Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

Experimental Block Level Agromet Advisory Bulletin
(A Joint Initiative of IMD & ICAR)

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 01-08-2025

Weather Forecast of NAGPUR Block in NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On :2025-08-01(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2025-08-02	2025-08-03	2025-08-04	2025-08-05	2025-08-06
Rainfall	2.6	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8
Tmax(°C)	32	31.9	32.6	32.4	33.1
Tmin(°C)	24.5	25.2	25.5	25.5	25.1
RH-I(%)	87.8	84.9	82.6	80.8	80.4
RH-II(%)	57.5	60.6	54.3	53.7	52.4
Wind Speed(kmph)	11	11.6	10.7	10.1	8.4
Wind Direction(Degree)	281.3	286.2	289.7	286.5	295.5
Cloud Cover(Octa)	7	8	8	7	5

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear to partly cloudy during next five days i.e. 02 to 06 August, 2025. • Light rainfall is very likely to occur at few places on 02, 03, 04 and 05, August, 2025. • Light rainfall is very likely to occur at many places on 06 August, 2025. Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur at isolated places on 03, 04 and 06, August, 2025. • As per the Sub Division wise Extended Range Rainfall Forecast, below normal rainfall, above normal maximum temperature and normal minimum temperature is likely to be occur over Vidarbha during 06 to 12, August, 2025.

General Advisory:

• In cotton, paddy, arhar, soybean, fruit orchard and vegetables, it is advised to continue all farm operations viz., agrochemicals spraying, fertilizer application, intercultural operations etc. for next 4 days on by considering light rainfall activity at few places, ensure the clear and calm weather condition while doing the above said farm operations. • Farmers and farm workers should avoid working together in large numbers while transplanting paddy or other plants, and maintain maximum distance between two farm workers while performing essential agricultural work. During such work, use the mobile app Damini Lightning Alert to monitor lightning locations. If you are in a lightning-prone area, immediately seek shelter in a safe place. • Root rot disease to seedling plants. Diseased plants may be in patches. Spot/line application of early symptomatic plants with 1 kg Trichoderma viride/T. harzianum WP or liquid formulation mixed in well decomposed 50 kg FYM or compost for application in 1 acre area. Or Spot drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 12 g mixed in 10 litres of water only, solution volume just sufficient to wet root zone. • Cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep and other domestic animals should be avoided to graze in the open spaces on days when thunders are predicted. Animals should be kept away from open water sources, rivers or lakes and away from tractors and other metal implements. Sufficient fodder and water should be arranged for the animals in the manger. Farmers and farm labourers should take care of themselves and livestock keeping in mind the forecast of lightning. Sheltering under trees should be strictly avoided and also livestock should not shelter under trees.

SMS Advisory:

• In cotton, paddy, arhar, soybean, fruit orchard and vegetables, it is advised to continue all farm operations, agrochemicals, fertilizer application, intercultural operations etc. for next 4 days.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
PIGEON PEA (RED	The first nipping should be done about 40 to 45 days after sowing and the second nipping should be done after 60 to 65 days so that more shoots and branches are

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GRAM/ARHAR)	produced. Nipping should be done by hand to make them two to three inches deep. After nipping, applying phosphorus fertilizer also helps in the establishment of flowers and pods, which increases the yield.
RICE	Weed management: - • Post-Emergence: - Bispyribac sodium 20% + Pyrozosulfuron ethyl 15 % WGD 35% @ 02 gm in 10 liters of water after 10 to 12 days after sowing or Metsulfuron methyle 10% + Chlorimuron ethyl 10% WP 20 % @0.7 gm in 10 liters of water after 20 to 25 days after sowing. • Farmers are advised to postpone agricultural activities such as spraying herbicides and applying fertilizers by 2 to 3 days or to do so based on local weather forecasts and to ensure that excess water from the crop drains away. • Marigold and Cowpea crops should be planted on paddy bunds for breeding of beneficial insects. • Nursery: - For management of Stem borer and Gall midge apply Carbofuran 3% granular 25 kg per hectare (Carbofuron 3% granular 250 gm per 100 square meter nursery) should be applied in the nursery 5 days before transplanting. • Before transplanting roots of plants are treated with Chlorpyrifos 20% @10 ml solution. By soaking in the prepared solution for 12 hours per 10 liters of water and then transplant. • Paddy nursery should be kept free from weeds. • Marigold should be planted as a trap crop on paddy bunds. • The tops of the seedlings should be cut off and stored in bamboo baskets so that the eggs of the Stem borer on the seedlings are destroyed and parasitic insects come out of them. • Toxic gooseberry leaves at the rate of 1.5 tons per hectare should be incorporated in the field during monsoon, it also reduces the infestation of Stem borer and Gall midge and Leafhoppers. • Seedlings should be planted in a strip (Alleyways) system at the recommended spacing (20 x 15 or 20 x 20 cm) to manage the Leafhoppers. (Leave 30 cm space after 10 lines or 2 meter) • Chemical Fertilizers: - Agriculture is profitable if the soil is tested and proper quantities of chemical fertilizers are used. Generally, apply 100 kg Nitrogen, 50 kg Phosphorus and 50 kg Potash per hectare. Apply whole phosphorus and potash and half the amount of nitrogen in the mud (Puddled field) and the remaining half nitrogen in two equal installments (usually tillering stage which comes at 30 days and panicle initiation stage which comes about 60 days). • Weed management: - • Pre-emergence: - Pendimethalin 30 % E. C. @50 ml in 4 to 7 days after transplanting or Pretilachlor 50 % E. C. @ 20 to 30 ml in 4 to 7 days after transplanting or Pyrazosulfuron ethyl 10% w.p. @ 2 to 3 grams mixed in 10 liters of water should be sprayed in 4 to 7 days after transplanting.
COTTON	• Root rot disease to seedling plants. Diseased plants may be in patches. Spot/line application of early symptomatic plants with 1 kg Trichoderma viride/T. harzianum WP or liquid formulation mixed in well decomposed 50 kg FYM or compost for application in 1 acre area. OR Spot drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 12 g mixed in 10 litres of water only, solution volume just sufficient to wet root zone. • Timely hoeing and weeding operations should be done preferably during early morning hours. For effective weed management, application of herbicide should be done at 2 to 3 leaves stage of weed. • Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyrithiobac Sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml/10 litre of water for broad leaf weed control or Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15ml/10 litre of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton at adequate soil moisture condition. • Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyrithiobac sodium 6% EC + Quizalofop Ethyl 4% EC spray @20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control by judging local clear weather condition. • Apply first split of 40Kg N (90Kg Urea/ha.) for irrigated hybrid cotton and 45 Kg N (97.65 Kg Urea/ha.) for rainfed hybrid/hirsutum cotton as a top-dressing dose of chemical fertilizer. • Monitor infestation of sucking pests and undertake insecticide spraying as per label claim.
SOYABEAN	• If the incidence stem fly is observed in soybean, farmers are advised to control the stem fly using spray of Pre-mixed formulation Thiamethoxam12.60%+Lambda Cyhalothrin 09.50% ZC @125 ml/ha OR Betacyfluthrin + Imidacloprid @350 ml/ha OR Isocycloseram 9.2WW.DC (10% W/V) DV @600 ml/ha immediately. • If the incidence girdle beetle is observed in soybean, farmers are advised for destruction of affected plant/part as well as spraying of crop with Thiacloprid 21.7 S.C. (750 ml/ha) OR Tetraniliprole 18.18 SC (250-300 ml/ha) OR Chlorantraniliprole 18.50 % SC (150 ml/ha) OR Emamectin benzoate 01.90 % EC (425 ml/ha) OR Profenophos 50 E.C. (1 l/ha) soon after the symptoms are observed. (Ref: NSRI, Indore)

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANDARIN ORANGE	Management of mite: • If 2% fruits and 10% leaves are affected by spider mites, this is considered to be the "economic threshold level" and immediate

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
	control measures are required. • 1. Organic measures: Spraying Azadirachtin (1%) @ 2 ml or Neem oil @ 10 ml per litre of water at the time of fruit set can control this pest. Spraying twice at 15 days interval with Petroleum Spray Oil (Horticulture Mineral Oil) (2%) @ 20 ml per litres of water, • 2. Chemical measures: Spraying Spirotetramat (15.31% OD) @ 0.6 ml or Diafenthiuron (50 WP) @ 2 gm per litre of water at 15 days interval as soon as mite infestation is observed can control this pest. • Management of the Lemon Butterfly: In nurseries and small gardens, various stages of the larvae on the trees should be collected and destroyed by hand. Spray Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) at 2 gm per liter of water at an interval of 10 days during the early stage of the larvae. • Chemical measures: For the control of the larvae, spray Quinalphos (25 EC) at 2.0 ml per liter of water at an interval of 10 days during the early stage of the larvae. • By ensuring adequate soil moisture and Wafsa condition, start planting citrus plants in the filled pits by keeping the bud joint portion 20 to 25 cm above the ground level. Before planting in pits the naked bud grafts roots should be dipped in solution of 2.5 gms i.e., mefenoxam MZ-68 and 1 gm i.e. Carbendazim in one liter water for 10-15 minutes. • Avoid water stagnation near the tree trunk. Remove water shoots from the plant and all shoots below the bud union of the graft. Intercrops such as green gram, black gram, soybean, groundnut etc. can be grown in between the interspaces of the plants. For green manuring sow seeds of dhencha or sun hemp @ 40 kg per hectare. • Incidence of citrus pyslla, aphids, and leaf miner is common on new flush. Foliar application of Dimethoate# 30 EC @ 20 ml or Thiamethoxam # 25 WG @ 3 g or Imidacloprid# 17.8 SL @ 5 ml or Diafenthiuron# 50 WP for mites @ 20 gm /10 litre water in flushing season by directing the spray at the new flush stage checks the pest during clear weather condition. If required, second spray of any of the above insecticides should be given after 15 days.
CHILLI	• Transplant chilli seedling of 6 to 8 week age old at adequate soil moisture condition. • Before transplanting of chilli seedlings, the apical shoot tip of seedlings should be dip in the solution of Dimethoate 30 EC 10 ml + Sulphur 80 WDG 3 grams + Mancozeb 75 % WP 2.5 grams in one liter of water. • For the management of fungal disease die back in chilli crop, spray Azoxystrobin 11% W/W + Tebuconazole 18.3% W/W SC 240-280 ml mixed in 200-300 liters of water per acre. • For the management of fungal disease Wet rot in chilli crop, spray Picoxystrobin 6.78% + Tricyclazole 20.33% W/W SC 400 ml mixed in 200 liters of water per acre.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	• Avoid letting cow, buffalo, goats, sheep, and other cattle's/animals graze in open spaces as there is a possibility of rain and lightning. Animals should be kept away from open water sources, rivers or lakes and tractors and metal. • Prevent the animal's exposure to direct rainfall for longer period. • The floor of the animal shed should be kept dry and clean. • The feed and fodder should be stored properly to prevent the growth of moulds. • Maintain the surrounding of animal shed clean and hygienic and remove the unwanted vegetation nearby the sheds. Protect young animals from excessive consumption of newly grown green vegetation.
GOAT	• Vaccinate the goat against FMD, HS, PPR and enterotoxaemia. Offer clean and cold water (stored in earthen pot) to the animals.