



# AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

## GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, IGATPURI ZONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH STATION, IGATPURI.



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### 19) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 03.06.2025

**District: Nashik**

Last Week Weather Summary (28.05.2025 to 03.06.2025)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (04.06.2025 to 08.06.2025)				
28	29	30	31	01	02	03	Date	04	05	06	07	08
3.4	30.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	Rainfall (mm)	5	7	14	10	5
25.0	24.5	27.5	30.0	25.0	26.0	29.0	Max. Temp. (°C)	34	34	35	36	36
22.1	21.7	23.0	24.0	23.5	23.0	22.9	Min. Temp. (°C)	23	23	23	22	22
Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloud Cover	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Clouds
96	96	94	92	92	93	92	Max. RH (%)	71	71	71	74	75
97	69	65	83	80	69	81	5Min. RH (%)	55	51	55	50	51
3.4	3.1	7.2	9.2	9.1	8.5	8.8	Wind Speed (km/hr)	20	17	17	16	17

### Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
<b>Weather Summary</b>		Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of light rain between dt. 04 <sup>th</sup> to 08 <sup>th</sup> June 2025 in Nashik district. The sky will partial cloudy for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 34-36 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 22-23 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 16-20 kmph for the next five days.
<b>Weather Alerts/ warning:</b>		<b><u>Considering the forecast &amp; warning there is a possibility of thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, gusty winds with speed 40-50 kmph &amp; light to moderate rainfall (Yellow alert) at isolated places of Nashik district &amp; Ghat region of Nashik on 05<sup>th</sup> June 2025. Also thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, gusty winds with speed 30-40 kmph &amp; light to moderate rainfall (Yellow alert) at isolated places of Nashik district &amp; Ghat region of Nashik on 06<sup>th</sup> June 2025. (Based on the District Level Forecast and warning issued by RMC Mumbai on issued on 03.06.2025).</u></b>
<b>General Advisory</b>		<p>Use Meghdoot mobile app for weather based crop advisory and Damini mobile app for rain or hail or thunderstorm with lightning prediction.</p> <p>Summer vine vegetable crops should be harvested on time.</p> <p>Summer season brinjal, tomato, chilli crop should be harvested.</p> <p>Preparatory tillage should be done for planting vegetable crops in Kharif season. Farm yard manure should be used during cultivation.</p> <p>In Kharif season, onion, brinjal, tomato, chilli, okra, cluster bean, vine vegetable, cauliflower, cabbage etc. Crops should be planted.</p> <p>Field should be prepared for nursery of onion, brinjal, chilli, tomato, cauliflower and cabbage crops. Seedlings should be prepared on broad bed furrows.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 &amp; other agriculture inputs.</p> <p>In scarcity zone for in situ moisture conservation prepare ridges of 30 cm size with the help of seed drill.</p> <p>After retention of soil moisture, the crop should be tillage with a cultivator so that the weeds that have grown will be controlled and the field will be suitable for sowing.</p> <p>Quality and certified seeds should be planned for sowing of crops in the Kharif season.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>SMS</b>		<b>Protect the harvested/threshed summer crops, livestock, poultry birds &amp; self from thunderstorm accompanied with lightning &amp; moderate rain.</b>
<b>Summer Pearl Millet (Summer Bajra)</b>	Harvesting /Threshing/ Storage	Harvesting physiological matured summer Pearl millet crop should be completed. 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. (Undertake the agricultural practices only when during clear weather).



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<b>Summer Groundnut</b>	Harvesting /Threshing/ Storage	<p>Harvesting of physiological matured summer Groundnut crop should be completed.</p> <p>The use of groundnut pod separator frame for separating the pods and groundnut shelling machine for cracking the pods of the groundnut crop to increases the speed of separating and cracking of the pods and saves time, labor and money.</p> <p>Harvested pods should be dried to reduce the moisture content to 10 percent. This keeps the pods safe in storage. A good and easy method is to dry the pods in the sun. To prevent fungus from growing in the pods, the pods should be dried quickly. But if summer groundnut pods are taken for seed purpose, they should not be dried in the sun, otherwise the seed germination capacity will decrease.</p> <p>(Undertake the agricultural practices only when during clear weather).</p>
<b>Kharif Paddy</b>	Preparatory Tillage	<p>Procured good quality improved varieties of paddy like Indrayani, Phule Samridhi, Bhogavati and Phule Radha.</p> <p>Also for sowing 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.</p>
<b>Kharif Finger millet</b>	Preparatory Tillage	<p>Improved Varieties: Phule Nachani, Dapoli-1, Dapoli Safed, Dapoli-2, Phule Kasari.</p> <p>for nursery sowing 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.</p>
<b>Kharif Pearl millet, Soybean Green gram, Black gram &amp; Pigeon pea</b>	Preparatory Tillage	<p>At least once in two to three years, the land should be leveled by doing a deep ploughing in the summer and give two to three harrowing in the opposite direction of the ploughing. Mix well 2 tons of well decomposed manure (cow dung) or compost fertilizer per acre before the last harrowing operation. Manure keeps the soil well humus. The roots of the crop go deep and help in vigorous growth of the crop. Undertaken a one harrowing in crop field before sowing reduces the intensity of weeds.</p>
<b>Maize</b>	Preparatory Tillage	<p>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.</p>
<b>Grapes</b>		<p>Due to clouds, the temperature drops immediately and the humidity increases. Such sudden changes in the environment increase the susceptibility of the vineyard to fungal blight (anthracnose) and bacterial blight (bacterial leaf spot).</p> <p><u>Fungal Blight control measures</u></p> <p>Removing unnecessary young shoots in the garden helps in disease control.</p> <p>Spraying Thiophanate Methyl (70 WP) 1 gm <u>or</u> Copper Oxychloride (50 WP) 2.5 gm per liter of water <u>or</u> Kasugamycin (5%) + Copper Oxychloride (45% WP) (combined fungicide) 300 gm per acre will make control easier.</p> <p>Spray Trichoderma 2 to 5 ml per liter of water at an interval of every 15 days.</p> <p>Drenching of Trichoderma 2.5 to 3 liters per acre by Drip irrigation creates disease resistance in the vine.</p> <p><u>Bacterial blight control measures</u></p> <p>For control of bacterial blight, Mancozeb (45 WP) 2 to 2.5 gm per liter of water or Kasugamycin (5 %) + Copper Oxychloride (45 WP) (combined fungicide) 300 gm per acre should be sprayed. Streptomycin should not be used to prevent outbreaks of this disease.</p> <p>(Undertake the agricultural practices only when during clear weather).</p>



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<b>Pomegranate</b>		<p>A high infestation of nematodes is evident from the white or new root nodules below the plant dripper. If nematode infestation is high, one of the following methods should be adopted for nematode management during dormant garden or during bloom (bahar) regulation.</p> <p>Make a deep pit at 5 to 10 cm below each dripper and add 10 grams of Fluensulfone (2 GR) in it and cover it with soil. Fluensulfone should be applied at a maximum rate of 40 grams per plant. Then give light water <b>or</b></p> <p>Fluopyram (34.48 SC) 2 ml. Drenching should be done per tree. Adequate water should be given to the plants before drenching. 2 ml in 2 liters of water for each plant. Fluopyram solution 500 ml. per dripper (if a plant has four drippers) or 1000 ml. Drenching should be mixed per dripper (if two drippers per plant).</p>												
<b>Mango</b>		<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>												
<b>Onion</b>	Storage	<p><u>Rabi (summer) onion-storage</u></p> <p>Due to high temperature and low humidity in onion storage house in the month of May-June, there is a decrease in weight. Temperature and humidity in the storage room need to be considered. Therefore, storage losses can be reduced by limiting the temperature and humidity to some extent by designing the storage room using natural ventilation.</p> <p>After onion grading process, store the onion at onion storage house. Also the spraying of fungicide should be done on all sides &amp; also bottom of onion storage house.</p>												
<b>Tomato</b>		<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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<b>Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)</b>		<p>Considering the thunderstorm &amp; moderate rain forecast it is advised to keep animals away from open water, pond or river, protect the Livestock &amp; poultry birds from light to moderate rain &amp; protect stored fodder of livestock from light to moderate rain.</p> <p>Shed should be repaired before monsoon. Roof vents should be closed. Care should be taken that water does not accumulate around the cowshed. Care should be taken that there is no moisture in the cowshed.</p> <p>Cowsheds should be kept clean and dry. Don't let it get muddy.</p> <p>Crops like sorghum, pearl millet, maize etc. should be preferred for green fodder. Along with this, among the perennial crops, crops like Yashwant, fenugreek grass should be taken.</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>												



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<b>Goat</b>	<p><u>Management of goats in May and June</u></p> <p>Goats with low production and reproductive disorders should be removed from the herd. (20 percent of the total number). New breeds and good goats should be selected in their place.</p> <p>New breeding buck should be selected.</p> <p>Keep an eye on various physical diseases of goats.</p> <p>Prepare for reproction and breeding of goats.</p>
<b>Sheep</b>	<p><u>Sheep Management in May</u></p> <p>Change the soil layer in the sheepfold.</p> <p>Take measures to protect the sheep from diarrhea and heat stroke.</p> <p>Sheep should be fed nutritious food to ensure their estrus period.</p> <p>Give 10 grams of mineral mixture and 10 grams of salt per sheep in the feed.</p> <p>All the sheep should be vaccinated against PPR disease. (This vaccine should be given only once in three years)</p>

**Source:**

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

**Place : ZARS, Igatpuri**

**Date : 03.06.2025**

**Sd/-**  
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