



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 17.04.2026
District Solapur

Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (17.04.2026 to 21.04.2026)				
	Date	18	19	20	21
Rainfall (mm)	3.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	5.0
Max. Temp. (0C)	43	43	41	40	40
Min. Temp. (0C)	25	26	27	26	26
Cloud Cover	5	3	3	3	2
Max. RH (%)	38	49	56	56	57
Min. RH (%)	24	25	27	28	29
Wind Speed(km/hr)	15	13	9	7	11
Wind direction (deg)	346	9	320	346	334

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Crop Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary/ Alert		<p>According to forecast given by Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai, India Meteorological Department, there is possibility of rainfall at isolated places during dt. 17th to 21st April, 2026 in the district.</p> <p>Warning : According to forecast given by Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai, India Meteorological Department,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Isolated places in the district may experience heat wave and thunderstorm activity accompanied with lightening & light to moderate rainfall on dt. 17th April, 2026➤ Isolated places in the district may experience thunderstorm activity accompanied with gusty winds (30 to 40 kmph), lightening & light to moderate rainfall on dt. 18th, 19th & 21st April, 2026.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)		<p>As per ERFS products during 12th to 18th April, 2026 over Madhya Maharashtra (Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur) division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ No Rainfall.➤ Maximum temperature may remain normal.➤ Minimum temperature may remain normal.
General Advisory		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is possibility of unseasonal rainfall harvesting of matured crops, fruits and vegetables should be done.• 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Apply irrigation to fruit orchards and standing crop in early morning hours or evening hours. • 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.
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.
Wheat	Maturity to harvesting Stage	Harvested crops/grains should be stored in safe places. Wheat should be threshed with the help of a machine or wheat should be harvested and threshed with a combine harvester machine.
Rabi Sorghum	Maturity to harvesting Stage	After 8 to 10 days of harvesting the sorghum, the ear head should be dried in the sun and threshed. Once the grain is ready, it should be dried in the sun again before storage. Generally after threshing grains should be properly sundried and stored safely in 50 kg bag as it is easier to sell in the market. After harvest of crop ploughing or harrowing should be done if necessary.
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	Pegging to pod development stage	Intercultural operation should be avoided after starting of peg formation. For control of sap sucking pests spray the crop with methyl dimeton 25 EC 10 ml per 10 liters of water.
Onion	Maturity to	Harvested produce should be kept at safe storage places. After harvesting of

	Harvesting Stage	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	<p>Give support of bamboo sticks or polypropelene sticks to the plants and banana bunch which is big. Preliminary Measures for Effective Panama Disease Management :</p> <p>Relying solely on fungicides is not sufficient for the control of plant diseases. Therefore, greater emphasis must be placed on preventive management practices.</p> <p>Selection and Treatment of Banana Corms :</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Selection of Tissue-Culture Plants</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Integrated Disease Management Practices</p> <p>The disease can be effectively managed through the following integrated crop management practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 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 useinol coated 8-10 traps per acre.
Grapes	April 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.
Animal Management		Cattle should be kept at safe places in cattle shed. It is most important to give wormicide medicine to animals by consulting veterinary doctor. Always give clean drinking water to animals. For control and prevention of disease animals should be given vaccine and medicine in consultation with veterinary doctor.

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 : 17.04.2026

Sd/-

**Principal Nodal Officer, GKMS, AMFU Pune &
Head, Department of Agril. Meteorology, COA, Pune.**