Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

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

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 29-08-2025

Weather Forecast of HINGNA Block in NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On :2025-08-29(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2025-08-30	2025-08-31	2025-09-01	2025-09-02	2025-09-03
Rainfall	10.4	13.1	34	8	6.6
Tmax(°C)	30.2	30.5	29.8	28.7	29.7
Tmin(°C)	24.4	24.7	24.4	24.1	24.1
RH-I(%)	94.3	93.8	92.7	92.6	92.7
RH-II(%)	69.8	67.7	75.1	78.4	72.9
Wind Speed(kmph)	3.9	4.8	10.9	12.2	11.7
Wind Direction(Degree)	158.2	228	275.7	271.7	278.9
Cloud Cover(Octa)	7	6	7	7	8

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partly to mostly cloudy during next five days i.e. 30 August to 03 September, 2025. • Light to moderate rainfall is likely to occur at on 30 and 31, August and 02 and 03 September, 2025. • Light to moderate rainfall is likely to occur on 01, September, 2025. • Thunderstorm accompanied with lightning likely to occur on 30 August and 02 and 03 September 2025. • There will be no large change in maximum temperature for next 3 days, thereafter rise by 2-3 °C over the Vidarbha region. • As per the Sub Division wise Extended Range Rainfall Forecast, normal rainfall, normal maximum and minimum temperature is likely to be occurring over Vidarbha during 03 to 09 September, 2025.

General Advisory:

• Agrochemicals spraying, fertilizer application, intercultural operations should be done during next 2 to 3 days on accounts of forecasted rainfall along with thunderstorm and lightning during clear weather condition and safety measures. • During very essential farm operations, farmers and farm workers should avoid working together in large numbers while transplanting paddy or other plants, and maintain maximum distance between two farm workers while performing essential agricultural work. During such work, use the mobile app Damini Lightning Alert to monitor lightning locations. If you are in a lightning-prone area, immediately seek shelter in a safe place. • 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:

• Install pheromone traps @ 5 per hectare for monitoring moth activity of pink bollworm.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
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

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
	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 Chlorethrinilliprol 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.
RICE	• Spraying of essential agricultural chemicals should be done during local clear and calm weather conditions after the current spell rainfall. • 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 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 installments (usually tillering stage which comes at 30 days and panicle initiation stage which comes about 60 days). • 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.
COTTON	• Spraying of essential agricultural chemicals should be done during local clear and calm weather conditions after the current spell rainfall. • Root rot disease to seedling plants. Diseased plants may be in patches. Spot/line application of early symptomatic plants with 1 kg Trichoderma viride/T. harzianum WP or liquid formulation mixed in well decomposed 50 kg FYM or compost for application in 1 acre area. OR Spot drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 12 g mixed in 10 litres of water only,

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	solution volume just sufficient to wet root zone. • 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. • Remove any excess or stagnated water from field • Monitoring of pink bollworm using pheromone traps may be initiated 45 days after sowing. Install pheromone traps @ 5 per hectare for monitoring moth activity of pink bollworm.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANDARIN ORANGE	• Spraying of essential agricultural chemicals should be done during local clear and calm weather conditions after the current spell rainfall. • Continuous drizzle and continuous cloudy weather favours fungal disease infection. Since the weather is conducive to the fungus that causes the diseases such as petiole drying, leaf spot, leaf drop and brown spot on fruits, one should know the symptoms of fruit drop in the garden and take appropriate measures. • Care should be taken that rainwater does not accumulate in the fruit orchards, the accumulated water should be drained immediately towards the slope of the land. • The fallen leaves and fruits should be disposed of. Leaf and decayed fruit should not be kept in orchards as these lead to the spread of pests and diseases. • As a preventative measure to prevent the spread of leaf drop and brown rot on fruits caused by Phytopthora fungus, spray the entire plant with Fosatil AL * 2.5 gm or Copper Oxychloride * 50 WP 3 gm per liter of water. After spraying with agrochemicals Trichoderma harzianum* plus Sudomonas fluorescens* 100 gms each mixed with 1 kg of FYM should be applied from the soil around the tree. • (*recommendation based on research, not a label claim) • For ambia bahar crop of Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange at fruit development stage, apply 50 gm of ferrous sulphate (FeSO4) and 50 gm of zinc sulphate (ZnSO4) and 5 kg cow dung or vermicompost along with application of remaining recommended dose of fertilizer. • In the root rot affected orchard, apply and spraying should be done of Mefenoxam MZ 2.5 gram per litre of water and 5-10 liters (depending on tree size) per tree or fosetyl aluminium 2.5 g/litre (twice at 40 days interval). All fruits on the affected plants should be removed and then sprayed with a solution of Mefenoxam MZ (2.5 g per liter of water) + Carbendazim (1 g per liter of water). • Carbendazim or thiophanate methyl should be sprayed twice at the rate of 1 gram per liter of water on plants affected by Colletotrichum and Botryodiplodia fungi. After 10 days after the first spraying, the second spraying should be repeated. Azoxystrobin + difenconazole fungicide 0.5ml per litre of water can be sprayed as an alternative. • Install methyl eugenol pheromone trap at the rate of 20-25 hectare control of for fruit fly. Bait (methyl eugenol) should be changed every 15-20 days. • For the management of fruit sap sucking moth at the time of colour development stage, spraying should be done of Neem oil 10 ml or petroleum spray oil (mineral oil) ml per litre of water 10-15 days interval, till the fruits are harvested. • • Brown rot on fruits and fruit rot management: First of all, the fallen leaves and fruits should be disposed of and should not be left in the field, otherwise it will help in increasing the severity of the disease and the infection will spread rapidly. Keep the soil clean. • • The water in the field should be drained from the slope of the garden because the ar

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	During October, outbreaks of Fascioliasis, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), and Enterotoxaemia (ET) are likely in Maharashtra as per forewarning given by ICAR–National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (ICAR–NIVEDI), Bengaluru. To prevent losses, farmers are advised to follow these measures: 1. Fascioliasis (Liver fluke disease) • Shed Management: Avoid grazing in marshy/waterlogged pastures. Keep sheds dry and ensure proper drainage around animal housing. • Feed & Water Management: Provide clean drinking water, preferably from borewell/tubewell (not stagnant ponds). Avoid feeding fodder from swampy areas. • Prophylaxis: Deworm animals with flukicidal drugs (closantel, triclabendazole, rafoxanide) as per veterinarian's advice. •

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
	Ecto/Endoparasite Control: Regular deworming schedule to break parasite cycle. 2. Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) • Shed Management: Install mosquito nets/screens; ensure proper ventilation. Regular cleaning of sheds with lime/disinfectants. • Feed & Water Management: Provide balanced nutrition and mineral mixture to boost immunity. Ensure adequate clean water supply. • Prophylaxis: Vaccination with Goatpox/LSD vaccine (as per state veterinary department guidelines). • Ecto/Endoparasite Control: Spray/smear insect repellents (cypermethrin, deltamethrin) in and around sheds. Control vector population (mosquitoes, flies, ticks) o 3. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS) • Shed Management: Maintain hygiene; avoid overcrowding in sheds. Protect animals from sudden weather changes (cold/rain). • Feed & Water Management: Provide adequate green fodder and concentrate feed. Ensure fresh, uncontaminated water. • Prophylaxis: Vaccinate susceptible cattle and buffaloes with HS vaccine before monsoon/post-monsoon. • Ecto/Endoparasite Control: Deworm and maintain ectoparasite control to reduce stress load. 4. Enterotoxaemia (ET) – mostly in sheep & goats • Shed Management: Avoid sudden exposure to lush, high-protein pasture after dry periods. Maintain dry, clean sheds to prevent stress. • Feed & Water Management: Avoid sudden change in diet. Prevent overeating of concentrates; provide roughage before concentrates. • Prophylaxis: Vaccination of sheep/goats with ET vaccine (Clostridial vaccine). • Ecto/Endoparasite Control: Regular deworming to reduce gut load and improve immunity. General Advisory for Farmers: Keep record of vaccination and deworming. Report any unusual illness or sudden deaths immediately to nearest veterinary dispensary/KVK. Ensure insurance coverage of animals wherever possible.