**Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa**

**Agromet Advisory Bulletin for NAGPUR District**

Central Institute for Cotton Research,

Nagpur

# Agromet Advisory Bulletin

**Date : 2026-01-09**

**Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR (Maharashtra) Issued On : 2026-01-09 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)**

| Parameter | 2026-01-10 | 2026-01-11 | 2026-01-12 | 2026-01-13 | 2026-01-14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rainfall(mm) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tmax(°C) | 29.1 | 29.4 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 29.6 |
| Tmin(°C) | 10.5 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.9 |
| RH-I(%) | 53 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 55 |
| RH-II(%) | 21 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 23 |
| Wind Speed(kmph) | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Wind Direction(Degree) | 43 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| Cloud Cover(Octa) | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Warning | No Warning | No Warning | No Warning | No Warning | No Warning |

## Forecast Summary:

• In Nagpur district, as per the district level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear to partly cloudy during next five days i.e., 10 to 14 January, 2025. • Weather is very likely to be dry on 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 January, 2025. • Maximum temperature will be in the range from 29 to 29.6 degree Celsius whereas minimum temperature will be in the range from 10.5 to 11.9 degree Celsius. • Morning relative humidity will be in the range of 49 to 55 per cent whereas afternoon relative humidity will be in the range from 19 to 23 per cent. • No large change in minimum temperature for next 48 hours. Thereafter, a gradual rise of about 2–3°C is expected during Day 3 to Day 5, followed by no large change. No large change in maximum temperature for the next 7 days.

## Weather Warnings (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next day)

Nil

## Likely impacts of weather warnings on Agriculture and associated Agromet advisories

Nil

## General Advisory:

• Farmers are advised to apply light and frequent irrigation or sprinkler irrigation during the evening hours to protect standing crops from cold injury. Young fruit plants should be covered with, straw, polythene sheets, or gunny bags, while banana bunches may be protected using porous polythene bags. In rice nurseries, cover the nursery beds with polythene sheets at night and remove them in the morning; irrigate the beds in the evening and drain out the water in the morning. Sensitive crops such as mustard, rajmah, and gram can be safeguarded against frost attack by spraying dilute sulphuric acid at 0.1% (1 litre $H_2SO_4$ in 1000 litres of water) or thiourea at 500 ppm (500 gm thiourea in 1000 litres of water). In areas prone to cold waves, farmers should grow windbreaks, shelterbelts, or alley crops. At the end of February or early March, prune the affected plant parts, spray copper fungicides, and apply NPK fertilizer along with irrigation. • During cold weather, nutrients should not be applied to the soil as poor root activity prevents uptake. Farmers are also advised not to disturb the soil surface, since loosening

reduces heat conduction from the lower layers. • In animal husbandry, cattle should be kept inside sheds during the night with dry bedding to protect them from cold. The protein and mineral levels in feed concentrates should be increased to maintain animal health under cold conditions. Mineral mixtures along with salt should be given regularly, and wheat grains or jaggery may be included at 10–20% in the daily ration to meet the energy requirements of animals during winter. In poultry, chicks must be kept warm by providing artificial light in the sheds. Cattle and goats should not be allowed to graze during morning hours, nor should they be kept in the open during the night.

## SMS Advisory:

• Wheat, gram, vegetable crops and orchards should be lightly irrigated in the morning or evening hours.

## Crop Specific Advisory:

| Crop (Stage) | Crop Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| MAIZE | • Maize crops should be irrigated at various stages such as seedling stage (25to 30 days after sowing), ear emergence (45 to 50 days after sowing), flowering stage (60 to 65 days after sowing) and grain filling (75 to 80 days). |
| BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA | • For optimum yield in gram crop, the first irrigation should be given 30 to 40 days after sowing i.e. when the crop is in flowering stage and the second irrigation should be given 60 to 70 days after sowing i.e. in the pod filling stage. • To prevent the occurrence of wilt disease in gram crop avoid excess irrigation to avoid water stagnation in crop field and drenching of Trichoderma biological fungicide mixed with 40 grams per 10 liters of water should be sprayed or drenched or thiophanate methyl 70 WP 25 grams mix with 10 liters of water should sprayed. • For integrated management of Gram Pod Borer 20 bird perches per hectare should be install up in the field. For control of gram pod borer install pheromone traps (Hexalur) two per acre or five per hectare. If eight to ten moths are found in the trap for three consecutive days, recommended management measures should be taken. In case of pest infestation by observing the crop or when the crop is in 40 to 50 % flowering stage, preference should be given to botanicals or biological pesticides. For this, first spraying should be taken of neem extract 5% or Azadiractin 300 ppm 50 ml per 10 liters of water with Knapsack sprayer pump. If spraying should be done with a power sprayer, apply three times the amount of pesticide. If Gram Pod Borer has reached the ETL, spraying should be done with Quinalphos 25 % EC 20 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 % SG 3 gm or Flubendiamide 20 % WG 5 gm or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 2.5 ml per 10 liters of water. At Wafsa condition hoeing and weeding must be carried out twice; first at 20 and second at 30 days old plants to ensure weed free environment during the critical period of crop weed competition for better water and nutrient use efficiency. |
| MUSTARD | • • Cloudy weather and lowering night temperature favours aphid incidence in mustard. For control of aphid incidence undertake spray of Thiometon 25 EC8 ml per 10 lit of water or Dimethoate 30 EC 10 ml per 10 lit of water. Undertake need based irrigation for higher productivity in mustard. In case of availability of one irrigation schedule it at flowering stage, for availability of two irrigations schedule it at 30 days and flowering stage, for availability of three irrigations schedule it at 25 to 30 days interval. • For the management of Alternaria blight in mustard crops, spray Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% WP 1000 grams per acre mixed with 400 liters of water. |
| WHEAT | • • Wheat crop should be irrigated first at 18 to 20 days after sowing at crown root initiation stage. Water stress at CRI stage reduces production by up to 33 %. • Considering the availability of limited irrigation for wheat crop, irrigate 42 days after sowing if single irrigation is available, irrigate at 21 and 65 days after sowing if two irrigation is available, and if three irrigation available irrigate at 21, 42 and 65 days after sowing. • Under the availability of adequate irrigation facility, first irrigation should be apply at crown root initiation stage (18-20 days after sowing), second irrigation should be apply at maximum tillering stage (30 to 35 days after sowing), third irrigation should be apply at late jointing stage (45 to 50 days after sowing), fourth irrigation should be apply at the flowering stage (65 to 70 days after sowing), the fifth irrigation should be apply at the milky stage of the grain (80 to 85 days after |

| Crop (Stage) | Crop Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| | sowing) to the wheat crop. • Sowing of late irrigated wheat should be done till 07th, January. For sowing of late irrigated wheat varieties viz., AKAW-4627 and PDKV Sardar (AKAW-4210-6) should be select. For late sowing of irrigated wheat 150 kg seed per hectare should be used for sowing. For coarse seed varieties like HD 2189 or Purna of wheat crop, 125 kg seed per hectare should be used. • Apply 80 kg N, 40 kg P and 40 kg K per hectare for late sowing wheat. For both irrigated and late sowing, apply half dose of nitrogen as well as full phosphorus and potash at the time of sowing and the remaining half dose at the time of first irrigation (18 to 20 days after sowing). |

## Horticulture Specific Advisory:

| Horticulture (Stage) | Horticulture Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| TOMATO | • If the symptoms of Late Blight of tomato was noticed, spraying should be done with Mancozeb (2.0 g/l) or Copper oxychloride (3.0 g/l) or Bordeaux mixture (1%) or Copper hydroxide (2.0 g/l) or Fosetyl-Al (2.0 g/l) or Dimethomorph (2.0 g/l) combination of Pyraclostrobin + Metiram (2.0 g/l) or Mefenoxam + Copper hydroxide (2.0 g/l) or Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb. 64% (2.0 g/l) during clear weather condition. |
| MANDARIN ORANGE | • The water requirement in this month is 7-30, 44-72, and 82-102 litres per day for tree of age 1-4, 5 7, 8 years old and above, respectively should be met with drip system. Use double ring method if there is no drip system. Mulching should be done in tree basin if not done earlier. For mulching grass, wheat husk near the tree trunk can be utilized start irrigation to the orchard for initiation of Ambia bahar as per the type of soil & stress received by the trees. • Infestation of citrus pyslla occurs with the outburst of new leaves in Ambia bahar. The pest can cause 100 per cent flower drop if not controlled. The pest causes “die back” and “Greening” disease in affected trees causing “slow decline”. It can be controlled by spraying Dimethoate 2 ml or Acephate 2 g or Imidacloprid 0.5 ml per litre water at bud burst stage. Second spray should be carried after 10 days interval. Change the pesticides in subsequent sprays. • Spray gibberellic acid 1.5 g with 1 kg urea in 100 litres water at the time of initiation of Ambia flush. • Nursery owner should monitor the sprouting of buds on the root stocks budded in last month and spray ethion 2 ml in one litre water to protect against mite and Thrips infestation. • For controlling Phytophthora diseases scrap out gum oozing portion by sharp knife, wash with potassium permanganate solution (10 gms in one litre water) from the infected tree trunk and apply Mefenoxam M Z - 68 (Metalaxyl M 4% + Mancozeb 64 % wp) or fosetyl-Al paste. |
| CHILLI | • Due to alternative low and high temperature coupled with high humidity, if the powdery mildew disease is noticed on chilli crop, spraying should be done of any of following fungicide, Hexaconazole 75 % WG @ 66.7 gram or Tebuconazole 25% WG @ 500-750 gram or Azoxystrobin 8.3 % + Mancozeb 66.7 % WG @ 1500 gram or Boscalid 25.2% + Pyraclostrobin 12.8 % WG @ 600 gram or Carbendazim 12 % + Mancozeb 63 % WP @ 750 gram or Kresoxim-Methyl 15 % + Chlorothalonil 56 % WG @ 1000 gram or Tebuconazole 10 % WP + Sulphur 65 % WG @ 1250 gram or Tebuconazole 50 % + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 250 gram mixed with in 500 litre of water per acre for management of disease. |

## Live Stock Specific Advisory:

| Live Stock | Live Stock Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| COW | • To protect livestock from cold weather, keep the animals indoor during night hours. Provide suitable bedding like paddy straw, wheat straw, saw dust etc. of 4-6-inch thickness to protect the animals from cold. The floor of the animal shed should be kept clean and dry. Provide clean and potable drinking water to animals round the clock. Clean the water trough (once in a week) regularly in livestock. Provide mineral mixture @ 30-40 g/day to cattle for improving the milk production and reproduction efficiency. • In animal husbandry, cattle should be kept inside sheds during the night with dry bedding to protect them from cold. The protein and mineral levels in feed concentrates should be increased to maintain animal health under cold |

| Live Stock | Live Stock Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| | conditions. Mineral mixtures along with salt should be given regularly, and wheat grains or jaggery may be included at 10–20% in the daily ration to meet the energy requirements of animals during winter. In poultry, chicks must be kept warm by providing artificial light in the sheds. Cattle and goats should not be allowed to graze during morning hours, nor should they be kept in the open during the night. |

**Fishieries Specific Advisory:**

| Fishieries | Fishieries Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| FRESH WATER | • As feed intake decreases with decrease in temperature, it is essential to reduce the feeding rate by 50-75% depending on the temperature. During winter the surface water of the pond is colder than bottom layer where, fish prefer to spend more time. Hence fish farmer may keep the water depth up to 6 feet. The farmers are advised to aerate their ponds either by adding fresh water or by using aerators, especially during early hours of the day. |

**Likely impacts of weather warnings (General)**

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| NA |

**Impact based advisories (General)**

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| NA |

**Farmers are advised to download Unified “Mausam” and "Meghdoot" android application on mobile for Weather forecast and weather based Agromet Advisories and "Damini" android application for forecast of Thunderstorm and lightening.**

**Mausam MobileApp link: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details/**

**Meghdoot MobileApp link: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details**

**Damini MobileApp link : https://play.google.com/store/apps/details**