



# AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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### 87) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 30.01.2026

**District: Nashik**

| Last Week Weather Summary<br>(24.01.2026 to 30.01.2026) |         |         |        |         |         |         | Weather Parameters | Weather Forecast<br>(31.01.2026 to 04.02.2026) |         |         |         |        |
|---|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 24  | 25      | 26      | 27     | 28      | 29      | 30      | Date               | 31   | 01      | 02      | 03      | 04     |
| 0.0   | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0    | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     | Rainfall (mm)      | 1  | 0       | 0       | 3       | 1      |
| 28.0  | 28.0    | 28.5    | 29.2   | 27.0    | 28.5    | 29.2    | Max. Temp. (°C)    | 28   | 29      | 30      | 30      | 28     |
| 13.0  | 14.0    | 13.5    | 13.5   | 12.5    | 13.5    | 13.5    | Min. Temp. (°C)    | 17   | 18      | 18      | 18      | 18     |
| P Cloud   | P Cloud | P Cloud | Cloudy | P Cloud | P Cloud | P Cloud | Cloud Cover        | P Cloud  | P Cloud | P Cloud | P Cloud | Cloudy |
| 85  | 83      | 83      | 81     | 77      | 83      | 81      | Max. RH (%)        | 82   | 81      | 74      | 72      | 69     |
| 56  | 58      | 58      | 64     | 53      | 58      | 64      | Min. RH (%)        | 53   | 50      | 49      | 48      | 47     |
| 3.6   | 4.3     | 3.5     | 2.8    | 3.7     | 6.7     | 4.5     | Wind Speed (km/hr) | 6.5  | 3       | 4.4     | 5.4     | 7.9    |

### **Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction**

| Crop                            | Stage                                     | Advisory   |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Weather Summary</b>          |   | Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of very light rainfall on dt.31 January as well as dt.03 & 04 February 2026 also dry weather for rest of the days in Nashik district. The sky will partial cloudy to cloudy for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 28-30 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 17-18 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 3-7 kmph for the next five days.   |
| <b>Weather Alerts/ warning:</b> |   | <b>No warning</b>  |
| <b>General Advisory</b>         |   | <u>Vine vegetable crops</u><br><u>Ridged gourd, Bitter gourd Cultivation</u><br>A well-drained, humus, medium to heavy soil should be selected. Before planting, the field should be well tilled and mixed with 6 tons of well-compost FYM per acre. Summer planting should be done in the month of January to March. For cultivation, improved varieties such as Pusa Nasdar, Konkan Harita, Phule Suchitai for ridged gourd & Phule Priyanka, Phule Green Gold, Phule Ujjwala, Hirakni, Konkan Tara should be selected for cultivation of bitter gourd. Also, various productive varieties of private companies are available in the market. Tati method should be adopted for cultivation of ridged gourd and bitter gourd. Planting distance should be 1.5 x 1 meter. 600 to 800 grams of seeds of improved varieties of ridged, bitter gourd are required for cultivation. Seed should be treated with Carbendazim at the rate of 2.5 grams per kg before sowing. The amount of chemical fertilizers should be applied according to the soil test report. Tati method should be used for crops such as ridged and bitter gourd. Compared to the conventional method, this improved method increases the production. |
| <b>SMS</b>                      |   | <b>Considering the light rain forecast, to keep the other harvested crops also stored fodder of livestock in a safe place or covered with plastic/tarpaulin.</b>   |
| <b>Rabi Sorghum</b>             | Grain filling stage                       | First fortnight – Protection from birds (installation of bird perches/scaffolding)<br>Third Irrigation should be given as per the availability of water and protect from birds.<br>The sorghum crop should be kept weed-free by weeding and hoeing.<br>Hoeing should be done on available soil moisture condition and a weeding should be done after hoeing.   |
| <b>Rabi Maize</b>               | Vegetative stage                          | <u>Fertilizer Management</u><br>Apply 16 kg of nitrogen (35 kg of urea) per acre each time, 40-45 days after sowing. In standing crops, apply the nitrogenous fertilizer dose in rows, 10 to 12 cm away from the crop rows. The total recommended fertilizer dose is 48 kg nitrogen, 24 kg phosphorus, and 16 kg potassium per acre, and it is recommended to apply 1.3 of the nitrogen dose and the entire quantity of phosphorus and potassium at the time of sowing.  |
| <b>Wheat</b>                    | Flowering stage / panicle formation stage | At present, the panicles are out. In such a case irrigation should be given when there is no wind. Because of that there is a possibility lodging in wheat crop. The crop should not be irrigated by sprinkler irrigation after the emergence of panicles. Because of this, the luster of the wheat grains decreases and the quality decreases.  |
| <b>Gram</b>                     | Flowering to pod formation stage          | If available irrigate Gram crop at pod filling stage.<br>Control pod borer pest on Gram crop by undertaking the spraying of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 S.C@ 2.5 ml per 10 lit. or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 4 gm per 10 lit. of water if there is an average of 1 larva per plant on Gram, then mix it with water.  |



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|                         |  |  |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Summer Groundnut</b> | Land preparation/ Pre sowing preparation | Pre-sowing irrigation should be done to ensure that sowing can be done in the third week of January. Procured Groundnut seed of improved varieties like Phule Unnati, T.A.G-24, T.G-26, T.P.J-41, JL-501 etc. Summer groundnut should be sown between 15th January and 15th February 2023 but to avoid sowing till temperature raise up to or above 18 deg. Celsius. Prepare land for summer groundnut and apply FYM @ 5 ton/ha.   |
| <b>Grapes</b>           |  | <p>Currently, there is a possibility of downy mildew disease appearing in vineyards, therefore, preventive measures should be taken in the vineyard according to the stage of the orchards.</p> <p><u>Pre-planting soil and water testing</u></p> <p>It is necessary to know the exact amount of major and micronutrients in the soil of the land where grapes are going to be planted, and the quality of the water used for irrigation should also be known. In many gardens, the amount of limestone is found to be more or less. Due to the availability of this limestone, the supply of other nutrients to the vine is limited or interrupted. As a result, the production of the vine remains low. In some cases, the life of the vine is also reduced.</p> <p>In many places, bore well and well water is used for irrigation. It is seen that the amount of salts is high in such water. Due to excess salts in the water, the vegetative growth of the vine does not occur, and in some cases, scorching occurs on the leaves. This leads to a decrease in production.</p> <p>Choosing the right rootstock is important in the conditions available to us. For this, it is necessary to check the soil and water before planting.</p>  |
| <b>Pomegranate</b>      |  | <p><u>Ambia Bahar (January-February Crop Regulation)</u></p> <p><u>Pest Management</u></p> <p><u>Stage of New Leaves Eruption</u><br/>10 to 15 days after the first irrigation, blue or yellow sticky traps are tie down 10 to 15 cm from the highest branch of the plant at the rate of 25 to 30 traps per acre. These traps should be changed after 20 to 25 days depending on the insect attached.</p> <p><u>Growth stage</u><br/>Azadirachtin/ neem oil 1% (10,000 ppm) 3 ml or karanj oil 3 ml or a mixture of both the above oils 3 ml each per liter of water should be given as one to two sprays at an interval of 7 to 10 days as required.</p> <p><u>Inflorescence/flower bud stage</u><br/>Cyantraniprole (10.26 OD) 0.9 ml or Chloranthraniprole (18.5 SC) 0.3 ml or Flubendiamide + Thicloprid (480 SC) 0.5 ml plus sticker spreader 0.25 ml liter of water at 7 to 10 days interval Take one or two sprays.</p>   |
| <b>Mango</b>            |  | <p>Protect mango flowers from hoppers by spraying of Imidachloprid 17.8 SL@ 3 ml per 10 lit. of water or Metarizzium anisopli or Verticillium lecani or Confidor @ 4 ml per 10 liters of water.</p> <p>Protect mango flowers from Powdery mildew by spraying of wettable sulphur@ 30 gm per 10 lit. of water.</p>  |
| <b>Onion</b>            |  | <p>In the current situation, the incidence of Blight disease &amp; Thrips may increase due to cloudy weather in the onion crop. Control the blight disease &amp; Thrips on Onion crops by undertaking the spraying Tebuconazole@ 10 ml + Fipronil@ 15 ml per 10 liter of water with sticker.</p> <p><u>Onion seed production standing crop</u><br/>Weeding should be done 40 to 60 days after transplanting.</p> <p>The first dose of nitrogen fertilizer should be given 30 days after planting at the rate of 12 kg per acre. The second dose of nitrogen fertilizer should be given 45 days after planting at the rate of 12 kg per acre.</p> <p>Considering the soil quality and temperature, the crop should be irrigated at an interval of 10 to 12 days</p> <p><u>Crop protection</u><br/>Spray Mancozeb 2.5 gm plus Profenophos 1 ml per liter of water. This will control leaf diseases and thrips.</p> <p>The next spray should be done at an interval of 15 days, with Hexaconazole 1 ml plus Carbosulfan 1 ml per liter of water.</p> <p>If leaf diseases and thrips are not controlled even after the above spraying, then spray Propiconazole 1 gm plus Fipronil 1 ml per liter of water.</p> <p>If the wilt disease is found to be present, spray a solution of Captan <u>or</u> Carbendazim <u>or</u> Thiram at 2 grams per liter of water. Do not spray fungicides or insecticides after the flowers have bloomed. This is because these sprays harm bees. It has an adverse effect on pollination.</p> |
| <b>Tomato</b>           |  | <p><u>Residue Management</u></p> <p>Many farmers carry out fruit picking and packing work on the farm embankment. They keep heap of fruit-boring worms, pinworm-damaged and diseased tomatoes on the embankment itself. These later become a reservoir for pests and diseases. After the pests have fully grown, moths emerge from them and lay eggs nearby. Pathogenic microorganisms immediately start spreading. Therefore, diseased and pest-infested tomatoes should not be thrown on the embankment but should be buried in a pit.</p>   |



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|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Animal Husbandry<br/>(Cow, buffalo)</b> | <p><u>Causes and measures for mastitis</u><br/>If immunity is low, cows and buffaloes fall ill quickly. Mastitis disease can be prevented by both management and diet.<br/>Through teats bacteria enter the udder, cow management becomes important. Cowshed design, cleanliness, cow, buffalo teats should be dipped in disinfectant solution, sand, ash, wood shavings, lime should be used for sitting place.<br/>Cleanliness of milking machine should be maintained; hands should be washed before milking each cow. Disinfect with disinfectant solution.<br/>Dietary management should include protein and energy balance, selenium, vitamin E as well as zinc and biotin to enhance the body's immunity.<br/>After mastitis infection or symptoms appear, required Antibiotics, get veterinary assistance &amp; proper disposal of spoiled milk.<br/>New herd of Cows, buffaloes in shed can be latent carriers of the bacteria. Therefore, new animals should be checked by a veterinarian to ensure that there are no diseases.</p>   |
| <b>Goat-Sheep</b>                          | <p><u>Goat and sheep pox</u> - This is a highly contagious disease of goats and sheep caused by the pox virus. Its outbreak is widespread between January and April. In the disease, a reddish rash first appears on the body of the animal (ears, mouth, nose, hooves, under the tail, stomach, etc.). It appears yellow when pus forms in it. It transforms into scabs. In the disease, the mortality rate in adult goats and sheep is <b>5 to 10%</b>, and this rate is higher in small goats and lambs.</p> <p><u>Prevention</u><br/>Sheep pox vaccine for sheep and goat pox vaccine for goats are available in the market. The immunity of the vaccine remains in the animal's body for up to one year. Therefore, all goats and sheep above three months of age should be vaccinated against sheep pox for sheep and goat pox for goats in December-January every year without fail, as advised by a veterinarian.<br/>The animal pens and other materials should be disinfected with a solution of two percent phenol or one percent formalin. Also, the pens should be disinfected on top with the help of a flame gun.<br/>The fodder, feed and dead animals that have come into contact with the infected goats and sheep should be disposed of by burying or burning them in the ground.<br/>The infected herds or goats and sheep should be kept separate for at least one and a half months.<br/>Newly purchased goats and sheep should not be mixed with the original flock for at least three weeks.<br/>Sheep should not be moved to the affected area.</p> <p><u>Treatment</u><br/>If symptoms are found, the sick animal should first be separated from the flock.<br/>Since the disease is viral, there is no effective treatment available for it. Antibiotics and painkillers should be administered for five days to prevent infection with other organisms.<br/>Wounds on the body should be cleaned and disinfected with a solution of potassium permanganate and then an antiseptic ointment should be applied.</p> |
| <b>Poultry</b>                             | <p><u>Changes to be made in the diet during winter</u><br/>Suitable changes should be made in the diet of chickens during winter. In winter, chickens eat more food to maintain body temperature and keep warm. This increases the cost of food, and nutrients that are not needed to produce energy are wasted.<br/>To reduce the cost of food and avoid wastage, the amount of energy-rich foods such as oil, fats, and proteins should be increased in the diet. The amount of other nutrients should be kept the same.<br/>The amount of energy-rich ingredients in the diet should be increased (100 kilocalories per kilo of food) and the amount of protein should be reduced by 1 to 2 percent. The amount of vitamins A, C, and E in the diet should be increased.<br/>One small feeder should be used for every 40 chicks and one large feeder for every 30 adult chickens.<br/>The height of the feeder should be two inches above the back of the chicken.</p>  |

### Source:

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

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 30.01.2026

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