AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 14.11.2025
District Pune
Significant past weather of the preceding week and Weather Forecast

Last Week Weather Summary (08.11.2025 to 14.11.2025)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (14.11.2025 to 18.11.2025)				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Date	15	16	17	18	19
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
31.2	31.9	30.4	29.6	29.6	30.0	29.9	Max. Temp. (^{0}C)	29	29	28	28	29
16.2	14.2	13.1	13.5	13.7	13.5	12.6	Min. Temp. (^{0}C)	11	10	10	9	10
							Cloud Cover	0	0	1	1	1
92	92	90	94	96	96	96	Max. RH (%)	82	77	78	77	77
31	31	33	37	37	37		Min. RH (%)	58	56	55	55	55
2.1	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	Wind Speed(km/hr)	7	8	8	8	9
							Wind direction (deg)	100	101	95	95	95

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop / Crop Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary/ Alert	According to forecast given by Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai, India Meteorological Department, the weather may remain dry during dt. 14th to 18th November, 2025 in the district.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)	As per ERFS products during 16th to 22nd November, 2025 over Madhya Maharashtra (Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur) division ➢ Rainfall may remain below normal. ➢ Maximum temperature may remain below normal. ➢ Minimum temperature may remain below normal.
General Advisory	• Apply irrigation to orchard/ crop in night hours as the minimum temperature is likely to remain low. • Farmers should observe the pest and disease incidence in the field and if the infestation is above economic threshold level (ETL), then proper pest and disease management should be done. • Farmers should spray insecticides and herbicides separately. • Before spraying any pesticide, fungicide or herbicide on any crop, farmers should make sure whether the product content is as per label claim. • While cultivating vegetable crops like brinjal, okra, guar etc., make use of yellow sticky traps, host trap crops, biological fungicides (Metarhizium, Trichogramma, Verticillium, etc.) should be used after planting according to the stage of the crop for the biological control of sap-sucking insects. Chemical insecticides and fungicides should be used if necessary. • Farmers should download and make use of 'Meghdoot' mobile app for weather based crop advisory and weather forecast. • Also, farmers should download and make use of 'Damini' mobile app for

		lightning and thunderstorm warning and forecasting. • Farmers should refer and use 'KRISHIDARSHINI' published by Mahatama Phule Agricultural University for all agriculture related information. • Micronutrient powder Phule Grade-I should be applied to the soil at the time of sowing. Phule Grade II is a liquid micronutrient mixture which is specially recommended for foliar application at 1% concentration. For this, the first spray should be done about 30-45 days after sowing. The second spray should be repeated 15-20 days after the first spray. The combination of soil application of Grade I and foliar spray of Grade II ensures immediate and sustained availability of micronutrients during the growth period of the crop, which leads to good growth, yield and quality of the crop. This should be used at sowing of *rabi* crops like sorghum, gram, wheat etc.
Paddy	Harvesting and storage stage	Water should be drained from field 10 days before harvesting. As soon as 80 to 90 percent of the grains in the paddy stalk are matured, the crop should be harvested close to the ground using a *Vaibhav* sickle. Harvesting with the help of a machine can save time and cost. The harvested paddy should be spread out for 1-2 days to dry in sunlight and then threshed. A threshing machine should be used to get good extraction. The paddy should be dried until the moisture content in the grain is 10 to 12 percent. Then the grain should be dried and stored in a dry, clean and safe place.
Wheat	**P**reparatory operations/ sowing	The best time for timely sowing of irrigated wheat is the first fortnight of November, gives good yield. Seed treatment of thiarum 25% W.S. 3 gm per kg of seed should be applied to the seed before sowing and after drying it apply 25 grams of azotobacter and 25 grams of phosphorus soluble bacterial fertilizer to seeds. Improved varieties for sowing like Phule Samadhan, MACS 6222, Godavari, Panchavati, Netravati etc. should be selected.
***Rabi* Sorghum**	Vegetative Growth Stage	After eight to ten days of sorghum seed emergence, the number of seedlings should be maintained by thinning to avoid competition for limited moisture. For the control of shoot fly, spray 2 ml of profenophos 40% + 2 ml cypermethrin 04% EC per liter of water.
Sugarcane	Planting	Carry out land preparation for planting of Preseasonal Sugarcane between 15th October to 15th November. Select varieties like Co.86032 (Nira), Co.M0265 (Phule 265), M.S.10001 (Phule 10001), Phule 11082, Phule Uus 15012, Phule Uus 13007, Phule Uus 15006 for cultivation. Fertilizers should be given as per the recommendations of organic, biological and chemical fertilizers.
Cotton	Picking stage	When 30 to 35 % of bolls are opened, first picking of cotton should be carried out and there after interval of 15 to 20 days 2 to 3 pickings can be done. The harvested produce should be dried in sunlight for 3 to 4 days and kept at dry and clean places.
Soybean	Storage stage	Harvested crops should be dried in the field in sunlight and stored in a clean and dry place. Harvested/threshed crops should be stored in a shed or covered securely with plastic sheet.
Maize	Grain filling stage	In standing crop, spraying of neem extract 5% or emamectin benzoate 5% SG, 8 gm per liter of water for control of American Army worm. Care should be

		taken that the maize crop which has been sprayed by insecticide should not be used as fodder.
Pigeon Pea	Flowering stage	Apply irrigation to crop when it is in flowering stage as per availability and requirement. Since the incidence of pod borer, leafhopper, leafminer and pod fly increases during the flowering and pod filling stages, an integrated pest management approach should be used to control these pests. Alternative food sources for pod borer larvae on the field embankments, e.g., kolshi, wild okra, petari weeds should be removed and destroyed from time to time. To detect the incidence of pod-borer and to control the pest, five pheromone traps should be installed per hectare. English T-shaped bird perches should be erected 50-60 per hectare for birds to perch in the field. As a preventive measure, when the crop is in flowering, spray 5% neem extract or neem-containing insecticide azadirectin 0.03% (300 ppm) 5 ml per liter of water, the first spray should be done. After fifty percent of the flowering, spray HANPV 500 LE (Heliokil) 1.0 ml per liter of water.
Rabi **safflower**	Vegetative Growth Stage	Thinning should be carried out 10 to 12 days after germination. Good vigorous growth seedlings should be kept; spacing between two seedlings should be kept 20 cm.
Chickpea	Vegetative Growth Stage	For vigorous growth of gram crop, the field should be kept free from weeds since the beginning. The first hoeing should be done after 20 days from sowing and the second hoeing should be done when the crop is 1 month old. Hoeing should be done preferably in good soil moisture condition. After hoeing one weeding should be done.
Onion	Vegetative Growth Stage	Regular weeding should be done at an interval of 15 to 20 days after transplanting of *rabi* crop. Top dressing should be given after 30 and 45 days of transplanting. For more onion production and weed control, oxyfluorfen 23.5 percent EC 0.088 active ingredient 7.5 ml and quesalfop ethyl 5 percent EC 0.02 kg active ingredient 10 ml of these herbicides should be sprayed in 10 liters of water after 25 days of transplanting and one weeding should be done after 45 days. Chemical fertilizers 50:50:50 kg nitrogen phosphorus potassium per hectare should be given at the time of transplanting and the remaining 50 kg nitrogen should be given in 2 equal doses after 30 and 45 days. After 35 and 45 days of transplanting, 100 ml of micro grade II should be sprayed in 10 liters of water. For higher and quality production of onion crop and to prevent the spread of pests and diseases, silicon 2.0 ml per lit. should be sprayed at 20, 40 and 60 days after transplanting of the onion.
Banana	Vegetative stage	As the minimum temperature is likely to go below 10 degrees Celsius, irrigation should be applied to the orchard in night hours. Burn wet leaves in the orchard and make smoke early in the morning. Apply 250 to 1000 grams of neem cake per tree to the banana plants depending on the crop stage. Cover the banana bunches with 6% perforated white plastic bag. Due to the present weather, for control of sigatoka disease, the affected leaf part/leaves should be removed and burned outside the orchard and the banana suckers should be cut by chopper periodically. Also, spray metiram 55% + pyraclostrobin 5% (60% WG) 30 grams per 10 liters of water. After that, 2 sprays should be done at an interval of 15 to 20 days.
Mango	Vegetative stage	Mango crop should be given water stress (water cut) for good inflorescence. As a preventive measure, insecticides and fungicides should be sprayed. For the control of hoppers on new leaves, spray deltamethrin 2.8% EC, 9 ml per

		10 liters of water. For the control of diseases in the orchard spray, 0.25% copper oxychloride (25 grams in 10 liters of water) or 1 % bordeaux mixture or 0.1 % carberdezime (10 grams in 10 liters of water).
African Snail Control		The larvae and adults stages of African snails come out in large numbers at night or in low sunlight and damage the crops by eating the leaves, flowers and fruits of various types of crops such as cabbage, cauliflower, chilli, tomato, potato, cotton, maize, sorghum, sugarcane seedlings, soybean, rice, brinjal, vine vegetables, leafy vegetables, etc. For the control of small snails, spray 20% salt solution. Application of 4 to 5 inch wide strip of tobacco powder or lime is spread on all sides of the field, the snails apre deterred. Marigold crop should be planted as a trap crop along border of the crop.
Animal Management		Deworm the animals. Do not tie the animals in open spaces. Keep them in a barn, shed or strong building. Cloudy condition and increased humidity favors suitable conditions for increased population of Ecto-parasites (Lice, flies, ticks, biting flies, midges) creating annoyance, worries and nuisance of livestock. It is recommended that during this period spraying of either 5% NSKE or Herbal solution (Neem oil 15 ml + Karanj oil 15 ml + Soft soap 2 gm + 1 liter water) at weekly interval. It shall be sprayed on body of livestock, shed, water logged bodies, dung pit etc. it acts as repellent as well as helps to curtail life cycle of ticks and flies results in reducing the population of Ecto-parasites.
Note: Farmers should take necessary precautionary measures while spraying insecticide, fungicide etc. and use Kisan Kavach Body Suite.		

Source:

1) Weather Forecast : Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC, Mumbai)
2) Last week weather summary : IMD observatory (CAgMO, A.C., Pune)

Place : COA, Pune
Date : 14.11.2025

Sd/-
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Head, Department of Agril. Meteorology, COA, Pune.