



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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34) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 26.07.2024

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (20.07.2024 to 26.07.2024)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (27.07.2024 to 28.07.2024)				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Date	27	28	29	30	31
45.5	64.2	78.3	118.0	86.2	171.8	86.0	Rainfall (mm)	35	30	69	38	24
24.6	24.7	24.9	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.9	Max. Temp. (°C)	30	31	32	32	33
22.0	22.0	21.9	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.5	Min. Temp. (°C)	26	26	26	27	27
Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloud Cover	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
97	96	98	98	98	98	97	Max. RH (%)	88	90	91	90	88
91	95	98	97	97	98	95	Min. RH (%)	79	82	81	79	79
9.5	8.7	9.7	10.0	10.1	8.2	8.8	Wind Speed (km/hr)	26	21	21	22	23

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering to the forecast there is possibility of moderate rain from 27 th to 31 st July 2024 also possibility of humid weather for next five days. The sky will be cloudy for next five days. Also Maximum Temperature staying in between 30-33 Degree Celsius, Minimum Temperature 26-27 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 21-26 kmph for the next five days.
<u>Weather Alerts/ warning:</u>		<u>Considering the forecast & warning there is a possibility of heavy rainfall at isolated places in ghat areas of Nashik district & light to moderate rain in plains of Nashik district on 26th July 2024. (Based on the District Level Forecast and warning issued by RMC Mumbai on issued on 26.07.2024).</u>
General Advisory		<p>Considering the heavy rains, it is advised to drain out excess rain water from Paddy nursery/transplanted area, newly planted fruit garden and vegetable crops.</p> <p>Before transplanting, the roots of Tomato, Brinjal, Chilli, cauliflower and cabbage plants should be immersed in a solution of insecticide, fungicide and bacterial fertilizer.</p> <p>Six weeks old seedlings of cauliflower and cabbage should be used for planting.</p> <p>Cultivation of kharif season vegetable crops e.g. Bottle gourd, Bitter gourd, Ridge gourd, Sponge gourd, Pumpkin etc.</p> <p>Kharif Okra and Cluster bean crops should be cultivated.</p> <p>Rain water should not be allowed to accumulate in the planted vegetable crop.</p> <p>For late kharif onion cultivation, the seeds should be sown on raised bed in the last week of July.</p> <p>Management should be done to store falling rain water in the field in the eastern scarcity and plain zone areas (Sinnar, Yewla, Nandgaon, Malegaon, Chandwad, Nashik and Niphad) of Nashik district.</p> <p>Considering the forecast of rainfall, it is advised to spraying of insecticides and fungicides on kharif crops should be stopped or postponed for given period</p>
SMS Advisory		Considering the heavy rains, it is advised to keep the animals (especially milch animals) in the shed and take care of its safety.
Kharif Paddy	Transplanting	<p>Considering the heavy rains, it is advised to drain out excess rain water from transplanted paddy field.</p> <p>Considering the rainfall received or availability of water, the transplanting of Paddy should be completed up to 31st July 2024. Two to three rough weeding are essential after transplanting. Weed infestation should be controlled excellently by maintaining water level up to 5 to 6 cm.</p>



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Kharif Paddy	Transplanting	<u>Water management</u> It is necessary to maintain proper water level in paddy field for proper growth and higher yield of rice crop. The water level in paddy field should be maintained according to the stage of crop growth i.e. 1 to 2 cm from transplanting till stabilizing of seedlings and 2 to 3 cm during primary growth period seedling. After planting chemical fertilizers should be sprayed with selective and pre-emergence herbicide Pyrazosulfuron Ethyl 10% soluble powder (trade name Saathi), 200 grams per hectare mixed with 500 liters of water. (Spraying operation should be taken during clear weather.)
Finger millet	Transplanting	Considering the heavy rains, it is advised to drain out excess rain water from Finger millet transplanted field. In light soils of sub plateau region of Maharashtra, transplanting of Finger millet /Ragi crop at row to row (twin line method) distance 20:40 cm for higher yield and economic benefits of Ragi. 5 ton of FYM per hectare + 75 percent of recommended fertilizer quantity (45: 22.5 : 00 Nitrogen : Phosphorus : Potash kg/ha) in the form of briquettes should be given at the time of planting (A tablet of 2.7 gm on depth of 5 to 7 cm at 35 cm distance in 20 cm row to row method). Considering the rainfall received or availability of water, the transplanting of Finger millet should be completed up to 31 st July 2024 (Spraying operation should be taken during clear weather.)
Proso millet/ Little millet	Transplanting	Considering the heavy rains, it is advised to drain out excess rain water from Little millet transplanted field. 20 to 25 days old seedlings prepared on BBF should be used for transplanting. Considering the rainfall received or availability of water, the transplanting of Little millet should be completed up to 31 st July 2024
Niger	Intercultural operation	To maintain optimum plant population (3.3 lakh/ha), thinning is recommended to remove extra plants after two weeks of sowing or when the seedlings attain 8-10 cm height. First weeding is done 15-20 days after sowing coupled with thinning. The second dose of Nitrogen should be given @ 2 kg per hectare, after 30 days of sowing of Niger crop. After three weeks of thinning, the distance between the two plants is approximately 10 cm. keep it.
Kharif Pearl millet	Vegetative stage/ Intercultural operation	Hoeing should be done twice and weeding should be done one to two times as per requirement. It is very important to keep the field weed free for the first 30 days after sowing as during this period the weeds and the crop compete for air, water, nutrients and sunlight. In integrated weed control method, Atrazine herbicide 1.0 kg per hectare should be sprayed in 500 liters of water after sowing but before crop emergence and one weeding should be done within 25-30 days after sowing. (Spraying operation should be taken during clear weather.)
Kharif Maize	Vegetative stage/ Intercultural operation	After sowing the important inter-cultural operations like bird perches, gap filling/thinning and weed control/earthing up should be done in rabi maize crop. Due to continuous cloudy weather and gap of rain in some places, pests and diseases have started affecting the maize crop, therefore, farmers are advised to use the Krishi Darshani published by Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth Rahuri or consult experts to identify the pests and diseases in their fields and manage them.
Soybean	Intercultural operation	10 to 20 cm in one row after four rows after 30 to 35 days after sowing after completion of inter-tillage operations. Shallow groove or shower should be removed from the room. This will lead to excess water drainage. In case of low rainfall, rainwater can be drained. A cover should be used in case of rain break. So that the moisture in the soil remains. In this, paddy, soybean, wheat, chaff, dried grass (2 tons per acre) or leaves of giripusha or subabhul (1 ton per acre) should be used. If the water stress is high, spray kaolin (anti-transparent) 7 percent or potassium nitrate 0.5 to 1.0 percent. (Spraying operation should be taken during clear weather.)
Groundnut	Vegetative stage / Intercultural operation	After sowing, if any gaps are found, they should be filled immediately by dibbling. At an interval of 10 to 12 days, 2 to 3 hoeing should be done and 2 weeding's should be given. The last hoeing should be a little deeper so that the crop gets more soil.



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Grapes		<p><u>Crop protection</u></p> <p>In many orchards the cane on the vine is half mature, but the top can be seen growing vigorously without stopping further growth. The leaves on these new shoots are lush. In increasing humidity, it is more affected by insects like Thrips. Similarly, even with light rains, fungal blight or bacterial blight can be seen on young shoots near the crown. If its pathogen remains only in the leaf, there will be no problems. But if they enter the cane, the results will be visible after pruning in the next season. Black spots appear on the beads as soon as the beads are set in the initial stage. They get into this situation because they are unable to control blight.</p> <p>Sixteen to seventeen leaves are enough to grow a good quality grape on a stick in the garden. Then, if the stem after this leaf is considered unnecessary and the stem is removed, it is possible to control Thrips and blight disease well.</p> <p>Often young leaves will be affected by Thrips. Because of this, leaves have bowl shape so thinking that there is a deficiency of potash in the garden, we spray the nutrient and the pest infestation increases. Then, if the old leaf is seen like bowl, then it should be understood that there is a lack of potash and further planning should be done. Otherwise, leaf bowl on young shoots should be treated as Thrips.</p>
Pomegranate		<p><u>Mrig Bahar (Disease Management)</u></p> <p>Apply a spray of freshly prepared 1 percent Bordeaux mixture immediately after leaf fall. Salicylic acid 0.3 gm and micronutrient mixture 2 gm per liter of water should be given four sprays each at an interval of one month before flowering.</p> <p>Bordeaux mixture 0.5 per cent or Copper oxychloride (50 WP) 2.5 gm or Copper hydroxide (53.8 DF) 1.5-2 gm + sticker spreader 0.5 ml. Per liter of water: Additionally, spray 2-bromo, 2-nitropropane-1, 3 diols (Bronopol 95.8 DF) at 0.5 gm per liter of water at 10 day intervals.</p> <p>If the garden is already infested with oil spot, Spray Kasugamycin 2 ml. per liter of water once a month and Bronopol at an interval of 7-10 days. Avoid spraying more than necessary. If it has rained, Kasugamycin + Copper fungicide should be sprayed immediately.</p> <p>Depending on the prevalence of fungal diseases in the garden, copper based fungicides should be replaced with suitable fungicides.</p>
Mango		<p>For a fully grown tree in rainy season, apply 50 kg FYM + 1500 grams of nitrogen + 500 grams of phosphorus + 500 grams of potash should be given per year. The dose of nitrogen should be divided into two equal doses in July and September. So phosphorus and Potash should be given in one dose in July.</p> <p>In mango cultivation, Finger millet, little millet, sesame, groundnut, vegetables, tubers etc. can be cultivated to get production in the initial period.</p>
Onion	Nursery Management / Transplanting	<p>Water should be given at the time of transplanting and three days after transplanting for better growth of plants. Water requirement increases with the growth of the crop. The amount of water depends on the stage of crop growth, soil fertility. Generally, irrigation should be done at intervals of 10 to 12 days. As soon as the growth of the onions is complete and the leaves turn yellow and fall off, 15 to 20 days before harvesting, watering should be stopped. It helps the onion to ripen. Drip irrigation method of irrigation has many advantages like water saving, uniform growth of onions, reduction in labor cost, good rooting of plants.</p>
Tomato	Transplanting	<p><u>Kharif Tomato transplanting</u></p> <p>Ridges should be prepared according to the slope of the land by dumping in the field. After the formation of tomato seedlings, the seedlings should be irrigated a week before to maintain the moisture condition in bed of seedlings. Irrigate the seedlings again on the day of planting. Seedlings should be transplanted when there is irrigated.</p> <p>Before transplanting, the amount of water should be gradually reduced in the nursery, usually about a week before transplanting. That means the plants become strong.</p> <p>Irrigate the beds one day before removing the plants from the beds for transplanting. Due to this, the seedlings are easily removed without breaking the roots of the plants.</p> <p>25 to 30 days for transplanting, select the seedlings of 10 to 15 cm. height and have about 6 to 8 leaves. Strong seedlings of suitable growth should be selected for transplanting. Dead, damaged, weak roots, bend and thin trunks and diseased plants should not be used for transplanting.</p>



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Tomato	Transplanting	<p>Before transplanting, the roots of the plants were treated with Imidacloprid (17.8 SL) 4 ml + Metalaxyl M (31.8 ES) 6 gm or Carbendazim 10 gm per 10 liters of water should be dipped in this solution for 10-15 minutes. The above solution should be applied in the seedling tray brought from the nursery.</p> <p>Tomato seedlings should be planted at a distance about 30 cm in two plants and in between ridges is 90 cm. Do not put pressure on the trunk of the seedlings while planting. Such plants die later as the fragile trunk breaks immediately.</p> <p>Fermentation water should be given on the second or third day after transplanting.</p> <p>Ten days after transplanting, new seedlings should be transplanted in place of the dead seedlings.</p>
Animal Husbandry (Cow, Goat etc)		<p>Considering the thunderstorm, moderate rain & gusty wind forecast it is advised to Keep animals away from tractors and other metal farm equipment. Keep cattle and goats in sheds & keep animals away from open water, ponds or rivers to protect them from thunder and lightning. 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 moderate rain forecast farmers should advice to keep the stored fodder of livestock in a safe place or covered with plastic/tarpaulin</p> <p>Keep milch animals indoors</p> <p>If water is leaking at some place in the cowshed, it should be repaired in time. Care should be taken to keep the air circulating in the cowshed.</p> <p>Cleanliness should be maintained in the shed, so that the eyes of the animals are not disturbed due to the ammonia and methane gas released by urine and dung.</p> <p>Proper shelter to protect against wind and cold, proper arrangement of pregnant cows & buffaloes, comfortable and warm seating facilities and dry environment as possible should be kept during this period.</p> <p>During the monsoons, the ground becomes wet and crusty, causing animals to slip and get injured. Stones and soil get stuck in the hooves causing injuries to the animals. For this, the hooves should be checked regularly. If the hooves are damaged due to dampness during monsoon, the pain affects the production of milch cows and buffaloes.</p> <p>Crops like sorghum, pearl millet, maize etc. should be preferred for green fodder. Along with this, among the perennial crops, crops like Yashwant, fenugreek grass should be taken.</p>
Goat		<p><u>Management of goats in July and August</u></p> <p>Pay attention to the growth of parasites on the body.</p> <p>Deworm the new kids.</p> <p>All goats should be vaccinated against enterotoxin, PPR, tetanus.</p> <p>Increase the dose to fertile goats.</p> <p>Breeding bucks should be prepared for breeding. If the goats want to calve at the same time, a 'teaser buck' should be kept in the barn to identify them.</p>
Sheep		<p><u>Management in sheep in July</u></p> <p>The sheep in the flock should be examined and treated for red urine disease and jaundice on the advice of a veterinarian.</p> <p>Sheep should be dewormed as recommended.</p> <p>Take special care of pregnant sheep.</p> <p>Body weight of lambs aged 9 to 12 months should be taken.</p> <p>All sheep should be vaccinated against tetanus.</p>

Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 26.07.2024

Sd/-

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