



Latur District Level AAB No. : 61/ 2026-2027

Day & Date : Friday, 30.10.2026

Observed weather during last week (Dated 24 th to 30 th October, 2026)							Weather Parameters		Weather Forecast (Valid 31 st October to 04 th November, 2026)				
24/10	25/10	26/10	27/10	28/10	29/10	30/10	Date		31/10	01/11	02/11	03/11	04/11
							Rainfall (mm)		1.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	8.0
							T _{max} (⁰ C)		31.0	33.0	35.0	34.0	34.0
							T _{min} (⁰ C)		19.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	17.0
							AM	Cloud cover	Clear	Partially Cloudy	Partially Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
							PM						
							RH-I (%)		79	73	77	82	84
							RH-II (%)		60	59	62	69	76
							Wind Speed (km/hr)		1	6	7	7	11
							AM	Wind direction	N	NE	N	E	E
							PM						
Weather Summary / Alert : As per the forecast from RMC Mumbai, Thundershower along with light rainfall may occur at isolated places in Latur District on dated 02 nd & 03 rd November. Light rainfall may occur at isolated places in Latur District on dated 30 th October. Weather will be dry in Latur District on dated 31 st October & 01 st November. No large change in maximum temperatue during next 24 hours & Gradual rise thereafter. Rise in minimum temperature by 1 to 2 ⁰ C during next 24 hours & Fall by 2 to 3 ⁰ C thereafter in Latur District.													
General Advisory : As per ERFs products Rainfall may be below Normal, maximum temperature may be Normal to Slightly Above Normal & minimum temperature may be Normal during 30 th October to 05 th November & Rainfall may be Below Normal, maximum temperature & minimum temperature may be Normal during 06 th to 12 th November.													
SMS Advisory: Select suitable rabi crops (rabi sorghum, safflower, sunflower, and chickpea) based on the assured availability and adequacy of water, and undertake sowing accordingly. Harvested, Threshed & Picked crops store at safe places.													
Name of Crop	Stage		Agromet Advisory										
Soybean	Threshing		Threshing should be done of harvested soybean crop & store at safe place.										
Kharif sorghum	Maturity to Harvesting		Harvesting of mature kharif sorghum crop should be done & store at safe place.										
Pearl millet	Harvesting		Harvesting of mature pearl millet crop should be done & store at safe place.										
Sugarcane	Vegetative Growth		As per requirement irrigation managemnet should be done in sugarcane crop.If infestation of white fly may observed in sugarcane crop, for management take a spray of Imidachlopride 17.8% @ 60 ml or Asifate 75% @ 400 g per acre. If necessary, a second spray should be applied after 10 days. However, if the population of beneficial insects is high, avoid an unnecessary second spray. Do not repeatedly spray the same insecticide; instead, rotate insecticides with different modes of action to prevent the development of insecticide resistance. Infestation of the 'Payrila' (moth) pest is being observed in the sugarcane crop. To monitor the pest and to trap and destroy large numbers of adult moths, a light trap should be installed at a height of six inches above the crop canopy—at a ratio of one trap per five acres—and operated between 6:00 PM and 10:00 PM. For management, take a spray of Chlorpyrifos 20% @ 600 ml of per acre. For management of stem borer in Sugarcane crop take a spray of Chlorpyrifhos 20% @ 25 ml or chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % @ 4 ml per 10 liter of water during clear weather condition.										
Turmeric	Rhizome Development		As per requirement irrigation managemnet should be done in turmeric crop. If infestation of leaf spot (blight) disease observed in turmeric crop, collect the infected leaves periodically and destroy them outside the field, and keep the field clean. For disease management, take a spray of Carbendazim 50% @ 400 g, Mancozeb 75% @ 500 g or Copper Oxychloride 50% @ 500 g adding a good-quality sticker to the spray solution. If the disease incidence is severe, take a spray of Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenconazole 11.4% @ 200 ml or Propiconazole 25% @ 200 ml or Chlorothalonil 75% @ 500 g minimum 125 liter of water per acre, along with a sticker during early in the morning or at evening time during clear weather condition. For the management of rhizome rot disease in turmeric, as a preventive measure, apply Trichoderma @ 2 to 2.5 kg per acre, mixed with well-decomposed farmyard manure, to the soil. If rhizome rot disease is observed, apply any one of the following fungicides drenching should be done : Mancozeb 75% @ 3 g or Copper Oxychloride 50% @ 5 g per litre of water. For management of Rhizome fly in turmeric take a spray of Quinalphos 25 % @ 20 ml or Diamethoate 30 % @ 15 ml per 10 liter of water with an interval of 15 days or Drenching should be done of Chloropyrifos 50% @ 50 ml per 10 liter of water. As a preventive measure, apply drenching once a month. (As label claim was not given by Central Insecticides Board for Rhizome fly in turmeric the research recommendation of university is mentioned here). Female rhizome flies lay eggs on exposed tubers. Therefore, exposed tubers should be covered with soil periodically, and timely cover the rhizome with the help of soil. Place 2–3 wide-mouthed containers per acre, each containing 200 g of crushed castor seeds and 1–1.5 litres of water. After 8–10 days, the characteristic odour attracts adult rhizome flies, which fall into the containers and die. Nutrient management in turmeric: Potassium and micronutrient deficiencies are currently observed in turmeric crops in several locations. Potassium deficiency is characterized by yellowing along the margins of older leaves, which later turn brown and appear scorched. Therefore, these symptoms should not be mistaken for leaf blight, and fungicides should not be sprayed unnecessarily. Apply fertilizers at the recommended doses as per the university recommendations. If potassium deficiency is observed, spray sulphate of potash (0:0:50) @ 10 g per litre of water. Apply Grade-II micronutrients at 5 g per litre of water for the solid formulation or 5 ml per litre of water for the liquid formulation. If required, repeat the spray once after an interval of 8–10 days, considering the crop growth stage and the severity of the deficiency.										
Rabbi Sorghum	Sowing/ Seed Treatment / Growth		As per requirement irrigation management should be done in sown Rabbi sorghum crop. Due to inadequate rainfall in many parts of Marathwada, there may be a shortage of fodder for livestock in the future. Therefore, it is necessary to cultivate fodder crops such as rabi sorghum during the rabi season for fodder production. As per availability of water sowing of irrigated Rabbi Sorghum crop should be done as early as possible. Seed treatment should be done of 4 g 300 mesh sulfur per Kg seed and Thiamethoxam 70% 4 gm or Imidacloprid 48% 14 ml per kg seed before sowing.										
Safflower	Fertilizer Dose / Growth		As per requirement irrigation management should be done in sown Safflower crop. As per availability of water sowing of irrigated safflower crop should be done as early as possible. Out of recommended 60:40:00 Kg NPK per hector fertilizer dose apply 30 Kg N and 40 Kg P per hector at the time of sowing and top dressing of 30 Kg N should be done one month after sowing.										
Chickpea	Fertilizer Dose / Seed Treatment/ Growth		As per requirement irrigation management should be done in sown Chickpea crop. As per availability of water, sowing of irrigated chickpea crop should be done as early as possible. Before sowing seed treatment should be done of 2.5 g Carbendazim or 10 g Trichoderma per Kg seed and 10 g Trichoderma or 3 g Thiram per kg seed. Apply 25:50:30 Kg NPK per hector at the time of sowing.										
Citrus	Fruit Initiation to Fruit Development		As per requirement irrigation managemnet should be done in citrus orchard. In citrus orchards, as the fruits are in the fruit development stage, Precaution should be taken to avoid water stress. If the number of fruits per tree is excessive, carry out appropriate fruit thinning to improve fruit size and quality and obtain better yields. For fruit development in citrus orchard, take a spray of water-soluble fertilizer 00:52:34 @ 1.5 Kg + Chilated Zinc @ 500 g per 100 litre of water during clear weather condition. Mulching should be done around the stem in orchard for moisture conservation.										
Pomegranate	Fruit Initiation to Fruit Development		As per requirement irrigation managemnet should be done in pomegranate orchard. Due to cloudy weather condition, Precaution should be taken to avoid incidence of oily spot disease in pomegranate orchard. Mulching should be done around the stem in orchard for moisture conservation.										
Sapota	Growth		Intercultural operations should be done for weed management in Sapota orchard. Mulching should be done around the stem in orchard for moisture conservation.										
Vegetable	Growth/ Harvesting/ Planting		As per requirement irrigation managemnet should be done in vegetable crop. Harvesting of mature vegetable crops should be done. Intercultural operations should be done for weed management in vegetable crops. For management of Sucking pests in vegetable crops (Chilli, brinjal, Ladies finger.) take a spray of Pyriproxyfen 5 % + Fenpropathrin 15 % @ 10 ml or Dimethoate 30 % @ 13 ml per 10 liter of water during clear weather condition. As per availability of water, sowing of direct sown vegetable crops (i.e. by seeds) can be done.										
Floriculture	Growth/ Harvesting/ Planting		As per requirement irrigation managemnet should be done in flricultural crop. Harvesting of mature flowers should be done step by step and send to the market after grading. Intercultural operations should be done for weed management in floricultural crops. As per availability of water Plantation of floricultural crops should be done.										
Fodder crop	Cutting		Napier grass crop sown for fodder purpose should be cut first time at 65-70 DAS and after that 7-8 cuttings at 40-45 days interval. Complete the land preparation for fodder crops. There may be a shortage of fodder for livestock in the future. To address this, farmers are advised to sow rabi sorghum, pearl millet, maize, and oats during the rabi season, depending on the availability of water.										
Animal husbandry	--		Poultry farming clean drinking water should be provided round the clock. Due to the increase in temperature, grass or sprinklers should be arranged on the roof of the animal shed to reduce the temperature inside the shed. Animals should be kept in shade or shed. Plenty of drinking water should be kept in the shed.										
This Agro Advisory Bulletin (AAB) is prepared and published with the consolation and recommendation of SMS committee of “Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS)”, Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani 431 402 (MS).													

Principal Nodal Officer
Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS)
VNМКV, Parbhani