AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, PUNE

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Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 05.11.2026

District : Pune

Significant past weather of the preceding week and Weather Forecast

Last Week Weather Summary (30.10.2026 to 05.11.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (05.11.2026 to 09.11.2026)				
30	**31**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Date**	6	7	8	9	10
0.3	0.0	0.0	41.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	**Rainfall (mm)**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34.3	33.5	32.3	33.3	25.2	31.8	32.7	**Max. Temp. (^{0}C)**	34	35	35	34	34
21.9	22.9	22.0	21.2	19.6	19.7	18.9	**Min. Temp. (^{0}C)**	19	18	17	17	17
							Cloud Cover	3	3	1	0	0
91	85	85	98	94	96	96	**Max. RH (%)**	72	64	55	50	57
49	48	50	90	51	45		**Min. RH (%)**	35	32	22	19	22
4.8	3.5	2.6	3.9	1.1	2.3	2.4	**Wind Speed(km/hr)**	8	9	8	6	6
							Wind direction (deg)	93	75	73	83	101

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop / Crop Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary/ Alert	According to forecast given by Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai, India Meteorological Department, the weather may remain dry during dt. 05th to 09th November, 2026 in the eastern part of the district. In the western part (ghat region) of the district, the weather may remain dry during dt. 05th to 09th November, 2026.
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)	As per ERFS products during 08th to 14th November, 2026 over Madhya Maharashtra (Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur) division ➢ Rainfall may remain below normal. ➢ Maximum temperature may remain normal. ➢ Minimum temperature may remain normal.
General Advisory	• Harvested produce should be stored in a safe place. • Farmers should download and make use of 'Meghdoot' mobile app for weather based crop advisory and weather forecast and 'Damini' mobile app for lightning and thunderstorm warning and forecasting. • Farmers should refer and use 'KRISHIDARSHINI' published by Mahatama Phule Agricultural University for all agriculture related information. • In the district's rain-fed or irrigated areas, the sowing of *Rabi* crops such as chickpea (gram), wheat, rajma bean & *rabi* sorghum should be planned only if protective irrigation is available during the crops critical growth stages. • Use assured irrigation very judiciously. Strictly employ sprinkler or drip irrigation systems to maximize water conservation. • Adopt an intercropping system whenever possible during the Rabi season; for example, Sorghum + Chickpea (6:3) or Safflower + Chickpea (3:6). • Use the BBF (Broad Bed and Furrow) method for sowing to facilitate soil and water conservation. • Treat seeds with 'Phule Biomix' at the time of sowing. Additionally, if there is a micronutrient deficiency, spray 'Phule Grade II' 10 ml per liter of water. • Minimize the use of herbicides during the Rabi season; instead, keep the

		crop weed-free through timely inter-cultivation operations like hoeing and manual weeding. • Vegetable crops: Due to an increase in morning humidity, apply crop-specific fungicides to control powdery mildew. • In areas that have received rainfall, plan for *Rabi* crops based on the available soil moisture and the availability of protective irrigation facilities. Short-duration varieties should be selected for sowing. • In areas where crops have been sown 10 to 12 days ago, provide irrigation as needed and fill-in gaps (re-sow where seeds failed to germinate), or thin out the crop.
***Kharif* Paddy**	Maturity to harvest Stage	For control of brown planthoppers and green leafhoppers, spray either 20 ml of fipronil 5 SC or 3 gm of flonicamid 50 WG, or 2 ml of imidacloprid 17.8 SL per 10 liters of water. For early-maturing rice varieties, drain the water from the field 10 days before harvesting. Once 80 to 90 percent of the grains in the panicles have ripened, harvest the crop close to the ground using a vaibhav sickle. Using mechanical harvesters can save both time and costs. Spread the harvested rice out for 1-2 days to dry before threshing; using a threshing machine will help ensure a better yield. Dry the grain until the moisture content reaches 10 to 12 percent. Finally, store the dried grain in a dry, clean, and safe place.
Sugarcane	Vegetative Growth Stage	For biological control of stem borer, use 5 to 6 trichocards per hectare at an interval of 15 days and use 5 pheromone traps (ESB lure) per hectare. Regularly monitor the sugarcane crop for pyrilla infestation. If an average of 3–5 nymphs or adult insects per leaf, or one egg mass per leaf, is observed, consider that the economic threshold level has been reached and initiate control measures immediately. Chemical control should be undertaken only after the economic threshold level is exceeded. Spray chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 30 ml or acephate 50% + imidacloprid 1.80% SP @ 50 gm per 10 litres of water. Before spraying, check the current CIBRC label claim, crop and pest approval, and follow all instructions given on the pesticide label. Remove the lower dried leaves from the standing sugarcane crop and spread them in the furrows as mulch. If the crop is under water stress, prepare a mixture of 2% Muriate of Potash + 2% Urea and spray it on the crop every three weeks.
Chickpea	Sowing Stage	Sowing of dryland gram should be done when there is sufficient moisture in the soil. Sustainable yields can be achieved by cultivating the 'Phule Vikram' variety and using the sprinkler irrigation method. For irrigated gram, sowing should generally be carried out between October 20 and November 10. For sowing, select indigenous chickpea (gram) varieties such as Vijay, Vishal, Digvijay, Phule Vikrant, and Phule Vishwaraj, suitable for both rainfed and irrigated areas. Among Kabuli chickpea varieties, choose from Virat, Krupa, PKV-2, PKV-4. For seed treatment, use 6 grams of Trichoderma harzianum 1% WP per kilogram of seeds. Subsequently, coat the seeds with 25 grams of Rhizobium culture and PSB per kilogram or apply 10 ml of 'Phule Bio Mix' per kg of seeds. For the integrated management of the pod borer, mix 200 grams of sorghum seeds with the chickpea seeds before sowing. Sowing should be carried out with a spacing of 30 cm x 10 cm. After sowing and before germination, while there is still moisture in the soil, spray the herbicide pendimethalin 2.5 to 3 liters in 500 liters of water per hectare.
Pigeon pea	Pod development Stage	If pigeon pea has been sown in areas with irrigation facilities, provide protective irrigation during the pod development stage. If the infestation of pod borers in pigeon pea (tur) crops has crossed the economic threshold level

		during the pod-filling stage, spray 7 ml of indoxacarb 14.5% SC or 3 ml of emamectin benzoate 5% SG per 10 liters of water.
Rabi sorghum	Vegetative growth Stage	In areas where sorghum has been sown early, use 5 to 6 'trichocards' per hectare at one-week intervals for the biological control of stem borers. Farmers with access to irrigation should provide protective irrigation to the crop. Weeding should be carried out in the fields as needed, at intervals of 10 to 12 days. Perform inter-cultivation (hoeing) according to the crop's growth stage specifically at three, five, and eight weeks after sowing. Ensure the crop remains free of weeds for the first 30 to 40 days.
Wheat	Sowing stage	Sowing for irrigated crop should be carried out on time, till 10 November. Use approximately 100-125 kg of seeds per hectare. Maintain a spacing of 20-22.5 cm between rows. Treat the seeds as follows: first, apply 3 grams of the fungicide thiram per kilogram of seed; next, apply 17.5 ml of the insecticide thiamethoxam 70 WP per 10 kg of seed; and finally, treat with 25 grams of azotobacter per kilogram of seed or apply 10 ml of 'Phule Bio Mix' per kg of seeds.
***Rabi* Maize**	Sowing stage	Sowing should be carried out till 10th November. Use 15-20 kg of seeds per hectare. For medium and late-maturing varieties, maintain a spacing of 75 × 20 cm, while for early-maturing varieties, the spacing should be 60 × 20 cm. Treat the seeds with 2-25 grams of thiram per kilogram. Subsequently, apply 25 grams of azotobacter per kilogram of seed or apply 10 ml of 'Phule Bio Mix' per kg of seeds.
Brinjal	Vegetative Growth Stage	For control of sap-sucking pests (such as jassids), spray cypermethrin 25% EC, 4 ml or flonicamid 50% WG, 4 gm or afidopyropen 50 DC, 20 ml per 10 liters of water.
Onion	Vegetative Growth Stage	To control sap-sucking pests, spray a 5% neem kernel extract; additionally, for effective control of aphids, spray imidacloprid 17.8 SL 3 ml per 10 liters of water. The transplanting of the 'Rangda' onion crop should be completed. For this purpose, the improved variety 'Phule Samarth' should be used, as well as the 'N-2-4-1' variety for the Rabi season.
Pomegranate	Vegetative stage	In many areas, the harvesting of the 'Mrig Bahar' (monsoon-season bloom) crop has been completed; any remaining fruits should be picked, and the orchard should be cleared of debris. The 'Hasta Bahar' (autumn-season bloom) crop is currently in its growth stage; therefore, irrigation water should be used judiciously and precisely. Additionally, the number of fruits on each tree should be limited to prevent them from cracking. Farmers who have access to a reliable water supply may consider planning for the 'Ambe Bahar' (spring-season bloom). Depending on the soil type, the orchards should be subjected to a period of water stress (to induce flowering), and the orchard area should be kept clean, with any diseased branches removed.
Banana	Vegetative stage	In Banana plantations for control of leaf spot disease (Sigatoka/Karpa) farmers should spray a combination of metiram + pyraclostrobin (3 grams per liter of water) mixed with 10 ml of mineral oil (banole) per liter. Alternatively, one may use azoxystrobin + difenoconazole (2 ml per liter of water) or tebuconazole + trifloxystrobin (0.5 ml per liter of water). For young plantations, a spray of carbendazim (1 gram per liter) or propiconazole (0.5 ml per liter) mixed with 10 ml of mineral oil per liter. Plants infected with the CMV (Cucumber Mosaic Virus) should be uprooted, and the area should be sprayed with imidacloprid 0.5 ml per liter of water. If rhizome rot (corm rot) is observed, apply 4 grams of bleaching powder per plant using the 'ring method' (applying it in a circle around the base of the plant) and follow with irrigation. Four months after planting, apply a foliar spray containing 50 grams each of

		EDTA-Zinc and EDTA-Iron dissolved in 10 liters of water. Provide irrigation to the plantation based on availability and necessity; the use of drip irrigation is advised. Schedule irrigation according to actual needs, ideally by utilizing soil moisture sensors. Whenever possible, irrigate the plantation during the night or early morning hours. For mulching, place 30-micron thick, silver-colored polyethylene sheets in the open spaces between two rows of banana plants. Alternatively, organic mulching materials such as sugarcane trash, wheat straw, or soybean straw can be used in the spaces between the rows. Apply recommended fertilizers through drip irrigation according to the growth stage of the banana crop. For moisture retention, spray a kaolin-based anti-transpirant (at a concentration of 80 grams per liter of water) at fifteen-day intervals. Alternatively, spray a solution of 180 milligrams of acetylsalicylic acid (dissolved in ethanol) per 10 liters of water. Regarding bunch management: once the banana bunch has fully emerged, remove the male bud (banana flower) promptly. Retain eight to nine hands (clusters) on the bunch and remove the remaining lower hands. After the bunch has fully emerged and again fifteen days later spray a mixture of 50 grams of potassium dihydrogen phosphate and 100 grams of urea (dissolved in 10 liters of water) onto the bunch. Alternatively, after removing the male bud, spray a solution of 200 grams of sulphate of potash in 10 liters of water once immediately after removing the bud, and a second time thirty days later. Cover the banana bunch with white, perforated (6% porosity) polyethylene bags. Install a fence around the plantation. Prune and destroy leaves affected by leaf spot (Sigatoka/leaf blight) disease. If plants show symptoms of the Banana Mosaic Virus (CMV), uproot and destroy them, and spray the plantation with a neem-based extract (neem decoction).
Fig	Vegetative stage	For the 'Khatta/ Mitha Bahar' (crop season): After the fig trees sprout tender leaves specifically starting 20 days after pruning spray at 15-day intervals using a mixture of 20 gm chlorothalonil and 10 gm carbendazim per 10 liters of water. Alternatively, alternate this with a spray containing either 10 gm carbendazim plus 25 gm mancozeb, or 10 gm carbendazim plus 20 gm captan. Spraying must be stopped one month prior to harvesting the figs. Periodically remove and destroy fig branches and trunks infested with stem borers. As a preventive measure, apply a paste to the trunks and branches. To prepare this paste, soak 4 kg of red oxide (geru) in 10 liters of water overnight; the next day, thoroughly mix 50 ml of chlorpyrifos 20% EC and 25 gm of copper oxychloride, then apply the resulting mixture to the trunks. (Note: There is no 'label claim' for the use of any insecticide on the fig crop). To slow down the rate of evaporation and keep the tree's temperature low, spray 40–50 grams of kaolin (white clay) per liter of water on the tree, creating a protective white layer on the leaves; alternatively, spray a mixture of 10 grams of potassium nitrate (13:0:45) per liter of water to maintain the water balance within the leaves. When planning the cropping season, the use of organic materials such as bio-fertilizers, green manure, vermicompost, appropriate mulching, and crop residues is crucial. Irrigation should be provided every 5–6 days for light soils, every 8–10 days for medium soils, and every 10–12 days for heavy soils; drip irrigation is recommended for the orchard.
Custard apple	Vegetative stage	Irrigation should be provided every 5–6 days for light soils, every 8–10 days for medium soils, and every 10–12 days for heavy soils; drip irrigation is recommended for the orchard. Custard apples should be harvested when signs of maturity appear such as the fruit turning pale green, the segments (or 'eyes') opening to reveal a whitish-yellow hue in the gaps between them, the scales becoming raised, and the skin beginning to crack at the segments. After

		harvesting, the fruit should be graded, packed in crates or corrugated fiberboard boxes, and immediately sent for sale. For the management of fruit flies in custard apple orchards, use 4 to 5 pheromone traps per acre. These traps should be kept in place until the end of the custard apple season.
Orchard	Management	Due to present condition, organic mulching should be used in orchards to reduce evaporation, and an anti-transpirant (3% Kaolin) should be sprayed. Drip irrigation should be used in the orchard during the morning and evening hours. Fruit thinning should be carried out if the fruit load is excessive. The application of nitrogenous fertilizers should be reduced. The orchard should be kept clean through regular weed control, and organic fertilizers should be used.
Animal Management		If water availability is severely limited, instead of cultivating fodder crops over a vast area, one can plan to produce fodder for essential livestock within a smaller area using protected irrigation. Crops such as sorghum (jowar), pearl millet (bajra), maize, berseem, or lucerne can be considered, taking into account available water, sowing time, soil moisture, and local weather conditions. Anticipating potential fodder shortages, it is essential to properly manage available green fodder, dry sorghum stalks (kadba), crop residues, dry fodder, and other sources. Special emphasis should be placed on conserving available fodder, cultivating low-water-requirement fodder crops, producing silage, enhancing fodder nutritional value, and implementing collective fodder management. Instead of feeding large quantities of available green fodder to livestock all at once, it should be distributed in a planned manner. Crop residues obtained from soybean, sorghum, pearl millet, maize, pigeon pea (tur), and other crops should be utilized as fodder. Properly chopping these residues and storing them in a safe location helps mitigate the severity of future fodder shortages.

Note: Farmers should take necessary precautionary measures while spraying insecticide, fungicide etc. and use Kisan Kavach Body Suite.

For information regarding the bio-fertilizers produced under Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth and their availability, please contact: Agricultural Microbiologist, College of Agriculture, Pune-411005.
Phone No.: (020) 25537033 (Ext. 232 or 228)

Source:

1) Weather Forecast : Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC, Mumbai)
2) Last week weather summary : IMD observatory (CAgMO, A.C., Pune)

Place : COA, Pune
Date : 05.11.2026

Sd/-
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Head, Department of Agril. Meteorology, COA, Pune.