# AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

## GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, IGATPURI
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**29) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 08.07.2025**

**District: Nashik**

| Last Week Weather Summary (02.07.2025 to 08.07.2025) | | | | | | | Weather Parameters | Weather Forecast (09.07.2025 to 13.07.2025) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **02** | **03** | **04** | **05** | **06** | **07** | **08** | **Date** | **09** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** |
| 69.0 | 105.0 | 104.7 | 55.0 | 61.9 | 163.3 | 31.7 | **Rainfall (mm)** | 15 | 24 | 14 | 9 | 8 |
| 24.0 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 23.5 | 23.5 | 24.0 | **Max. Temp. ($^0$C)** | 28 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| 23.0 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 23.0 | 22.5 | 21.9 | 22.6 | **Min. Temp. ($^0$C)** | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Cloudy | Cloudy | Cloudy | Cloudy | Cloudy | Cloudy | Cloudy | **Cloud Cover** | Cloudy | Cloudy | Cloudy | Cloudy | Cloudy |
| 98 | 98 | 98 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 97 | **Max. RH (%)** | 95 | 92 | 91 | 94 | 96 |
| 98 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 99 | 96 | 95 | **Min. RH (%)** | 92 | 91 | 89 | 91 | 91 |
| 9.0 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 8.8 | **Wind Speed (km/hr)** | 13.5 | 13.7 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 17.7 |

## Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

| Crop / Stage | Advisory |
|---|---|
| **Weather Summary**<br><br>**Weather Alerts/ warning**: | Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of light to moderate rain between Dt. 09th to 13th July 2025 in Nashik district. The sky will cloudy for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 28-31 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 22-23 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 13-17 kmph for the next five days.<br>**Considering the forecast & warning there is a possibility of heavy to very heavy rainfall (Orange alert) at isolated places of Ghat region of Nashik on 09th July 2025. Also possibility of heavy rainfall (Yellow alert) at few places of Ghat region of Nashik on 08th July 2025. Thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rainfall & gusty winds with speed 30-40 kmph (Yellow alert) on 08th July 2025. (Based on the District Level Forecast and warning issued by RMC Mumbai on issued on 08.07.2025).** |
| **General Advisory** | Gap filling operation should be done in the sown area.<br>The field should be kept free from weeds in the places where early sowing has been done.<br>Considering the forecast of heavy rainfall, arrangements should be made to drain out excess water from the Rice, Finger millet and Proso millet crop nurseries, newly planted fruit orchards and vegetable crops.<br>Field should be prepared for cultivation of vegetable crop in Kharif season. Farm yard manure should be used at the time of planting. 50 percent of Nitrogen & complete dose with phosphorus and potash of chemical fertilizer should be applied at the time of planting.<br>Six weeks old seedlings of Brinjal and Chilli crop should be used for planting.<br>To protect against fungal diseases, the seed treatment should be done before sowing.<br>To prevent outbreak of wilt disease in Kharif Paddy nurseries, Maize, Soybean, Pearl millet, Green gram & Cotton crop if water accumulates in the nursery or sowing area, it should be removed or drain out immediately. Take care that water does not accumulate. For that, grooves should be made in a proper way to drain the water. Due to waterlogging, the incidence of wilting disease will be observed.<br>Before sowing of own seeds of Kharif crops check it out germination capacity of Seed.<br>Bacterial culture pocket should be kept in shade, in a cool place. If apply fungicide or pesticide on seeds, then apply it first on seeds and then apply bacterial culture on seeds.<br>Considering monsoon also rainfall forecast the sowing in Nashik district in areas with good rainfall like Western Ghats (Igatpuri, Triambakeshwar) & Sub plateau region (Peth, Surgana & some parts of west Nashik) sowing of Finger millet & other millets nursery should be continuing.<br>Also, even though there has been satisfactory rainfall in the scarcity and plain zone like (Sinnar, Deola, Yeola, East Nashik, Chandwad, Kalwan, , Niphad and Dindori), sowing of kharif crops should be continue. |
| **SMS** | **Considering the forecast of heavy rainfall, arrangements should be made to drain out excess water from the Rice, Finger millet and Proso millet crop nurseries, newly planted fruit orchards and vegetable crops.** |

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| ***Kharif* Paddy** | Nursery | Arrangements should be made to drain excess water from the sown rice field and the seedlings of the rice crop sown using the Rahu method should be transplanted after 21 to 25 days for Early varieties, 23-27 for Mid late varieties, and 25-30 days for late varieties.)<br>35 to 40 kg of seeds per hectare of improved varieties should be used in transplanting method of rice crop and 20 kg of seeds per hectare for hybrid varieties.<br>15 ml Oxyfluorfen 23.5 percent EC for weed control in nursery. Spray in 10 liters of water two to three days after sowing OR Butachlor 50 EC at 1.5 kg active ingredient per hectare should be sprayed.<br>For vigorous growth of plants, apply 500 grams of nitrogen fertilizer per Are (guntha) after 15 days after sowing.<br><u>Crop protection</u><br>Pheromone traps@ 5 per hectare should be planted in the BBF of rice nursery.<br>Apply granular Chlorpyrifos 10 percent (10 kg ) or Quinalphos 5 percent (15 kg) per hectare to the soil at the time of sowing of seeds on bed in the nursery or 15 days after sowing.<br>For control of crabs by placing poisonous bait near the crab holes, Acephate 75% water miscible powder (75gm) is added to 1 kg. of cooked rice. Make 100 small balls of this bait and put it in the crabs' holes.<br>(Above all operations should be done during clear weather) |
| ***Kharif* Finger millet** | Nursery | Considering rainfall forecast, the farmer's should be prepared a nursery of Finger millet in two stages at an interval of 8 days.<br>In areas with adequate rainfall, sowing of seeds should be continue (Up to II$^{nd}$ fortnight of July) in the nursery for Kharif season on BBF.<br>Seed treatment: Apply 3 to 4 g of thiram per kg of seed to protect against fungal diseases. Also, 250 g of phosphorus dissolving bacterial culture should be applied per 10 kg of seed.<br>For vigorous growth of seedlings, apply 1 kg of urea per Are after 15 days of sowing. A nursery of 2-3 Are area is sufficient for transplanting one acre plant.<br>(Above all operations should be done during clear weather) |
| **Proso millet/ Little millet** | Nursery | Considering rainfall forecast, the farmer's should be prepared a nursery of small millet in two stages at an interval of 8 days<br>Considering the rains it is advised to sow (Up to II$^{nd}$ fortnight of July) seed of Little Millet on raised bed & Sow seed on raised bed in line .<br>Proso millet crop is cultivated by sowing, dibbling and transplanting method.<br>3 to 4 grams of thiram powder should be applied to 1 kg of Proso millet seeds. 25 grams each of Azospirillum brasiliens and Aspergillus avomori should be seed treated per kg of seed. This seed treatment increases the yield by 10 to 15 %.<br>(Above all operations should be done during clear weather) |
| **Niger** | Sowing | After that, the satisfactory rainfall in the Ghat areas as well as sub plateau areas and consideration rainfall forecast, During the kharif season, sowing of Niger should be continue (Up to 15$^{th}$ July).4-5 kg per hectare (take seed size sand and mix it with seeds in the ratio of 1:3 and sow) 30 x 10 cm. (Sowing should be done with auger Tifan / harrow by placing the seed behind the plough keeping a distance of 30 cm between the two rows. Also, after three weeks of thinning, the distance between the two plants is approximately 10 cm.)<br>(Above all operations should be done during clear weather) |
| **Pearl millet** | Sowing | After that, the satisfactory rainfall in the district and consideration rainfall forecast, the recommended amount of chemical fertilizer and seed treatment with bacterial culture were applied and the spacing of crops was done according to the crop spacing, the sowing of Pearl millet crop during the Kharif season Up to 15$^{th}$ July should be completed.<br>Sowing should be done in kharif season by ridges & furrows (drop accumulation method) or flatbed method. Sow 2 to 3 cm. Do not do more than. Sowing distance is 45 cm in two rows and 15 cm in two plants in dryland areas. Spacing should be maintained, 30 x 15 cm in places with regular rainfall or where water is available. Sowing should be done at distance. For that, seed quantity should be 3-4 kg per hectare.<br>Seed treatment should be done before sowing |

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| **Maize** | Sowing | After that, the satisfactory rainfall in the district and consideration rainfall forecast, sowing of maize during the Kharif season Up to July 15 should be completed.<br>Sowing should be done in flat beds during Kharif season. Sowing distance should be 75 x 20 cm for late and medium maturing varieties and 60 x 20 cm for early maturing varieties. Sowing should be done by dibbling method at a depth of 4 to 5 cm.<br>50 percent Atratop @2.5 kg per ha should be sprayed on the ground immediately after sowing (Spray during clear weather)<br>Maize crop should be sown in dibbling method so that seed quantity of 15-20 kg per hectare should be used. |
| **Soybean** | Sowing | After that, the satisfactory rainfall in the district and consideration rainfall forecast, sowing of soybean crop after seed treatment should be completed till the first week of July immediately after the wafsa condition (75 to 100 mm). Because the late the sowing, the greater the reduction in production. Sowing should be done at a distance of 45 cm in two rows. And the distance between two plants is 5 cm. At the time of sowing, be careful the seed should be not to go deeper than 4 cm. depth.<br>Intercropping practices<br>In medium to heavy soils the ratio of soybean and pigeon pea crops should be kept at 3:1 or 4:2. This method is also useful and profitable for late sowing. In general, this intercropping system gives higher yield per acre compare to pigeon pea. |
| **Groundnut** | Sowing | After that, the satisfactory rainfall in the district and consideration rainfall forecast, sowing of Groundnut crop should be continue (15$^{th}$ June to 15$^{th}$ July).<br>Sowing should be done in kharif season by seed drill or dibbling method. Sowing distance is 30 cm in two rows and 10 cm in two plants. Keep distance.<br>Seed treatment should be done before sowing to protect the crop from seed borne and seedling diseases. |
| **Grapes** | | Formation of roots on the cordon /Girdling<br>During rainy season, it is not possible to get soil moisture (wafsa condition) in heavy soil. Its adverse effect will be seen on the growth of the vine roots. In such a case, if you dig the soil of bed, the roots will be seen to be black. The top of the root will be black and look like it is rotten. Due to this, the physiological movements of the vine will not be done properly. As a result, the top will be completely stopped. The leaves will turn yellow. Sometimes, even the leaves will be seen to be falling off.<br>Often, even if we do not give fertilizers and water to the vine, the vine tries to grow by using the elements available in the soil. Similarly, even in situations where the roots in the soil are not efficient, the vine forms roots on the cane, cordon/Girdling, and trunks of the vine to defend itself. As long as there is water in the soil, these roots formed on the vine work and fulfill their needs. When the soil becomes moist, if you dig a little into the bed soil again and check the roots, you will see white roots forming.<br>Aerial roots do not have many adverse effects. However, if the drying period of the above roots and the formation of roots in the soil is too long, there are obstacles in the development of the micro-bud or the process of storing nutrients in the cane. To reduce this problem, in an orchard with heavy soil or waterlogging, a small ploughing in two rows during the cane maturity period will remove the water from the bed or root zone in time. Available soil moisture(wafsa condition) will occur early. To avoid this waterlogging condition, it is recommended to give the orchard a slope of two to three percent before planting grapes. |
| **Pomegranate** | | Mrig Bahar (Pest Management)<br>New foliage sprout Stage<br>An acre of 24 blue and yellow sticky traps should be placed in the garden in a wavy pattern 15 cm below the height of the tree.<br>1st spray- For sucking insects, Azadirachtin (10,000 ppm) 3 ml or Karanj oil 3 ml or both above combined 3 ml each. + sticker spreader should be sprayed at the rate of 0.25 ml per liter of water.<br>Second spray- After 7 to 10 days for sucking insects, undertake the spraying of Cyantraniliprole (10.26 OD) 1.8 ml. or Thiamethoxam (25 WG) 0.5 g + sticker spreader 0.25 ml. per liter of water.<br>Flowering stage<br>For sucking insects, Spinetoram (11.7 SC) 0.4 ml. or Spinosad (45 SC) 0.3 ml. Spray + sticker spreader at 0.25 ml per liter of water.<br>Fruiting stage<br>For sucking insects and fruit borers, Cyantraniliprole (10.26 OD) 1.8 ml or Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 sc) 0.3 m. or Tolfenpyrad (15 EC) 2 ml Or Flonicamid (50 WG) 0.4 gm + sticker spreader should be sprayed as 0.25 ml per liter of water.<br>(All operation should done during clear weather) |

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| **Mango** | | Precautions to be taken while using growth regulators<br>Weeds and shrubs growing around the tree should be destroyed before and after applying Paclobutrazol. Because if the roots of grass and shrubs come into contact with Paclobutrazol, Paclobutrazol is absorbed through their roots. Due to this, the mango trees get insufficient amount. Due to this, the expected results are not seen.<br>The tree starts flowering three to four months after applying Paclobutrazol. Such flowering should be protected from pests and diseases.<br>Increased amounts of fertilizers should be given in equal amounts in the form of organic and chemical fertilizers according to the expected production every year from the tree given Paclobutrazol.<br>Paclobutrazol should not be given to weak trees.<br>Paclobutrazol should not be given on days when the intensity of rainfall is high.<br>To increase production in the initial stages of mango cultivation, chickpeas, sorghum, sesame, groundnuts, vegetables, tuber crops, etc. can be cultivated. |
| **Onion** | Nursery Management | Care should be taken to ensure that water does not accumulate in the irrigated 4 to 5-week old nursery or sown on available soil moisture (wafsa) and arrangements should be made to drain excess water (Grooves should be made in a proper way to drain the water). To control the disease, drenching of copper oxychloride (COC) should be mixed with 30 gm per 10 liters of water at an interval of 15 days.<br>For one acre of onion cultivation, a nursery should be prepared on 2 Are (Guntha) area. 2-3 kg seed is sufficient for one-acre onion cultivation. Carbendazim@ 2 gm per kg of seed should be applied as fungicide before sowing. Mix 500 g of Trichoderma viride with 200 kg of farm yard manure before sowing. Initially the nursery should be irrigated by water can with sprayer, then irrigation water can be used. To use drip or sprinkler irrigation methods in the nursery, 10-15 cm High from the ground, 1-1.2 m wide and as long as required BBF should be made horizontally across the slope of the land. Therefore, the growth of plants becomes uniform. The water does not accumulate for a long time, so the plants do not rot. Also, the plants can be easily uprooted at the time of planting. plants are formed thick and early prepared for planting. Fertilizers should be given Nitrogen (N) @ 1600 gm, Potash (K) @ 400 gm per 200 square meters while making bed (BBF). Sow seeds at a depth of 1-1.5 cm by preparing a line at a distance of 5-7.5 cm parallel to the width. After sowing, cover the seeds with well-decomposed farm yard manure or compost fertilizer. Then water should be given in such a way that the water sprinkler can barely circulates on the bed (BBF). Control the weed on bed (BBF) before emergence of seedlings the spraying of Pendimethalin@ 2 ml per liter of water should be undertaken. Apply nitrogen at the rate of 800 gm per 200 $m^2$ by hand weeding 20 days after sowing. |
| **Tomato** | Transplanting | Kharif Tomato transplanting<br>Ridges should be prepared according to the slope of the land by dumping in the field. After the formation of tomato seedlings, the seedlings should be irrigated a week before to maintain the moisture condition in bed of seedlings. Irrigate the seedlings again on the day of planting. Seedlings should be transplanted when there is irrigated.<br>Before transplanting, the amount of water should be gradually reduced in the nursery, usually about a week before transplanting. That means the plants become strong.<br>Irrigate the beds one day before removing the plants from the beds for transplanting. Due to this, the seedlings are easily removed without breaking the roots of the plants.<br>25 to 30 days for transplanting, select the seedlings of 10 to 15 cm. height and have about 6 to 8 leaves. Strong seedlings of suitable growth should be selected for transplanting. Dead, damaged, weak roots, bend and thin trunks and diseased plants should not be used for transplanting.<br>Before transplanting, the roots of the plants were treated with Imidacloprid (17.8 SL) 4 ml + Metalaxyl M (31.8 ES) 6 gm or Carbendazim 10 gm per 10 liters of water should be dipped in this solution for 10-15 minutes. The above solution should be applied in the seedling tray brought from the nursery.<br>Tomato seedlings should be planted at a distance about 30 cm in two plants and in between ridges is 90 cm. Do not put pressure on the trunk of the seedlings while planting. Such plants die later as the fragile trunk breaks immediately.<br>Fermentation water should be given on the second or third day after transplanting.<br>Ten days after transplanting, new seedlings should be transplanted in place of the dead seedlings. |

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| **Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)** | | Livestock Management<br>If water is leaking at some place in the cowshed, it should be repaired in time. Care should be taken to keep the air circulating in the cowshed.<br>Cleanliness should be maintained in the shed, so that the eyes of the animals are not disturbed due to the ammonia and methane gas released by urine and dung.<br>Proper shelter to protect against wind and cold, proper arrangement of pregnant cows & buffaloes, comfortable and warm seating facilities and dry environment as possible should be kept during this period.<br>During the monsoons, the ground becomes wet and crusty, causing animals to slip and get injured. Stones and soil get stuck in the hooves causing injuries to the animals. For this, the hooves should be checked regularly. If the hooves are damaged due to dampness during monsoon, the pain affects the production of milch cows and buffaloes.<br>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. |
| **Goat** | | Management of goats in July and August<br>Pay attention to the growth of parasites on the body.<br>Deworm the new kids.<br>All goats should be vaccinated against enterotoxin, PPR, tetanus.<br>Increase the dose to fertile goats.<br>Breeding bucks should be prepared for breeding. If the goats want to calve at the same time, a 'teaser buck' should be kept in the barn to identify them. |
| **Sheep** | | Management in sheep in July<br>The sheep in the flock should be examined and treated for red urine disease and jaundice on the advice of a veterinarian.<br>Sheep should be dewormed as recommended.<br>Take special care of pregnant sheep.<br>Body weight of lambs aged 9 to 12 months should be taken.<br>All sheep should be vaccinated against tetanus. |
| **Poultry** | | Drinking water<br>During the rainy season, there is a high chance of water contamination. If chickens are given unclean water, there is a possibility of various diseases spreading. Disinfectants like chlorine or bleaching powder should be mixed in the drinking water in the right quantity. If the water tank is made of iron, red oxide should be applied inside and outside to prevent rust. If the tank is made of cement bricks, lime should be applied inside and outside from time to time. During the rainy season, the lid of the drinking water tank should not be open. Otherwise, rainwater can enter the tank, which can harm the chickens. |

**Source:**

1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai

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

**Place : ZARS, Igatpuri**

**Date : 08.07.2025**

**Sd/-**
**Nodal Officer, GKMS,**
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**ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik**