Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

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

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 30-01-2026

Weather Forecast of KATOL Block in NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On :2026-01-30(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2026-01-31	2026-02-01	2026-02-02	2026-02-03	2026-02-04
Rainfall	0	0	0	0	0
Tmax(°C)	29.7	30.1	30.7	31.1	31.5
Tmin(°C)	16.4	17.2	17.6	18.2	18.8
RH-I(%)	58.9	47.9	49.2	46.7	45
RH-II(%)	26.7	22.3	19.9	19.9	19.2
Wind Speed(kmph)	8.7	10.5	9.4	8.4	5.4
Wind Direction(Degree)	41.6	63.4	72.3	82.6	86.2
Cloud Cover(Octa)	5	5	2	1	1

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear during next five days i.e., 31 January to 04 February 2026. • Weather is very likely to be dry on 31 January, 01, 02, 03 and 04 February, 2026. • There will be rise in minimum temperature by 2-3 degree Celsius in next 48 hours thereafter there will be no large change in minimum temperature in subsequent days over the region.

General Advisory:

• In seasonal crops, fruit crops and vegetable crops should be irrigated lightly by drip irrigation/sprinkler irrigation method. Crops should be mulched for orchards and vegetable crops it helps to conserve soil moisture. • It is advised for farmers to carry out the remaining picking of cotton and terminate the crop after last picking to avoid PBW attack in next season. Collect and destroy the boll rot and diseased crop debris outside the field. • In seasonal crops, orchards, vegetable crops, intercropping operations (weeding, weeding etc.), spraying of agrochemicals for pest and disease management should be continued during next 5 days. • Irrigate the crop as per crop requirement with the sprinkler irrigation system possibly and care should be taken that the irrigation water does not accumulate in the crop field.

SMS Advisory:

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Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
GROUNDNUT	• If irrigation water is available, summer groundnut should be sown in the second fortnight of January under Broad bed furrow system and sprinkler irrigation system should be used. Use 125 kg seed per hectare of TAG-24 or SB-11 variety. Seed treatment of Trichoderma 5 gm, Rhizobium 25 gm, and PSB 25 gm should be done per kg of seed. In summer season groundnut variety TAG-24 should be sown at 30 x 10 cm and SB-11 at 30 x 15 or 45 x 10 cm for sowing.
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 40 days 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 3 gm or Flubendiamide 20 % WG 5 gm or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 2.5 ml per 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	• 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 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. • In case of infestation of aphids in wheat crop is notice due cloudy weather, spray with Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 10 to 15 gm or Quinalphos 25 % EC 40 ml per 10 liters of water for management. In wheat crop due to cloudy weather, in case of infestation of rust and leaf blight disease is notice spraying should be done of Mancozeb 75 % WP @ 20 to 25 gm per 10 liters of water. Toxic bait should be used for rat management in wheat crop. To make a poisonous bait, mix 49 parts of cereal flour, a little bit of edible oil and 1 part of bromadiolone 0.25 % CB. Spoon the bait into a plastic bag and place it in a live field bin or near the bin.

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
SUGARCANE	• If irrigation system is available, sugarcane cultivation should be started by drip irrigation and joint row method. Intercrops like summer groundnut, onion and cabbage, cauliflower etc. should be taken in sugarcane. Before planting, the cane should be dipped in a solution of 100 grams of Carbendazim + 265 ml of Dimethoate + 100 liters of water for 10 minutes and then planted. Ratoon sugarcane should be irrigated regularly with 60 kg urea per acre at an interval of 8-10 weeks after cutting.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANDARIN ORANGE	• Nagpur mandarin & Sweet orange: The water requirement in this month is 7-30, 44-72, and 82-102 litres per day for tree of age 1-4, 5-7, 8 years old and above, respectively should be met with drip system. Use double ring method if there is no drip system. Mulching should be done in tree basin if not done earlier. For mulching grass, wheat husk near the tree trunk can be utilized start irrigation to the orchard for initiation of Ambia bahar as per the type of soil & stress received by the trees. • Infestation of citrus psylla occurs with the outburst of new leaves in Ambia bahar. The pest can cause 100 per cent flower drop if not controlled. The pest causes die back and "Greening" disease in affected trees causing slow decline. It can be controlled by spraying Dimethoate 30 EC 2 ml or Acephate 2 g or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL 0.5 ml per litre water at bud burst stage. Second spray should be carried after 10 days interval. Change the pesticides in subsequent sprays. • Spray gibberellic acid 1.5 g with 1 kg urea in 100 litres water at the time of initiation of Ambia flush. For controlling Phytophthora diseases scrap out gum oozing portion by sharp knife, wash with potassium permanganate solution (10 gms in one litre water) from the infected tree trunk and apply Mefenoxam M Z - 68 (Metalaxyl M 4% + Mancozeb 64 % wp) or fosetyl-Al paste.
CHILLI	• Cool, humid condition and moderate temperature favour the disease. If the incidence of leaf spot disease is observed on chilli crop, it is advised carry out the spraying of Copper oxychloride 50 % WP @ 1000 gm per acre mix with 300-400 litre of water or Mancozeb 75 % WP @ 600-800 gm per acre mix with in 300 litres of water or Hexaconazole 75 % WG @ 27 gm per acre mix with in 200 litres of water or Kresoxim-methyl 15% + Chlorothalonil 56% WG @ 400 gm per acre mix with in 200 litres of water or Carbendazim 12% + mancozeb 63% wp @ 300 gm per acre mix with in 200 litres of water during the clear weather condition. • 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.
TOMATO	• Due to high humidity, high soil moisture, cloudy weather and low temperature if the incidence of powdery mildew is notice on tomato spraying should be done of Hexaconazole (1 ml/l) or Dinocap (1 ml/l) or Wettable Sulphur (2.5 g/l) or Carbendazim (1.0 g/l) or Triadimefon 25 WP (0.4 g/l) or Difenoconazole (0.5 ml/l) or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 % SC (2.0 ml/l) or Propiconazole 25 EC (1.0 ml/l) in clear weather condition.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	• To protect livestock from cold weather, keep the animals indoor during night hours. Provide suitable bedding like paddy straw, wheat straw, saw dust etc. of 4-6-inch thickness to protect the animals from cold. The floor of the animal shed should be kept clean and dry. Provide clean and potable drinking water to animals round the clock. Clean the water trough (once in a week) regularly in livestock. Provide mineral mixture @ 30-40 g/day to cattle for improving the milk production and reproduction efficiency.
GOAT	• In case of infestation of ticks and fleas on the body of goats and goats' kids, rub the goats and kids with equal quantity of ash and 50 % Carbaryl powder. In case of high incidence, add 2 ml of Butox (Deltamethrin 12.5 mg) or Amitraz and bathe the goats and kids. Pesticides should be used very carefully and care should be taken not to poison the goats by licking them.

Poultry Specific Advisory:

Poultry(Varieties)	Poultry Specific Advisory
BIRD	• Screens on both sides of the bird shed should be closed at night and early morning during cool weather and open in the afternoon during hot weather. • The aviary should have temperature control facility. • The temperature in the poultry house should be controlled between 21 and 30 degrees Celsius, so light bulbs, grates or brooders should be used in sheds. • Electrolytes, vitamins etc. should be used in their diet to avoid stress due to climate change. • Due to extreme cold, the humidity in the air increases and fungi grow in the bird's bedding and food, and there is a high possibility of respiratory diseases in the birds, so care should be taken to keep the bedding in the bird house clean and dry. • Warm water should be provided to the parties for drinking. • Due to increased energy requirements, food should be prepared as per the advice of a nutritionist. • Get vaccinated as per schedule. • Adequate stock of medicines, saline solutions and vitamins should be kept.