Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

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

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 31-10-2025

Weather Forecast of UMRED Block in NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On :2025-10-31(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2025-11-01	2025-11-02	2025-11-03	2025-11-04	2025-11-05
Rainfall	9	0.5	1.6	2.1	0.5
Tmax(°C)	29.7	29.9	30.9	30.8	30.2
Tmin(°C)	22.9	23.4	23.6	23.8	22.8
RH-I(%)	93.1	90	86.6	78.7	76.3
RH-II(%)	66.9	62.7	56.1	51.7	54.6
Wind Speed(kmph)	4.7	1.6	5	5.4	3.9
Wind Direction(Degree)	261.2	26.5	90	19.6	68.2
Cloud Cover(Octa)	5	3	4	5	3

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. 01 to 05 November, 2025. • Light to moderate rainfall is likely to occur on 01 and 02 November, 2025. • Weather is likely to be dry on 03, 04 and 05 November, 2025. • Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur on 01 and 02 November, 2025.

General Advisory:

• Considering the forecast of expected rainfall, 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. • Sowing of wheat, chickpea, etc., Agrochemicals spraying, fertilizer application, intercultural operations should be continued. • The picking of cotton should be continued and stored in a dry place after being picked. • The fodder, straw, hay, etc. stored in the open in the fields by farmers for livestock may be damaged due to possible rain or its quality and quantity may deteriorate, therefore, the fodder, straw, hay, etc. stored in the open in the fields should be covered with tarpaulin or plastic sheet. • Avoid letting cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep and other domestic animals graze in the open on days when thunder and lightning are predicted. Farmers and farm workers should take care of themselves and their livestock, keeping in mind the forecast of lightning strikes. They should strictly avoid taking shelter under trees and should also avoid sheltering their livestock under trees.

SMS Advisory:

• Harvested crops should be covered with plastic sheets or tarpaulins, keeping in mind the forecast of rainfall.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
MUSTARD	• Mustard should be sown continuously till 7th November under protected irrigation. Sow 5 kg seeds of Pusa Bold variety at a spacing of 45 cm. Apply 100 kg Urea and 250 kg Single Super Phosphate per hectare. Apply 20 kg sulphur and 1 kg boron per hectare at the time of sowing to increase yield.
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

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	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. • Seed treatment should be given to chickpea seed prior to sowing to avoid fungal diseases, for this purpose recommended fungicide is Tebuconazole 5.4 % w/w FS @ 0.4ml/kg to manage Root rot and Wilt disease.
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. • 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 Azotobacter (Nitrogen fixing bacteria) and Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria fertilizer at the rate of 250 g / 10 to 12 kg of seed. • Seed treatment should be given to wheat seed prior to sowing avoid fungal diseases and pest incidence, for this purpose recommended fungicide and insecticides are Carboxin 75 % WP @ 2-2.5 gm/kg of seed to manage Bunt, Flag smut and Loose smut disease or Difenoconazole 3 % WS @ 2 gm/kg to manage Loose smut disease or Tebuconazole 5.4 % w/w FS @ 0.3 ml/kg of seed to manage Loose smut and Flag smut disease or Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% WS @ 3 gm/kg of seed to manage Loose smut disease or Imidacloprid 18.5 % + Hexaconazole 1.5% FS @ 2 ml/kg of seed to manage the Rust and Smut diseases as well as Termite and Aphid incidence.
SAFFLOWER	• Safflower crop can be taken as an intercrop with chickpea, linseed system in the ratio of Safflower + Chickpea (6:3) or Safflower + Linseed (3:3). • 40 kg of Nitrogen (194 kg of ammonium sulphate or 87 kg of urea) + 25 kg of Phosphorus (156 kg of single super phosphate) per hectare should be applied to dryland Safflower crop.
RICE	• Keeping view in weather, farmers are advised to harvest of mature rice crop should be done close to the ground so that the pupation of stem borer is eliminated and the incidence of this pest in summer paddy crop is reduced. • After harvesting, crop should be dried in the field for 2-3 days and thereafter threshing should be done. • 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 Imidaclopride 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. • Stem borer: - Bio-control: - 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. or Cartap Hydrochloride 4 G @ 18 kg. or Fipronil 0.3 G @ 25 kg. apply per hectare when there is water in paddy bund or apply chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 3 ml per 10 liters of water. • False smut: - At 50% flowering stage of paddy crop spray Copper hydroxide 77% WP @ 30 gm per 10 liters of water in the afternoon.
RICE	• Uproot and destroy all weeds. Loosen the soil in the tree basin. Apply 108 gms urea and 45 gms muriate of potash per tree to one year old tree. For two-year-old trees apply double the dose, three times for 3 year and 4 times for 4-year-old trees and above. Every care should take to keep the soil moist during fertilizer application in order to save the loss of fertilizer inputs. For bearing orchard application of 500 gm urea, 600 gm single super phosphate, 150 gm muriate of potash, 100 gm each of ferrous sulphate, manganese sulphate, zinc sulphate and 50 gm of borax per tree should be given within the perimeter of trees. For taking Ambia bahar give stress to the trees by discontinuing irrigation. After harvesting of fruits, prune dead wood and water shoots followed by spray of fungicide, carbendazim @ 1 g/litre water. In case of aphids attack spray dimethoate 1.5 ml or imidacloprid 0.5 ml per litre of water. Second application should be done with any one of the insecticides not applied earlier at 15 days interval. In case of incidence of citrus mite, spray dicofol @ 2 ml or propargite @ 1ml or ethion @ 2ml or Wettable sulphur @ 3 g per litre of water. After

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	15 days second application should be given with either of the two above miticides. Apply Bordeaux paste on tree trunk if not applied earlier. To make good Bordeaux paste soaks 1kg copper sulphate in 5 liter water in plastic bucket 1kg lime in 5 litres of water separately overnight. In the morning mix copper sulphate and lime another bucket and stir well. Apply within 12hrs. of mixing; Do not use next day. For Phytophthora/gummosis disease control scrap out the oozing portion by a sharp knife and apply mefenoxam MZ or fosetyl Al paste.
COTTON	• The harvested cotton should be stored in a dry place after being picked. • 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. • 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 or 8 moths catch per pheromone trap for consecutive 3 days, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml/10L (1500 ml/ha) Or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5g/10L (250 g/ha) Or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10ml/10L (500ml/ha) Or Chlorpyriphos 20 % EC @ 25ml/10L (1250 ml/ha)by judging the local calm and clear weather condition.
SOYABEAN	• 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.

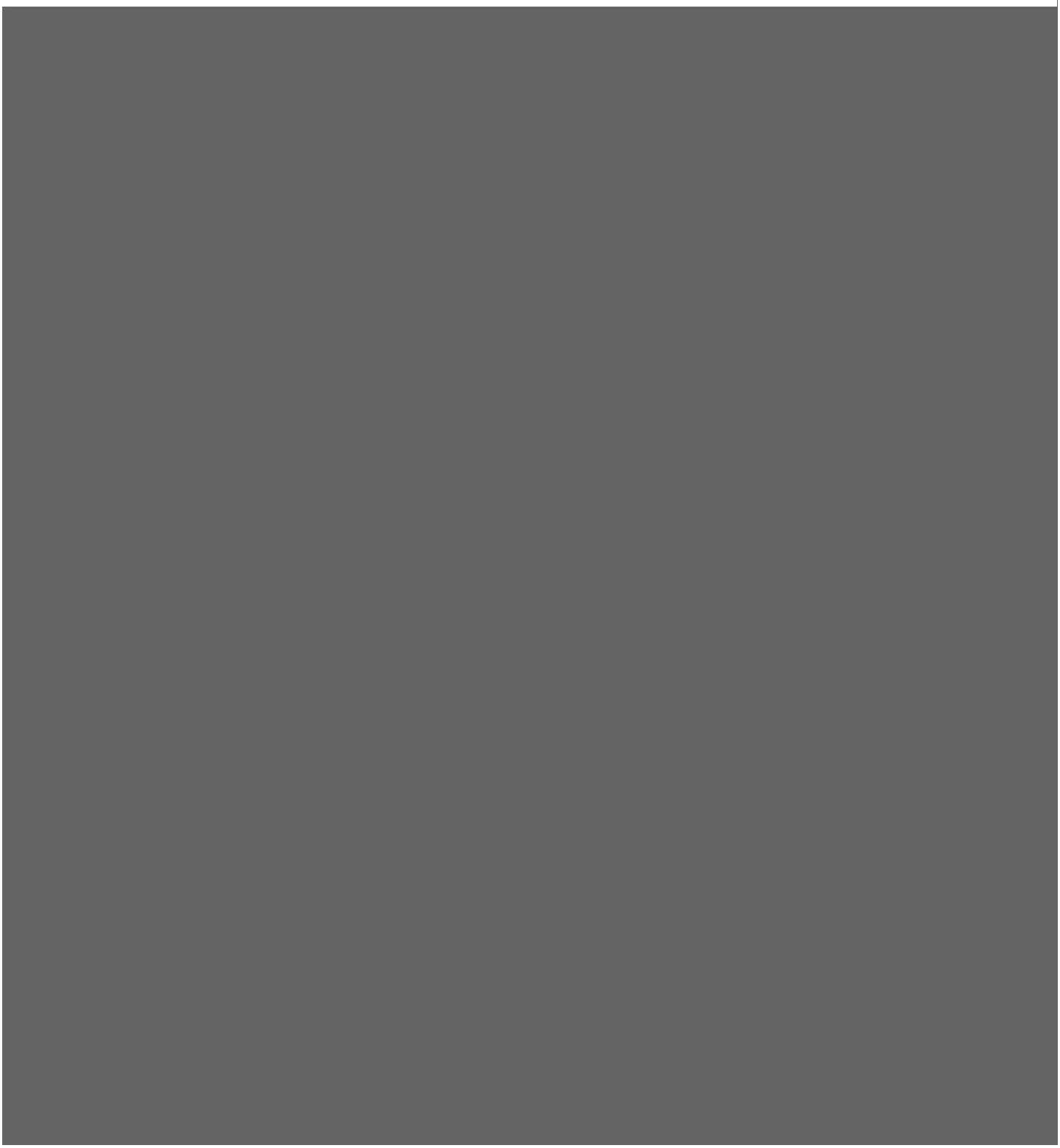
Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
ONION	• Sow 8 to 10 kg of onion seeds per hectare on raised bed. For onion cultivation, white onion varieties: Akola White, Phule White, Yashoda, Bhima Shweta and Pusa White Round and Red onion varieties: Pusa Red, N 2-4-1, Niphad- 53 and Baswant 780 should be selected.
LINSEED	• Sowing of irrigated linseed should be done up to 07th, November. 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.
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.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
BUFFALO	• 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

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
	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) (Varieties)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	• It should be noted that the validity of the dates mentioned in the Weather Based Advisory Bulletins will be valid up to 08:30 AM of the mentioned date. *Based on a research trial that was not included in the CIBRC label claim. # Under label claim.
GENERAL ADVICE	• Garlic, Radish, Fenugreek, Spinach, Shravan Ghewda, Potato, Carrot, Guar, Pea etc. should be cultivated.