



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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28) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 10.07.2026

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (04.07.2026 to 10.07.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (11.07.2026 to 15.07.2026)				
04	05	06	07	08	09	10	Date	11	12	13	14	15
69.6	78.2	140.9	244.4	200.5	35.4	1.2	Rainfall (mm)	4	5	3	3	4
23.0	23.0	24.0	24.2	23.3	24.5	26.7	Max. Temp. (°C)	30	30	31	32	31
22.0	21.5	22.0	21.7	22.0	23.2	23.4	Min. Temp. (°C)	24	24	23	23	23
Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloud Cover	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
98	98	99	99	99	92	90	Max. RH (%)	77	74	75	75	75
98	96	97	98	96	84	87	Min. RH (%)	69	69	70	65	71
5.8	5.9	6.8	8.2	5.7	8.1	9.3	Wind Speed (km/hr)	22.6	26.2	30.1	28.6	25.5

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the forecast for the next five days, there is possibility of very light rainfall in Nashik district. The sky will cloudy for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 30-32 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 23-24 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 22.0-30.0 kmph for the next five days.
Weather Alerts/ warning:		No warning
General Advisory		Considering rainfall forecast the sowing in Nashik district in areas with good rainfall like Western Ghats (Igatpuri, Triambakeshwar) & Sub plateau region (Surgana & some parts of west Nashik) sowing of Finger millet & other millets nursery should be continuing. Also, even though there has been satisfactory rainfall in the scarcity and plain zone like (Sinnar, Deola, Satana, Nandgaon, Yeola, East Nashik, Chandwad, Kalwan, Niphad and Dindori), sowing of kharif crops should be continue. Gap filling operation should be done in the sown area. Before sowing of own seeds of Kharif crops check it out germination capacity of Seed. Farmers in the eastern drought-prone and plain regions who are now commencing sowing are advised to use short-duration, low-water-requirement varieties whenever possible. Additionally, they should adopt intercropping practices. Measures should be adopted to store rainwater in the fields (such as farm ponds, compartment bunding, the ridge-and-furrow method, etc.).
SMS		Considering the very light rainfall forecast, it is advised to keep fields weed-free where early sowing has taken place..
Kharif Paddy	Sowing & Nursery Management	Considering the rainfall forecast, farmers who are now commencing sowing are also advised cultivate the paddy using the Rahu method (using 80 to 100 kg of seed per hectare). In the nursery, sow seeds of early-maturing (short-duration) and improved varieties on raised beds once the soil reaches the Vafsa condition (Adequate soil moisture level). For weed control in the nursery, spray 15 ml of Oxyfluorfen 23.5% EC (mixed in 10 liters of water) two to three days after sowing, or spray Butachlor 50 EC at a rate of 1.5 kg of active ingredient per hectare. Crabs can be controlled by placing poisonous bait near their crab holes; for this, mix 75gm of Acephate 75% (water-soluble powder) with 1 kg of cooked rice. Form 100 small balls from this mixture and place them into the crab holes.
Kharif Finger millet & Proso millet	Sowing	In areas that have received rainfall suitable for sowing (by the second fortnight of July), the sowing of seeds on raised beds for the Kharif season nursery should be initiated. Considering the rainfall forecast, farmers should prepare Nagli (finger millet) & Proso millet nurseries in two batches with an interval of eight days. Seed Treatment: To protect against fungal diseases, treat the seeds with 25 grams each of the bacterial inoculants Azospirillum brasilense and Aspergillus awamori per kilogram of seed. This seed treatment results in a 10% to 15% increase in yield.
Niger	Sowing	Sowing of the Niger (Khurasani) crop should be carried out during the season (up to July 15th). Use a seed rate of 4-5 kg per hectare; mix the seeds with sand (of a similar grain size) in a 1:3 ratio before sowing. Maintain a spacing of 30 x 10 cm (sow by dropping seeds behind the plough, keeping 30 cm between rows, or use a seed drill/sowing implement).
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. During the Kharif season, maize should be sown in flat beds using the dibbling method at a depth of 4-5 cm. A seed rate of 15-20 kg per hectare should be used, maintaining a spacing of 75 x 20 cm for late and medium-duration varieties, and 60 x 20 cm for early-maturing varieties. After sowing, during a break in the rainfall, the herbicide Atraton 50% should be sprayed on the soil at a rate of 2.5 kg/hectare.
Soybean	Sowing	Considering the satisfactory rainfall received in the district and the weather forecast, the sowing of treated soybean seeds should be completed by the first week of July. Sowing after July 15th leads to a significant reduction in yield. Sowing should be done with a spacing of 45 x 5 cm, ensuring that the seeds are not planted deeper than 4 cm. In medium to heavy soils, adopting a soybean-pigeon pea (tur) intercropping system in a 3:1 or 4:2 ratio helps achieve higher yields, even with delayed sowing.
Groundnut	Sowing	Considering the satisfactory rainfall received in the district and the weather forecast, groundnut sowing should be carried out between June 15 and July 15 during the Kharif season, following seed treatment. Sowing should be done using the Pabhari (seed drill) or Dibbling method, maintaining a spacing of 30 x 10 cm. Seed treatment prior to sowing is essential to protect the crop against seed-borne and seedling-stage diseases.
Pearl millet	Sowing	Considering the satisfactory rainfall received in the district and the weather forecast, pearl millet (bajra) sowing for the Kharif season should be completed by July 15th, adhering to recommended spacing and applying the prescribed dosage of chemical fertilizers along with bacterial culture seed treatment. Sowing during the Kharif season should be done at a depth of 2-3 cm using either the ridge-and-furrow method or the flat-bed method. A seed rate of 3-4 kg/hectare should be used, maintaining a spacing of 45x15 cm in dryland areas and 30x15 cm under irrigated conditions. It is essential to subject the seeds to appropriate seed treatment before sowing.



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Grapes		During the monsoon, water stagnation in heavy soils prevents the soil from reaching the 'vafsa' stage (optimal moisture-to-air ratio). Consequently, root growth is stunted, roots turn black and rot, shoot elongation ceases, and leaves may turn yellow and drop. To survive under these conditions, the vine develops aerial roots on the trunk and canes. Once the water recedes and the soil reaches the 'vafsa' stage, new, functional white roots begin to form. However, if this period of waterlogging is prolonged, it adversely affects bunch development and nutrient storage processes. Therefore, in orchards prone to water stagnation, it is recommended to dig drainage channels between rows and to ensure a 2–3% slope across the orchard site prior to planting.
Pomegranate		If water has accumulated in the pomegranate orchards, it is essential to drain it out. To facilitate drainage, trenches should be dug properly. Stagnant water can lead to an outbreak of wilt disease. To protect the pomegranate orchards from strong winds, provide support using bamboo or wooden stakes. Tie the trees to one another using plastic ropes.
Mango		Considering the weather forecast, drain out excess water from the mango orchard and keep the orchard clean by collecting and destroying twigs, fallen leaves, and damaged or rotten fruit.
Kharif Onion	Sowing	For an onion nursery, select land with good drainage. Prepare raised beds and sow the seeds in straight lines rather than broadcasting them. To protect against wilt disease during sowing, use Phule Super Biomix or Phule Trichoderma.
Tomato		Transplanting Monsoon Tomatoes Prepare planting beds in the field by making furrows and aligning them according to the land's slope. Once the tomato seedlings are ready, irrigate the planting beds a week in advance to ensure the soil reaches the ideal moisture level (*vafsa* condition). Water the beds again on the day of planting; the seedlings should be planted directly into the moist soil while the beds still hold water. Gradually reduce the watering frequency in the nursery for about a week before transplanting; this helps the seedlings become hardy. Water the nursery beds one day before lifting the seedlings for planting. This ensures the seedlings can be removed easily without damaging their roots.
Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)		<u>Livestock Management</u> During the monsoon season, the cattle shed should be repaired and maintained to ensure cleanliness and proper ventilation. Dry, warm, and comfortable shelter must be provided for pregnant and lactating animals. Hooves should be inspected regularly, as damp ground increases the risk of slipping and hoof injuries. For green fodder, priority should be given to crops like Sorghum (Jowar), Pearl millet (Bajra), and Maize, as well as perennial fodder crops such as Yashwant and alfalfa (Methighas).
Goat		<u>Goat Management During July–August</u> Control external parasites and deworm newly born kids. Vaccinate all goats against enterotoxaemia, PPR, and tetanus. Increase the feed ration for breeding does and prepare the breeding bucks. If planning for synchronized breeding, keep a 'teaser buck' in the shed to detect estrus.
Poultry		Since there is a risk of drinking water becoming contaminated during the monsoon season, chickens should be provided with clean and disinfected water. Chlorine or bleaching powder should be mixed into the water in appropriate quantities, and the water tank must be kept clean, covered, and regularly maintained.
• In the event of a delay in sowing, the 'Contingent Crop Planning' handbook prepared by the university should be utilized. Additionally, alternative seeds suitable for late sowing should be kept available. • Bio-fertilizers produced by the university are highly effective and beneficial for seed treatment; their use enhances crop germination capacity, provides essential nutrients to the crops, and reduces expenditure on chemical fertilizers.		

Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 10.07.2026

Sd/-
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