



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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04) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 13.04.2026

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (07.04.2026 to 13.04.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (14.04.2026 to 18.04.2026)				
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
31.0	32.5	32.7	32.8	35.4	37.8	38.6	Max. Temp. (°C)	39	40	40	39	39
18.5	20.5	19.4	18.4	19.0	18.0	18.7	Min. Temp. (°C)	19	20	20	19	19
Cloudy	P Cloud	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Cloud Cover	Clear	Clear	Clear	P Cloud	P Cloud
84	80	76	75	80	77	75	Max. RH (%)	52	48	48	48	45
41	38	36	32	26	27	25	Min. RH (%)	18	17	15	17	18
4.9	6.2	5.5	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	Wind Speed (km/hr)	7.5	8	8.4	9.5	6.9

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of dry & hot weather for next five days in Nashik district. The sky will clear for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 39-40 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 19-20 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 6.9-9.5 kmph for the next five days.
Weather Alerts/ warning:		No warning
General Advisory		<u>Vine Vegetable Crops</u> <u>Water Management</u> In summer season, it is very important to plan irrigation carefully in vegetable cultivation. While managing irrigation, the soil texture and growth stage of the crop should be considered. While managing water in summer season, if drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation methods are adopted, good production can be obtained with less water. Also, using plastic cover helps in reducing evaporation. It is possible to save water. Especially during the flowering to fruit harvesting period, it is necessary to provide uniform water supply. Preferably, irrigation should be done in the morning, evening or at night. Avoid irrigating in the afternoon during the hot sun.
SMS		Considering dry & hot weather, irrigate the summer crops with micro-irrigation (Drip & Sprinkler irrigation) to save water.
Rabi Sorghum	Threshing / Storage	After the grain is prepared by threshing, it should be sun-dried again before storage. Generally, if a 50 kg bag is kept full, it becomes easy to sell further in the market.
Rabi Maize	Threshing / Storage	The grains should be winnowed to separate the white husks and pieces of bitti. The seeds should be dried well in the sun and stored keeping the moisture content of the seeds up to 12 percent.
Wheat	Threshing / Storage	<u>Storage</u> To prevent the spread of pests in wheat during storage, the moisture content should be kept below ten percent. For this, after threshing, the wheat should be given good sunlight for three to four days. Then the wheat should be allowed to cool. Then it should be stored. Recommended chemicals should be used in a closed shed with the advice of experts. A safe place should be selected for storing wheat, free from moisture, rats, birds and dirt. An improved shed made of metal sheet or cement should be used for storing wheat. The sack should be cleaned and filled with grain. The sack should be kept on a wooden plank or polythene sheet.
Summer Groundnut	Flowering stage	Considering the increasing temperature, irrigation should be done in the evening preferably by reducing the gap between the two irrigations. Compensate micronutrient deficiency in standing crops by undertaking the spraying of 0.5 percent iron and 0.2 percent zinc sulfate mixture should be given at 30, 50 and 70 days after sowing.
Summer Pearl Millet (Summer Bajra)	Boot to panicle initiation stage	Considering the hot weather second irrigation should be given (after 35 to 45 DAS) at boot stage of Pearl Millet crop.
Grapes		The April pruning of harvested Grape garden should be Started & after pruning the spraying of B.M. 1% should be undertaken.



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Pomegranate		<p><u>Irrigation Management</u> For irrigating a pomegranate orchard, a drip or micro-irrigation system should be utilized. During the first two years after planting, the system should be designed with one lateral line per row and two drippers per tree. Subsequently—for the third and fourth years—the plan should be adjusted to include two lateral lines and four drippers; from the fifth year onwards, based on the increased size of the trees, the layout should consist of two lateral lines and six drippers. This approach makes it possible to effectively fulfill the water requirements of the orchard. The water requirement of the orchard depends on various factors, including the age of the trees, the fruit load, the season, and the soil type.</p>
Mango		<p><u>Planning for Fruit Harvesting</u> Various mango varieties are in demand in the market due to their unique characteristics. The exquisitely sweet Alphonso (Hapus) variety—suitable for eating, pickling, making pulp, and exporting to international markets—is available during the period from February to June. Starting in April, sweet varieties like Kesar and the juicy Pairi become available, alongside other varieties such as Totapuri, Neelam, Amrapali, and Dasherri. Hybrid varieties developed from the Alphonso lineage—such as Ratna, Sindhu, Suvarna, and Sonpari—are also witnessing growing demand in the market. To ensure that mangoes have a longer shelf life, it is essential to harvest them at the appropriate time. Climatic conditions are observed to have a direct impact on the ripening process of mangoes. Due to the heat radiated from rocky terrain, mangoes grown in coastal regions take 90 to 100 days to mature, whereas those grown in the interior regions require 125 to 135 days. If the mango trees bloom in stages, it becomes necessary to carry out the harvesting process in three to four separate rounds.</p>
Onion		<p><u>Onion Grading</u> Onions should be graded after the leaves (scapes) have been cut off. Double bulbs, sprouted bulbs, and undersized bulbs should be separated. The remaining onions should be gathered, piled in a shaded area, and left there for 10 to 12 days. In our country, onion grading is typically carried out by manual laborers. Generally, onions are graded into categories such as Extra Large (6 cm in diameter and above), Medium (4 to 6 cm in diameter), and Small (2 to 4 cm in diameter). If onions are graded according to market requirements and sent to the market in appropriate packaging, farmers can certainly secure better prices. However, several difficulties arise when grading onions with the help of manual labor. Since every single onion must be handled individually, the operational costs increase. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that all laborers will grade the produce in a uniform manner. Under these circumstances, there is a felt need for compact and affordable grading machines that can be operated either manually or with the aid of a small motor. Taking all these challenges into consideration, the Directorate of Onion and Garlic Research has developed both manually operated and automated onion grading machines.</p>
Tomato		<p><u>Post-Planting Management of Viral Diseases</u> At the time of planting, use white, yellow, silver-black, or blue plastic mulch sheets to cover the raised beds. Since viral diseases are spread by certain weeds and flowering plants, keep the tomato crop area—as well as the field bunds—weed-free and clean. As soon as disease symptoms appear, uproot the infected plants and fruits, and destroy them by burning. To control whiteflies and thrips, use 40 to 50 yellow and blue sticky traps per acre. Ten days after planting, apply Carbofuran (3 CG) at a rate of 13 kg per acre in a circular band around each plant; cover the granules with soil and then irrigate the field. To control whiteflies, aphids, and thrips, prepare a spray solution by mixing one of the following in one liter of water: Dimethoate (30 EC) 2 ml <u>or</u> Cyantraniliprole (10.26 OD) 1.8 ml <u>or</u> Imidacloprid (17.8 SL) 0.5 ml <u>or</u> Neem Seed Kernel Extract (NSKE) 5% <u>or</u> Azadirachtin (1500 ppm) 3 ml <u>or</u> Verticillium lecanii 4 gm <u>or</u> Metarhizium anisopliae 4 gm Spray these solutions alternately at intervals of ten days. Once the crop begins bearing fruit, switch to using biopesticides. Tomato, chili, capsicum, brinjal, carrot, cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon, groundnut, potato, black gram (Urad), soybean, green gram (Moong), papaya, cotton, pumpkin, banana, beetroot, and spinach serve as host crops for the viral diseases affecting tomatoes. If the crop becomes infected with viral diseases, such diseased plants should be uprooted and destroyed. Immediately after the final harvest of tomatoes, the entire crop should be removed and destroyed. If the crop is left standing for a few days, pests can transmit the disease to new tomato crops, leading to an increased infestation.</p>



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Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)	<p><u>Dietary Management During Summer</u> Cows and buffaloes should be provided with an energy-rich diet; this ensures that even if their appetite diminishes, they still receive the necessary caloric intake, thereby preventing any adverse impact on milk production. To achieve this, "bypass fat" should be utilized instead of maize or wheat. This helps maintain a balanced rumen pH level, keeping it within the optimal range of 5.8 to 6.8. Bypass fat is not digested in the first three chambers of the cow's or buffalo's stomach; instead, it is digested in the fourth chamber and subsequently absorbed into the body through the intestines. Consequently, this prevents the onset of acidosis (acidity) in the animals. Bypass fat provides approximately two and a half times more energy compared to starch. Various minerals and vitamins play a pivotal role in the metabolic processes of cows and buffaloes. Therefore, animals should be provided with appropriate vitamin and mineral supplements. Nutrients such as Vitamin A, E, D3, Vitamin C, and Phosphorus help alleviate heat stress. They improve digestion and reproductive health, while also rendering the skin smooth and lustrous. Furthermore, these nutrients contribute to boosting the animal's overall immunity.</p>
Goat	<p><u>Water Management of Goats in Summer:</u> Generally, goats require 5 to 7 liters of water per day for drinking. But in summer they require 15 to 20 liters of water. Or 4 liters of water per kg of dry fodder is required. Abundant clean fresh drinking water should be available 24 hours a day in confined goat rearing. The temperature of drinking water should be 20 to 24 degrees Celsius. If goats are given water from mud water container (math) or Ranjan to drink in summer, goats will drink that water with pleasure. Goats should be vaccinated against rinderpest (bulakandi) disease in this month (April).</p>
Poultry	<p>Chickens should be kept in well covered wall and roof sheds to protect them from heatstroke. Similarly, the shed should be built in such a place and direction that the air will continue to play in the shed. A 24-inch-long covering should be installed on the front side of the roof. It is beneficial to clean the roof before the onset of summer and paint it white, also put dry grass straws, rice bran on the roof and keep it wet.</p>

Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 13.04.2026

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