

Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa
Agromet Advisory Bulletin for NAGPUR District
Central Institute for Cotton Research,
Nagpur
Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 11:08:2026

Date	Rainfall (mm)	Temp Max (deg C)	Temp Min (deg C)	Humidity-I (%)	Humidity-II (%)	Wind Speed (kmph)	Wind Direction (deg)	Cloud Cover (octa)
12/8/2026	10.1	32.9	22.8	93	72	12.7	255	6
13-08-2026	4.4	29.9	24.1	90	68	14.4	266	7
14-08-2026	3.4	30.2	24	90	66	13.7	272	7
15-08-2026	5.9	28.9	24.1	90	73	14	269	8
16-08-2026	2.2	29.2	24	88	67	15.5	271	7

Weather Summery

- In Nagpur district, as per the district level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, Sky is likely to be partly to mostly cloudy during next 5 days,
- Light rainfall is very likely to occur at few places on 11, 12, 14 and 15 August 2026.
- Light to moderate rainfall is very likely to occur at many places on 13 August 2026.

Warning

- Nil

Possible Impact

Nil

General Advisory

- Continue intercultural operations such as weeding, fertilizer application, pesticide spraying, and mechanical field work at wafsa condition during next 5 days.
- Essential **plant protection and agrochemical spraying** should be carried out when local weather conditions become clear and calm.
- **Root rot management in cotton (seedling stage):** Root rot-affected seedlings may appear in patches. At the initial stage of infection, apply **1 kg of *Trichoderma viride* or *Trichoderma harzianum*** (Wettable powder or liquid formulation) mixed with **50 kg of well-decomposed farmyard manure or compost** per acre and incorporate it into the soil. Alternatively, prepare a solution of **Carbendazim 50 WP @ 12 g per 10 litres of water** and apply it as **spot drenching** around the affected plants. Use only sufficient

solution to thoroughly wet the root zone.

SMS

- Essential **plant protection and agrochemical spraying** should be carried out, when local weather conditions become clear and calm.

Crop Wise Advisory

Maize

- For the management of armyworm in maize crop, any one insecticide such as Chlorantraniliprole 9.3% EC + Lambda Cyhalothrin 4.6% ZC 5 ml or Spinetoram 11.7% SC, 5.12 ml or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% EC SC 4.32 ml or Emamectin Benzoate 5% SG, 8 g or Emamectin Benzoate 5% + Lufenuron 40% WG, 1.6 g or Thiodicarb 75% WP, 20 g or Novaluron 5.25% + Emamectin Benzoate 0.9% SC, 20 ml should be mixed and sprayed in 10 liters of water.

Soybean

- Excess rainwater accumulated in the crop area should be drained. Spraying of essential agricultural chemicals should be done during local clear and calm weather conditions after the current spell rainfall.
- For control of YMV/SMV diseases, farmers are advised to uproot/ destroy the affected plant/parts along with spray with Alternatively, you may also use either one of the recommended pre-mixed insecticides like Thiamethoxam + Lambda Cyhalothrin (125 ml/ha) OR Betacyfluthrin + Imidacloprid (350 ml/ha) OR Acetamiprid 25% + Bifenthrin 25 % WG (250 g/ha). This will also facilitate control of stem fly. Farmers are also advised to use yellow sticky traps in order to attract white flies, the vectors of YMV/SMV respectively. (IISR- Indore recommendation)
- For the control of Semilooper, farmers are advised to apply the spray of any of the following insecticide: Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC (150 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 Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.90 % CS (300 ml/ha) OR Profenofos 50 % EC (1 l/ha) OR Novaluron+Indoxacarb 04.50% SC (825-875 ml/ha) OR Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC (200 ml/ha) OR Broflanilide 300 g/l SC (42-62 g/ha)

Rice

Direct Seeded Rice:-

- Weed management: - Pre- Emergence: For weed control Pendimethalin 30% E.C. (Pre-emergence) @ 50 ml. Or Pretilachlor 50% E.C. (Pre-emergence) @ 20 to 30 ml. in 10 liters of water, spray immediately after sowing if there is moisture and weeding should be done after 30 days.
Post-Emergence: - Bispyribac sodium 20% + Pyrazosulfuron 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.

Kharif Paddy: -

- 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 (Carbofuran 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 quantity 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.

Tomato

- In Tomato crop due to cloudy weather and increase in humidity the incidence of fungal disease is increased. For the management of Bacterial leaf spot, blight disease spray Hexaconazole 75% WG @ 1-1.5 gm/10 litres of water during calm and clear weather conditions.

Brinjal

- For management of fruit and shoot borer in Brinjal crop, integrated pest management practices must be followed such as: collect and destroy affected shoots and fruits; use of Pheromone traps (10 traps/ha); spraying of Azadirachtin 10000 ppm @ 20 ml or Profenophos 50% EC @ 20ml/10 liters of water during calm and clear weather

conditions.
Cotton
- Considering the forecast of possible rainfall, open the furrow to prevent rainwater from accumulating for a long time. Excess rainwater accumulated in the crop area should be drained. - After current spell of rainfall, Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyriproxyfen 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, Pyriproxyfen 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. • 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. - Apply the first split of 40 Kg Nitrogen (90Kg Urea per ha.) for irrigated hybrid cotton and 45 Kg N (100 Kg urea per ha.) for rainfed hybrid/hirsutum cotton as a top-dressing dose of chemical fertilizer. To manage sucking pests, spray Acetamiprid 20 SP 15 gram per hectare or Flonicamid 50% @ 3g per 10 liter of water based on the economic threshold level.
Mandarin orange
- Avoid water stagnation near the tree trunk. Stagnated water should be drained off through the drain, already prepared. Rain water harvesting ponds should be dug at the low land of the orchard to collect rain water. To reduce seepage losses spreading of plastic sheet at the base of the pond may be undertaken. In case of heavy rains, surface open drains should be dug out in the lowlands of citrus orchards. - Clean the drains at frequent intervals. - Remove water shoots from the trees. - Keep the orchard free from weeds. - Apply 108g Urea or 250 gms Ammonium sulphate, 157g single superphosphate and in addition along with fertilizer apply 25g Zinc sulphate, 25g Ferrous sulphate and 25 g Manganese sulphate for one year old tree. Apply twice the quantity for two year tree, three times for three year tree and four times for four years and above trees. Fertilizer should be applied to the tree in moist soil condition. Adequate FYM should be applied in soil. - During this month there is likelihood of attack of Phytophthora fungus on the fruit causing brown rot of maturing ambia fruits. To control this two sprays of Mefenoxam MZ 68(Mefenoxam 4 + Mencozeb 64) 2.5 gm + Carbendazim 1 g may be sprayed at 30 days interval. - During this month citrus leaf eating caterpillar is active. The caterpillar of the pest is voracious feeder causing severe defoliation of the plants. Initially the caterpillar is brownish black but later it becomes green and robust. The pest can be effectively controlled by foliar spray of fenvalerate 2 ml or cypermethrin 1 ml or fenitrothion 2 ml in one liter water.

- To check fruit drop of Ambia bahar spray the citrus tree with 1.5 gm 2, 4-D or Gibberelic Acid (GA) with 100 gms Carbendazim and 1 kg Urea mixed in 100 liters of water.
- During the end of the month, there is attack of fruit sucking moth on the Ambia crop fruits. To control the pest foliar application with neem oil @ 10 ml/l coinciding with colour breaking stage of fruits and destroy all the fallen fruits by burying in the pit. Poison baiting with 10 ml Malathion mixed with 100 g jaggery and 100 ml mandarin juice in 900 ml water (two portion bottles per 25 trees). Burn moist leaves of neem mixed with cow dung cake and place the same in different locations to fumigate the citrus orchard. This practice will help to keep away from entering into the orchard.

Care during purchase of herbicides

Read the label carefully when buying and spraying herbicides. Do not spray herbicides in cloudy and rainy weather. Pre-sowing herbicide applies, when there is no wind and sufficient moisture in the soil, before germination of the seed. Use clean water for spraying and avoid spraying after germination in hot sun. The herbicide should be used carefully. Rinse (clean wash) the spray pump before spraying. Do not spray in cloudy weather. Different non-recommended herbicides should not be mixed for application. Ensured that sufficient moisture in soil before application of herbicides.

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.

Goat

- Vaccinate goats against Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), and enterotoxaemia. Provide animals with clean, cool drinking water, preferably stored in earthen pots.