



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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60) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 30.10.2026

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (24.10.2026 to 30.10.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (31.10.2026 to 04.11.2026)				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Date	31	01	02	03	04
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	6	5	0	0	0
33.0	32.7	32.5	32.0	31.2	30.5	31.4	Max. Temp. (°C)	33	33	34	35	35
23.5	20.5	20.7	19.6	23.2	23.2	20.4	Min. Temp. (°C)	19	18	18	18	17
Cloudy	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	Cloud Cover	P.Cloud	P.Cloud	P.Cloud	P.Cloud	P.Cloud
63	67	62	65	68	69	80	Max. RH (%)	71	65	68	65	68
48	40	42	44	57	56	54	Min. RH (%)	48	49	53	57	55
3.9	4.1	4.5	4.0	10.3	10.7	2.0	Wind Speed (km/hr)	2.6	5.2	8.6	7	6.2

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the forecast for the next five days, there is possibility of very light rain on 31 st October & 01 st November 2026 & rest of days' possibility of dry weather in Nashik district. The sky will partial cloudy for next five days. Maximum Temperature staying in between 33-35 Degree Celsius & Minimum Temperature 17-19 Degree Celsius & the wind speed will remain between 2-8 kmph for the next five days.
Weather Alerts/ warning:		Considering Impact based forecast (IBF) for Agriculture for upcoming Thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rainfall & gusty winds (30-40 kmph) (Yellow alert) at isolated places of Nashik district & Ghat region of Nashik on 30th October 2026. (Based on the District Level Forecast and warning issued by RMC Mumbai on issued on 30.10.2026).
General Advisory		For weather-based agro advisories and forecasts, use the 'Meghdoot' mobile app; for alerts regarding rain accompanied by thunderstorms, use the 'Damini' mobile app. Preparatory tillage operations should be done to minimum extent as per requirement as there is a decrease in production while planning rabi crops after harvesting of kharif crops. The type of land should be taken into consideration while choosing the crop method. Adoption of intercropping system (eg Rabi jowar + safflower (6:3), safflower + Gram (6:3)) instead of consecutive cropping in rabi season maintains yield stability. Also, more yield per hectare leads to higher profit. Also intercropping practices in rabi season are more profitable. During the Rabi season, a variety should be selected which gives high yield in rainfed conditions and is less susceptible to climatic variations. Improved and hybrid varieties that tolerate rain stress and produce at low soil moisture should be selected. After harvest of paddy as per relay cropping sequence or on residual soil moisture pea, lentil, linseed, gram, cowpea etc. crop should be taken.
SMS		Considering light rainfall forecast, harvested/threshed crops should be covered with tarpaulin or kept in a safe place.
Rabi Sorghum	Sowing	If water is available, the remaining farmers should complete sowing of rabi sorghum crop by 31 st October 2026. Recommended improved and hybrid varieties of Sorghum crop for rabi season are as follows. For light soil (depth 30 cm) - Phule Yasomati, Phule Anuradha, Phule Mauli Medium soil (depth 30-60 cm) - Phule Suchitra, Phule Chitra, Phule Mauli, Parbhani Moti Heavy soil (more than 60 cm depth) - Phule Vasudha, Phule Yashoda (SPV-1359), Parbhani Moti (SPV-1411) Sorghum is sown up to 5 cm depth on available soil moisture of rainfall. It is necessary to plant population of 1.48 lakh per hectare to get the expected production of sorghum. For that sorghum is sown at a distance of 45 x 15 cm. Before sowing, apply 4 gm of sulfur (300 mesh) per kg of seed along with 25 gm of Azotobacter and PSB. rub the culture. To get the desired yield of irrigated sorghum, sorghum is sown at a distance of 45 x 12 cm. Also 10 kg seeds should be used after bacterial culture. Fertilizer and seeds should be sown at the same time using two seed cum fertilizer seed drill for sowing.
Wheat	Sowing	Sowing under Rainfed and Protective Irrigation Conditions In rainfed areas, wheat sowing should be completed by October 31 st 2026, utilizing the moisture already present in the soil. If protective (supplemental) irrigation is available, sowing should be carried out between 25 th October and 5 th November 2026. If the preceding Kharif crop was soybean or an oilseed crop, the field should be harrowed once. Before harrowing, well-decomposed farmyard manure or compost should be spread across the field. Selecting improved varieties—such as Netravati, Phule Samadhan, Phule Anupam, Phule Anurag, Phule Satvik, MACS-4028, NIDW-1149, MACS-4058, or Sharad—is crucial for achieving the desired yield. For wheat grown under protective irrigation, use 30–40 kg of seeds per acre. Before sowing, treat the seeds with 3 grams of Thiram and 1.75 grams of Thiamethoxam per kilogram of seed. Once the treated seeds have dried, apply a seed treatment using 25 grams each of Azotobacter and phosphate-solubilizing bacteria (PSB) cultures per kilogram of seed. Ensure there is sufficient soil moisture at the time of sowing. For rainfed crops, apply 16 kg of nitrogen and 8 kg of phosphorus per acre at the time of sowing. When sowing under limited irrigation, apply 16 kg each of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash per acre at the time of sowing; the remaining 16 kg of nitrogen should be applied one month after sowing. Sow the seeds at a depth of 5–6 cm to ensure good germination. For wheat grown under protective irrigation, maintain a distance of 20 cm between the rows. Sowing should be done in one direction rather than crosswise (both vertically and horizontally), as this facilitates inter-cultivation. To cover the seeds, a harrow (kulav) should be operated in an inverted position; this ensures the seeds are properly pressed down and covered. Taking the slope of the land into account, prepare furrows (beds) that are 2.5–4 meters wide and 7–25 meters long.
Chickpea (Gram)	Sowing	If water is available, the remaining farmers should complete sowing of rabi Chickpea crop by 31 st October 2026. For this mainly Vijay, Digvijaya Phule Vikram and Phule Vishwaraj varieties should be used. Planting of irrigated gram crop between 20 th October to 10 th November gives good yield. Sowing of Kabuli gram should be done only if there is facility of irrigation. Among indigenous gram, Vijay, Vishal, Digvijay, Phule Vikram and Phule Vishwaraj are wilting disease resistant varieties, suitable for irrigated, rainfed and late sowing condition and among Kabuli gram, Virat, PKV-2 (Kak-2), PKV-4 and Krupa are suitable for more production/yield. Seed treatment: Bavistin@ 2 gm + Thirum@ 2 gm per kg of seed and apply 25 gm of Rhizobium culture per kg of seed through cold solution of jaggery.
Kharif Paddy	Grain filling stage to Maturity / Harvesting stage	Drain out of water should be done in timely transplanted rice crop 10 days before harvesting. Paddy should be harvested after 25 to 30 days after harvesting, when 80 to 90% of the grains in the spikelet are ripe. Vaibhav sickle should be used for this. This controls the stem borer. Water Management: For proper growth of the crop in paddy field, during the booting stage of the paddy crop, the water level should be maintained at 5–10 cm. In areas where water facilities are unavailable, spray 1% potassium nitrate (13:00:45). (Considering the rainfall forecast, harvesting/threshing etc. work should be postponed for the next 3 to 4 days.)
Kharif Finger millet & Little millet	Grain filling stage to Maturity / Harvesting stage	Finger millet crop is grown on rain water. As there is no chance of rain, protected irrigation should be provided as per availability and a Rogue out should be done in crop field.
Niger	Flowering stage	If the Niger crop is in the flowering stage, do not spray the insecticide. To get more production of Niger crop, it is recommended to use one bee artificial hive per acre for insect pollination in the Niger crop.



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Grapes		<p>Management of Downy Mildew on Grape Bunches Although the likelihood of rain this week is low, atmospheric humidity is expected to persist, and the sky may remain partially to completely cloudy at times. Early morning temperatures are forecast to be below 20°C, while temperatures by 8–9 AM could exceed 33–34°C. Under such conditions—even in the absence of rain—there remains a risk of a Downy Mildew outbreak in vineyards. Lower nighttime temperatures can lead to the accumulation of dew on the leaves and bunches of grapevines. For a Downy Mildew infection to take hold, the surface of the leaves or bunches needs to remain moist for approximately 2 to 2.5 hours after sunrise. While rising morning temperatures cause leaves to dry quickly, moisture may persist on the bunches for a longer duration. Consequently, even if symptoms are not clearly visible on the leaves, the bunches may still become infected. When atmospheric humidity is high, identifying symptoms on the bunches is relatively straightforward; however, in lower humidity, early signs may not be clearly apparent. As a result, damage—manifesting as bunch rot or the shedding of berries—may only become evident after a few days. Management Advice: In vineyards that have undergone pruning, regularly check around 8:00 AM to see if dew or water has accumulated on the bunches. Based on the moisture levels on the bunches, prevailing weather conditions, and the presence of any symptoms, apply an appropriate fungicide to control Downy Mildew. Ensure that the recommended dosage and the prescribed waiting period (pre-harvest interval) for the chosen fungicide are strictly followed.</p>
Pomegranate		<p>Applying Paste to Tree Trunks: To reduce the incidence of pests and fungal diseases on the trunks of fruit trees (across all flowering/fruiting seasons) following the monsoon, a paste should be prepared and applied as follows: Mix 4 kg of red ochre (geru) or red soil, 20 ml of Chlorpyrifos (20 EC), and 25 g of Copper Oxychloride (50 WP) in 10 liters of water to create a uniform paste. This paste should be applied to the tree trunk, starting from ground level up to a height of approximately 2 to 2.5 feet.</p>
Mango		<p>Measures for Mango Orchards Expected to Bear Fruit In regions that have received satisfactory rainfall, where wells have sufficient water reserves, and where irrigation water is expected to remain available throughout the summer, it is essential to protect and properly manage new vegetative growth (flushes) in mango orchards. If new flushes have emerged, spray a solution of the water-soluble fertilizer Monopotassium Phosphate (0:52:34) at a concentration of 6 gm per liter of water—to ensure healthy and vigorous growth. Regularly monitor the new growth and leaves for pests and diseases, and implement recommended control measures as necessary. Ensure that the new growth develops properly and matures quickly. By the end of October, apply a foliar spray of the water-soluble fertilizer Potassium Nitrate (13:0:45) at a 3% concentration (30 gm per liter of water). Provided that the temperature and weather conditions are favorable, this can help initiate flowering by the second week of November, with the entire orchard likely to be in full bloom by the end of November.</p>
Kharif Onion	Nursery management	<p>Nursery should be prepared for Rabi (Summer) onion crop. For this Phule Samarth variety should be used as well as for Rabi season Phule swami, Phule safed, Phule suwarna, Bhima red, N-2-4-1 improved varieties should be used. Seed treated with Azospirillum/Azotobacter & phosphorous soluble bacterial culture@25 gm per kg of seeds Or spray Copper Oxychloride (COC) 50gm or Trichoderma 25gm on soil application before nursery preparation for better results.</p>
Tomato		<p>Control of blight and sap-sucking pests in nursery Two applications of Tebuconazole (29.5 EC) 1 ml plus Fipronil (5 SC) 1.5 ml or Thiamethoxam (25 WG) 0.4 gm or Carbosulphon (25 EC) 1 ml per liter of water alternated at 10 days after seed emergence. It should be sprayed two to three times.</p>
Animal Husbandry (Cow, buffalo)		<p>In the second week of this month, a multi-purpose dewormer should be administered with the help of a veterinarian to eliminate internal and external parasites. Animal feed should be increased by including energy and protein rich animal feed. With the onset of cold, respiratory diseases are likely to occur, so care should be taken especially in young calves. Considering the thunderstorm & moderate rain forecast it is advised to keep animals away from open water, pond or river, protect the Livestock & poultry birds from lightning & protect stored fodder of livestock from light to moderate rain. Protecting Livestock from Rain and Lightning If it begins to rain or if there is lightning and thunder, stop all farm work and move your livestock—such as cows and goats—into a secure barn or a sturdy shed. Use lime to keep the animal shed dry. Do not keep animals under trees, in open fields, or near ponds, rivers, or other water sources. Keep animals away from tractors, metal farming implements, and any sheds that have metal roofs or walls. If animals are in water, move them to a safe location immediately.</p>
Goat		<p>Goat Management in October Keep the buck used for heat detection separate and away from the main herd. Maintain proper breeding records. Check breeding females for parasite load and deworm them as necessary. Trim the overgrown hooves of the goats.</p>
Sheep		<p>Sheep Management in October Administer deworming medication based on veterinary advice after testing sheep manure samples. Castrate male sheep that are unsuitable for breeding. Maintain cleanliness and dryness in the sheep enclosure by replacing the layer of soil. Treat the sheep with an appropriate tick-control solution, following veterinary advice, to manage external parasites. Shear the sheep's wool properly. Separate unproductive and low-yielding sheep from the flock and sell them. Protect the sheep from temperature fluctuations during the morning and evening hours.</p>
Poultry		<p>Important factors for profitable poultry farming Three types of management are required in poultry farming according to age group 1. Care of young chicks (Brooding) – from one day to 6 weeks 2. Six weeks to 18 weeks for body growth 3. Management of egg laying hens beyond 19 weeks The hens should be managed in such a way as to raise the hens until they lay eggs and from there the period of egg production for one year. Proper and balanced feeding of chickens is essential along with management practices. Poultry business has grown due to the three principles of balanced feed, preventive measures and scientific management.</p>

Source:

- 1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai
2) Last week weather summary : GKMS Observatory, ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik.

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 30.10.2026

Sd/-

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