



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 24.03.2026
District Solapur

Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (24.03.2026 to 28.03.2026)				
	Date	25	26	27	28
Rainfall (mm)	5.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Max. Temp. (0C)	39	40	39	38	37
Min. Temp. (0C)	23	23	22	21	20
Cloud Cover	3	2	2	1	1
Max. RH (%)	54	57	55	45	51
Min. RH (%)	29	28	28	25	25
Wind Speed(km/hr)	4	13	8	5	14
Wind direction (deg)	59	343	355	288	317

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 on dt. 24th, 25th & 26th March, 2026 and the weather may remain dry on dt. 27th & 28th March, 2026 in the district.</p> <p>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. 24th & 25th March, 2026.</p>
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)		<p>As per ERFS products during 22nd to 28th March, 2026 over Madhya Maharashtra (Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur) division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rainfall may remain above normal. ➤ Maximum temperature may remain normal. ➤ Minimum temperature may remain above 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. • Considering the dry weather, standing crops, vegetables and orchards should be irrigated according to the local conditions, soil depth, soil type and requirement and mulching should be practiced. • 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

		<p>the infestation is above economic threshold level (ETL), then proper pest and disease management should be done.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Management before - after thunderstorm, unseasonal rains		<p>Drain out the excess rain water from the field immediately after thunderstorm, unseasonal rains. Due to unseasonal rain the weather becomes cold hence to protect the orchards apply light well irrigation on the same day. The orchards, field should be kept clean after the storm by picking all the leaves, fruits, twigs, branches etc. if necessary collect all the debris and burn it on the bunds of orchards to protect from cold weather. If lodging of standing crop is observed tie-up the crop so that they can stand.</p>
Sugarcane	Vegetative Growth Stage	<p>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.</p>
Wheat	Maturity to harvesting Stage	<p>Harvested crops/grains should be stored in safe places as there is possibility of rainfall. Harvest the crop on time as soon as the crop is mature. The moisture content of the grain at the time of harvesting should be 15 percent. Wheat should be threshed with the help of a machine or wheat should be harvested and threshed with a combine harvester machine.</p>
Rabi Sorghum	Maturity to harvesting Stage	<p>Harvested crops/grains should be stored in safe places as there is possibility of rainfall. Sorghum should be harvested when matured. After 8 to 10 days of harvesting the sorghum, the ear head should be dried in the sun and threshed. After the grain is ready, it should be dried in the sun again before storage. Generally after threshing proper sunlight grains should be given 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.</p>
Rabi safflower	Maturity to harvesting Stage	<p>Harvested crops/grains should be stored in safe places as there is possibility of rainfall. Harvesting of rainfed safflower should be done in about 130 to 135 days at maturity. The leaves and pods turn yellow. The crop should be harvested in the morning. Due to high humidity in the air, the seeds do not fall and the thorns do not prick the hands. After harvesting, the tree trunks should be stacked and made into heaps. After they are completely dried, they should be beaten with a stick and then the seeds should be cleaned by threshing. Harvesting should be done with a combined wheat harvester and</p>

		thresher. This machine can be used for harvesting at a very low cost and in a short time and clean produce is obtained from it. Combined harvester and thresher should be used preferentially for safflower harvesting.
Chickpea	Maturity to harvesting Stage	Harvested crops/grains should be stored in safe places as there is possibility of rainfall. The crop is ready to harvest in 110 to 120 days. The crop should not be harvested when it is wet. Only after the stalks are completely dry should the gram be harvested and threshed. After this, the crop should be given 5-6 days of sun light. The gram should be stored in a container. Neem leaves (5 percent) should be added to it. This prevents storage pests. Where crop has been harvested, ploughing or harrowing should be done if necessary.
Summer groundnut	Vegetative Growth Stage	Do not allow to grow weed in Groundnut crop up to 40 days after sowing of crop. Give irrigation to Groundnut crop at an interval of 8 to 10 days according to requirement of crop and considering soil type.
Onion (Rangda)	Vegetative Growth Stage	Harvested crop should be stored in safe places as there is possibility of rainfall. For control of thrips, alternate spray of lambda cyhalothrin 5% EC 10 ml or tolfenpyrad 15 EC 2 ml or deltamethrin 11 EC 3 ml per 10 liters of water. Spray 5% Neem extract occasionally. For the control of blight/ twister disease, spray difenconazole 25% EC 10 ml per 10 liters of water or tebuconazole 25.9% EC 10 ml per 10 liters of water, or azoxystrobin 18.2% + difenoconazole 11.41% at 10 ml per 10 liters of water, or azoxystrobin 11% + tebuconazole 18.3% at 10 ml per 10 liters of water, or kitazin 48% EC at 10 ml per 10 liters of water, alternatively between these options at 10 day intervals.
Banana	Vegetative stage	<p>As per requirement give support of bamboo sticks or polypropelene sticks to the plants and banana bunch which is big. Considering the dry weather, the crop should be irrigated as per recommendation. Organic mulching should be practiced in the orchard by using banana leaves and residues, old wheat straw, sugarcane bagasse, and soybean straw.</p> <p>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.
Grapes	Vegetative stage	To avoid small berry size, mulching should be done on ridge. For the control of powdery mildew, spray with myclobutanil 10% WP 4 gm/10 liters of water, or difenoconazole 25 EC 5 ml/10 liters of water, or penconazole 10% EC 5 ml/10 liters of water, or sulfur 80 WP 25 gm/10 liters of water, or sulfur 80 WG 15-20 gm/10 liters of water, or diaminomark 50% WP 1 gram per liter, or fosetyl-Al 2 grams per liter, or potassium bicarbonate 5 gm/10 liters, or hexaconazole 1 gram per liter of water. When spraying, choose pesticides that will not leave stains on the grape berries and will not leave any residue after harvesting. For export-quality grapes, spray with ampelomyces quisqualis fungus, 5 grams or 5 ml per liter of water.
Mango	Vegetative stage	Considering the dry weather orchards should be irrigated according to the local conditions, soil depth, soil type and plant requirement. For control of mango hoppers, spray Buprofezin 25% SC 20 ml or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL 3 ml or Lambda psyhalothrin 5% EC 10 ml per 10 liters of water. For control of blight disease, the first spray should be done as soon as the buds sprout, using azoxystrobin 23% SC, 10 ml per 10 liters of water. For control of powdery mildew on mango blossoms, two sprays of the combined fungicide carbendazim 12% + mancozeb 63% WP (20 grams/10 liters of water) should be applied at ten-days interval or carbendazim 50 WP 1 gm per liter of water or hexaconyazol 1 ml per liter of water or spray 80 DWG sulfur 2 grams per liter of water.
Animal Management		Cattle should be kept at safe places in cattle shed. As the summer season is approaching the arrangement for green fodder to the cattles should be made by sowing fodder crops like sorghum, pearl millet, maize as per availability of water. 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.
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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 : 24.03.2026

Sd/-

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