



# AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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



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### 08) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 25.04.2025

**District: Nashik**

Last Week Weather Summary (19.04.2025 to 25.04.2025)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (26.04.2025 to 30.04.2025)				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Date	26	27	28	29	30
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	4	0	0	0	0
37.8	36.0	36.7	37.5	39.2	39.0	37.0	Max. Temp. (°C)	38	37	37	38	39
21.2	20.0	20.0	20.8	20.4	21.6	22.0	Min. Temp. (°C)	22	21	21	21	22
P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	Clear	Clear	P Cloud	P Cloud	Cloud Cover	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	Clear	Clear
80	84	71	62	64	84	77	Max. RH (%)	47	48	47	48	49
33	33	31	32	34	38	34	Min. RH (%)	24	25	26	25	26
4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.8	Wind Speed (km/hr)	8	7	7	9	11

### Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
<b>Weather Summary</b>		Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of thundershowers on dt. 26 <sup>th</sup> April 2025 in Ghat region of Nashik dist. & hot & dry weather for rest of the days. The sky will partial for next three days also clear for rest of days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 37-39 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 21-22 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 7 – 11 kmph for the next five days.
<b>General Advisory</b>		<b><u>Use Meghdoot mobile app for weather based crop advisory and Damini mobile app for rain or hail or thunderstorm with lightning prediction.</u></b> <u>Vine Vegetable Crops</u> <u>Vines drying</u> Vine vegetables are easily susceptible to the attack of wilting fungi due to unbalanced nutrient and irrigation management and environmental stress when they are in the sensitive stage of fruit growth. As a result, the vines turn yellow and dry up. If wilting is observed, drenching should be done with a solution of 50 to 100 ml of Carbendazim (50 WP) or Thiophenate Methyl (70 WP) 1 gm per liter of water per plant.
<b>SMS</b>		<b>Considering the forecast of thundershowers in the Ghat area on April 26, 2025, it is advised to protect livestock and yourself from thundershowers.</b>
<b>Summer Pearl Millet (Summer Bajra)</b>	Flowering stage	Considering the hot weather third irrigation should be given (after 65 to 65 DAS) at flowering to grain filling stage of Pearl Millet crop. DAP was applied to the crop 60 and 75 days after sowing. (18-46-0) or 19-19-19 water soluble fertilizers should be sprayed with a two percent solution (20 grams per liter of water). This increases production.
<b>Summer Groundnut</b>	Peg penetration to pod initiation stage	<u>Use of drip irrigation</u> A crop like groundnut requires a lot of water during the summer season. This method saves up to 50 percent of water. 30 percent increase in production. Due to the balance of air and water, wafsa condition is maintained during crop growth. The crop grows well as there is no water stress or excess water in any stage. To give water. Intercultural operations require less labor. Soluble fertilizers can be applied to the crop along with water from a set, thereby increasing the efficiency of fertilizers and saving up to 20 percent.
<b>Rabi Sorghum</b>	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.
<b>Wheat</b>	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.



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<b>Kharif Paddy, Finger millet &amp; Niger etc. crops</b>	Preparatory Tillage	Ploughing & harrowing should be undertaken in field for sowing of kharif Paddy, Finger millet & Niger crops.
<b>Grapes</b>		<p><u>April pruning</u></p> <p>April pruning means pruning the shoots on the cane from the bottom. At this time, the shoots on the cane should be pruned, leaving one eye. In an orchard where the cane is not completely formed, the shoot that has emerged at the end of the cane should be bent and tied to a wire and pruned at five to six eyes. If the cane is heavily stained in an old orchard, then the entire cane can be cut. The shoot from the previous season can be used as a new cane. In such a case, the cane should be cut at five to six eyes. In many orchards, the problem of budding is seen. A mistake made during April pruning can be costly later. Then, pruning should be done while leaving only one eye on the cane.</p> <p>The use of Hydrogen Cyanamide at this time is important for uniform and early budding. Even if this chemical is not used, the buds will have emerged back and forth. Generally, 20 to 25 ml of Hydrogen Cyanamide can be used per liter of water. When preparing a new cane, avoid using Hydrogen Cyanamide on new canes. This time, only the old cane should be pasted with Hydrogen Cyanamide.</p>
<b>Pomegranate</b>		<p><u>Mrig Bahar /Early Mrig Bahar (June-July flowering)</u></p> <p><u>Current state of the garden - Dormant/Stressed stage</u></p> <p>The amount of fertilizer will be given to the stressed trees after the completion of fruit harvesting and after the main pruning in the month of January-February. Light irrigation should be given to apply this amount.</p> <p>Irrigation should be stopped for 1-2 months (depending on the type of soil) before take bahar.</p> <p>Spray Bordeaux mixture (1 percent) every 15 days.</p> <p>After fruit harvesting, prepare a paste of ochre or red clay on the trunk of the tree and apply it systematically at a distance of one and a half to two feet from the ground.</p> <p>Proportion for paste – ochre/red clay 4 kg plus Chlorpyrifos (20 EC) 20 ml plus Copper oxychloride (50 WP) 25 grams plus 10 liters of water.</p>
<b>Mango</b>		<p><u>Precautions to be taken by farmers for exportable mango production:</u></p> <p>Exportable mango orchards should be registered through the concerned District Agriculture Officer office within the prescribed time frame.</p> <p>Keeping record of crop protection drugs used for control of pests and diseases in registered mango orchards and use of label claim drugs for control of pests and diseases.</p> <p>As the fruit fly is a plant quarantine pest, its control is recommended by the scientists of the University of Agriculture using pheromone traps using recommended label claim drugs for fruit fly control.</p> <p>As mango fruit quality is determined by weight, size, color, focus on producing maximum such quality fruits.</p>
<b>Tomato</b>		<p><u>Post-planting management of viral diseases</u></p> <p>Use white, yellow, silver-black or blue plastic paper to cover the seedlings during planting. Since viral diseases are spread through some stems and flowers, tomato crops and beds should be kept weed-free and clean.</p> <p>As soon as symptoms of the disease appear, the diseased plants and fruits should be removed and burned.</p> <p><u>Biological control</u></p> <p>Biological pesticides should be used after fruit set.</p> <p>Tomato, chilli, capsicum, brinjal, carrot, cucumber, musk melon, watermelon, groundnut, potato, black gram, soybean, green gram, papaya, cotton, pumpkin, banana, beetroot, spinach are the host crops of viral diseases in tomato crop. If these crops are infected with viral diseases, such diseased plants should be uprooted and destroyed.</p> <p>As soon as the last tomato harvest is done, the entire crop should be removed and destroyed. If the crop remains like this for a few days, the disease spreads to the new tomato crop through insects and the infestation increases.</p>



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<b>Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)</b>	<p><u>In the case of hybrid cows, special care needs to be taken in summer</u></p> <p>The animals should be tied in a shed in a cool place or under a tree. Water should be sprinkled on the roof of the cowshed with grass, dry leaves, so that the cowshed stays cool.</p> <p>In summer, animals should be given cold water 3-4 times.</p> <p>An increased salt mixture should be used in the diet.</p> <p>Animals should not be sent out to graze during summer afternoon.</p> <p>Spray water occasionally in the cowshed. At night and early in the morning, give plenty of dried fodder.</p> <p>Nutrients such as green maize, cowpea, lasun grass should be given in the afternoon. Thus milk production is maintained and fertility is also improved.</p> <p>If the animals are deficient in fodder, wheat straw should be treated with urea as per the advice of experts and fed to the animals.</p>
<b>Goat</b>	<p><u>Feeding management of summer goats:</u></p> <p>The daily diet for goats should consist of healthy green fodder. It should be planned before summer that every big goat gets 3 to 5 kg of green fodder. Along with that 200 to 300 gm of good quality feed should also be provided. If green fodder is less available, feeding mixed feed by mixing green-dry fodder with feed to form a wet mixture increases their feed intake. The ratio of fodder and feed should be 50:50. Goats should be given green fodder available. The nutrients required for meat growth are not available from forage. Therefore, other ingredients like salt mixture, vitamins, probiotics should be used in fodder. The daily feed given to goats in captive goat farming should be divided into 3 to 4 portions and given in the morning and evening.</p> <p>Goats should be vaccinated against rinderpest (bulakandi) disease in this month (April).</p>
<b>Poultry</b>	<p><u>Summer management</u></p> <p>Water should be sprayed on the roof three to four times a day. By doing this, the temperature in the shed decreases and the chickens cool down. Place gunny bags curtains on one side of the shed and sprinkle water over it to keep the shed cool and protect the chickens from heat stroke. It is very important to keep fresh air playing in the shed during hot summer days. Lack of ventilation creates stale and polluted air in poultry sheds, which inhales ammonia, moist carbon-dioxide and dust and can stress the hens.</p>

**Source:**

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

**Place : ZARS, Igatpuri**

**Date : 25.04.2025**

**Sd/-**

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