Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

Agromet Advisory Bulletin for NAGPUR District

Central Institute for Cotton Research,

Nagpur

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2026-11-05

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR (Maharashtra) Issued On : 2026-11-05 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2026-11-06	2026-11-07	2026-11-08	2026-11-09	2026-11-10
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	32.8	32.1	32.4	32.4	31.2
Tmin(°C)	19.7	18.2	19.2	18.1	17.2
RH-I(%)	64	52	56	56	63
RH-II(%)	33	21	21	22	25
Wind Speed(kmph)	7	8	7	6	5
Wind Direction(Degree)	32	25	21	23	27
Cloud Cover(Octa)	2	1	0	0	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 is likely to be clear to partly cloudy during next 5 days, • Weather is very likely to be dry on 05 to 09 November 2026. • There will be no large change in maximum temperature for next 7 days and fall in minimum temperature by about 2 °C for next 4 days then no large change in minimum temperature over Vidarbha region.

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

• No warning.

Likely impacts of weather warnings on Agriculture and associated Agromet advisories

• No warning.

General Advisory:

• Considering the dry weather forecast, it advice to continue the threshing of harvested Soybean, and harvesting and threshing of matured paddy crops. • Depending on the availability of irrigation, cotton, tur etc. crops should be irrigated when they are in a critical growth stages. • For pest and disease control, safety measures should be followed and protective equipment should be used while handling

and spraying pesticides. The specific recommended dose should be used and the instructions for use should be followed. Do not spray against the wind. Do not eat, drink, smoke or chew while handling and spraying pesticides. Also, protect eyes, nose, mouth, ears and hands. Use gloves, face masks and protect bare feet. After spraying, hands and other parts of the body that have come in contact with pesticides should be washed with soap and water.

SMS Advisory:

• Depending on the availability of irrigation, cotton, tur etc. crops should be irrigated when they are in a critical growth stages.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
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 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.
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. Dryland wheat crop should be sown in the second fortnight of October. Use 75 kg seed per hectare for sowing of dryland wheat. Dryland wheat should be sown with sufficient moisture in the soil and adequate care should be taken to ensure that the sown seeds get sufficient soil moisture contact. For sowing of dryland wheat, spacing between two rows should be 23 cm. Care should be taken not to fall deeper than 5 to 6 cm at the time of sowing wheat. • 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 with 2.5 g / kg of Thirum or Vitavax 75 % WS. As well as Azotobacter (Nitrogen fixing bacteria) and Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria fertilizer at the rate of 250 g / 10 to 12 kg of seed.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	• In the areas where irrigation is available, undertake irrigation to pigeon pea crops. • Due to congenial weather wilting/blight symptoms are observed in kharif pigeon pea , for control undertake drenching with copper oxychloride 50%WP @ 25gm OR Captan 75%WP @ 20 gm in 10 litres of water. For control of incidence of Phytophthora blight (stem rot or stem blight) observed

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	in pigeon pea undertake spray of Fosetyl AL 80% WP@ 20 gm in 10 litres of water.
RICE	• Water Management: - • 2) Maintain 10 cm (Four inches) water level in transplanted rice / paddy field 10 days before panicle initiation and 10 days after panicle initiation. Water stress should not be allowed when the crop is in flowering stage. • Disease management: - • 1) Blast and Neck blast: - Spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 20 ml. or Mencozeb 75% @ 30 gm per 10 liters of water. • 2) Bacterial leaf blight: - Spray Copper hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 30 gm or Mix the combination bactericide—Streptomycin sulphate 90% + Tetracycline hydrochloride 10% SP—in water and carry out two to three sprayings at 10-day intervals after planting. • 3) False smut of paddy: Fluopyram17.7% w/w + Tebuconazole 17.7%w/w SC @ 550 gm per ha • Or Picoxystrobin 7.05% + Propiconazole 11.7% SC @ 1 liter per ha Or Thifluzamide 15% + Difenoconazole 20% SC @ 250 ml per ha Or Azoxystrobin 4.7% + Mancozeb 59.7% + Tebuconazole 5.6% WG @ 2 Kg per ha. • Pest management: - • 1) Stem borer control: - • Ø 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. • Ø 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. • Ø Bio-fungicidal agent like Metarhizium, Beauveria @ 40 g per 10 liters of water should be used. • Ø 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. • Ø While using chemical pesticides, one should use all safety precautions. • 2) Gall midge: - Apply Carbofuran 3% G @ 25 kg per hectare by maintaining water level 7 to 10 cm. Do not remove water from paddy bunds for 4 to 5 days. These pesticides should be used again after 30 days as required. • 3) 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% EC @16 ml for control as soon as the Economic Threshold Level is exceeded. or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL.@ 2.0 ml. or Fipronil 5 SC@ 20 ml. or Etofenprox 10 % EC @10 ml. or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 3.0 gm or Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 2.0 gm Mix in 10 liters of water and spray. • 4) For the effective and cost-efficient management of brown plant hoppers in paddy crops, it is recommended to undertake a first spray of Flonicamid 50 WG @ 3.0 gm Mix in 10 liters of water as soon as the pest reaches the Economic Threshold Level (10 hoppers per hill at the tillering stage, or 5 to 10 hoppers per hill at the post-panicle emergence stage), followed by a second spray fifteen days later using the chemical insecticide Pymetrozine 50 WG @ 6.0 gm Mix in 10 liters of water.
COTTON	• 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. • To monitor pink bollworm, install 2 pheromone traps per acre for surveillance purposes in the field. Observe 20 plants per acre as a representative of the cotton field for pest infestation. If parawilt is observed, apply 2-3 drenching with solution of Copper oxychloride 50 % WP @ 250 g or Carbendazim 50% WP @ 100 g plus Urea 2 kg per 100 litres of water at one-week interval starting immediately after symptom development. • 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

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	like aphids, Jassids and Thrips, and also to repel pink bollworm females from ovipositing on cotton squares. • Farmers who adopted High-Density Planting System (90 x 15 cm) or closer spacing (90 x 30 cm) cotton have to go for spray of plant growth regulator (PGR) Mepiquat chloride 5% AS @1 ml/litres of water at 40–45-day crop or at square initiation and second spray after 15-20 days @1.0 ml/litre of water. • If the crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell, avoid spray of Mepiquat chloride. Alternatively, give foliar spray of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 200 litres of water. If square drop is observed, go for foliar spray of NAA @ 4 ml /10 lit of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

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TOMATO	• For the management of early blight of tomato crop, spray copper oxychloride (3.0 g/litre) or copper hydroxide (2.0 g/litre) one or two days before transplanting the seedlings. Spray the main field of the crop at an interval of 10-15 days or as required with copper oxychloride (3.0 g/litre) or Mancozeb (2.0 g/litre) or Chlorothalonil (2.0 g/litre) or Propineb (2.0 g/litre) or Metiram (2.0 g/litre) or Pyraclostrobin + Metiram (2.0 g/litre) or Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% w/w (0.6 ml/litre) of water. • For the management of late blight disease in tomato crop, spray Mancozeb (2.0 g/liter) or Copper Oxychloride (3.0 g/liter) or Bordeaux mixture (1%) or Copper Hydroxide (2.0 g/liter) or Fosetyl-Al (2.0 g/liter) or Dimethomorph (2.0 g/liter) or Pyraclostrobin + Metiram (2.0 g/liter) or Mefenoxam + Copper Hydroxide (2.0 g/liter) or Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% (2.0 g/liter) of water. • If powdery mildew disease starts in tomato crop, spray with Hexaconazole (1 ml/liter) or Dinocap (1 ml/liter) or Water Soluble Sulfur (2.5 g/liter) or Carbendazim (1.0 g/liter) or Triadimefon 25 WP (0.4 g/liter) or Difenconazole (0.5 ml/liter) or Kresoxim Methyl 44.3% SC (2.0 ml/liter) or Propiconazole 25 EC (1.0 ml/liter) mixed with water.
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.
BRINJAL	• Due to higher humidity and cloudy weather condition in last week, 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 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.
MANDARIN ORANGE	• During november month, Mrig Bahar (June flowering) Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange (Mosambi) trees should be irrigated through drip irrigation or the double-ring method. The daily water requirement per tree according to age is 8 litres for one-year-old trees, 36 litres for four-year-old trees, 85 litres

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
	for eight-year-old trees, and 105 litres for trees aged 10–25 years. In acid lime, apply 4 litres of water per day per tree for one-year-old plants and 88 litres per day per tree for trees aged 10 years and above. Harvest the fruits of Ambia Bahar. If a delay in harvesting is anticipated, two sprays of gibberellic acid (GA_3) @ 15 ppm + urea @ 1% may be applied at an interval of 15 days. Uproot and destroy all weeds in the orchard and loosen the soil in the tree basins. Apply urea @ 108 g and muriate of potash (MOP) @ 45 g per tree to one-year-old trees. For two-year-old trees, apply double the dose; for three-year-old trees, apply three times the dose; and for four-year-old and older trees, apply four times the dose. Ensure that the soil remains moist during fertilizer application to minimize nutrient losses. In bearing orchards, apply urea @ 500 g, single super phosphate (SSP) @ 600 g, muriate of potash (MOP) @ 150 g, ferrous sulphate @ 100 g, manganese sulphate @ 100 g, zinc sulphate @ 100 g and borax @ 50 g per tree within the perimeter of the tree canopy. To induce Ambia Bahar, impose moisture stress on the trees by discontinuing irrigation. After harvesting the fruits, prune dead wood and water shoots, followed by a spray of carbendazim @ 1 g per litre of water. In case of aphid infestation, spray dimethoate @ 1.5 ml or imidacloprid @ 0.5 ml per litre of water. A second application should be made after 15 days using an insecticide that was not used in the first application. In case of citrus mite infestation, spray dicofol @ 2 ml, propargite @ 1 ml, ethion @ 2 ml or wettable sulphur @ 3 g per litre of water. A second application should be made after 15 days using another suitable miticide from the above list. Apply Bordeaux paste to the tree trunks if it has not been applied earlier. To prepare Bordeaux paste, soak 1 kg of copper sulphate in 5 litres of water in a plastic bucket and 1 kg of lime in 5 litres of water in a separate bucket overnight. The next morning, mix both solutions in another bucket and stir thoroughly. Apply the paste within 12 hours of preparation. Do not use it the following day. For the management of Phytophthora/gummosis disease, scrape off the oozing portion using a sharp knife and apply a paste of mefenoxam + MZ or fosetyl-Al to the affected area.
CUSTARD APPLE	• Spray Mancozeb @ 2.0 g per L to avoid blackening of fruits and spray Buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.25 ml per L to manage mealy bugs.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	• Repair roofs of the animal sheds wherever necessary to ensure protection for animals from rains. • The floor of the animal shed should be kept clean and dry. • Maintain the surrounding of animal shed clean and hygienic and remove the unwanted vegetation nearby the sheds.

Likely impacts of weather warnings (General)

No warning.

Impact based advisories (General)

No warning.

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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