



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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26) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 28.06.2024

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (22.06.2024 to 28.06.2024)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (29.06.2024 to 03.07.2024)				
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Date	29	30	01	02	03
6.9	0.0	36.6	2.0	0.0	20.6	29.2	Rainfall (mm)	35	23	28	34	25
29.5	29.8	29.5	28.9	31.0	29.0	26.4	Max. Temp. (°C)	30	30	32	31	31
22.0	24.0	21.7	21.5	23.6	22.5	21.6	Min. Temp. (°C)	25	25	24	24	24
Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	P Cloud	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloud Cover	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
92	88	88	84	92	96	97	Max. RH (%)	92	90	91	89	89
72	81	78	69	82	95	98	Min. RH (%)	78	79	81	80	76
5.3	3.3	3.2	4.1	4.4	9.2	11.1	Wind Speed (km/hr)	17	20	24	28	28

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		<p>Considering to the forecast there is possibility of moderate rain from 29th June to 03rd 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 30-32 Degree Celsius, Minimum Temperature 24-25 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 17-28 kmph for the next five days.</p> <p><u>Considering the forecast & warning at isolated places of Nashik district there is a possibility of thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rain and gusty winds with speed 40-50 kmph on 28th June 2024. Also on 01st July 2024 there is a possibility of heavy rainfall at isolated places of ghat areas (Based on the District Level Forecast and warning issued by RMC Mumbai on issued on 28.06.2024).</u></p>
General Advisory		<p><u>Use Meghdoot mobile app for weather based crop advisory and Damini mobile app for rain or hail or thunderstorm with lightning prediction.</u></p> <p>Considering the heavy rains, it is advised to drain out excess rain water from Paddy nursery, newly planted fruit garden and vegetable crops.</p> <p>Management should be done to store falling rain water in the field.</p> <p>Considering the rainfall forecast, sowing of Pearl millet, Maize, Groundnut, soybean, Mug (Green gram), Udid (Black gram), Tur (Pigeon pea) & other kharif crops should be should be continuing.</p> <p>To protect against fungal diseases, the seed treatment should be done before sowing.</p> <p>Gap filling operation should be done in the sown area.</p> <p>The field should be kept free from weeds in the places where early sowing has been done.</p> <p>Consideration rainfall forecast, sowing of Green gram and Black gram crops should be continue after seed treatment. (i.e. 5 gm Trichoderma per kg of seed after followed by 25 gm Rhizobium bacterial culture).</p> <p>farmers should be careful of fake seeds and fertilizers, farmers should buy fertilizers and seeds from authorized centers only after receiving a firm bill beware of fake varieties and stay away from fraud. Farmers should be wary of indigenous fake varieties. Unauthorized, illegal and unpaid seeds and fertilizers should not be purchased. Also, if such agricultural inputs are found to be being sold illegally, a complaint should be made to the concerned Taluka Agriculture Officer or District Superintendent of Agriculture Officer's office.</p>
SMS Advisory		<p>Considering forecast, protect the livestock, poultry and yourself from (Meghdoot and Damini mobile app should be used.) thunderstorm with lightning.</p>



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Kharif Paddy	Nursery Management	<p>In areas with adequate rainfall, sowing of seeds should be completed in the nursery for Kharif season on BBF.</p> <p>For vigorous growth of plants, apply 500 grams of nitrogen fertilizer per Are (guntha) after 15 days after sowing.</p> <p>15 ml Oxyfluorfen 23.5 percent EC for weed control in nursery. Spray in 10 liters of water two to three days after sowing OR Butachlor 50 EC at 1.5 kg active ingredient per hectare should be sprayed.</p> <p><u>Crop protection</u></p> <p>Apply granular Chlorpyrifos 10 percent (10 kg) or Quinalphos 5 percent (15 kg) per hectare to the soil at the time of sowing of seeds on bed in the nursery or 15 days after sowing.</p> <p>Pheromone traps@ 5 per hectare should be planted in the BBF of rice nursery.</p> <p>Spray 5 percent neem seed extract according to the incidence of hoppers, Stem borer and midge fly in the nursery.</p> <p>For control of crabs by placing poisonous bait near the crab holes, Acephate 75% water miscible powder (75gm) is added to 1 kg. of cooked rice. Make 100 small balls of this bait and put it in the crabs' holes.</p> <p>Considering rainfall forecast, sowing in areas of insufficient rainfall, seed should be sown from 1st June to 30 June on BBF immediately after the wafsa condition.</p> <p>(Spray only when during clear weather)</p>
Kharif Finger millet	Nursery Management	<p>In areas with adequate rainfall, sowing of seeds should be completed in the nursery for Kharif season on BBF.</p> <p>At the time of transplanting, for the light soils of Western Ghat Zone area having slope of 1 to 3 %, it is advised to apply 30 kg Nitrogen, 20 kg Phosphorus and 20 kg Potash</p> <p>Seed treatment: Apply 3 to 4 g of thiram per kg of seed to protect against fungal diseases. Also, 250 g of phosphorus dissolving bacterial culture should be applied per 10 kg of seed.</p> <p>Sowing in areas without adequate rainfall, immediately after the wafsa condition from June to second fortnight of July sowing of seeds should be started on BBF.</p> <p>For vigorous growth of seedlings, apply 1 kg of urea per Are after 15 days of sowing. A nursery of 2-3 Are area is sufficient for transplanting one acre plant.</p>
Proso millet/ Little millet	Nursery Management	<p>Considering the rains, it is advised to sow seed of Little Millet on raised bed & Sow seed on raised bed in line.</p> <p>Proso millet crop is cultivated by sowing, dibbling and transplanting method.</p> <p>3 to 4 grams of thiram powder should be applied to 1 kg of Proso millet seeds. 25 grams each of Azospirillum brasiliens and Aspergillus avomori should be seed treated per kg of seed. This seed treatment increases the yield by 10 to 15 %.</p>
Niger	Sowing	<p>During the kharif season, sowing of Niger (between 15th June and 15th July) should be started after the wafsa condition (75 to 100 mm rain). 4-5 kg per hectare (take seed size sand and mix it with seeds in the ratio of 1:3 and sow) 30 x 10 cm. (Sowing should be done with auger Tifan / harrow by placing the seed behind the plough keeping a distance of 30 cm between the two rows. Also, after three weeks of thinning, the distance between the two plants is approximately 10 cm. keep it.)</p>
Kharif Pearl millet	Sowing	<p>After that, the satisfactory rainfall in the district and consideration rainfall forecast, sowing of Pearl millet crop should be started immediately after the wafsa condition (75 to 100 mm).</p> <p>During the kharif season, Pearl millet (Bajara) should be sown between 15th June and 15th July immediately only after the sufficient rains (75 to 100 mm).</p> <p>Sowing should be done in kharif season by ridges & furrows (drop accumulation method) or flatbed method. Sow 2 to 3 cm. Do not do more than. Sowing distance is 45 cm in two rows and 15 cm in two plants in dryland areas. Spacing should be maintained, 30 x 15 cm in places with regular rainfall or where water is available. Sowing should be done at distance.</p> <p>For that, seed quantity should be 3-4 kg per hectare.</p> <p>Seed treatment should be done before sowing</p>



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Maize	Sowing	<p>After that, the satisfactory rainfall in the district and consideration rainfall forecast, sowing of Maize crop should be started immediately after the wafsa condition (75 to 100 mm).</p> <p>During the kharif season, maize should be sown between 15th June and 15th July immediately after the sufficient rains (75 to 100 mm).</p> <p>If sowing is delayed, there is a higher chance of stem borer infestation. As a result, the number of plants decreases and the yield is reduced.</p> <p>Sowing should be done in flat beds during Kharif season. Sowing distance should be 75 x 20 cm for late and medium maturing varieties and 60 x 20 cm for early maturing varieties. Sowing should be done by dibbling method at a depth of 4 to 5 cm.</p> <p>50 percent Atrapat @2.5 kg per ha should be sprayed on the ground immediately after sowing (Spray during clear weather)</p> <p>Maize crop should be sown in dibbling method so that seed quantity of 15-20 kg per hectare should be used.</p>
Soybean	Sowing	<p>After that, the satisfactory rainfall in the district and consideration rainfall forecast, sowing of soybean crop should be started (till the first week of July) immediately after the wafsa condition (75 to 100 mm). Sowing should be done at a distance of 45 cm in two rows. And the distance between two plants is 5 cm. At the time of sowing, be careful the seed should be not to go deeper than 4 cm. depth.</p> <p>Hoeing or weeding should be done 15 to 21 days after sowing.</p> <p>Intercropping practices</p> <p>In medium to heavy soils the ratio of soybean and pigeon pea crops should be kept at 3:1 or 4:2. This method is also useful and profitable for late sowing. In general, this intercropping system gives higher yield per acre compare to pigeon pea.</p>
Groundnut	Sowing	<p>After that, the satisfactory rainfall in the district and consideration rainfall forecast, sowing of soybean crop should be started immediately after the wafsa condition (75 to 100 mm).</p> <p>During the <i>kharif</i> season, Groundnut should be sown between 15th June and 15th July immediately after the sufficient rains (75 to 100 mm).</p> <p>Sowing should be done in kharif season by seed drill or dibbling method. Sowing distance is 30 cm in two rows and 10 cm in two plants. Keep distance.</p> <p>Seed treatment should be done before sowing to protect the crop from seed borne and seedling diseases.</p>
Grapes		<p>In an early April pruned grapes orchard, the canes should be half matured by the time the rains begin. When the cane is half matured, the shoot tip does not grow much. At this time, due to availability of potassium in the garden, root growth is under control. Although the shoot tip grows slightly due to increasing humidity, the growth can be controlled by pinching the shoot tip at this time.</p> <p>In a late pruned garden, however, the situation will be different. Here the stick is raw and will still be pink at the bottom. In such a situation, the top growth will be vigorous. Because the vegetative growth stage of this vine is still not completely finished. Only on these sticks lateral shoots will be coming out more vigorously. This vine may now be in its micropod formation period. This vine may now be in its micropod formation period. In order to produce proper micropod in the garden, it is necessary to get sunlight on each eye of the stick. But, overgrowth in this garden will crowd the canopy. The eyes will not get the necessary sunlight. In such a garden lateral shoot removal, pinching of tops. Use of biocides (6-BA and uracil) and application of phosphorus and potassium fertilizers should be emphasized. As it is currently rainy day in the garden, there is no chance of reducing the humidity. Therefore, water should be available only during the time of need, otherwise the garden will not need water at this time.</p>



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Pomegranate		<p>Mrig Bahar (Pest Management) New foliage sprout Stage An acre of 24 blue and yellow sticky traps should be placed in the garden in a wavy pattern 15 cm below the height of the tree. 1st spray- For sucking insects, Azadirachtin (10,000 ppm) 3 ml or Karanj oil 3 ml or both above combined 3 ml each. + sticker spreader should be sprayed at the rate of 0.25 ml per liter of water. Second spray- After 7 to 10 days for sucking insects, undertake the spraying of Cyantraniliprole (10.26 OD) 1.8 ml. or Thiamethoxam (25 WG) 0.5 g + sticker spreader 0.25 ml. per liter of water.</p>												
Mango		<p>Fertilizers should be given to the tree when the intensity of rain is less. One-year-old mango cuttings should be given 5 kg of FYM with 325 grams of urea, 312 grams of single super phosphate and 200 grams of sulphate of potash or 166 grams of muriate of potash per cutting. This amount should be increased equally every year. For each mango cutting above ten years, 50 kg of well decomposed FYM, 3 kg of 250 g of urea, 3 kg of 125 g of single super phosphate and 2 kg of sulphate of potash or 1 kg of 660 g of murate of potash should be applied per graft. Apply fertilizers about 45 to 60 cm inside the extension of the graft. wide and 15 cm. Deep circular furrows should be dug. Along with this, 200 grams of Azatobacter and 200 grams of PSB. Mix it with dung. First mulch the pasture with dung and add chemical fertilizers and cover the pasture with soil. If the amount of Palash fertilizer is given through Sulphate of Potash, the rate of wilting in fruits is reduced. 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	<p>For one acre of onion cultivation, a nursery should be prepared on 2 Are (Guntha) area. 2-3 kg seed is sufficient for one-acre onion cultivation. Carbendazim@ 2 gm per kg of seed should be applied as fungicide before sowing. Mix 500 g of Trichoderma viride with 200 kg of farm yard manure before sowing. Initially the nursery should be irrigated by water can with sprayer, then irrigation water can be used. To use drip or sprinkler irrigation methods in the nursery, 10-15 cm High from the ground, 1-1.2 m wide and as long as required BBF should be made horizontally across the slope of the land. Therefore, the growth of plants becomes uniform. The water does not accumulate for a long time, so the plants do not rot. Also, the plants can be easily uprooted at the time of planting. plants are formed thick and early prepared for planting. Fertilizers should be given Nitrogen (N) @ 1600 gm, Potash (K) @ 400 gm per 200 square meters while making bed (BBF). Sow seeds at a depth of 1-1.5 cm by preparing a line at a distance of 5-7.5 cm parallel to the width. After sowing, cover the seeds with well-decomposed farm yard manure or compost fertilizer. Then water should be given in such a way that the water sprinkler can barely circulates on the bed (BBF). In order to avoid adverse effects on seed germination and plant growth due to excessive heat, provision should be made for the bed (BBF) to be shaded during the afternoon. Control the weed on bed (BBF) before emergence of seedlings the spraying of Pendimethalin@ 2 ml per liter of water should be undertaken. Apply nitrogen at the rate of 800 gm per 200 m² by hand weeding 20 days after sowing.</p>												
Tomato	Nursery	<p>Field should be prepared for nursery of tomato crop. Seedlings should be prepared on broad bed furrows. Seeds should be sown between May to June to produce tomato plant. Seed treatment should be done before sowing. Initially the nursery should be irrigated by water can with sprayer, then irrigation water can be used.</p> <p><u>Nursery period</u></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Season</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Seed sowing period</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Transplanting period</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Kharif</td> <td style="text-align: center;">May to June</td> <td style="text-align: center;">June to July</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Rabi</td> <td style="text-align: center;">September to October</td> <td style="text-align: center;">October to November</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Summer</td> <td style="text-align: center;">January to February</td> <td style="text-align: center;">February to March</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Season</u>	<u>Seed sowing period</u>	<u>Transplanting period</u>	Kharif	May to June	June to July	Rabi	September to October	October to November	Summer	January to February	February to March
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Animal Husbandry (Cow, Goat etc)		<p>Considering the thunderstorm & moderate rain forecast it is advised to keep animals away from open water, pond or river. Keep milch animals indoors. Keep animals away from tractors and other metal farm equipment. Don't allow your animals to congregate under trees. Watch your animals closely and try to keep them under your direct control.</p> <p>Shed should be repaired before monsoon. Roof vents should be closed. Care should be taken that water does not accumulate around the cowshed. Care should be taken that there is no moisture in the cowshed.</p> <p>Cowsheds should be kept clean and dry. Don't let it get muddy.</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> <p>Maximum shade should be provided to the animals. Animals should be given more than average space to sit and stand. If there is too much crowding in one place, it takes time for the heat to dissipate.</p> <p>The water tanks in free-flowing cowsheds should be cemented or if stainless steel, they should be wrapped with wet burlap.</p>
Goat		<p><u>Management of goats in June</u></p> <p>Goats with low yield and reproductive disorders should be removed from the herd. (20 percent of the total number) to replace them with new castes and good goats.</p> <p>New breed bucks should be selected.</p> <p>Keep an eye on different physical diseases of goats.</p> <p>Goat should be prepared for reproduction and breeding.</p> <p>When choosing goats or starting a business, it should preferably be started in winter. Because winter season is considered to be good for health. Before starting the business, one should plant fodder in rainy season to make the fodder edible, or buy goats in winter. Goats are most susceptible to diseases during monsoons. Therefore, goat rearing should be avoided as much as possible during the rainy season.</p>

Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri
Date : 28.06.2024

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