



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



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2026-06-19

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR (Maharashtra) Issued On : 2026-06-19 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2026-06-20	2026-06-21	2026-06-22	2026-06-23	2026-06-24
Rainfall(mm)	6.7	5.4	3.6	6.4	0.0
Tmax(°C)	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.8
Tmin(°C)	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.5	25.6
RH-I(%)	55	43	41	43	41
RH-II(%)	22	20	20	21	22
Wind Speed(kmph)	12	10	14	14	19
Wind Direction(Degree)	309	293	292	294	289
Cloud Cover(Octa)	3	3	4	3	3
Warning	Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; Strong Surface Winds	Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; Strong Surface Winds	Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; Strong Surface Winds	Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; Strong Surface Winds	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 partly to partially cloudy during next 5 days, • Light rainfall is very likely to occur at isolated places on 20, 21 and 22 June, 2026. • Light to moderate rainfall is very likely to occur at isolated places on 23 June, 2026. • Weather is very likely to be dry on 24 June 2026.

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

• Thunderstorm with lightning accompanied with gusty winds (40-50 kmph) is likely to occur at isolated pockets on 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 June.

Likely impacts of weather warnings on Agriculture and associated Agromet advisories

• Thunderstorms and lightning can cause injury or death to livestock, farmers or farm workers. Strong winds can cause fruit to fall from trees, damage to barns or stored fodder in the field. Rain can cause agricultural produce brought for sale by farmers to the Agricultural Produce Market Committee or open markets to spoil when exposed to rain.

General Advisory:

• Avoid pre-monsoon sowing of cotton. As there has not been sufficient rainfall in the district for sowing at present, sowing of Kharif crops should be avoided during insufficient moisture. • Considering the forecast of thunderstorms, lightning and rainfall, farmers are advised to keep stored livestock fodder in a safe place or cover it with plastic sheets/tarpaulins to protect it from moisture damage. • Stored fodder, fodder and fodder e.g. for livestock and poultry should be covered with plastic/tarpaulin from thunderstorms, wind and rain. • Before sowing soybean crop, farmers should check the germination capacity of seeds. Seeds should be used for sowing only if the germination capacity is more than 70 percent. • For insitu soil moisture conservation, the pre-sowing cultivation of the field should be done parallel to the contour line or perpendicular to the main slope. This matter should be considered essential from this year and adopted. • Before the last ploughing, 20 to 25 carts of well-rotted cow dung/compost should be applied to the field. Partially rotted cow dung should not be applied to the field. It is necessary to mix the cow dung well with the soil if possible. • Seeds of improved (straight) varieties of Kharif crops should be used. Compared to hybrid varieties, the cost of cultivation of straight varieties is less and the net profit is higher. From next year, 50 percent seeds of these varieties or more close to them should be planned to be kept from this year's production for sowing. • Before sowing, the germination capacity of all seeds (especially soybean) should be checked at home. If the germination capacity of the seeds is between 70 to 80 percent, the seeds should be used for sowing. This gives good yield by maintaining the right number of trees per hectare. • The amount of chemical fertilizers should be taken as per the recommendation of the soil test report, so that savings can be made in the amount of chemical fertilizers. If the amou

SMS Advisory:

• Avoid pre-monsoon sowing of cotton. As there has not been sufficient rainfall in the district for sowing at present, sowing of Kharif crops should be avoided during insufficient moisture.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
SOYABEAN	• Sowing of soybean should be avoided till sufficient rain. • For soybean cultivation, select medium heavy quality, well-drained soil with Soil pH 6.5 to 7.5., after ploughing the land should be leveled by giving 2 to 3 harrowing and apply 5 tons well decomposed Farm Yard Manure before the last harrowing. • Ensure availability of other critical inputs like fertilizers, weedicides, fungicides, and cultures for seed treatment etc. • If household grains are to be used as seeds, the germination capacity of the seeds should be checked.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	• Sowing of pigeon pea should be avoided till sufficient rain. • For sowing of pigeon pea land is prepared by at least one ploughing followed by 2 to 3 harrowing. Apply well decomposed FYM before last harrowing @ 15 to 20 bullock carts per hectare. • Agricultural land should be prepared for cultivation of Arhar crop. • Good quality seeds of Arhar crop should be procured from authorized seller/certified seed holder only. • Rhizobium or Phosphorus Dissolving Fertilizer (PSB) {250 gm per 10 kg of seed) should be used for seed treatment. • Recommended varieties of Arhar are- AKT 8811, PKV-TARA, BSMR-853, BSMR-736, BDN-716 and ICPL-87119 (Aasha).
COTTON	• Sowing of cotton should be avoided till sufficient rain. • To control the pink bollworm, pre-season cotton cultivation should be avoided. The crop residues should be used for preparing compost manure. Cotton stalk heaps should not be kept on field bunds or near the field, as this helps prevent pink bollworm infestation in the upcoming kharif cotton crop. • Early- or medium-duration cotton varieties that mature within 140 to 150 days should be cultivated.
GREEN GRAM	• Sowing of green gram should be avoided till sufficient rain. • For green gram cultivation, land should be prepared by at least followed by 2 to 3 harrowing. Apply 5 tons of well decomposed FYM per hectare before last

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
	harrowing. Varieties like Kopargaon, PKV AKM-4, PKV Mug-8802 and PKV Green Gold (AKM-9911) can be selected for cultivation of green gram respectively. • Leaf Crinkle disease is transmitted through infected seeds, seeds should be treated with hot water at 52°C for 20–30 minutes before sowing. During the early growth stages, the disease is spread by sucking insect pests; therefore, seed treatment is recommended to prevent their infestation. Seeds may be treated with Imidacloprid 70% WG at 5 g per kg of seed or Imidacloprid 48% FS at 10 ml per kg of seed. This treatment helps protect the crop from sucking pests during the initial stages of growth.
BLACK GRAM	• Sowing of black gram should be avoided till sufficient rain. • For black gram cultivation, land should be prepared by at least followed by 2 to 3 harrowing. Apply 5 tons of well decomposed FYM per hectare before last harrowing. Varieties like PKV Udid (AKU-15), PDKV Black Gold (AKU 10-1), TAU-1 and TAU-2 can be selected for cultivation of black gram respectively.
MAIZE	• Sowing of maize should be avoided till sufficient rain. • For the sowing of maize, select varieties like Uday, Kuber, Rajarshi, and PKV M Shatak. Select straight varieties for sowing of maize crop, preferably. Because, it requires less cost of cultivation and gives more net income as compared with hybrid varieties. • For the management of the fall armyworm in maize, proper field sanitation should be maintained and the recommended dose of fertilizers should be applied. Excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers should be avoided, as it can encourage pest infestation. Maize seeds should be treated with Cyantraniliprole 19.8% + Thiamethoxam 19.8% FS at the rate of 6 ml per kilogram of seed before sowing. This seed treatment helps protect the crop from early infestation by fall armyworm and other insect pests.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	• Avoid allowing cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and other livestock to graze in open areas, as thunderstorms accompanied by lightning are likely to occur. • Farmers should clean, repair, and maintain animal sheds before the onset of the monsoon. Ensure that rainwater does not accumulate in and around the sheds.
GOAT	• Vaccinate goats against Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), and enterotoxaemia. Provide animals with clean, cool drinking water, preferably stored in earthen pots.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

Others (Soil / Land Preparation)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	• Farmers should select recommended crop varieties that are suitable for the local climate and growing conditions when purchasing seeds. Such varieties generally have better resistance or tolerance to pests and diseases. Information on the performance of different seed varieties, available from nearby agricultural data centers, can be helpful in making seed purchase decisions. Farmers should also consult agricultural officers and scientists from the local agriculture department to obtain information about new, improved, and hybrid varieties, as well as technical guidance on appropriate crop management practices. • If irrigation facilities are available, varieties suitable for irrigated conditions should be selected. For rainfed areas, only varieties specifically recommended for dryland cultivation should be chosen. High-quality, certified seeds should be purchased only from registered agricultural service centers. If seeds are available from agricultural

Others (Soil / Land Preparation)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
	universities or their research stations, farmers should consider purchasing them from these reliable sources. • While purchasing seeds, farmers should not rely solely on company representatives or seed dealers. Similarly, decisions should not be based only on company advertisements. Instead, they should verify official information about the variety, including recommendations, performance under local conditions, guidance from agricultural departments and universities, and the experiences of other farmers. Seed selection and purchase should be made only after carefully considering all these factors.

Likely impacts of weather warnings (General)

• Thunderstorms and lightning can cause injury or death to livestock, farmers or farm workers. Strong winds can cause fruit to fall from trees, damage to barns or stored fodder in the field. Rain can cause agricultural produce brought for sale by farmers to the Agricultural Produce Market Committee or open markets to spoil when exposed to rain.

Impact based advisories (General)

Considering the forecast of thunder, lightning and wind, livestock should be avoided from grazing in open grazing areas. Fodder and water should be provided to the animals in the barn. While working in the field, as soon as there is a thunderstorm, take shelter in a safe place. Considering the past incidents in the district, avoid taking shelter under palas, neem and any other tree during thunderstorms.
• Considering the forecast of stormy winds, marketable fruits and vegetable crops should be harvested and sold. Fruit trees should be supported with the help of a Bomboo.

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.

Mausam MobileApp link: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details/>

Meghdoot MobileApp link: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details>

Damini MobileApp link : <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details>