Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

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

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 14-10-2025

Weather Forecast of UMRED Block in NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On :2025-10-14(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2025-10-15	2025-10-16	2025-10-17	2025-10-18	2025-10-19
Rainfall	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.2
Tmax(°C)	31.5	31.4	32.2	32.4	31.6
Tmin(°C)	22.8	23	23	22.7	22.2
RH-I(%)	79.4	78.4	79.7	81.3	84.4
RH-II(%)	47.3	47.5	46.1	43.2	46.4
Wind Speed(kmph)	7.7	7.9	7.3	6.9	6.4
Wind Direction(Degree)	52.6	46.8	57.1	47.1	38.1
Cloud Cover(Octa)	3	4	2	3	2

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. 15 to 19 October, 2025. • Very Light to Light rainfall is likely to occur on 16 and 17 October, 2025. • Weather is likely to be dry on 15, 18, and 19 October, 2025.

General Advisory:

• Considering the forecast of light rains at isolated places after next 24 hours, priority should be given to completing the harvesting and threshing of mature crops like early transplanted paddy, timely sown matured soybean, late sown green and back gram etc. as soon as possible. If threshing is not possible, the harvested crop should be stored on a high ground in the field or in a threshing yard. Threshing should be completed by considering the local rainfall exposure. To avoid damage from rain, the harvested crop should be covered with a plastic sheet or tarpaulin. • Harvesting and threshing of early transplanted paddy, timely sown matured soybean, late sown green and back gram etc, Agrochemicals spraying, fertilizer application, intercultural operations should be continued by judging the local weather condition. • Dryland wheat crop should be sown in the second fortnight of October. • Sowing of rabi sorghum should be done up to 15th October. • Deshi varieties and seed rate of chickpea for sowing- Hirawa Chafa (AKGS-1), Vijay and ICCV-10 (50-60 kg/ha seed), PKV Harita (AKG- 9303-12) and JAKI- 9218 (75-85 kg/ha seed), Kabuli varieties and seed rate of chickpea, PKV Kabuli-2 & PKV Kabuli-4 (110-115 kg/ha seed), Pink chickpea variety and seed rate, Gulak-1 (75-85 kg/ha seed) are recommended for sowing up to second fortnight of October to 15th November and sowing of PKV Kanchan (AKG- 1909) (50-60 kg/ha seed) variety of chickpea up to second fortnight of October to 15th November. • Dryland linseed should be sown in the first fortnight of October.

SMS Advisory:

• Harvesting and threshing of mature crops like Soybean, Green gram and Black gram etc. should be continue.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
WHEAT	• Medium heavy, deep and well-drained soil should be selected for wheat crop. When preparing the land for wheat crop, 15 to 20 cm deep ploughing should be done. The soil should be harrowing by giving 2 to 3 shifts. Clean the field by removing the previous crop debris and stick waste. Land should be as level as possible so that further irrigation can be managed. Dryland wheat crop should be sown in the second fortnight of October. Use 75 kg seed per hectare for sowing of dryland wheat. Dryland wheat should be sown with sufficient moisture in the soil and adequate care

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	should be taken to ensure that the sown seeds get sufficient soil moisture contact. For sowing of dryland wheat, spacing between two rows should be 23 cm. Care should be taken not to fall deeper than 5 to 6 cm at the time of sowing wheat. • Varieties should be AKDW 2997-16 (Sharad), PDKV Washim (WSM-1472), MACS 1967 and NI 5439 for dryland wheat sowing. PDKV Washim (WSM-1472) should be sown under limited availability of irrigations. Varieties should be AKDW 1071 (Purna), AKDW 3722 (Vimal), HD 2189 and HD 2380 for timely sowing of irrigated wheat, Varieties should be PDKV Sardar (AKAW 4210-6), AKAW 4627, AKAW-381, AKAW 1071 (Purna) and HI 977 for late sowing of irrigated wheat. Before sowing, wheat seeds should be treated with 2.5 g / kg of Thirum or Vitavax 75 % WS. As well as Azotobacter (Nitrogen fixing bacteria) and Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria fertilizer at the rate of 250 g / 10 to 12 kg of seed.
SORGHUM (JOWAR/GREAT MILLET)	• Rabi sorghum land preparation, seed treatment, nutrient and sowing management: Medium to deep / heavy, high water holding capacity and well-drained soil should be selected for rabi sorghum sowing. After harvesting of crops in kharif season, carry out preparation of the land by giving 3 to 4 harrowing. Apply 10 to 15 carts of well decomposed FYM or compost manure before the last harrowing. The land should be prepared for sowing by removing weeds and stubbles. Use 10 kg certified seed per hectare for sowing of rabi sorghum. For sowing, the spacing between two rows should be 45 cm and between two plants 15 cm. For expected yield of irrigated rabi sorghum, the spacing between two rows should be 45 cm and between two plants 12 cm. • For sowing use C.S.H. – 15 R hybrid variety while improved / pure variety PKV Kranti (AKSV 13 R), Parbhani Moti, CSV-18 (Rabbi Irrigated Variety), CSV-12, CSV- 29, Phule Vasudha, Phule Suchitra, Phule Revati, Parbhani Super Moti and local verities are Maldandi: 35-1 and Ringani should be used. Sorghum seeds should be treated with 25 g of Azotobacter, 20 g of Phosphorus Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) and 4 g of Trichoderma viride per kg of seed. For dryland rabi sorghum, apply 50 kg Nitrogen (N), 25 kg Phosphorous (P) and 25 kg Potassium (K) per hectare at the time of sowing. Sowing should be done across the slope. Sowing of rabi sorghum should be done up to 15th October.
RICE	• Considering the forecast of very light to light rains at isolated places for the next 24 hours to 48 hours, priority should be given to completing the harvesting and threshing of the mature paddy crop as soon as possible. If threshing is not possible, the harvested crop should be stored on a high ground in the field or in the threshing yard. Threshing should be completed. To prevent damage from rain, the harvested crop should be covered with a plastic sheet or tarpaulin. • 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) Gall midge: - Apply Carbofuran 3% G @ 25 kg per hectare by maintaining water level 7 to 10 cm. Do not remove water from paddy bunds for 4 to 5 days. These pesticides should be used again after 30 days as required. • 3) Plant hoppers: - Although rice crop is prone to plant hoppers, use Metarhizium anisopliae as a bio-insecticide 1.15% @ 2.5 kg/ha. Buprofezin 25% @16 ml for control as soon as the level of financial loss is exceeded. or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL.@ 2.0 ml. or Fipronil 5 SC@ 20 ml. or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 3.0 gm Mix in 10 liters of water and spray. • 4) Blast and Neck blast: - Spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 20 ml. or Mencozeb 75% @ 30 gm per 10 liters of water. • 5) 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. • 2) Maintain 10 cm (Four inches) water level in transplanted rice / paddy field 10 days before panicle initiation and 10 days after panicle initiation. Water stress should not be allowed when the crop is in flowering stage.

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	• If the incidence of internal boll rot/bacterial boll rot is noticed in cotton at squaring, flowering and boll development stage due to high humidity, cloudy weather and continuous rainfall during previous week, for management it is advised to collect and destroy the dried petals sticking to the developing bolls should be removed. Avoid indiscriminate use of nitrogenous fertilizers. Restrict excess vegetative growth of the cotton crop. Facilitate proper drainage in the field to avoid water logging in the field. A prophylactic spray of Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @ 25g/10 L is suggested during early boll developmental stages at 15 days interval. Manage sucking pests with spray of recommended insecticides. • If the incidence Target leaf spot, Alternaria leaf spot, Myrothecium leaf spot, External fungal boll rot was noticed in cotton crop due to due to high humidity, cloudy weather and continuous rainfall during previous week, it is advised to take the prophylactic spray of Propineb 70 WP @25-30 g Or Azoxystrobin 18.2 % w/w + Difenconazole 11.4 % w/w SC @ 10 ml Or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin333 g/l SC@ 6g Or Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 gm Or Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml Or Pyraclostrobin 5% + Metiram 55% WG @ 20 g per 10 litres water. • Spray 2 % urea at flowering stage and 2% spray of DAP at boll development stage of cotton. • Spray NAA 4.5 SL @ 4ml /10 litres of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton and Mepiquat Chloride @ 10 ml/10 litres of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton by judging the local calm and clear weather condition. • If the incidence of thrips is noticed in cotton, on crossing ETL it is advised to spray Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 2 gm/10L (100g/ha) Or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 8.4 ml/10L (420 ml/ha) by judging the local calm and clear weather condition. • Where the crop is at 60-90 days, if the incidence of jassids was noticed, on crossing ETL, it is advised to spray Flonicamid 50WG @ 4g/10L (200g/ha) Or Dinotefuran 20SG @ 3g/10L (150g/ha) Or Imidaclopride 17.8 SL @ 3ml/10L (150ml/ha) by judging the local calm and clear weather condition. • If the incidence of white fly nymph is noticed, Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 20ml/10L (1000 ml) /ha Or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20ml/10L (1000 ml/ha) or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 12ml/10L (600 ml/ha). • If the incidence of adult white fly is noticed, on crossing ETL spray Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 12g/10L (600 g/ha) Or Afidopyropen 50 g/L @ 20ml/10L (1000 ml/ha) Or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g/10L (150g/ha) Or Flonicamid 50 WG @4g/10L (200 g/ha) or Clothianidin 50%WDG 1ml/10L (50ml/ha) by judging the local calm and clear weather condition. • At boll formation stage, farmers are advised to inspect the presence and damage of pink bollworm by plucking 20 green bolls from different plants randomly (one boll per plant). If ETL crossed i.e. >10% damaged flowers (Rosette flowers) or 10% damaged green bolls (at least two out of 20 bolls having white or pink larvae or exit holes) and
SOYABEAN	• Farmers are advised to harvest the crop after 90% pods have turned yellow. This will not have adverse effect on the seed germination. The crop must be dried immediately in sunlight protecting from rain or under shade. • The harvested crop must be threshed after sun drying. If the threshing is not done immediately, it should be stored at safe place protecting from rains. • If the produce is to be used for seed purpose in the next season, farmers are advised to thresh the soybean at 350 to 400 RPM thresher to avoid the loss of seed germination.
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	• Deshi varieties and seed rate of chickpea for sowing- Hirawa Chafa (AKGS-1), Vijay and ICCV-10 (50-60 kg/ha seed), PKV Harita (AKG- 9303-12) and JAKI-9218 (75-85 kg/ha seed), Kabuli varieties and seed rate of chickpea, PKV Kabuli-2 & PKV Kabuli-4 (110-115 kg/ha seed), Pink chickpea variety and seed rate, Gulak-1 (75-85 kg/ha seed) are recommended for sowing up to second fortnight of October to 15th November and sowing of PKV Kanchan (AKG- 1909) (50-60 kg/ha seed) variety of chickpea up to second fortnight of October to 15th November. • Before sowing of gram seed, seed treatment should be done of 5 gm of Trichoderma or 2 gm of Thirum + 2 gm of Carbendazim per kg of seed, followed by 250 gm of Rhizobium (Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria) and 250 gm of P. S. B. (Phosphorus Solubilizing Bacteria) seed treatment should be done by mixing cold solution of jaggery per 10 kg seed. After seed treatment the seeds should be dried in the shade for an hour and then sown.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANDARIN ORANGE	• 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,

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	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 in the middle. Poisonous baits should be prepared for the sap-sucking moths and kept in the garden. For this, mix Malathion 50 EC 20 ml 200 gm j
BRINJAL	• Due to rainfall, higher humidity and cloudy weather condition in last week, if the incidence of fruit and shoot borer is noticed on brinjal crop, spraying should be done of any of following insecticides on crossing ETL, Carbosulfan 25 % EC 1250 ml per hectare or Deltamethrin 02.80 % EC 400 to 500 ml per hectare or Emamectin benzoate 05 % SG 200 gram per hectare or Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.90 % CS 300 ml per hectare or Spinosad 45 % SC 162 to 187 ml per hectare or Thiacloprid 21.70 % SC 750 ml per hectare or Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC 200 ml per hectare mix with in 500 litres of water per hectare.
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.
LINSEED	• Dryland linseed should be sown in the first fortnight of October. Before sowing, seed treatment should be done of Carbendazim 2 gm or Thirum 3 gm per kg of seed. After 3 hours, seed treatment should be done at the rate of 20 g of Azotobacter and 20 g of phosphorus solubilizing bacteria per kg of seed.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	• During October, as per the forewarning issued by ICAR–NIVEDI, livestock in Maharashtra are at risk of Fascioliasis, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Haemorrhagic

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	Septicaemia (HS), and Enterotoxaemia (ET). Farmers are advised to adopt preventive measures to avoid heavy losses. • For Fascioliasis (liver fluke disease), animals should not be allowed to graze in marshy or waterlogged pastures. Sheds must be kept dry with proper drainage, and only clean drinking water from borewells or tubewells should be provided. Avoid fodder from swampy areas. Deworming with flukicidal drugs such as closantel, triclabendazole, or rafoxanide should be done strictly under veterinary guidance, and a regular deworming schedule must be followed. • For Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), sheds should be well-ventilated and protected with mosquito nets or insect screens. Regular cleaning with lime or disinfectants is necessary. Balanced nutrition with mineral mixtures and plenty of clean water will boost immunity. Vaccination with Goatpox or LSD vaccine should be carried out as per state veterinary guidelines. Spraying insect repellents like cypermethrin or deltamethrin is recommended for controlling mosquitoes, flies, and ticks. • For Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), proper hygiene in sheds must be maintained and overcrowding avoided. Animals should be protected from sudden weather changes like rain or cold. Adequate green fodder, concentrate feed, and clean water should be provided. Cattle and buffaloes must be vaccinated with HS vaccine preferably before or immediately after the monsoon. Regular deworming and ectoparasite control reduce stress on animals. • For Enterotoxaemia (ET), which mainly 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. Sudden changes in diet should be avoided, and roughage must be given before concentrates. Vaccination with ET (Clostridial) vaccine is strongly recommended, and regular deworming helps reduce parasite load. • As a general advisory, farmers must keep records of vaccination and deworming, immediately report any unusual illness or sudden death to the nearest veterinary dispensary or KVK, and ensure livestock insurance wherever possible for financial protection.