



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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91) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 13.02.2026

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (07.02.2026 to 13.02.2026)							Weather Parameters					Weather Forecast (14.02.2026 to 18.02.2026)				
07	08	09	10	11	12	13	Date	14	15	16	17	18				
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0				
30.0	30.0	30.5	30.8	30.8	32.0	31.8	Max. Temp. (°C)	33	33	34	33	31				
13.5	15.0	13.2	13.5	15.6	15.0	15.6	Min. Temp. (°C)	16	16	17	16	15				
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Cloud Cover	P Cloud								
71	69	83	72	64	63	59	Max. RH (%)	79	73	70	68	68				
35	37	41	38	28	35	33	Min. RH (%)	30	28	27	26	27				
4.7	5.0	2.9	2.6	4.1	4.0	3.0	Wind Speed (km/hr)	1.8	3.6	5.2	3.1	4.8				

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of dry weather for next five days in Nashik district. The sky will be partially cloudy for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying between 31-34 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 15-17 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 1-5 kmph for the next five days.
Weather Alerts/ warning:		No warning
General Advisory		<p><u>Cabbage family crops</u> <u>Buttoning</u> In cauliflower and broccoli, a very small button-like bump is formed instead of the usual bump. The growth of the leaves also appears stunted. This defect is mainly caused by nitrogen deficiency, and also due to late planting of early varieties, the bump remains small without filling. <u>Measures</u> Avoid using stunted, old plants for transplanting. Proper supply of nitrogenous fertilizers should be provided. Proper care should be taken regarding water, intercultural operations, pest and disease control, etc. Appropriate varieties should be selected according to the season.</p>
SMS		Considering the rising temperatures and dry weather, mango trees should be given 150 to 200 liters of water per tree at an interval of 15 days.
Rabi Sorghum	Grain filling stage	The larvae of this corn earworm pest are likely to infest the panicle during the stage of sorghum crop from flowering to grain maturation. Also, if the infestation is heavy, the plant dries up. The larvae eat the milky grains. The grain quality is damaged due to the faeces. Therefore, if 20 larvae are found per panicle, for control, Quinolphos 25 EC mixed with 2 ml per liter of water should be sprayed as follows. First fortnight – Protection from birds (installation of bird perches/scaffolding)
Rabi Maize	Tassel & silk appearance stage	<p><u>Irrigation</u> Maize leaves are broad and long. Due to the process of transpiration, more water is released from the leaves, so this crop requires more water. The maize crop is sensitive to water stress throughout its entire growth period. Water stress should not be allowed during sensitive stages, otherwise, there is a significant reduction in yield. During flowering and grain filling, provide plenty of water at short intervals. This helps in the proper development of the cobs. If the soil moisture content is low when the maize is flowering, the emergence of the pistils is delayed, resulting in reduced seed setting and a decrease in yield. Therefore, the crop requires more water during the tasseling and silking stages.</p>
Wheat	Flowering stage / panicle formation stage	At present, the panicles are out. In such a case irrigation should be given when there is no wind. Because of that there is a possibility lodging in wheat crop. The crop should not be irrigated by sprinkler irrigation after the emergence of panicles. Because of this, the luster of the wheat grains decreases and the quality decreases.



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Gram	Flowering to pod formation stage	Integrated pest control of pod borer in Gram crop by undertaking the spraying of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 S.C@ 2.5 ml per 10 lit. or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 4 gm per 10 lit. of water if there is an average of 1 larva per plant on Gram, then mix it with water. OR Application/ spraying of 5 % NSKE & Heliokil@ 500 ml in 500 liter of water at 15 days interval for control of gram pod borer of gram crop. If the bird perches is not installed then it installed now at gram field If available irrigate Gram crop at pod filling/ development stage.
Summer Groundnut	Land preparation/ Pre sowing preparation	Pre-sowing irrigation should be done to ensure that sowing can be done in the third week of January. Procured Groundnut seed of improved varieties like Phule Unnati, T.A.G-24, T.G-26, T.P.J-41, JL-501 etc. Summer groundnut should be sown between 15th January and 15th February 2023 but to avoid sowing till temperature raise up to or above 18 deg. Celsius. Prepare land for summer groundnut and apply FYM @ 5 ton/ha.
Grapes		<u>Quality of berries</u> This year, due to the cold weather, leaves are relatively small in most orchards. All growth stages appeared about 8 to 10 days late. However, softness in berries has started earlier than expected, i.e. about 80 days after pruning. Therefore, there is doubt about whether the swelling of berries and sugar increase will be as expected. In orchards where there is still more than 35 to 40 days to harvest, light thinning of berries will be beneficial to achieve the expected sugar increase. Especially for currants, TSS needs more than 22. In the current situation, it will take more time to reach TSS 22. If the rainy weather develops in March and April and the humidity increases at the time of drying the currants, there is a possibility of lowering the quality of the currants.
Pomegranate		Some promising fungicides for fungal scab, spot and decay are Mandipropamid, Metiram, Propiconazole, Azoxystrobin, Azoxystrobin + Difenoconazole, Chlorthalonil + Metalaxyl M, Bordeaux mixture 0.5%, Kasugamycin + Copper oxychloride, Zayneb + Hexaconazole, Tricyclazole + Mancozeb, Chlorothalonil, Fluopyram + Tebuconazole, Tebuconazole + Trifloxystrobin. Two to three sprays of any of the above fungicides at an interval of 10 to 14 days show good results. Thus, multiple subsequent sprays can be avoided. Except for Bordeaux mixture, a sticker spreader should be used for each spray. Except for copper-containing fungicides, no fungicide should be sprayed more than twice in a season. (The above fungicide should be sprayed only after consulting an expert from your nearest research center/Krishi Vidyan kendras.)
Mango		<u>Disease Control</u> Due to Powdery mildew, white mold growth is seen on the blossoms. The roots of the fungus suck the sap. Due to this, the blossoms dry up and fall off. This mold grows on the stems of the small fruits and the fruits fall off. Due to Blight disease, the blossoms turn brown and dry up. Also, the flowers fall off. Black spots appear on the small fruits and the fruits fall off. For the control of Blight and Powdery mildew, spray Azaxystrobin (23 SC) at the rate of 1 ml per liter of water.
Onion		If the late kharif season onion is ready to be harvested, hence irrigation should be stopped three weeks before in onion crop. If the Rabi onion crop is two months old, then second dose of nitrogen should be given and the crop should be kept clean. Control the sucking pest (Thrips/Aphids) & Blight disease on Onion crops by undertaking the spraying Carbosulfan 25 EC @ 2 ml per lit. of water + Tricyclazole (75 WP) 1 gm per lit. of water also sticker (0.1%) should be used while spraying .
Tomato		Tomato crop should be given second dose of fertilizers and appropriate crop protection measures should be taken. Nutrients should be used as needed. If the Rabi season tomato crop is in flowering stage, the field should be cleaned by weeding and fertilizer should be applied. The stalking in the tomato crop should be completed.
Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)		Sorghum, maize and Pearl millet should be sown in February for animal fodder. If the water source is available summer fodder crops should be planted. Small Kids/ Lambs/ Calves must be protected from the morning cold & afternoon heat. Care should be taken to maintain dryness in the shed. Spread lime powder on the floor at interval of 8 to 10 days. Increase the use of groundnut cake and cotton seed cake in the diet of animals to increase their energy level. Give bypass fat and protein diet if possible. Vitamin-mineral mixture in the diet should be increased. Feed the animals with green fodder at day time and dry fodder at night. Grazing animals should be left for grazing late in the morning so that there will be no dew on the grass. Do not graze the animals on marshy places, where snails are there. If animals are to be washed, preferably in the afternoon.



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Goat-Sheep	<p>A goat with three to four kid may have less milk. At this time, the baby should be fed with a bottle from outside. For leaf-cutter kids, keep green, lush fodder hanging in the compartment. As per the age of growth, the compartment space should be increased and the kids should be separated according to grouping. After three months, male and female kids should be separated. Debilitated kidss require veterinary assistance and treatment.</p> <p>As it gets colder at night, young goat kids and lamb kids should be sheltered. If the number of young goat kids is high, 200 to 500 watt bulbs should be installed in the shed at a height where the young goat kids will get heat.</p>
Poultry	<p>Nets on both sides of the shed should be curtained. These curtains should be closed at night and early morning during cool weather. Curtains should be opened when there is some heat in the afternoon. In poultry, keep the chicks warm by providing artificial light in the shed.</p>

Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Sd/-

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Date : 13.02.2026