



# AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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## 05) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 17.04.2026

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (11.04.2026 to 17.04.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (18.04.2026 to 22.04.2026)				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Date	18	19	20	21	22
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	0	0	10	9	5
35.4	37.8	38.6	37.5	38.5	38.0	36.5	Max. Temp. (°C)	37	38	38	37	37
19.0	18.0	18.7	18.8	16.5	17.4	15.8	Min. Temp. (°C)	17	17	18	19	18
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	P Cloud	Cloud Cover	Cloudy	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud
80	77	75	79	75	71	70	Max. RH (%)	47	48	58	60	61
26	27	28	26	30	31	30	Min. RH (%)	27	28	31	33	33
3.4	3.4	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.0	Wind Speed (km/hr)	6.8	9.5	10.2	6.9	8.0

## Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
<b>Weather Summary</b>		Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of light rain between dt.20 <sup>th</sup> to 22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2026 also dry & hot weather on dt.18 <sup>th</sup> & 19 <sup>th</sup> April 2026 in Nashik district. The sky will partial cloud to cloudy for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 37-38 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 17-19 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 6.8-10.2 kmph for the next five days.
<b>Weather Alerts/ warning:</b>		<b>Considering Impact based forecast (IBF) for Agriculture for upcoming heat wave (Yellow alert) on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2026 at isolated places of Nashik district. Thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, moderate rain &amp; gusty wind with speed 40-50 kmph (Yellow alert) on 19<sup>th</sup> April 2026 also thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rain &amp; gusty wind with speed 30-40 kmph (Yellow alert) on 20<sup>th</sup> April 2026 at isolated places of Nashik &amp; Ghat region of Nashik district. (Based on the District Level Forecast and warning issued by RMC Mumbai on issued on 17.04.2026).</b>
<b>General Advisory</b>		Considering heat wave Alerts/ warning forecast, protect the livestock, poultry and yourself from intense sunlight. Use the Damini mobile app for lightning forecasts. Considering light to moderate rainfall forecast, matured / harvested/threshed Rabi crops should be covered with plastic paper or tarpaulin or kept in a safe place. Harvested / threshed crops should be dried in the sun light and then stored because if there is moisture in the grain during storage, the grain may deteriorate quickly. Measures should be taken to avoid possible damage from thunderstorms, lightning, and light to moderate rain. Harvested crops should not be left open in the field. Considering the wind forecast of gusty wind, it is advised to support the newly planted fruit trees, vines and vegetable crops with the help of bamboo or sticks.
<b>SMS</b>		<b>Considering weather forecast &amp; Alerts/ warning, protect the harvested Rabi crops &amp; summer crops, livestock, poultry and yourself from thunderstorm with lightning &amp; rainfall.</b>
<b>Rabi Sorghum</b>	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. (Considering rainfall forecast undertake the agricultural practices only when during clear weather)
<b>Rabi Maize</b>	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. (Considering rainfall forecast undertake the agricultural practices only when during clear weather)
<b>Wheat</b>	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. (Considering rainfall forecast undertake the agricultural practices only when during clear weather)



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<b>Summer Groundnut</b>	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.
<b>Summer Pearl Millet (Summer Bajra)</b>	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.
<b>Grapes</b>		Considering the light rain forecast it is advised to keeping the Grape garden clean by collecting and destroying the dry leaves, branches, and spoiled/rotten fruits. Proper slope in the vineyard will drain the rain water, which otherwise would have increased humidity in the vineyard. If water has accumulated in the vineyards, it is essential to drain it out and ensure that the ridges remain in a 'Vafsa' (optimum moisture) condition. The April pruning of harvested Grape garden should be Started & after pruning the spraying of B.M. 1% should be undertaken.
<b>Pomegranate</b>		Considering light rain forecast it is advised to keeping the pomegranate garden clean by collecting and destroying the dry leaves, branches, and spoiled/rotten fruits. Considering the hot weather forecast water management should be targeted. <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.
<b>Mango</b>		Considering the light rain forecast it is advised to keeping the Mango garden clean by collecting and destroying the dry leaves, branches, and spoiled/rotten fruits. <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.
<b>Onion</b>		<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. (Considering rainfall forecast undertake the agricultural practices only when during clear weather)
<b>Tomato</b>		<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.



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<b>Tomato</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Once the crop begins bearing fruit, switch to using biopesticides.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>
<b>Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)</b>	<p><u>Measures to protect against heat waves:</u></p> <p>Keep animals in shade and give them plenty of clean and cold water to drink.</p> <p>Do not make them work between 11 am to 4 pm.</p> <p>Cover the shed roof with straw, paint it white or plaster with dung-mud to reduce temperature.</p> <p>Use fans, water spray and foggers in the shed.</p> <p>During extreme heat, spray water and take cattle to a water body to cool off.</p> <p>Give them green grass, protein-fat bypass supplement, mineral mixture and salt. Make them graze during cooler hours.</p> <p>Provide curtains and proper ventilation in poultry house.</p> <p>Avoid grazing / feeding of cattle during noon hours.</p> <p>Keep milch animals indoors</p> <p><u>Measures for protection against rain and lightning:</u></p> <p>Protect livestock from light to moderate rains and lightning and avoid taking them out for grazing or other reasons.</p> <p>Lime should be used to keep the animal shed dry.</p> <p>Keep animals away from tractors and other metal farm equipment.</p> <p>Don't allow your animals to congregate under trees. Watch your animals closely and try to keep them under your direct control.</p> <p>Considering the thunderstorm &amp; light to moderate rain forecast it is advised to keep animals away from open water, pond or river.</p> <p>Stored fodder &amp; feed of livestock and poultry should be protected from rain by covering with plastic/tarpaulin.</p> <p>Lime should be used to keep the animal shed dry.</p> <p>Keep milch animals indoors</p>
<b>Goat</b>	<p><u>Water Management of Goats in Summer:</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Goats should be vaccinated against rinderpest (bulakandi) disease in this month (April).</p>
<b>Poultry</b>	<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 : 17.04.2026**

Sd/-

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