Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

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

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 08-08-2025

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

Parameter	2025-08-09	2025-08-10	2025-08-11	2025-08-12	2025-08-13
Rainfall	7.8	11.8	6.2	7.8	15.4
Tmax(°C)	29.8	30.2	31.2	31.2	31.5
Tmin(°C)	25	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.1
RH-I(%)	87.5	86.9	86.1	87.9	89.1
RH-II(%)	66.2	62.4	60.8	63	62.5
Wind Speed(kmph)	8.7	5.7	5.4	9.2	9.5
Wind Direction(Degree)	228.3	235.3	360	295.6	299.5
Cloud Cover(Octa)	8	6	6	7	8

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the value-added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be mostly cloudy during next five days i.e. 09 to 13 August, 2025. • Light to moderate rainfall is likely to occur on 09, 10, 11 and 12, August, 2025. • Light to moderate rainfall is likely to occur on 13, August, 2025. • Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur on 09, 10, 11, 12 and 13, August, 2025. • There will be fall by 2-4 degree Celsius in maximum temperature during next 5 days over the Vidarbha. • As per the Sub Division wise Extended Range Rainfall Forecast, above normal rainfall, normal maximum and minimum temperature is likely to be occurring over Vidarbha during 13 to 19, August, 2025.

General Advisory:

• 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. • Spraying of essential agricultural chemicals should be done during local clear and calm weather conditions after the current spell rainfall. • 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. Farmers and farm laborers 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:

• Farmers and farm laborers should take care of themselves and livestock keeping in mind the forecast of lightning.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	• Nipping (Removing the apical bud) is beneficial for increasing tur (pigeon pea) production: - 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 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.

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
RICE	• 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 Carbofuron 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 Chlorpyriphos 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). • 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 Pyrozosulfuron 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) • For the control of Tobacco caterpillar (Spodoptera litura), farmers are advised to apply the spray of any of the following insecticide, Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC (150 ml/ha) OR Spinoteram 11.7 SC (450 ml/ha) OR Emamectin benzoate 01.90 % EC (425 ml/ha) OR Flubendiamide 20 % WG (250-300 g/ha) OR Flubendiamide 39.35 % w/w SC (150 ml/ha) OR Indoxacarb 15.80 % EC (333 ml/ha), OR Chlorfluazuron 05.40% EC (500 ml/ha) OR Novaluron + Indoxacarb 04.50% SC (825-875 ml/ha) OR Broflanilide 300 g/l SC (42-62 g/ha). • Farmers are advised to monitor their crop on regular intervals preferably at 3-4 locations in their fields and see whether any insect/pest/caterpillar is there along with their stage. This will facilitate the effective insect control measures. • Install Yellow Sticky Traps at different locations in the field as preventive measures for control of white fly, a carrier for transmission of YMV diseases. • For control of YMV/SMV diseases, farmers are advised to uproot/destroy the affected plant/parts along with spray with Acetamiprid 25% + Bifenthrin 25 % WG (250 g/ha). • Alternatively, you may also use either one of the recommended premixed insecticides like Thiamethoxam + Lambda Cyhalothrin (125

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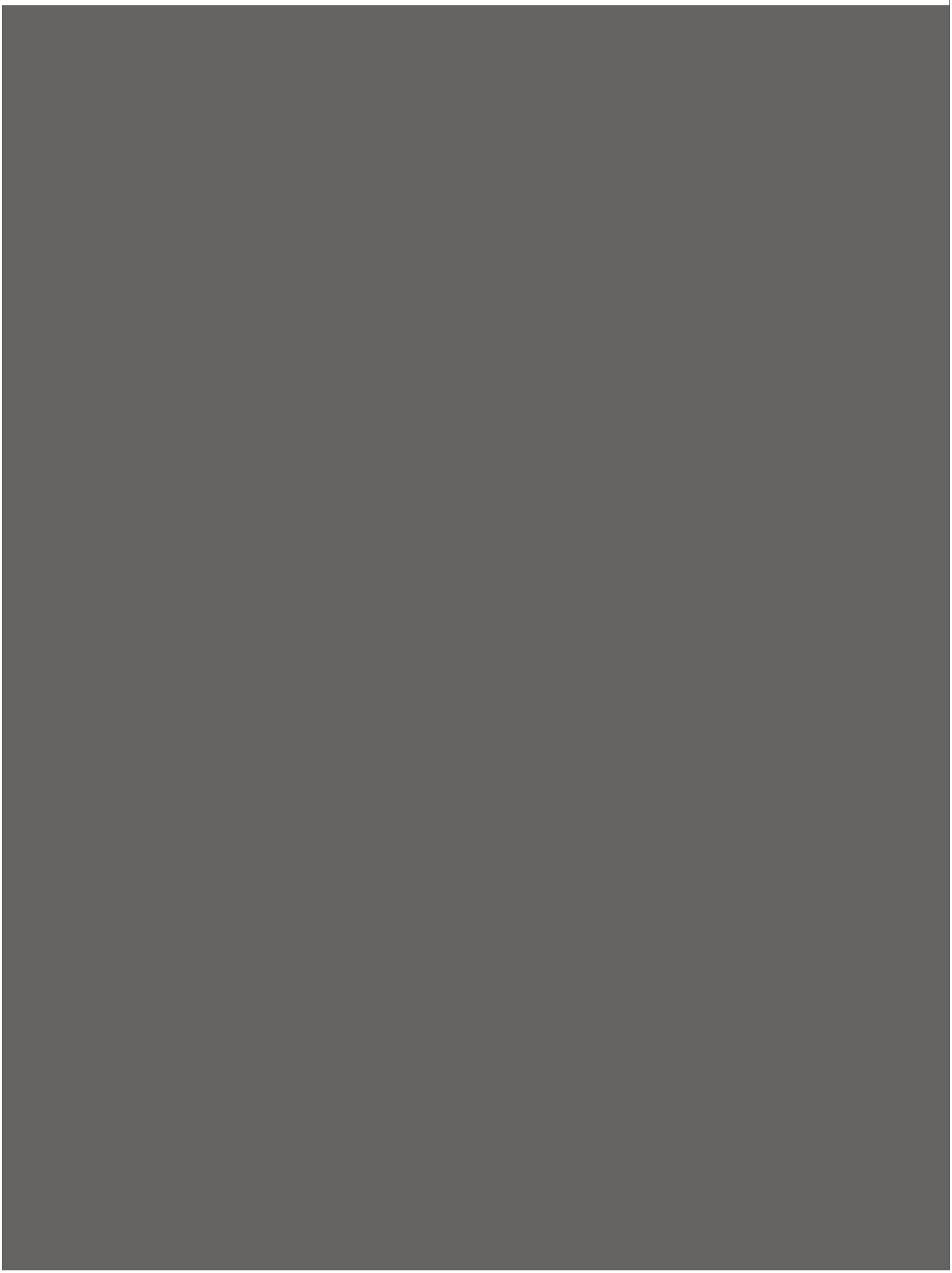
	ml/ha) OR Betacyfluthrin + Imidacloprid (350 ml/ha). • This will also facilitate control of stem fly. Farmers are also advised to use yellow sticky traps in order to attract white flies/Jassids, the vectors of YMV/SMV respectively. • Farmers are also advised to install bird perches at different locations which facilitate seating arrangement for predatory bird which feed on leaf eating caterpillars.
GREEN GRAM	• If powdry mildew disease is observed on green gram crop due to lower temperature and high humidity during previous week, Dinocap 10 ml or Sulphur- Water Dispersible Granule (WDG) 30 gram per 10 liters of water should be sprayed during calm and clear weather.

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 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.

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
GOAT	• Vaccinate the goat against FMD, HS, PPR and enterotoxaemia. Offer clean and cold water (stored in earthen pot) to the animals.