# Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

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

# Agromet Advisory Bulletin

**Date : 12-09-2025**

**Weather Forecast of SAONER Block in NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On :2025-09-12(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)**

| Parameter | 2025-09-13 | 2025-09-14 | 2025-09-15 | 2025-09-16 | 2025-09-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rainfall | 16.4 | 15.7 | 10.1 | 12.8 | 10.8 |
| Tmax(°C) | 29.8 | 29.9 | 30 | 29.2 | 28.9 |
| Tmin(°C) | 23.8 | 24.1 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.2 |
| RH-I(%) | 91.3 | 91.5 | 93.6 | 95.2 | 93.7 |
| RH-II(%) | 67.4 | 67.8 | 68.9 | 74.8 | 75.3 |
| Wind Speed(kmph) | 7.2 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Wind Direction(Degree) | 354.3 | 12.1 | 49.4 | 360 | 288.4 |
| Cloud Cover(Octa) | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

## Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partly to mostly cloudy during next five days i.e. 13 to 17 September, 2025. • Light to moderate rainfall is likely to occur on 13, 14 and 15 September, 2025. • Light to moderate rainfall is likely to occur on 16 September, 2025. • Light to moderate rainfall is likely to occur on 17 September, 2025. • Thunderstorm accompanied with lightning likely to occur at one or two places on 13, 14 and 15 September 2025. • There will be fall in maximum temperature by 2-3 °C for next 48 hours thereafter there will be no large change in maximum temperature over Vidarbha region. • As per the Sub Division wise Extended Range Rainfall Forecast, above normal rainfall, normal maximum temperature and normal minimum temperature is likely to be occurring over Vidarbha during 17 to 23 September, 2025.

## General Advisory:

• Agrochemicals spraying, fertilizer application, intercultural operations should be post pone for next 2 to 3 days on accounts of forecasted rainfall along with thunderstorm and lightning. • Spraying of essential agricultural chemicals should be done during local clear and calm weather conditions after the current spell rainfall. • Open the furrows, in orchards, vegetable crops, as well as crops like soybean, cotton, tur, to prevent it from rainwater stagnated. Excess water accumulated in the crop area should be drained. • 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:

• Agrochemicals spraying, fertilizer application, intercultural operations should be post pone for next 2 to 3 days on accounts of forecasted rainfall along with thunderstorm and lightning.

**Crop Specific Advisory:**

| Crop(Varieties) | Crop Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| COTTON | • Spraying of essential agricultural chemicals should be done during local clear and calm weather conditions after the current spell rainfall. • Farmers are advised to drain out the excess water from cotton fields in the area where rainwater stagnated in the crop field. • Parawilt management: If sudden drying or Parawilt symptoms appeared in the fields, immediately drench the affected plants with copper oxychloride 50 WP@30 g or Carbendazim 50 WP @12 g + urea 150-200 g mixture in 10 litres of water • Apply spray of NAA 4.5 SL @ 3.5 ml /10 litres of water to prevent natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton and Mepiquat Chloride @10-12 ml/10 litres of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton. • Undertake spray of 2% Urea at flowering stage and 2% spray of DAP at the boll development stage of cotton. • Monitor infestation of sucking pests and bollworm infestation. To manage sucking pests, spray Imidacloprid 17.8% @ 60ml or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g or Tolfenpyrad 15 EC @300 ml per acre. • Install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre to monitor pink bollworm and undertake spray of neem-based formulation (1500ppm). Observe 20 plants of cotton for pest infestation, on crossing ETL (5-8 moths per trap per night for 3 consecutive nights), spray Profenofos 50EC @ 600ml or Emamectin benzoate 5%SG @ 100g or Indoxacarb 14.5%SC @ 200ml or Chlorpyrifos 20%EC @ 500ml per acre. • For management of fungal foliar spots and boll rots, foliar spray of Azoxystrobin 18.2% + difenoconazole 11.4% SC @ 1 ml or propiconazole 1 ml or Thiophanate methyl 70 WP @ 2.5 g or Carbendazim 50 WP@ 0.4 g or Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP@2.5 g or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC @1 ml or Propineb 70 WP @ 2.5 g or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 2 g or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/L + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/L SC @ 0.6 ml per liter of water is recommended twice at 15 days interval. |

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| SOYABEAN | • It is necessary to remove the accumulated water in the field from the field in the direction of the slope. It is necessary to spray 00:52:34 (Nitrogen: Phosphorus Potassium) soluble fertilizer at a rate of 1% (one kg of soluble fertilizer in 100 liters of water). Along with the main nutrients, micronutrients such as ferrous, zinc, magnesium should be sprayed. Micronutrient deficiency is felt in the soybean crop at the stage of flowering and pod setting, in such a situation, spraying with micronutrient grade-2 (2.5 to 3 ml per liter of water) helps in filling the pods well. To maintain genetic purity in the seed-producing field, plants of different varieties should be removed from your field based on flower color and leaf/leaf/pod color. • There is a possibility of infestation of tobacco leaf-eating caterpillars, sedge caterpillars and green camel caterpillars on the soybean crop. For this, it is necessary to spray insecticides such as Emamectin Benzoate 5% SG (200 g/ha) plus Thiomethoxam 25% WG (100 g/ha) or Indoxacarb 14.5% SC 500 ml per hectare or Emamectin Benzoate 5% SG 200 g/ha or Thiomethoxam 25% WG 100 g/ha or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% W/W SC 150 ml per hectare. • Rhizoctonia aerial blight on soybean crops is mainly seen in moist and humid weather, if there is heavy rainfall, riverbank land, waterlogged fields, the disease is seen in those places. Preventive measures are necessary. For this, any one of the following fungicides should be sprayed. Pyroclostrobin 20% WG @ 375-500 gm per hectare (1 gm per litre water) or Fluxapyroxad Pyroclostrobin @ 300 ml per hectare (0.60 ml per litre water) or Pyroclostrobin Epoxyconazole 750 ml per hectare (1.5 ml per litre water). • Spray any one of the following fungicides for the management of scab disease in soybean crop. Tebuconazole 10% + Sulphur 65% WG 1.25 kg/ha (2.5 gm per litre water) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP (2 gm/litre water) or Tebuconazole 29.9 EC 625 ml/ha (1.25 ml/litre water). • At present, there is moisture in the soil, but if there is a break in rains and the temperature increases during the day, the incidence of charcoal rot may increase. As soon as the symptoms of this disease appear, a protective irrigation should be done. Trichoderma, a biological fungicide (5-10 grams per liter of water) should be applied in patches. This will prevent the disease from growing in the field and the severity of the disease can be reduced. As soon as the symptoms of this disease appear, spray Carbendazim 12% Mancozeb 63% WP (2.5 grams/liter of water) or Fluxapyroxad + Pyroclostrobin (1 gram per liter of water) and ensure that the fungicide reaches the lower part of the plants. • In the present situation, the incidence of yellow mosaic disease is more or less visible on soybean crops. This disease is mainly spread by whiteflies. Yellow sticky traps should be placed at the rate of 50 per hectare. If the incidence of yellow moth is low, the infected plants in the field should be removed |
| 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 |
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| RICE | • Farmers are advised to do agricultural activities such as spraying herbicides and applying fertilizers based on local weather forecasts and to ensure that excess water from the crop drains away. • 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 instalments (usually tillering stage which comes at 30 days and panicle initiation stage which comes about 60 days). • Weed management: - 1) Post-emergence: - Bispyribac sodium 10% S.C.@ 6 to 7 ml after 10 to 15 days of transplanting or Butachlor 50% E. W. @ 50 to 60 ml after 10 to 15 days of transplanting or Azimsulfuron 50% DF. @ Spray 2.3 gm after 20 to 25 days of transplanting mixed in 10 liters of water. • Pest and disease management: - • 1) Stem borer control: - Regular inspection of crop should be done and the infested uproot the tillers and destroy them. This should be done at least 3-4 times in a season. • Pheromone traps should be set 20 per ha. Trichogramma japonicum (Trichocard) is a parasitic insect release 50,000 eggs per hectare 3 to 4 times every 7 days. Chemical control: - Spray Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% G @ 10 kg. • Bio-fungicidal agent like Metarhizium, Beauveria @ 40 g per 10 liters of water should be used. • Azadirachtin 0.15% @ 30 to 50 ml as soon as 5 percent of the affected plants are seen in the field. or Quinalphos 25 % @ 26 ml. or Carbosulfan 25 % @16 ml. or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 3 ml per 10 liters of water. or Carbofuron 3 % G @25 kg/ha. or Fipronil 0.3 % G @16.67 kg. / ha. Apply it in the paddy bunds. or As soon as 10% infested tillers appears in the field Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% G @ 10 kg. or Cartap Hydrochloride 4 g @ 18 kg. or Fipronil 0.3 g @ 25 kg. Apply per hectare when there is water in paddy bund. • While using chemical pesticides, one should use all safety precautions. • 2) Blast and Neck blast: - Spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 20 ml. or Mencozeb 75% @ 30 gm per 10 liters of water. • 3) Bacterial leaf blight: - Spray Copper hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 30 gm + Streptocycline 1.5 gm per 10 liters of water. • Water Management: - 1) After paddy planting till the roots of the plant are well established, the water level should be 2.5 cm. (one inch) should be kept. After this, the level is usually about 5 cm till the grain matures. (two inches) should be increased. |

**Horticulture Specific Advisory:**

| Horticulture(Varieties) | Horticulture Specific Advisory |
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| MANDARIN ORANGE | • Spraying of essential agricultural chemicals should be done during local clear and calm weather conditions after the current spell rainfall. • Colletotrichum stem end rot or petiole drying- For fruit drop caused by Colletotrichum stem end rot, spray with Bordeaux mixture 0.6% or Copper Oxychloride 50 WP* 2.5 gm per liter or Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole* 1 ml per liter of water. • Greasy spot- For faster decomposition of fallen leaf litter, use bio-decomposers (1 kg/tree) mixed with manure. Generally, spray with Zineb# (20 g/10 l. water) or horticultural mineral oil 2% (200 ml/10 l. water) or pre-mixed fungicide Hexaconazole 4% + Zineb 68% WP 15 g/10 l. water. Use of mineral oil or fungicides reduces the entry of spores into the leaves and reduces the germination of spores. If there is fungal infection, the development of symptoms is prevented or delayed, and the severity of oily spots is reduced. • Brown rot (brown rot on fruit) First of all, the leaves and fruits that have fallen on the trees should be disposed of and should not be left in the field, otherwise it helps in increasing the severity of the disease and the infection spreads rapidly. Keep the fruit pile clean; do not keep piles of fruit anywhere in the orchard as they spread the disease. As a preventive measure to prevent the spread of leaf spot and brown rot on the fruit caused by Phytophthora fungus, spray the entire tree with Fossil A.L.* 2.5 gm or Copper Oxychloride 50 WP* 3 gm per liter of water. While spraying, spray the circumference of the tree as well, so that if the fallen fruits have not been picked, the fungus on them will be destroyed and it will help in destroying the active spores in the soil. For better results, do not mix any other similar fungicides/insecticides/soluble fertilizers with this agrochemical. If Phytophthora fungus is infested on the roots, mix Cymoxanil 8% + Mancozeb 64% WP# (with mixed ingredients) fungicide 25 gm in 10 liters of water and mix 2.5 ml of linseed oil in this mixture and mix this solution in the fruit or Metalaxyl M 3.3% Chlorothalonil 33.1% SC# (mixed fungicide) 20 ml in 10 liters of water and spray the solution. • Fruit fly- To attract the males of fruit fly, fruit fly traps (methyl eugenol) should be hung on the trees in the garden at the rate of 25 per hectare about 2 months before harvesting. The fallen fruits in the garden should be picked and destroyed and the garden should be kept clean. The fruit fly's cocoon is 2 to 3 centimetres deep in the soil. The soil under the tree should be shaken or raked. • Orange sap-sucking moth For the orange sap-sucking moth, host weeds other than the orange crop should be destroyed, e.g., gulvel, vasanvel, candelilla etc. The host plant remains in the larval stage. Generally, in the evening (7 to 11 pm), grass should be burned on the garden embankment and smoke should be done, during the ripening of the fruit One mercury lamp should be installed in each of the four corners of the garden and |

**Live Stock Specific Advisory:**

| Live Stock(Varieties) | Live Stock Specific Advisory |
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| COW | • During October, as per the forewarning issued by ICAR–National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (ICAR–NIVEDI), Bengaluru, livestock in Maharashtra are at risk of outbreaks of Fascioliasis, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), and Enterotoxaemia (ET). To avoid heavy losses, farmers are advised to adopt timely preventive measures. • In case of Fascioliasis (liver fluke disease), animals should not be allowed to graze in marshy or waterlogged pastures. Sheds must be kept dry with proper drainage around animal housing. Clean drinking water from borewells or tubewells should be provided instead of stagnant ponds, and fodder from swampy areas should be avoided. Deworming with flukicidal drugs such as closantel, triclabendazole, or rafoxanide, strictly under the guidance of a veterinarian, is essential. A regular deworming schedule should be followed to break the parasite cycle. • For Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), sheds should be well-ventilated and protected with mosquito nets or screens. Regular cleaning with lime or disinfectants is necessary. Balanced nutrition along with mineral mixtures and adequate clean water will help boost immunity. Vaccination with Goatpox or LSD vaccine must be carried out as per state veterinary department guidelines. To control vectors, spraying or smearing insect repellents like cypermethrin or deltamethrin around sheds is advised, along with strict control of mosquitoes, flies, and ticks. • In the case of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), proper hygiene in sheds must be maintained, overcrowding avoided, and animals protected from sudden weather changes like cold or rain. Adequate supply of green fodder and concentrate feed, along with fresh uncontaminated water, should be ensured. Susceptible cattle and buffaloes must be vaccinated with HS vaccine preferably before or immediately after the monsoon. Regular deworming and ectoparasite control help reduce stress load on animals. • For Enterotoxaemia (ET), which mostly affects sheep and goats, animals should not be suddenly exposed to lush, high-protein pastures after dry periods. Sheds must be kept dry and clean to reduce stress. Sudden changes in diet should be avoided, and roughage should always be given before concentrates to prevent overeating. Vaccination with ET (Clostridial) vaccine is strongly recommended, while regular deworming will reduce intestinal parasite load and improve immunity. • As a general advisory, farmers are urged to maintain proper records of vaccination and deworming, immediately report any unusual illness or sudden deaths to the nearest veterinary dispensary or KVK, and wherever possible, ensure insurance coverage of their livestock for financial protection. |