AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 05.05.2026
District Solapur

Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (05.05.2026 to 09.05.2026)				
Date	6	7	8	9	10
Rainfall (mm)	0.0	4.0	8.0	6.0	0.0
Max. Temp. (0C)	43	43	42	43	44
Min. Temp. (0C)	26	26	26	24	23
Cloud Cover	0	2	4	4	2
Max. RH (%)	57	56	56	50	47
Min. RH (%)	23	25	31	29	29
Wind Speed(km/hr)	15	20	13	5	8
Wind direction (deg)	305	316	354	315	202

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 on dt. 05th & 09th May, 2026 and there is possibility of rainfall at isolated places on dt. 06th, 07th & 08th May, 2026 in the district. Warning : According to forecast given by Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai, India Meteorological Department, Isolated places in the district may experience thunderstorm activity accompanied with gusty winds (40 to 50 kmph), lightening & moderate rainfall on dt. 07th May, 2026.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)	As per ERFS products during 10th to 16th May, 2026 over Madhya Maharashtra (Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur) division ➢ Rainfall may remain above normal. ➢ Maximum temperature may remain normal. ➢ Minimum temperature may remain above normal.
General Advisory	• Harvesting of matured crops**,** fruits and vegetables should be done due to the possibility of unseasonal rainfall. • Store the harvested & threshed produce at safe storage places. If threshing is not possible the harvested produce should be covered properly. • For protection from untimely rains the stored grains should be shifted at safe storage. • Due to the possibility of rain, the spraying of insecticides and fungicides should preferably be carried out when there are no rains. • As there is possibility of maximum temperature to be around 42 to 44^{0}C during next five days, hence, farmers are advised to take care of themselves, crops & animals.

	• Use of mulch should be practiced in newly planted fruit orchards to retain soil moisture and avoid evaporation losses. • Due to hot and humid conditions, crops may experience increased evapotranspiration leading to water stress, flower/fruit drop, and reduced irrigation efficiency. Light and frequent irrigation, mulching are advised. • To protect from the heat intensity farmers are advised to carry out their agricultural activities ideally during early morning and in the evening. They should avoid working in the fields during the harsh midday sun. Do not work continuously under direct sunlight; take periodic breaks to rest in the shade. • Use of mulching should be practiced in newly planted fruit orchards to retain soil moisture. Protect saplings in newly planted orchards from the summer heat. • Where chick pea and sorghum crop has been harvested, ploughing or harrowing should be done if necessary. • 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. • Well Recharge : Appropriate measures should be implemented for the recharging of open wells and borewells. Since the natural rate at which groundwater reserves replenish is slow, it has become imperative to adopt measures to artificially accelerate this process. The recharging of open wells and borewells constitutes one such measure. Well recharging essentially involves channeling rainwater into a well. This can be achieved by utilizing rainwater flowing through streams or natural channels—specifically the surface runoff—to construct two separate recharge pits positioned at suitable intervals between the well and the stream. • Farm Ponds : Approximately 20 to 40 percent of total rainfall runs off the land surface. Under these circumstances, farm ponds should be excavated at appropriate locations within the watershed area to capture and store this runoff water. These farm ponds should ideally be dug in the low-lying sections of the watershed. Grassed channels should be constructed at suitable points to divert water flowing from elevated terrain toward the farm ponds; in this manner, both the runoff water and the topsoil eroding

		from the fields accumulate within the ponds. The accumulated silt is rich in essential plant nutrients. Incorporating this nutrient-rich silt into the agricultural land improves the soil's physical and chemical properties. Furthermore, utilizing the water stored in these farm ponds as a supplementary, protective irrigation source for crops leads to an increase in agricultural yield.
Sugarcane	Vegetative Growth Stage	For biological control of stem borer in sugarcane crop, use 5 to 6 trichocards per hectare at an interval of 15 days and use 5 pheromone traps (ESB lure) per hectare. For the seasonal sugarcane crop, irrigation should be given through alternate furrows and keep the field weed-free. To reduce evaporation, use sugarcane trash as mulch in the furrows. In areas where planting is done using the strip method, drip irrigation should be adopted. In the seasonal sugarcane crop carryout the light earthing up and final earthing up operation.
Maize	Harvesting to storage	Spraying of neem ark 5% or emamectin benzoate 5% SG, 8 gm per liter of water for control of American Army worm. Care should be taken that the insecticide sprayed maize crop should not be used as fodder. Matured crop should be harvested and it should be dried in sunlight. Care should be taken to avoid storage in damp & moist places.
Summer Groundnut	Pod development stage	Water stress should be avoided during pod formation to pod-development stage. Apply irrigation to crop according to soil texture and the crop growth stages. For control of sap sucking pests spray the crop with methyl dimeton 25 EC 10 ml per 10 liters of water.
Onion	Maturity to Harvesting Stage	Harvested produce should be kept at safe storage places. After harvesting of onion keep them for drying along with leaves for 3-4 days in the field. For drying keep the uprooted onions in rows by covering half of them by leaves. After drying cut the leaves by 4 cm apart from onion
Banana	Vegetative stage	As there is possibility of high temperature farmers are advised to do fencing of orchard with green shadenet and to protect the banana bunch from hot weather it should be covered by banana leaves. Apply irrigation to crop by drip irrigation system according to soil texture and the crop growth stage. As there is possibility of rainfall, give support of bamboo sticks or polypropelene sticks to the plants and banana bunch which is big. **Preliminary Measures for Effective Panama Disease Management :** Relying solely on fungicides is not sufficient for the control of plant diseases. Therefore, greater emphasis must be placed on preventive management practices. **Selection and Treatment of Banana Corms :** Corms or suckers used for planting should be healthy and selected from disease-free plantations. Before planting, prepare a solution containing: Carbendazim – 100 g, acephate 150 g, Streptocycline 15 gm should be dissolved in 100 L of water. The banana corms should be immersed in this solution for 30-40 minutes and then planted or suckers or tissue culture plantlets may be treated with biological control agents such as: Trichoderma harzianum, Trichoderma aspherilium and beneficial bacteria such as Pseudomonas fluorescens. **Selection of Tissue-Culture Plants** In recent years, banana cultivation using tissue-culture plantlets has increased significantly. Proper selection of planting material is essential. Healthy plantlets should have:

		Uniform growth, Height of 30-45 cm, At least 4-6 healthy leaves, Free from diseases and with good vigor. **Integrated Disease Management Practices** The disease can be effectively managed through the following integrated crop management practices: ➢ Adopt good agricultural practices. ➢ Keep the field free from weeds. ➢ Follow quarantine regulations strictly. Avoid introducing planting material from areas affected by serious diseases such as Panama wilt or other viral diseases. ➢ Avoid monocropping of banana; follow crop rotation with other crops. ➢ Before moving from infected fields to healthy fields, disinfect tractor tyres, ploughs, and other equipment. ➢ Follow the "Clean In and go Out" policy: ➢ Wear plastic shoe covers or foot covers while entering the field and remove them while leaving. ➢ Provide two containers at the field entrance: one with water and another with disinfectant solution (1% poly-dimethyl ammonium chloride or similar disinfectant at 10 g per 1 L water). ➢ Tools, hands, and feet should first be washed with water and then disinfected. ➢ Apply fertilizers according to recommended doses (lower nitrogen and higher potassium levels are beneficial). ➢ Maintain soil health by using organic manures such as farmyard manure, compost, and well-decomposed organic matter. ➢ Install warning boards in infected fields and mark infected plants with colored ribbons. ➢ Ensure that irrigation water from infected fields does not flow into other fields.
Mango	Fruit formation to maturity Stage	Mulching of dried leaves, grass etc. should be done at the base of mango tree. The fruit fly lays its eggs in the fruit below outer cover of the fruit when the fruit is about to mature. The larvae develop on the pulp of the fruit. Hence the infested fruit should be destroyed. The soil should be ploughed below the trees. For its control use methyl usenol coated 8-10 traps per acre. Harvest the matured fruits preferably before 10AM or after 4PM and store them at safe place for ripening. The transportation of produce should be done in evening or after. To protect fruits from sun-burn spots, fruit bagging should be implemented in high-density and ultra-high-density orchards.
Grapes	After pruning	After harvesting is completed the timely pruning should be done and the pruned leaves and vines should not be left in the orchard and dispose it off properly. Spray a 1% Bordeaux mixture after pruning. Ensure a balanced use and supply of irrigation to the orchard. Apply organic mulching within the garden and use plant growth regulators in accordance with recommended dosages.
Animal Management		To protect Poultry birds from hot weather cover the sides of Poultry shed with gunny bags and spray water on these gunny bags to minimize the temperature inside the poultry house. Cover the roof of poultry shed with grass or with gunny bags which will help to reduce temperature within poultry house. Do not take the conceived animals for grazing in open field when the temperatures are high. Cover the cows and buffaloes with wet

		gunny bags to protect from high temperatures. The animals should be kept in a cool place or under a tree. Sprinkle water on the roof of cattle shed with dried grass, dried farm wasted, dried coconut leaves etc. In summer season animal should be given cold and clean water 3-4 times. If there is a separate water facility in the barn, the water pot should be in the shade and the pot should be made mainly of clay or cement so that the water in it stays cool throughout the day. The country's first animal health mobile system (app) Phule Amrutkal App, developed by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairy science under the Indigenous Cattle Research and Training Centre (ICRTC) of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, at the College of Agriculture, Pune, was launched for farmers and farmers should download and install it in their mobile and get weather based animal advisories. Benefits of Phule Amrutkal App Download : This app will advise farmers and instructions will be given from time to time on how to alleviate heat-related stress in cattle, reduce the temperature in the cowshed and maintain proper humidity, provide shade, maintain proper ventilation, provide cold water for drinking, start the fan or fogger system automatically, and plan a balanced diet, etc.
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 : -

Place : COA, Pune
Date : 05.05.2026

Sd/-
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