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Agromet Advisory Bulletin for NAGPUR District
Central Institute for Cotton Research,
Nagpur



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2026-09-29

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR (Maharashtra) Issued On : 2026-09-29 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2026-09-30	2026-10-01	2026-10-02	2026-10-03	2026-10-04
Rainfall(mm)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	33.1	33.8	34.6	35.0	34.5
Tmin(°C)	21.6	21.6	22.2	22.9	21.9
RH-I(%)	86	85	84	81	81
RH-II(%)	39	37	37	35	33
Wind Speed(kmph)	5	4	4	4	4
Wind Direction(Degree)	356	338	349	340	340
Cloud Cover(Octa)	1	1	1	1	1
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 during next 5 days, • Weather is very likely to be dry during next 5 days. i.e. from 29.09.2026 to 03.10.2026.

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

• Nil

Likely impacts of weather warnings on Agriculture and associated Agromet advisories

- Nil

General Advisory:

- It is advised to continue the intercultural operations such as weeding, hoeing, fertilizer application, agrochemicals spraying for next 5 day. • Harvesting and threshing of mature Soybean, black gram, green gram and other kharif crops should be continue.

SMS Advisory:

- परिपक्व अवस्थेतील सोयाबीन, उडीद, मुग व इत्यादी खरीप पिकाची कापणी व मळणीची कामे सुरु ठेवावी.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
MAIZE	• For the management of armyworm in maize crop, any one insecticide such as Chlorantraniliprole 9.3% EC + Lambda Cyhalothrin 4.6% ZC 5 ml or Spinetoram 11.7% SC, 5.12 ml or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% EC SC 4.32 ml or Emamectin Benzoate 5% SG, 8 g or Emamectin Benzoate 5% + Lufenuron 40% WG, 1.6 g or Thiodicarb 75% WP, 20 g or Novaluron 5.25% + Emamectin Benzoate 0.9% SC, 20 ml should be mixed and sprayed in 10 liters of water.
SOYABEAN	• Harvesting and threshing of mature Soybean crops should be continue.
RICE	• Chemical Fertilizers: - • Agriculture is profitable if the soil is tested and proper quantity 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). • Weed management: - • 1) Weed Management in paddy: - If transplanting of paddy done at a distance of 15 x 20cm, 20 x 20cm, 20 x 25 cm, they should use Paddy Power Weeder or Cono Weeder. The first weeding should be given 20 days after the crop is well rooted, the second after 45 days and if possible, the third weeding should be given after

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	60 days. Labors should remove any weeds left near the crop. • Pest and disease 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 Carbofuran 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% @16 ml for control as soon as the level of financial loss is exceeded. or Imidacloprid 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. • 4) Blast and Neck blast: - Spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 20 ml. or Mencozeb 75% @ 30 gm per 10 liters of water. • 5) Bacterial leaf blight: - Spray Copper hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 30 gm + Streptocycline 1.5 gm per 10 liters of water. • Water Management: - After paddy planting till the roots of the plant are well established, the water level should be 2.5 cm. (one inch) should be kept. After this, the level is usually about 5 cm till the grain matures. (two inches) should be increased.
COTTON	• Apply the first split of 40 Kg Nitrogen (90Kg Urea per ha.) for irrigated hybrid cotton and 45 Kg N (100 Kg urea per ha.) for rainfed hybrid/hirsutum cotton as a top-dressing dose of chemical fertilizer. 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

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	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 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:

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
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	• For management of Powdery mildew disease chilli, Spray Wettable Sulphur (3.0g/l) (before flowering only) or Tridemorph (1.0ml/l) or Hexaconazole (0.5ml/l) or Dinocap (1ml/l) or Flusilazole (0.3 ml/l) or Myclobutanil (1.0 g/l)

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	or Neem oil emulsified (10-15ml/l) at 10-15 days interval from the onset of the disease.
MANDARIN ORANGE	• Undertake necessary tillage operations. Remove the weeds from the tree basin and prepare double ring around the tree for Irrigation. Care should be taken to see that first ring is made one meter away from trunk and second ring two meter away from the trunk. In case of drip irrigation system, spread the laterals and give irrigation as per requirement. • In Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange one year old tree should be given 8 litres water per tree/day. 5 years old tree should be given 45 litres, 8 years tree 87 litres and 10 years and above tree should be given 108 litres/day/tree. The acid lime (lemon) tree should be given half the dose. • During this month there is attack of fruit sucking moth. To control the pest, spray neem oil @ 10 ml/litre water and destroy all the fallen fruits by burying in the pit. Poison baiting with 10 ml Malathion mixed with 100 g jaggery and 100 ml mandarin juice in 900 ml water (two portion bottles per 25 trees). Follow clean cultivation and uproot all weeds in the orchard. • Burn moist leaves of neem mixed with cow dung during and place the same in different locations to fumigate the citrus orchard. This practice will help to keep away the moth from entering into the orchard. • To control fruit fly use male attracting trap containing methyl eugenol @ 20 traps/ hectare from 60 days before fruit harvest and change the lure every 30 days. • Follow clean cultivation in orchard and bury fallen fruits in a deep pit every day. • To increase the size of Ambia crop (June-July) fruits, spray 1.5 kg Monopotassium phosphate/ urea/Potassium nitrate/Diammonium phosphate along with Gibberllic Acid (GA3) 1.5 g in 100 litres of water. • To check the fruit dropping in Ambia Bahar a spray of Carbendazim 100 gm and GA3 or 2,4-D or Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) 1.5 gm in 100 liter of water. • To check citrus mites and later on occurrence of 'Lalya' disorder spray dicofol 2 ml or Wettable sulphur 3 g or propargite 1 ml or ethion 2 ml per lit. of water in the last week of this month.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
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:

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GENERAL ADVICE	For winter cultivation, seeds of cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, tomato should be sown on beds in the nursery. Vegetable crops like spinach, fenugreek, radish, carrot, yam, tondli, garlic should be planted. Flower plants like rose, aster, mogra, gaillardia and medicinal plants like ashwagandha, sonamukhi, and panpimpali should be planted as per the recommendations.

Likely impacts of weather warnings (General)

- Nil

Impact based advisories (General)

- Nil

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/>

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