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

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2025-12-23

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR (Maharashtra) Issued On : 2025-12-23 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2025-12-24	2025-12-25	2025-12-26	2025-12-27	2025-12-28
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	28.4	28.5	29.7	29.8	28.8
Tmin(°C)	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.2
RH-I(%)	40	38	39	37	38
RH-II(%)	16	18	15	18	20
Wind Speed(kmph)	8	8	8	6	8
Wind Direction(Degree)	18	15	14	18	32
Cloud Cover(Octa)	0	0	0	1	0
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 during next five days i.e. 24 to 28 December, 2025. • Weather is very likely to be dry on 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 December 2025. • Maximum temperature is likely to be 28.4 – 29.8 degree Celsius, minimum temperature is likely to be 8.8 – 9.4 degree Celsius, morning relative humidity is likely to be 37 – 40 % and afternoon relative humidity is likely to be 15-20 % during next 5 days. • There will be no large change in maximum temperature in next 7 days and there will be fall in minimum temperature by about 2 °C in next 48 hours, thereafter there will be no large change over the region.

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:

• It is advice for picking give priority for clean picking of cotton. Keep the picked cotton, variety wise. Use cotton bags instead of gunny or plastic bags for picking and storing of cotton to avoid contamination of the lint. • Considering the prevailing cold condition, wheat, gram, vegetable crops and orchards should be lightly watered in the morning or evening to reduce the damage caused by cold and

maintain the soil temperature. Mulching should be done using straw or crop residues, which will retain heat in the soil and protect the roots. Avoid applying fertilizers to the crop during the cold season, as low temperatures reduce root activity and the plants cannot take up nutrients. Avoid intercropping during cold wave, as loose soil reduces heat transfer from the lower layer. Wear adequate warm clothes while working in the field. Avoid letting livestock graze in the morning. Keep livestock in closed sheds at night, so as to protect them from cold. Provide artificial light in chicken sheds, which will provide warmth to the chicks and protect them from cold.

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 40days 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 3gm or Flubendiamide 20 % WG 5 gm or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 2.5 mlper 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

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
	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 sowing) to the wheat crop.
COTTON	• Farmers are advised to give priority for clean picking of cotton.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	• Install pheromone traps at a distance of 50 m @ 5 / ha for monitoring of Helicoverpa. • If the incidence of pod borer is noticed on pigeon pea crop and crossing economic threshold level, spraying should be done of any of recommended insecticide viz., Chlorantraniliprole 18.50 % SC @ 150 ml in 500 to 750 litres of water per hectare or Emamectin benzoate 05 % SG @ 220 gram in 500 to 750 litres of water per hectare or Ethion 50 % EC @ 1000-1500 ml in 500-1000 litres of water per hectare or Flubendiamide 20 % WG @ 250 gram in 500 litres of water per hectare or Flubendiamide 39.35 % m/m SC @ 100 ml in 500 litres of water per hectare or Lambda-cyhalothrin 05 % EC @ 400-500 ml/ha in 400-600 litres of water per hectare or Quinalphos 25 % EC @ 1400 ml/ha in 500-1000 litres of water per hectare or Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC 200 ml/ha in 500 litres of water per hectare.

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	• Harvesting of Ambia bahar fruits should be completed as far as possible and the trees should be put on water stress by withdrawing irrigation. For adequate stress spray cycocel @ 2 ml/lit of water. Dead wood pruning may be done after harvest of Ambia fruits which should be immediately followed by spraying of fungicide, Carbendazim @ 1 gm/litre water. Nurserymen should start budding programme. Budding should be done 20 to 25 cm above ground level. Drip irrigation on Mrig bahar bearing trees of Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange should be continued. Apply by drip irrigation 41 litres water/day/tree to 6 years tree and 82 litres water/day/tree to 10 years and above trees. Continue drip irrigation for Mrig bahar crop. In case of incidence of citrus mite that cause brownish patches on the outer skin of the fruits spray dicofol @ 2 ml or Wettable sulphur @ 3 g or propargite @ 1 ml per litre of water. After 15 days second application should be given with any one of the two above miticides to check “Lalya” effectively. For citrus leaf miner management particularly in nursery pluck and destroy the affected leaves and spray Thiamethoxam @ 0.3 g or Imidacloprid @ 0.5 ml or Quinalphos @ 2ml or Dimethoate @ 2 ml/lit water. Second spray with any of the above insecticides should be given for better result after 15 days. If there is an incidence of Phytophthora (gummosis) on trunk of tree, scrap out the gum oozing portion, wash it with potassium permanganate solution and apply fosetyl Al or mefenoxam MZ paste.
BRINJAL	• 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

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	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.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	Avoid letting livestock graze in the morning. Keep livestock in closed sheds at night, so as to protect them from cold. Provide artificial light in chicken sheds, which will provide warmth to the chicks and protect them from cold. Lucerne and Berseem fodder crops should be planted for availability of nutritious fodder for animals. Keep animal shed clean, dry and well ventilated. Deworming should be done, if not done earlier within 3 months. Disinfection/fumigation of shed should be done by using formalin. Include dry fodder/feed in the diet of small and large ruminants to avoid diarrhoea/indigestion. Provide complete ration to the livestock. Apply recommended doses of fertilizers to fodder crop.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

Others (Soil / Land Preparation)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	• Nursery brinjal, tomato, cauliflower and cauliflower seedlings should be planted in the field at the age of 4 to 6 weeks. Fenugreek, spinach, cilantro, radish and carrot should be planted in stages.

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.

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