# AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
## GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, KOLHAPUR
## ZONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, SHENDA PARK, KOLHAPUR

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## Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 13.02.2026

**District: SATARA**

| Last Week Weather Summary (07.02.2026 to 13.02.2026) | | | | | | | Weather Parameters | Weather Forecast (14.02.2026 to 18.02.2026) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | Date | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Rainfall (mm) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Max. Temp. ($^0$C) | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Min. Temp. ($^0$C) | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Cloud Cover | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Max. RH (%) | 78 | 76 | 75 | 83 | 90 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Min. RH (%) | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 28 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Wind Speed(km/hr) | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Wind Direction | ESE | ENE | ENE | NE | NNW |

## Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

| Crop | Stage | Advisory |
|---|---|---|
| **Weather Summary/ Alert** | | Weather forecast given by Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai has indicated that there is forecast of mainly clear sky from 14th to 18th February in **Satara district.** **During next 5 days Tmax may remain 32.0 to 34.0$^o$C and Tmin may remain between 16.0 to 17.0$^o$C.** Morning relative humidity will remain nearby 75 to 90% and Afternoon relative humidity will remain nearby 26 to 28%. Wind speed will remain between 3 to 5 km per hour. |
| **ERFS** | | According to the Extended Range Forecast (ERF) for the Madhya Maharashtra Sub-Division, there is forecast of no rainfall, Maximum temperatures are expected to remain below normal, while minimum temperatures are likely to remain normal during the period from 11th to 17th February 2026. |
| **General Advisory** | | ➢ As the maximum temperature is expected to rise by 2 to 3 degrees Celsius, farmers should take care of themselves and their livestock.<br>➢ For control of stem borer in Sugarcane apply 5 pheromone traps (E.S.B Lyure) per hector<br>➢ Carry out mulching in Vegetable crops and fruit orchards for maintaining soil moisture by minimising evaporation from soil. |
| **SMS Advisory** | | ➢ During February sugarcane plant requires 3.27 liters water per day to fulfill that requirement it is need to run Drip irrigation unit ( 4 liters dripper) for 49 minutes per day. |
| **Wheat** | **Grain filling** | ➢ Give irrigation to crop 80 to 85 days after sowing at grain filling stage of wheat crop.<br>➢ Carry out harvesting of early matured wheat varieties 2-3 days before full maturity of crop as it will avoid shattering of grains in field. At the time of harvesting moisture percentage in grain should be 15%. |
| **Rabbi Sorghum** | **Grain filling to maturity** | ➢ Protect matured sorghum crop from Birds.<br>➢ At the maturity stage the tip of sorghum grain gets black spot. Carry out harvesting of matures crop. Keep the earheads under sunlight for 8 to 10 days for proper drying. |
| **Chick pea** | **Maturity** | ➢ Carry out harvesting and threshing of matured Chick Pea crop. Dry the threshed produce/grains under bright sunlight for 6 to 7 days and Keep the well sun dried produce at protected place. While storage add 5% Neem Leaves to protect produce from storage pest. |
| **Groundnut** | **Sowing** | ➢ Complete the sowing of Groundnut upto 15th February only if there is availability of irrigation facility<br>➢ Apply irrigation at intervals of 8–10 days, depending on soil type, for summer groundnut crops that have already been sown |
| **Sugarcane** | **Vegetative Growth** | ➢ For the control of stem borers, 5 to 6 trichocards cards of *Trichogramma chilonis* should be placed per hectare at 15-day intervals in sugarcane fields, along with 5 pheromone traps (E.S.B. lure). If necessary, apply granular insecticides like *Chlorantraniliprole* at 18.75 kg or *Fipronil 0.3%* granular insecticide at 25 kg per hectare, in the furrows.<br>➢ For Adsali Sugarcane give fertilizer dose of 160 kg Nitrogen (347 kg Urea), 85 kg Phosphorus (531 |

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| | | kg Single Super Phosphate) and 142 kg Potash (Murate of Potash) prior to earthing up. Give 25% more fertilizer dose to the variety Co 8032. |
| **Strawberry** | **Fruit maturity** | ➢ Cary out harvesting of Strawberries 85 to 90 days after planting according to maturity of varieties. Carry out harvesting when fruits get red coloured. Use precooling and Cold storage for storage of Strawberries. Life of Strawberry fruits increases by two times by keeping strawberries in 0 to 4 degree Celsius temperature for 4 hours.<br>➢ Give irrigation after every 2 to 3 days through drip according to soil type. |
| **Grape** | **Berry development** | ➢ Due to high humidity during last week the Incidence of powdery mildew may be seen and application of sulphur @2-2.5g/L may be done. If the disease is already visible, hexaconazole or difenoconazole may be sprayed. Fluxapyroxad+ Difenoconazole or Metrafenone or Polyoxin D Zinc salt or cyflufenamid will also control powdery mildew appreciably. However, the PHI needs to checked prior to spray of any chemical.<br>➢ Regular application of biocontrol agents may be continued especially Ampelomyces quisqualis and Bacillus subtilis @ 5 and 2g per litre of water. Due to drop in temperature, application of chitosan @ 2ml/L may be done which will not only control berry cracking but also powdery mildew to quite an extent. |
| **Chilli** | **Flowering** | ➢ Due to dry weather there is possibility of incidence of Mites on Chilli. If incidence observes then spray the crop with Fenpropathrin 30% EC 5 ml or Fenazaquin 10 EC 25 ml per 10 liters of water. |
| **Ginger** | **Maturity** | ➢ Carry out harvesting of matured rhizomes as per the market demand. Wash the harvested rhizomes with water and keep at safe place. |
| **Turmeric** | **Maturity** | ➢ Harvest the crop after completion of its maturity period as per the variety. Before harvesting, irrigation should be stopped 15 to 20 days in advance depending on the soil type. In the ridge and furrow method, harvesting should be done by digging with a hoe, while in the raised bed method, harvesting should be carried out using machinery. |
| **Watermelon** | **Planting** | ➢ Soil: Use medium black and well drained soil for sowing<br>➢ Varieties: Sugar Baby, Arka Manik, Akra Jyoti<br>➢ Planting distance: 2.0 x 0.5 Miter<br>➢ Fertilizer : Total Fertilizer dose for Watermelon crop is 100:50:50 kg N,P and K per ha.<br>➢ Out of the total fertilizer dose, half of the nitrogen dose, i.e., 50 kg nitrogen per hectare (2 bags of 19 kg urea) and the full dose of 50 kg phosphorus (6 bags of 13 kg single super phosphate) and the full dose of 50 kg potassium (1 bag of 36 kg muriate of potash) should be applied at the time of planting. |
| **Mango** | **Fruit Development** | ➢ Due to dry weather and rising temperatures, trees experience stress, which may lead to fruit drop. To reduce mango fruit drop, provide water according to availability: 100 liters per tree once a week or 150 to 200 liters per tree once every 15 days from the pea sized stage to arecanut sized stage of the fruit.<br>➢ Use mulching in the orchard to retain soil moisture. |
| **Animals** | **Growth** | During the summer season livestock care is crucial to ensure their health and productivity. Here are some essential steps to follow:<br>**1. Adequate Shade and Ventilation:**<br>➢ Ensure that animals are kept in shaded areas to protect them from direct sunlight. Shade can be provided by constructing sheds with proper ventilation.<br>➢ Maintain good airflow to avoid heat stress, which can reduce milk production in dairy animals and overall productivity.<br>**2. Water Availability:**<br>➢ Make available constant supply of clean, cool drinking water. Dehydration is a significant risk in summer, and animals should have access to water at all times.<br>➢ Install water troughs and ensure they are regularly cleaned to avoid contamination.<br>**3. Cooling and Ventilation for Poultry:**<br>➢ Use fans or misting systems if possible.<br>➢ Consider placing coolers or fans to improve airflow and maintain a lower temperature in poultry sheds. |

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| | | **4. Feeding Adjustments:**<br>➢ During hot weather, livestock may reduce their feed intake. Offer easily digestible, nutritious feeds and provide them in smaller, more frequent meals to maintain their energy levels.<br>➢ Avoid feeding animals during the hottest part of the day (midday to afternoon) and opt for feeding in the early morning or evening.<br>**5. Salt Licks and Minerals:**<br>➢ Provide access to salt licks or mineral blocks to ensure livestock receive essential minerals, which may be depleted due to sweating and increased water consumption.<br>**6. Routine Health Checks:**<br>➢ Summer heat can make animals more susceptible to diseases, parasites, and infections. Regularly check for signs of heat stress, dehydration, and any skin infections.<br>➢ Deworm livestock and check for any signs of external parasites like ticks, lice, or flies, which are more prevalent during the summer.<br>**7. Grazing Management:**<br>➢ Avoid grazing during the peak heat hours and provide shade and water for animals when grazing in open fields.<br>➢ If possible, switch to evening or early morning grazing to minimize heat exposure. |

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**Source:**

1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai

**Place : ZARS, KOLHAPUR**

**Date : 13.02.2026**

**Sd/-**
**Nodal Officer, GKMS, &**
**Associate Director of Research,**
**ZARS, Kolhapur**