



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2026-08-18

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR (Maharashtra) Issued On : 2026-08-18 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2026-08-19	2026-08-20	2026-08-21	2026-08-22	2026-08-23
Rainfall(mm)	12.5	4.9	2.8	8.2	4.3
Tmax(°C)	29.8	29.6	28.2	29.7	30.4
Tmin(°C)	23.2	23.5	23.7	24.2	24.4
RH-I(%)	92	92	92	89	88
RH-II(%)	76	79	76	71	66
Wind Speed(kmph)	15	13	12	14	16
Wind Direction(Degree)	276	272	360	269	360
Cloud Cover(Octa)	8	8	7	8	7
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 is likely to be partly to mostly cloudy during next 5 days, • Light to moderate rainfall is very likely to occur at many places on 17, 18 and 21 August 2026. • Very Light to light rainfall is very likely to occur at few places on 19 and 20 August 2026.

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

• No warning

Likely impacts of weather warnings on Agriculture and associated Agromet advisories

• Nil

General Advisory:

• Carry our need base, intercultural operations such as weeding, hoeing, fertilizer application, agrochemicals spraying by judging local clear and calm weather condition. • 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.

SMS Advisory:

• Carry our need base, intercultural operations such as weeding, hoeing, fertilizer application, agrochemicals spraying by judging local clear and calm weather condition.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific 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.
SOYABEAN	• 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	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

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
	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: - • 1) Weed Management in paddy: - If transplanting of paddy done at a distance of 15 x 20cm, 20 x 20cm, 20 x 25 cm, they should use Paddy Power Weeder or Cono Weeder. The first weeding should be given 20 days after the crop is well rooted, the second after 45 days and if possible, the third weeding should be given after 60 days. Labors should remove any weeds left near the crop. • 2) 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.
COTTON	• Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyriithiobac 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, Pyriithiobac 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 Flonicamide 50% @ 3g per 10 liter of water based on the economic threshold level. • Apply NSKE 5% + Neem oil 5 ml/litre or neem oil-based formulations (300 or 1500 ppm) 5 ml/litre + 1.0 gm laundry detergent emulsion to control sucking pests like aphids, Jassids and Thrips, and also to repel pink bollworm females from ovipositing on cotton squares.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
TOMATO	• In Tomato, 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.
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.
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

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
	fumigate the citrus orchard. This practice will help to keep away from entering into the orchard.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
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.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

Others (Soil / Land Preparation)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	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.

Likely impacts of weather warnings (General)

Nil

Impact based advisories (General)

Nil

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>