 10% moisture for safe storage and to prevent fungal growth; however, pods kept for seed should not be sun-dried, as it can reduce germination. (Considering rainfall forecast undertake the agricultural practices only when during clear weather)
Kharif Paddy	Preparatory Tillage	Procured good quality improved varieties of paddy like Indrayani, Phule Samridhi, Bhogavati and Phule Radha. Also for sowing of paddy crop 1 meters wide and 15 cm. height and length of BBF (broad bed furrow) as per requirement should be prepared. 4 Are of nursery are enough for one acre of plantation. For 1 Are (guntha) Mix of 250 grams of farm yard manure or composted manure, 500 grams of nitrogen, 400 grams of phosphorus, 500 grams of potash fertilizer in the soil.
Kharif Finger millet	Preparatory Tillage	Improved Varieties: Phule Nachani, Dapoli-1, Dapoli Safed, Dapoli-2, Phule Kasari. For nursery sowing of Finger millet crop 1 to 1.5 meters wide and 8-10 cm. height and length of BBF (broad bed furrow) as per requirement should be prepared in first week of June. per sq.m. 3 kg of farm yard manure should be applied on the area.
Kharif Pearl millet, Soybean etc	Preparatory Tillage	Every 2-3 years, deep plough the field in summer, followed by 2-3 harrowing's in the opposite direction. Before the final harrowing, mix 2 tons of well-decomposed farmyard manure or compost per acre to improve soil fertility and crop growth. A harrowing before sowing helps reduce weed infestation and promotes better root development and vigorous crop growth.
Maize	Preparatory Tillage	Mixed and hybrid varieties of maize crop yield 60 to 80 percent more than local varieties. There are mixed and hybrid varieties of maize which mature in different periods and planning should be done to purchase seeds of suitable variety for planting by taking into account the fertility of the land and amount of rainfall.
Grapes		Blight Control Elevated relative humidity can lead to an increased incidence of Blight on tender shoots. Therefore, as a preventive measure, a spray application should be carried out using a mixture of Carbendazim (1 gm) and Mancozeb (2 gm) per liter of water (or Thiophanate-methyl in place of Carbendazim). Carbendazim and Thiophanate-methyl are fungicides belonging to the Benzimidazole group; in addition to controlling diseases, they also prove beneficial for bunch formation. Furthermore, Mancozeb helps in mitigating leaf blight and, to some extent, bacterial leaf blight. (Undertake the agricultural practices only when during clear weather).



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Pomegranate	<p>Nematode infestation can be identified by the presence of galls (nodules) on the white or new roots located directly beneath the drippers. In cases of severe infestation, during the dormancy period or during bloom regulation, apply 10 grams of Fluensulfone (2 GR) into a pit dug 5–10 cm deep beneath each dripper, cover it with soil (up to a maximum of 40 grams per tree), and provide light irrigation.</p> <p>Alternatively, drenching may be performed using Fluopyram (34.48 SC) at a rate of 2 ml per tree. For this procedure, mix 2 ml of the chemical in 2 liters of water; if the tree is equipped with 4 drippers, apply 500 ml of the solution per dripper; or, if it has 2 drippers, apply 1000 ml of the solution per dripper.</p>												
Mango	<p>After the fruit harvest, remove dead and overcrowded branches from the trees; subsequently, carry out the necessary pruning of the central main branch. Apply Bordeaux paste to the cut surfaces. Furthermore, prune the fruit-bearing branches back by 30–45 cm to ensure adequate sunlight penetration and air circulation within the tree canopy.</p> <p>In anticipation of thunderstorms, lightning, light to moderate rainfall, and gusty winds, drain any excess water from the mango orchard. Additionally, collect and dispose of debris, fallen leaves, and rotting fruits to maintain the cleanliness of the orchard.</p> <p>For fully grown mangoes in monsoons every year 50 kg of farm yard manure + 1500 grams of nitrogen + 500 grams of phosphorus + 500 grams of potash should be given. Nitrogen dose should be divided into two equal installments in July and September. So phosphorus and Potash should be given in one installment in July.</p>												
Tomato	<p>Field should be prepared for nursery of tomato crop. Seedlings should be prepared on broad bed furrows. Seeds should be sown between May to June to produce tomato plant. Seed treatment should be done before sowing. Initially the nursery should be irrigated by water can with sprayer, then irrigation water can be used.</p> <p><u>Nursery period</u></p> <table><thead><tr><th><u>Season</u></th><th><u>Seed sowing period</u></th><th><u>Transplanting period</u></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Kharif</td><td>May to June</td><td>June to July</td></tr><tr><td>Rabi</td><td>September to October</td><td>October to November</td></tr><tr><td>Summer</td><td>January to February</td><td>February to March</td></tr></tbody></table>	<u>Season</u>	<u>Seed sowing period</u>	<u>Transplanting period</u>	Kharif	May to June	June to July	Rabi	September to October	October to November	Summer	January to February	February to March
<u>Season</u>	<u>Seed sowing period</u>	<u>Transplanting period</u>											
Kharif	May to June	June to July											
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Summer	January to February	February to March											
Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)	<p>Considering the thunderstorm & moderate rain forecast it is advised to keep milch animals indoors.</p> <p>Keep livestock in sheds and keep animals away from open water, lakes, or rivers to protect them from hail.</p> <p>Considering the moderate rain forecast farmers should advice to keep the stored fodder of livestock in a safe place or covered with plastic/tarpaulin.</p> <p>Care should be taken to ensure that contaminated or silty water does not enter the drinking water of the animals. Deworming the animals. Sulfa tablets should be used for the disease of Bovine cholera caused by young grass.</p> <p>Do not tie the animals in open spaces. Keep them in a barn, shed or strong building.</p> <p>If there is a rainy weather and lightning, stop the work in the field immediately and move the animals to a closed and safe place.</p> <p>The roof and walls of the barn should not be made of metal, because metal attracts electricity.</p> <p>If the animals are in water, take them out immediately.</p>												
Poultry	<p><u>Biosecurity</u></p> <p>Disinfectant foot dips should be placed near the shed entrance; workers should be permitted entry only while wearing clean and sanitized clothing and footwear, and unauthorized persons must be prohibited from entering the farm premises. The surrounding area should be kept sanitized by disposing of waste feed, soiled bedding, and droppings in a separate pit; furthermore, sick or dead birds must be disposed of properly.</p> <p>It is safer and more convenient to rear birds of the same age group on the farm (using the "All-In, All-Out" method), as housing birds of different ages together increases the risk of disease transmission.</p>												

Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 02.06.2026

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