AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, IGATPURI
ZONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH STATION, IGATPURI.

Ph. No. 02553-244032 **E-mail: igatpuri.amfu@gmail.com**

65) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 14.11.2025

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (08.11.2025 to 14.11.2025)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (15.11.2025 to 19.11.2025)				
08	**09**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**Date**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**Rainfall (mm)**	0	0	0	0	0
30.0	27.8	28.5	28.2	28.5	27.8	28.0	**Max. Temp. (^{0}C)**	30	29	28	28	29
16.0	15.1	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.6	14.0	**Min. Temp. (^{0}C)**	11	10	9	9	11
P Cloud	P Cloud	Clear	P Cloud	Clear	Clear	Clear	**Cloud Cover**	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
76	71	68	71	76	71	57	**Max. RH (%)**	68	65	63	64	63
46	41	43	41	43	40	41	**Min. RH (%)**	42	40	41	39	36
3.5	4.4	2.6	3.0	2.4	4.0	5.5	**Wind Speed (km/hr)**	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.4

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of cold & 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 9-11 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 6-7 kmph for the next five days.
Weather Alerts/ warning:		**Considering Impact based forecast (IBF) for Agriculture for upcoming cold wave on 16th & 17th, November 2025 (Yellow alert) at isolated pockets of Nasik district. (Based on the District Level Forecast and warning issued by RMC Mumbai on issued on 14.11.2025).**
General Advisory		Vine vegetable crops Problems and solutions in expected fruit set The reasons for problems in flower production and expected fruit set in vine vegetable crops are unfavourable environment, improper time of planting and selection of variety, unbalanced fertilizer dosage, improper irrigation management, problems in pollination, outbreak of pests and diseases, excess vegetative growth, etc. Management The right season for planting vine vegetable crops should be selected and the right variety should be selected according to the period. Deficiency or imbalance of nutrients; Also, if used at the wrong time, flower production and fruit set are reduced. Therefore, according to the soil test, the crop should be applied in a balanced amount at the right stage. Irrigate as required according to the stage of crop growth. Care should be taken that the land remains moist at all times and that excess water does not accumulate in the field. It is beneficial to adopt drip irrigation method as a priority. Bees and beneficial insects help in pollination. Therefore, beekeeping or beekeeping should be done in or around vegetable cultivation areas. The use of pesticides should be avoided after the crop reaches the flowering stage. If this is not possible, the use of pesticides that are harmful to bees or friendly insects should be avoided or biological pesticides should be used. Fruits should be harvested at the right maturity, so that it helps in the formation of new flowers and the proper growth of existing flowers. Measures should be taken for pest and disease control in time according to the symptoms and level of infestation. Recommended bio fertilizers should be used in the right dosage to increase the number of female flowers and to prevent flower and fruit drop.
SMS		**Considering the forecast & warning apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the Rabi crops from cold injury.**
Rabi Sorghum	Sowing / Intercultural operations	After 15 days of sowing crop should be thinned and kept one plant in one place and after 3 weeks of sowing the first weeding should be done with a split hoe. In the second fortnight, if the stem borer infestation is observed, spray Quinalphos 25 EC at 750 ml per hectare with 500 liters of water. First weeding should be done as per requirement. After 8 weeks after sowing, do a second hoeing with a shovel hoe and if necessary give the first protective irrigation.

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Rabi Maize	Sowing	Rabi Maize The rabi maize should be planned only when the source of water is available. Maize sowing should be completed up to 15th November during Rabi season. 6 to 8 kg of seed per acre is required for sowing. Before sowing, seed treatment should be done at the rate of 2.5 g of Thiram fungicide and 6 ml of Cyantraniliprole (19.8%) + Thiamethoxam (19.8% FS) combined insecticide per kg of seed. After chemical seed treatment, Azotobacter and Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria should be treated at the rate of 25 g each per kg of seed. Ridges & furrows method should be followed during Rabi season. 75 x 20 cm for late and medium duration varieties. While for early maturing varieties at a distance of 60 x 20 cm. from one side at middle of the ridges sow at 4 to 5 cm depth by dibbling.
Wheat	Sowing	Timely sowing of irrigated wheat should be done in the first fortnight of November. Improved varieties such as Phule Samadhan, Trimbak, Tapovan, MACS 6222, MACS 6478, DBW 168 should be used for timely sowing irrigated wheat crop. The seeds should be mixed with cold jaggery water and rubbed. Such seed treated seeds should be dried in shade for one hour and then sown. Before sowing the seeds should be treated with Thiram (75% W.S.) 3 gm per kg seed. After drying the seeds, 25 grams of Azotobacter and 25 grams of phosphorus solubilizing bacterial growth agent per kg of seeds should be treated. The seed treatment increases the yield by 10 to 15 percent. There should be enough moisture in the soil at the time of sowing. Sowing should be done 5 to 6 cm deep. So the germination is good. Sowing of wheat under protected irrigation / irrigated areas should be done with a distance of 20 cm in two rows. Sowing should be done in one sided instead of both sides like vertically and horizontally so that intercultural operations can be done. To cover the seed, the hoe should be run upside down so that the seed is well pressed and covered. 60 kg of nitrogen (N), 60 kg of phosphorus (P) and 40 kg of potash (K) per hectare should be applied to the timely sowing irrigated wheat crop.
Gram	Intercultural operations	After 20 days of sowing, the first hoeing should be done and after 30 days, the second hoeing should be done. After hoeing, weeding should be done to remove weeds from two plants.
Kharif **Paddy**	Maturity stage / Harvesting	Some varieties of paddy crop appear green even when at maturity stage. So don't delay harvesting. Due to this, the grains become shattering and the grains become broken in small particles more during milling. Drain out of water should be done in timely transplanted rice crop 10 days before harvesting. Paddy should be harvested after 25 to 30 days after harvesting, when 80 to 90% of the grains in the spikelet are ripe. Vaibhav sickle should be used for this. This controls the stem borer.
Kharif **Finger millet & Little millet**	Maturity stage / Harvesting	Carry out picking of panicles of matured lodged finger millet crop. Dry the panicles under protective shed and under sunlight if it gets available. Carry out threshing after proper drying and store the produce at safe and dry place.
Niger	Seed development / maturity stage	The Niger crop is ready for harvest in 100 to 110 days. It is considered ready for harvesting when the upper part of the seed head turns black. When the crop is ripe, the seeds in the head become loose. It is very important to harvest the crop at the right time.
Pearl millet	Threshing / Storage	Harvested panicle of Pearl millet crop should be dried & threshed. Threshing should be done as early as possible in *Kharif* Pearl Millet crop with the help of a Threshing machine and the grain should be dried in the direct sunlight and stored in a safe place.
Maize	Threshing / Storage	Harvested corns of Maize should be dried well in the sun for two to three days. After that, the outer covering of the maize should be removed and the grains should be separated from the maize with the help of Maka Solani Yantra (an improved implement developed by M.P.K.V. Rahuri). 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.
Soybean	Threshing	While threshing, the speed of threshing machine shaft should be 300 to 400 rpm. So there will be no adverse effect on soybean germination.

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Groundnut	Threshing / Storage	The use of groundnut pod separator frame for separating the pods and groundnut shelling machine for cracking the pods of the groundnut crop to increases the speed of separating and cracking of the pods and saves time, labor and money. Harvested pods should be dried to reduce the moisture content to 10 percent. This keeps the pods safe in storage. A good and easy method is to dry the pods in the sun. To prevent fungus from growing in the pods, the pods should be dried quickly. But if summer groundnut pods are taken for seed purpose, they should not be dried in the sun, otherwise the seed germination capacity will decrease.
Grapes		Considering the forecasting the grape gardens should be protect from the cold by giving smoke & gunny bags or any cloths or shade net should be tie around the gardens. Apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the Fruit crops from cold injury. <u>Management in an Grapes orchard that has been pruned early</u> Grape bunches will be seen in the pre-bloom stage in this orchard. Spraying 10 ppm GA 3 on the pre-bloom stage, when the bunches have turned light green color, will be beneficial. To get good results of the solution, the pH of the water used should be 6.5 to 7. While the pH of the solution should be 5.5 to 6. Planning in this way will help in increasing the distance between two petals and the length of the petal. To get this pH, urea phosphate or citric acid can be used in the solution. At this time, the special function of GA is to increase the number and size of cells. If a second spray of GA is to be done, 15 ppm GA should be done five days after the first spray. Temperature and humidity play an important role in getting good results of the spray. If spraying is done after 4 pm, the ability of the leaves to absorb GA increases as the humidity is right. Spraying zinc and boron at half a gram each per liter of water a day before spraying GA increases the ability of leaves to absorb GA. Since the atmosphere is dry at this time, mixing with fungicides and insecticides available for disease and pest control should be avoided.
Pomegranate		Considering the forecasting the Pomegranate gardens should be protect from the cold by giving smoke & gunny bags or any cloths or shade net should be tie around the gardens. Apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the Fruit crops from cold injury. <u>Irrigation</u> Drip irrigation should be adopted for irrigation. It is necessary to irrigate 20 percent of the area near the tree. If more than that area is irrigated, a microclimate is created in the garden and the incidence of borer beetles and rot diseases increases. In places with high incidence of borer beetles, it is advisable to plant pomegranates in light soil by placing four trunks.
Mango		<u>Pre-season management</u> The mango orchard should be cleaned by removing the grass, so that the moisture in the soil in the orchard decreases quickly, which helps in putting the necessary stress on the roots of the tree to start the flowering process. While cleaning the orchard, dry, dead and diseased branches in the orchard should be carefully removed. To ensure regular flowering on mango trees, the process of 'basin exposure' should be done. For this, the soil near the base of the mango tree should be dug up to a distance of about 1.50 meters from the base of the tree and to a depth of 15 to 20 cm. The soil near the base of the tree can be dug up with the help of a power tiller or a hoe. Basin exposure helps in reducing the moisture in the soil quickly, which creates the necessary stress on the tree to bloom.
Onion		<u>*Kharif* onion harvest</u> *Kharif* onion crop should be harvested 100 to 110 days after transplanting depending on the variety. Even if onion is prepared in Kharif, neck of tops (foliage) will not fall. In such a case two or three days before the harvest, the empty barrel has to be rotated and artificially deflated. Crop should be harvested when the field is dry. After the harvesting the onion, it should be left to dry in the field for three to four days with the leaves. Each bed of onion should be placed in such a way that the second row covers only the onion of the first row and leaves exposed. In three-four days, the onion leaves dry completely. Fully dried onion leaves 2 to 2.5 cm cut with a long neck. Then remove the twins onions, shriveled onions and small onions. The remaining good onions should be collected and kept in the shade for 10-12 days.

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<table>
<tr><td>Tomato</td><td></td><td><u>Control of blight disease and sucking pests in nursery</u>
Undertake the two to three sprayings of Tebuconazole (29.5 EC) 1 ml plus Fipronil (5 SC) 1.5 ml <u>or</u> Thiamethoxam (25 WG) 0.4 gm <u>or</u> Carbosulphon (25 EC) 1 ml per liter of water alternated at 10 days after seed emergence.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)</td><td>Health Management</td><td>Advance pregnant animals also need to be cared in this season. Shade net or gunny bags should be wrapped around the shed. 500 to 1000 watt bulbs should be placed in the sheds on lower height to maintain warmness in the shed. Small and pregnant animals should be kept on dried grass/ gunny bags floor. Care should be taken to mountain dryness in the shed. Spread lime powder on the floor at interval of 8 to 10 days. Wrap gunny bags on the body of animal if temperature goes very low. Pregnant Cattle-Buffaloes are to be cared most in the winter. 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 no dew on the grass. Do not graze the animals on marshy places, where snails are there.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Goat</td><td></td><td><u>Management of goats in November and December</u>
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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sheep</td><td></td><td><u>Management of sheep in November</u>
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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Poultry</td><td>Health Management</td><td><u>Beaking and disease prevention vaccination program for egg laying hens</u>
<table>
<tr><th><u>Bird Age</u></th><th><u>Preventive vaccine</u></th><th><u>Method of vaccination</u></th></tr>
<tr><td>1 days</td><td>Marek Disease.</td><td>In the leg muscles (in the hatchery centre)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5 to 7 days</td><td>Lasota (F1)</td><td>1 drop through nose or eye</td></tr>
<tr><td>After 7 days</td><td>Beaking</td><td>First cut the upper and lower beak tip</td></tr>
<tr><td>7 to 14 days</td><td>Gumboro</td><td>Giving through the eyes</td></tr>
<tr><td>4th week</td><td>Infectious Bronchitis</td><td>Instill a drop in the eye</td></tr>
<tr><td>5th week</td><td>Lasota</td><td>through drinking water</td></tr>
<tr><td>8th week</td><td>Smallpox</td><td>In the fleshy part of the leg</td></tr>
<tr><td>10th week</td><td>Ranikhet vaccine (R.B.)</td><td>In the fleshy part of the leg</td></tr>
<tr><td>10th to 12th week</td><td>Beaking</td><td>Cut the ingrown beak and do not let that part grow</td></tr>
<tr><td>18th week</td><td>Ranikhet vaccine (Lasota)</td><td>given by water</td></tr>
</table>
Suggestion: Vitamin mixture should be given in water or food for 3 days after the above preventive vaccination. This will reduce the stress of vaccinating the chickens and keep the chickens as usual. On an average, once every 2 to 3 months, deworming should be done.</td></tr>
</table>

Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri
Date : 14.11.2025

Sd/-
Nodal Officer, GKMS,
AMFU Igatpuri &
Associate Director of Research
ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik