AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN
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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 30.01.2026
District Solapur

Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (30.01.2026 to 03.02.2026)				
Date	**31**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
Max. Temp. (0C)	33	33	33	34	34
Min. Temp. (0C)	20	20	21	21	23
Cloud Cover	2	4	2	2	3
Max. RH (%)	75	75	74	73	71
Min. RH (%)	46	46	45	45	42
Wind Speed(km/hr)	15	13	12	13	14
Wind direction (deg)	123	132	141	139	149

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 and cloudy during dt. 31st January, 2026 to 03rd February, 2026 in the district.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)	As per ERFS products during 25th to 31st January, 2026 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 normal.
General Advisory	• 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	Planting stage	The seasonal sugarcane planting should be done by February 15th. Taking rattoon sugarcane harvested up to February 15th is beneficial. 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	Panicle initiation stage	As per requirement and soil condition/type apply irrigation to the wheat crop. Due to the cloudy weather conditions, to control aphids, spray metarhizium anisoplii 50 gm or biveria bassiana 50 gm or verticillium lecanii 50 gm per 10 liters of water. To control aphids chemically, spray Thiamethozam 25% soluble granules 1 gm per 10 liters of water and do one or two sprays at an interval of 15 days as needed.
Summer groundnut	Sowing stage	Summer groundnut should be sown before February 15th, when the minimum night temperature is 18 degrees Celsius or higher. For sowing, use 100 kg of Phule Chaitanya (KDG-160) variety per hectare, or 120 to 125 kg of Phule Unnati and Phule Bharati varieties per hectare. To protect the crop from seed-borne and seedling diseases, treat the seeds before sowing with 2.5 grams of Mancozeb or 4 grams of Trichoderma bio fungicide per kilogram of seed. Then, treat one kilogram of seeds with 25 grams of Rhizobium and 25 grams of phosphorus-solubilizing bacteria (solid or liquid). Dry the treated seeds in shade before sowing. Maintain a spacing of 30 cm between rows and 10 cm between plants. In the summer season, irrigate the land and then sow using a seed drill or by dibbling when the soil is at optimum moisture level. Dibbling requires less seed and results in better germination. At the time of sowing, apply 10 kg of nitrogen + 20 kg of phosphorus per acre. For fertilizer management (as per revised recommendations 2013), along with the chemical fertilizer dose, apply 160 kg of gypsum per acre (80 kg per acre at the time of sowing and the remaining 80 kg per acre when the pegs are forming), for higher groundnut yield.
***Rabi* Sorghum**	Booting Stage	Due to the cloudy weather conditions, in standing crop, spray neem extract 5% for control of American Army worm. If protective irrigation is available for rainfed *rabi* sorghum, provide water when the crop is in the booting stage, 50 to 55 days after sowing. In irrigated sorghum grown in medium soils, the third irrigation should be given during flowering, 70 to 75 days after sowing, and the fourth irrigation when the grains are filling in the earhead, 90 to 95 days after sowing. In heavy soils, sorghum does not require a fourth irrigation.
Pigeon Pea	Harvest and storage stage	After drying of pods crop should be harvested mechanically or the crop should be cut and threshed on threshing floor. The ratoon crop should avoided as it is likely to increase the incidence of the disease. Before storage, grains should be dried well in the sun for 5-6 days and stored in sacks or storage bins. Do not store in wet and damp places. If possible mix neem leaves (5 percent) with grains and store the grains. This keeps the grain safe from pests in storage.
***Rabi* safflower**	Flowering Stage	Irrigation should be applied as per availability when the crop is in the flowering stage, approximately 55 to 60 days after sowing. Excessive water

		stress should be avoided. Also, excess irrigation makes the crop highly susceptible to wilting disease, hence crop should be given light irrigation as per availability. Experimental results have shown that spraying with a 1000 ppm concentration of the growth retardant cycocel (1000 ml in 500 liters of water) when the safflower is in flowering stage increases yield by 15 to 20 percent.
Chickpea	Pod development Stage	Since gram crop is very sensitive to water, if water is given more than required, the crop will be affected. To ensure proper availability of fertilizers to the crop and to increase the yield significantly, sprinkler irrigation method should be used. When crop is in flowering stage, for control of various pests spray 5 % neem extract in clear weather. For control of gram pod borer erect T shaped bird perches and install 5 pheromone traps per hectare. Due to the cloudy weather conditions, for control of aphids, spray metarhizium anisoplii 50 gm or verticillium lecanii 50 gm per 10 liters of water. If the crop experiences water stress during the flowering and pod-filling stages, the first foliar spray of 2% urea should be applied, followed by a second spray of 2% potassium nitrate (200 grams/10 liters) after 10-15 days interval.
Onion (*Rangda*)	Vegetative Growth Stage	Due to the cloudy weather conditions, 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, spray difenconazole 25% EC 10 ml per 10 liters of water or tebuconazole 25.9% EC 10 ml per 10 liters of water.
Banana	Vegetative stage	Due to the cloudy 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.
Grapes	Vegetative stage	Due to the cloudy weather conditions, for the control of downy mildew, spray fungicides such as metalaxyl M 4% + mancozeb 64% WP (0.2%) or cymoxanil 8% + mancozeb 64% WP (0.2%) or fenamidone 10% + mancozeb 50% WG (0.25%) at intervals of 12 days, alternately. 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.
Mango	Vegetative stage	As a preventive measure, insecticides and fungicides should be sprayed. Due to the cloudy weather conditions, 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		Give animals mineral mixture along with salt regularly and also wheat grains, jaggery etc. 10%-20% in the daily ration during winter season to meet the energy requirement of the animals. Do not allow cattle/goats grazing during morning hours. Do not keep cattle/goat in the open during night time. In Poultry, keep the chicks warm by providing artificial light in the poultry sheds.
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 : 30.01.2026

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