AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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71) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 05.12.2025

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (29.11.2025 to 05.12.2025)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (06.12.2025 to 10.12.2025)				
29	**30**	**01**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**Date**	**06**	**07**	**08**	**09**	**10**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**Rainfall (mm)**	0	0	0	0	0
29.0	28.5	28.5	28.0	27.5	29.0	28.0	**Max. Temp. (^{0}C)**	29	30	29	29	28
15.0	15.2	13.0	13.5	12.2	15.2	16.5	**Min. Temp. (^{0}C)**	12	12	12	13	11
P Cloud	Clear	Clear	P Cloud	Clear	Clear	Clear	**Cloud Cover**	Clear	P Cloud	Clear	Clear	Clear
61	58	61	65	71	69	61	**Max. RH (%)**	72	69	63	57	66
50	49	33	28	32	38	32	**Min. RH (%)**	47	41	35	36	37
8.4	10.7	6.4	4.1	4.5	6.3	7.8	**Wind Speed (km/hr)**	8	8	8	7	8

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary **Weather Alerts/ warning:**		Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of dry weather for next five days in Nashik district. The sky will clear for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 28-30 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 11-13 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 7-8 kmph for the next five days. **No warning**
General Advisory		Vine Vegetable Crops Pest Control There is a possibility of fruit fly infestation on fruits of vine vegetables. For control, 'Q Lure' pheromone traps should be placed in the mandap at the rate of 5 per acre during the flowering period. The fruits should be harvested at the right maturity. Since fruit fly reproduction increases from infested fruits, such fruits should be collected and destroyed. The soil under the vines should be keep moving from time to time. Insects such as Red weevils, aphids, hoppers, Thrips, white flies etc. can be seen on the crops of Bitter gourd, Snake gourd, Bottle gourd, Ridge gourd. For this, preventive spraying of 5 percent neem seed extract or Azadirachtin (300 ppm) 5 ml. per liter of water should be done. Cruciferous crops Intercultural operations Since the roots of cruciferous crops are shallow, regular irrigation cycles should be given. If this crop is water stressed during cabbage formation stage, the cabbage remain small. After planting, make one or two weeding's as needed to keep the soil loose and the crop weed-free.
SMS		**Livestock should be dewormed in winter.**
Rabi Sorghum	Emergence to Vegetative stage	Mulching 60 to 70 percent of the moisture in the soil is lost due to evaporation. To retain this moisture, weeds and pigeon pea stalks removed from the field should be used as mulch. It is important to apply mulch within 50 days of sowing sorghum. Mulching increases the yield by up to 14 percent.
Rabi Maize	Emergence to Vegetative stage	The remaining second dose of nitrogen fertilizer (Urea 16 kg) should be given to the Rabi maize crop 30 days after sowing & third dose of nitrogen fertilizer (Urea 16 kg) should be given to the Rabi maize crop 40-45 days after sowing. Depending on the weed infestation, one to two weedings should be done in the early stages of maize growth and one to two more hoeing's should be done as needed.
Wheat	Sowing	Late sowing of Irrigated crops Although the first fortnight of November is recommended for timely sowing of Irrigated wheat, wheat crop has to be planted late after sugarcane harvesting and due to delay in harvesting of kharif crops. The recommendation for late sowing of Irrigated wheat is for the period from 16th November to 15th December. However, wheat is sown even after 15th December in some places. In fact, sowing wheat in every late fortnight after 15th November reduces the yield by 1 quintal per acre. For late sowing of Irrigated wheat, varieties like NIAW-34, AKAW-4627, Phule Samadhan (NIAW-1994) should be selected. Use 50 to 60 kg of seeds per acre. Before sowing, treat with 3 grams of Captan or Thiram per

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Wheat	Sowing	kg of seeds. After that, treat with 250 grams of Azotobacter and 250 grams of PSB bacterial enhancer per 10 kg of seeds after 15 minutes. For late sowing of Irrigated crops, two rows should be spaced 18 cm apart and two furrows should be dug with the first application of chemical fertilizers. Sowing should be done 5 to 6 cm deep. This will ensure good germination. Sowing should be done in a north-south direction. Wheat should be sown in single rows, not vertically or horizontally. This makes inter-cultivation easier. To cover the seeds, the harrow should be turned upside down, so that the seeds are properly covered. Considering the slope of the land, 2.5 to 4 meters wide and 7 to 25 meters long furrows should be dug for wheat.
Gram	Intercultural operations	To protect sensitive crops like gram from frost attack, spray dilute Sulphuric Acid @ 0.1% (1 litre H2SO4 in 1000 litres of water) or thiourea @ 500 ppm (500 gm thiourea in 1000 litres of water). Apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the Gram crops from cold injury.
***Kharif* Paddy**	Harvesting/ Threshing	To protect Paddy crop from stem borer, as the paddy is harvested, the crop should be plowed and the puddles should be burned. Harvesting rice crops in the final stages of harvest with the help of machinery can save time and money. Harvested rice should be spread for 1-2 days to dry and then threshed. A threshing machine should be used to get a good yield. Dry the rice till the grain moisture content is 10 to 12 percent. Then dry and store the grain in a dry, clean and safe place.
***Kharif* Finger millet & Little millet**	Harvesting/ Threshing	Considering the weather forecast, the crop should be harvested as soon as it is at physiological maturity stage. Harvesting of crops should be done by pluck the corns or harvesting at ground level. Threshing the corns after drying them well. The grain should be cleaned and dried well in the sun and stored in a ventilated place.
Niger	Harvesting/ Threshing	Physiological matured (leaves and pods of the crop are completely dry or soon after the petals of the yellow flowers begin to wither and fall from the heads) Niger crop should be harvested. Harvested crops should be thoroughly dried in the sun and then threshed.
Grapes		Powdery mildew control In the orchard that is 60 days old after fruit pruning, spray with Triazole group Hexaconazole (5 SC) 1 ml or Difenoconazole 0.7 ml or Polyoxin D zinc salt (5 SC) 0.6 ml per liter of water. In the orchard that is 60-90 days old, spray with sulfur 2 gm + Calcium chloride 1.2 gm per liter of water. In the orchard that is after the stage of water take down by fruits, spray with sulfur 2 gm + Calcium nitrate 1.2 gm per liter of water. The biological fungicide Ampelomyces quisqualis is effective against powdery mildew. Therefore, its regular use should be continued. If heavy infestation of powdery mildew is observed after fruit set, spray with Metrafenone (50 SC) 0.25 ml per liter of water. (Before spraying, it is very important to check the pre-harvest period interval as per the recommendations of the National Grape Research Centre, Pune / Onion and Grape Research Centre, Pinpalgaon Baswant.**)**
Pomegranate		Pomegranate orchards should be take one bahar once a year. After taking bahar, fruits should be kept in a controlled manner according to the size of the tree. This increases the size of the fruits and enables quality fruit production.
Mango		In order to convert deshi and unproductive trees into improved varieties, mango trees are pruned to 2 m from the ground during November to December. After pruning at height, wedge grafts of keshar variety should be done on the new shoots on the branch in the month of February to March respectively.
Onion		In the nursery of Rabi onion crop, weeding and hoeing should be done to control weeds and maintain soil moisture. Sulfur should be mixed into the soil in the form of gypsum or sulfur at the rate of 45 kg per hectare 15 days before transplanting the Rabi onion.
Tomato		Weed Control After transplanting of tomatoes, keep the crop weed-free by weeding as required. If herbicides are to be used in tomato crops, spray Pendimethalin (30 EC) in dry beds at the rate of 1 liter per acre before transplanting the plants. Irrigated after spraying and transplant. Otherwise, 16 to 20 days after transplanting, spray Metribuzin (70 WP) herbicide at the rate of 300 grams per acre on the weeds using a knapsack pump with a flat fan or flood jet nozzle. There should be sufficient moisture in the soil at the time of spraying.

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Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)	Health Management	Diet management in winter Animals need energy for body health and milk production. If the energy required for body health decreases, then the energy for milk production is used there. Due to this, there is a decrease in milk production or fat and SNF. Because the energy requirement increases during this period. The diet of cows should be planned to meet the increased energy requirement in cold weather. Cows need more energy to maintain body temperature. The animals should be given high quality fodder. Good quality grass, sorghum or millet should be used in the diet. Food should be planned to meet the energy requirements of cows and buffaloes in winter. If a high protein diet is given in winter, there is a possibility of acidosis due to excessive use of high quality proteins. Due to this, the content of the fermentation stomach (rumen) decreases as acid is not absorbed. As a result of this acidosis, the amount of milk and SNF in milk decreases. For this, it should be ensured that sufficient fodder is available in the barn. The more dry fodder, the more energy the body has. In winter, due to the decrease in temperature, the energy in the animal's body is used up, causing weight and body score to decrease. In such a case, the amount of energy in the feed should be increased additionally. The animal's body requirements for protein, minerals, vitamins, etc. do not change due to cold stress. According to a study, for every one degree Fahrenheit of decrease in temperature, one percent more energy should be provided through the animal's diet. Energy requirements in winter are generally 10 to 25 percent higher.
Goat		Management of goats in November and December Breeding bucks should be kept separate from goats. A separate arrangement should be made in the cowshed for the weaning goats. Monitor the diet and health of pregnant animals.
Sheep		Management of sheep in November Protect the herd from cold air. Newborn lambs and sheep should be protected from cold. Body weight of lambs should be recorded. 400 grams of fodder should be fed to pregnant sheep and lambs.
Poultry	Health Management	Space for chickens Bird Age — Space to sit — Space to keep water pots — Food storage space 0 to 6 week — 0.50 sq.ft. — 1 /4 inch — 1 inch 7 to 12 week — 1.50 sq.ft. — 1 /2 inch — 2 inch 12 to 17 week — 1.50 sq.ft. — 3 /4 inch — 3 inch Above 17 weeks — 2.0 sq.ft. — 1 inch — 4 inch In poultry, keep the chicks warm by providing artificial light in the shed.

Source:

1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai

2) Last week weather summary : GKMS Observatory, ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik.

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 05.12.2025

Sd/-
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