AGROMET ADVISORY SERVICE BULLETIN FOR RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

(Issued jointly by GKMS, Dr. B.S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, & India Meteorological Department)

Ph.No.: 8149467401 **Email:** dpl.amfu@gmail.com **Bulletin No. 87/2026** **Date: 30/10/2026** **Duration – 5 days**

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Significant past weather for the preceding week (Period – 23/10/2026 to 29/10/2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather forecast until 08.30 hrs. of 04/11/2026				
(Source: Agromet observatory, Dept of Agronomy, College of Agril, Dapoli)								(Source: Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai)				
23/10	24/10	25/10	26/10	27/10	28/10	29/10		31/10	01/11	02/11	03/11	04/11
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	2	1	1	6	0
35.4	33.2	33.3	35.2	35.2	34.9	34.1	Max.Temp.(°C)	33	34	35	36	35
17.8	19.2	18.7	16.9	15.0	12.2	17.1	Min.Temp. °C)	23	23	23	22	22
6	0	1	0	0	3	2	Cloudcover (Octa)	Few clouds	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy	Partly cloudy
91	98	96	97	94	92	91	Morning RH(%)	78	79	78	77	78
65	70	70	42	31	42	66	Afternoon RH %	73	69	69	72	73
2.6	2.3	3.1	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.3	Wind speed(Km/hr)	5.1	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wind direction	129	53	55	67	94

Total Rainfall (mm) in last week	Total Rainfall (mm) from 01/01/2026 to till date	Total Rainfall (mm) in last year
0.0	2937.6	4679.2

Weather summary/alert

Weather forecast - As per the weather forecast received from the Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai, in Ratnagiri district Very light rainfall at isolated places is expected during 31st October to 02nd November. Light rainfall at isolated places is expected on 03rd November. Weather is expected to remain dry on 04th November. Regarding the maximum temperature, no significant change is expected on 31st October. Thereafter, a gradual rise of 2–3°C is likely from 01st to 04th November. The maximum temperature is likely to remain around 33-36°C during the forecast period. Regarding the minimum temperature, a rise of 1–2°C is expected from 31st October to 01st November, followed by a fall of 2–3°C from 02nd to 04th November. The minimum temperature is likely to remain in the range of 22-23°C during the forecast period.

Warning – -NIL-

ERFS - According to the Extended Range Forecast (ERFS), Konkan region is likely to receive Below normal rainfall during 04th to 10th November 2026. During this period, the maximum temperatures are expected to be Normal in North Konkan region and Normal to Above normal in South Konkan region. The minimum temperatures are expected to be Normal to Above normal in both North and South Konkan regions.

Likely impacts of weather warnings on Agriculture and associated Agromet advisories - -NIL-

Agromet advisory based on weather forecast

Crop	Stage	Agro advisory
General advisory	--	• As light rainfall is expected, the matured rice and finger millet crop should be harvested by observing rainfall situation and the harvested produce should be immediately moved to a safe place. • In areas with adequate irrigation facilities throughout the rabi season, prepare nurseries for chilli, brinjal and tomato, and prepare the land for watermelon sowing. • Regularly monitor new vegetative flushes in mango and cashew orchards for pest and disease incidence. • Prevent water leakage from pipes, sprinkler systems and irrigation outlets in agricultural fields and orchards, and use the available water judiciously.
SMS advisory	--	• The harvesting of rice should be carried out by using 'vaibhav sickle' which enables harvesting close to the ground, helps reduce stem borer infestation and provides more straw yield

Kharif Rice	Maturity to Harvesting stage	• Rice crop is now ready for harvest. Therefore, harvesting of the matured rice crop should be carried out by observing rainfall situation (Harvesting should be carried out during absence of rainfall / dry period). It is recommended to carry out harvesting of rice by using the 'Vaibhav Sickle' developed by Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli. Use of the 'Vaibhav Sickle' enables harvesting close to the ground, which helps reduce stem borer infestation and provides more straw yield. As light rainfall is forecasted, harvested rice should not be left in the field for long time. It should be promptly transported to a safe place, threshed without delay and spread them in a dry and protected area for proper drying. • After harvesting, grains should be thoroughly sun-dried / well dried for 6–7 days to reduce moisture to about 10%, which helps prevent rotting and pest infestation. If rainfall is expected, make arrangements to dry the grains at an alternate safe and protected place. For storage, use dry gunny bags and, if possible, treat them by spraying Malathion (20 ml in 10 liters of water). Store the bags in clean, preferably airtight rooms, avoiding direct contact with the ground by stacking them on raised cement or wooden platforms about 1–2 feet high, while maintaining sufficient distance from walls to prevent dampness. In organic method of storage, neem leaves or neem seed powder can be mixed with the grains to control pests. Rice can also be stored in bamboo bins or gunny bags; before use, bins should be plastered with cow dung and clay, sun-dried / well dried, filled with rice, and then covered with dry straw or grass and a lid. Proper ventilation should be maintained in the grain storage rooms, and regular inspection for rat burrows is essential. Unnecessary items should not be stored in the grain storage rooms, as they provide shelter for rats. If rodenticides are used, rats should first be habituated by offering non-poisoned bait for 5–6 days, after which poison (e.g., zinc phosphide in a 1:99 ratio with food) can be applied with extreme caution. Nearby water sources should be removed or covered on the day of baiting. Ready-made rodenticides in cake or paste form can also be used. To prevent small moths from laying eggs in stored rice, a 14-watt bulb should be lit in the storage room for 2–3 hours daily with a shallow container of water placed beneath it; moths get attracted to the light, fall into the water and die, keeping the stored rice safe. **(Note: While handling zinc phosphide, hand gloves should be worn. After use of zinc phosphide, hands should be thoroughly washed with soap, and the used gloves should be safely disposed of.)**
Finger millet	Harvesting stage	• Harvest the matured finger millet crop by considering the rainfall situation. Harvesting should be carried out during dry weather or in the absence of rainfall by cutting the earheads with a sickle. Dry the harvested earheads in a safe and protected place instead of leaving them in the field. After thorough drying, carry out threshing. The threshed grains should then be sun-dried for 2 to 3 days and stored in a clean, dry and well-ventilated place.
Horse gram	Field preparation and Sowing	• Due to inadequate rainfall and rising temperatures, soil moisture is likely to decline. Therefore, in areas where harvesting of early-maturing rice varieties has been completed, sow horse gram immediately, provided sufficient residual soil moisture is available. During the initial crop growth stage, provide need-based irrigation wherever irrigation facilities are available. Apply mulch using rice straw or other natural materials about 10–15 days after crop emergence to help conserve soil moisture. ➢ <u>Zero-Tillage Sowing of Horse Gram-</u> In areas with limited water availability, adopt zero-tillage sowing of horse gram to conserve residual soil moisture, reduce tillage costs and time, and make efficient use of the moisture available after rice harvesting. For this, immediately after harvesting the kharif rice crop, control weeds by spraying glyphosate, a non-selective herbicide, at 5 ml per litre of water. Thereafter, without any further tillage, sow horse gram by dibbling at a spacing of 30 × 15 cm. At the time of sowing, apply granular mixed fertilizer at 1 kg per guntha by placing it in a hole beside the seed. Ensure that the fertilizer does not come into direct contact with the seeds. ➢ <u>Horse Gram Cultivation Practices Under Adequate Irrigation Facilities-</u> In areas with adequate irrigation facilities, prepare the field for horse gram cultivation by ploughing in both directions and breaking the soil clods. During ploughing, incorporate 50 kg of well-decomposed farmyard manure (FYM) or compost per guntha into the soil and level the field. Sow horse gram in rows spaced 30 cm apart. Before sowing, treat the seeds with thiram fungicide at 2.5 g per kg of seed. Subsequently, treat the seeds with Rhizobium biofertilizer at 25 g per kg of seed and sow immediately. At the time of sowing, apply 540 g of urea, 3 kg of single super phosphate (SSP) and 1 kg of muriate of potash (MOP) per guntha. Place the fertilizers in the rows and mix them thoroughly with the soil.

		➢ **Horse Gram Sowing Under Minimum Tillage-** In areas with limited water availability, adopt minimum tillage for horse gram cultivation to conserve residual soil moisture, reduce tillage costs and time, and make efficient use of the moisture available after rice harvesting. In fields where rice harvesting has been completed and sufficient residual soil moisture is available, incorporate 50 kg of well-decomposed FYM or compost per guntha into the soil. Sow horse gram in rows spaced 30 cm apart. Before sowing, treat the seeds with thiram fungicide at 2.5 g per kg of seed, followed by Rhizobium biofertilizer at 25 g per kg of seed, and sow immediately. At the time of sowing, apply 540 g of urea, 3 kg of SSP and 1 kg of MOP per guntha in the rows and mix thoroughly with the soil. Wherever possible, provide irrigation after sowing according to the crop's water requirements.
Lablab bean	Field preparation and Sowing	• Due to inadequate rainfall and rising temperatures, soil moisture is likely to decline. Therefore, in areas where harvesting of early-maturing rice varieties has been completed, sow lablab bean immediately, provided sufficient residual soil moisture is available. During the initial crop growth stage, provide need-based irrigation wherever irrigation facilities are available. Apply mulch using rice straw or other natural materials about 10–15 days after crop emergence to help conserve soil moisture. ➢ **Zero-Tillage Sowing of Lablab Bean-** In areas with limited water availability, adopt zero-tillage sowing of lablab bean to conserve residual soil moisture, reduce tillage costs and time, and make efficient use of the moisture available after rice harvesting. For this, immediately after harvesting the kharif rice crop, control weeds by spraying glyphosate, a non-selective herbicide, at 5 ml per litre of water. Thereafter, without any further tillage, sow lablab bean by dibbling at a spacing of 30 × 15 cm. At the time of sowing, apply granular mixed fertilizer at 1 kg per guntha by placing it in a hole beside the seed. Ensure that the fertilizer does not come into direct contact with the seeds. ➢ **Cultivation Practices for Lablab Bean Under Adequate Irrigation Facilities-** In areas where adequate irrigation facilities are available, prepare the field for lablab bean cultivation immediately after rice harvesting by ploughing the field once when the soil is at the appropriate moisture level (vapsa condition). During land preparation, incorporate 50 kg of well-decomposed farmyard manure (FYM) or compost per guntha into the soil, followed by sowing of lablab bean. Remove crop residues, stubbles and weeds, and level the field. Sow lablab bean by dibbling in rows at a spacing of 30 × 15 cm, 30 × 20 cm or 30 × 30 cm, using a seed drill or dibbling method as recommended. At the time of sowing, apply 540 g of urea and 3 kg of single super phosphate (SSP) per guntha in the rows, about 5 cm below the seeds. Provide light irrigation after sowing. • Before sowing, treat the seeds with thiram fungicide at 3 g per kg of seed. Subsequently, treat the seeds with Rhizobium biofertilizer at 25 g per kg of seed. Apply the Rhizobium treatment one hour before sowing, after fungicide treatment, and dry the seeds in the shade. Rhizobium treatment increases the number of root nodules and enhances nitrogen fixation. This promotes better growth of lablab bean and may increase yield by approximately 10–12%. • To control weeds in lablab bean, immediately after sowing and before crop emergence, spray oxadiargyl 80% WP herbicide at 2.5 g per 10 litres of water when sufficient soil moisture is available.
Chilli / Brinjal / Tomato	Nursery Preparation	• Prepare nurseries for chilli, brinjal and tomato crops in areas where adequate irrigation facilities are available throughout the rabi season. • For sowing nursery of brinjal, chilli and tomato crops, prepare raised bed of 3 m length x 1 m breadth x 15 cm height. Disease resistant varieties should be used for sowing nursery of brinjal, chilli and tomato crops. Mix well decomposed FYM @500 kg per guntha into soil at the time of bed preparation. While applying FYM, mix Trichoderma biofertilizer thoroughly with FYM before application to the soil, as this helps in preventing soil-borne diseases. Prepare raised bed of 3 m length x 1 m breadth x 15 cm height. At the time of sowing apply 35 gm urea, 100 gm single super phosphate and 25 gm muriate of potash per sq. m. Before sowing, treat the seed with metalaxyl fungicide @ 3 gm/kg of seed or Trichoderma @ 5 gm/kg for protection from seed borne diseases. During seed treatment, care should be taken to use a little water with the Trichoderma bio-fungicide so that a thin coating forms evenly around the seeds. • Apply mulch using rice straw or other natural materials about 10–15 days after emergence to help conserve soil moisture. • Give preference to micro-irrigation / drip irrigation methods, over conventional irrigation methods.

<table>
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<td>Watermelon</td>
<td>Land preparation and sowing</td>
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In areas with adequate irrigation facilities throughout the rabi season, make necessary arrangements for land preparation and sowing of watermelon.
For cultivation of watermelon crop, perform ploughing after harvest of kharif rice. Follow sowing on ridges and furrow having spacing of 2 X 0.50 m.
For cultivation of watermelon on black polyethene mulch (20 to 30 micron), plough & level the soil. Prepare raised bed of a top width of 60 cm and 5-7 cm height leaving 2-meter distance on either side of bed. For use of drip irrigation system, install system before spreading of polythene mulch. Sow the seed in hole of 3 cm diameter prepared on mulch in two lines at a distance of 45 cm distance and plant to plant distance maintains is 50 cm at a depth of 2-3 cm.
Apply 1.5 kg well decomposed FYM, 11 g urea, 32 g single super phosphate and 10 g muriate of potash per vine and for hybrid varieties apply 2 kg FYM, 20 g urea, 32 g single super phosphate and 17 g muriate of potash per vine at the time of sowing. Avoid direct contact of fertilizer with seed. Before sowing, treat the seed with metalaxyl fungicide @ 3 gm/kg of seed or Trichoderma @ 5 gm/kg of seed for protection of seedlings from wilt disease. Provide light irrigation immediate after sowing.
For fertigation, apply fertilizers in 9 splits for variety of duration of 90 days at an interval of one week, start after 15 days of sowing as follow

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Stage</td><td rowspan="2">Total splits</td><td colspan="3">Fertilizer requirement per acre per split</td></tr>
<tr><td>19:19:19</td><td>Urea</td><td>0:0:50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Initial</td><td>3</td><td>12 kg</td><td>19 kg</td><td>4 kg</td></tr>
<tr><td>Growth stage</td><td>3</td><td>12 kg</td><td>19 kg</td><td>4 kg</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fruiting</td><td>3</td><td>12 kg</td><td>19 kg</td><td>5 kg</td></tr>
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<td>Mango</td>
<td>Vegetative to new vegetative flush</td>
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In mango orchards, new vegetative flush will start emerging. Mango Orchards should be thoroughly monitored for the new emerging vegetative flush. When the new vegetative flush starts emerging in the orchards, there is a chance of infestation of pests such as hoppers on the new vegetative flush. As soon as the new vegetative flush starts emerging in the mango orchard, spray Deltamethrin 2.8%EC @ 9 ml per 10 liter of water for control of hopper. The spray should be applied thoroughly to the entire tree, ensuring complete coverage of all branches, the trunk, and the area around the base of the trunk.
There is a possibility of infestation of shoot borer in the mango orchards. The affected shoots should be removed and destroyed along with the larvae. For control, spray Quinalphos 25% EC (20 ml per 10 litres of water). For more detailed information regarding control of mango shoot borer visit Dr. B.S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth YouTube channel with the help of the following link- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z6uyoUxQ0io
There is a possibility of incidence of Anthracnose on leaves and new vegetative flush. If the disease is observed, spray either a combination fungicide of carbendazim 12% + mancozeb 63% @ 20 g per 10 litres of water or copper oxychloride 50% @ 20 g per 10 litres of water or 1% Bordeaux mixture or 0.1% carbendazim (10 gms per 10 litres of water) or Thiophanate methyl (10 gms per 10 litres of water).
(Note: The above sprayings should be carried out when no rainfall is expected for at least 3 to 4 hours. To prevent the insecticide/fungicide from being washed off from the leaves by rain, mix a sticker (adhesive substance) in the solution before spraying.)
In mango trees that are excessively tall or have a few overgrown branches, maintain the tree height at 20–25 feet. This helps regulate water use and ensures better distribution of the available water within the tree. Prune branches to allow adequate sunlight penetration into the canopy. This promotes fruiting in the inner portions of the tree and helps reduce the incidence of pests and diseases.
Weed removal and cleaning operations should be carried out in the mango orchard so that the soil moisture reduces quickly. This will help create the necessary stress on the roots of the trees, which in turn promotes the initiation of flowering. While cleaning the orchard, ensure that all dry, dead, and diseased branches are carefully removed. The removed grass should be carefully stored within the orchard for future use as mulch.

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<tr>
<td>Cashewnut</td>
<td>Vegetative to new vegetative</td>
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In cashew orchards, remove overgrown plants, shrubs, and weeds to maintain orchard cleanliness. While cleaning the orchard, ensure that all dry, dead, and diseased branches are carefully removed. The removed grass should be carefully stored within the orchard for future use as mulch.

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	flush	• New vegetative flush has been observed on cashewnut trees. Cashew Orchards should be thoroughly monitored for the new emerging vegetative flush. When the new vegetative flush starts emerging in the orchards, there is a chance of infestation of pests such as Tea mosquito bugs and thrips on the new vegetative flush. As soon as the new vegetative flush starts emerging in the cashewnut orchard, spray lambda cyhalothrin 5% @ 6 ml. in 10 litres of water for management purpose of both Tea mosquito bugs and thrips. (The insecticide is not under label claim). For more detailed information regarding control of Tea mosquito bug visit Dr. B.S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth YouTube channel with the help of the following link- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_b3UrdkGTKY • As light rainfall is likely, cashew crops may be at risk of blight disease. If disease symptoms are observed, spray mancozeb fungicide at 20 g per 10 litres of water for disease management. **(Note: The above sprayings should be carried out when no rainfall is expected for at least 3 to 4 hours. To prevent the insecticide/fungicide from being washed off from the leaves by rain, mix a sticker (adhesive substance) in the solution before spraying.)**
Coconut / Arecanut	Vegetative	• In arecanut and coconut plantations, remove overgrown vegetation, shrubs and weeds to maintain orchard hygiene. During cleaning, carefully remove and destroy dried, dead and diseased fronds. Use the removed grass as mulch around the plants to help conserve soil moisture. • In coconut and arecanut plantations, give preference to micro-irrigation / drip irrigation methods, over conventional irrigation methods. • To minimize water loss through evaporation, use available organic waste as mulch at regular intervals. Take care to prevent termite infestation in mulched areas.
Mango / Cashewnut / Arecanut / Coconut	-	• Due to inadequate rainfall, water scarcity for mango / cashewnut / arecanut / coconut orchards is likely during the coming period. In view of the anticipated water shortage, wherever water is available in streams or rivers near orchards, undertake suitable water conservation measures. For example, construction of 'Konkan Vijay Bandhara' across suitable streams or drainage channels can help conserve water for groundwater recharge, supplemental irrigation, and spraying operations during the rabi season.
Turmeric	Rhizome initiation stage	• Provide irrigation to the crops as required, based on the soil moisture status, wherever irrigation facilities are available.
Newly planted fruit crops	Vegetative	• Protect newly planted mango, cashew, arecanut and coconut seedlings from direct and intense sunlight by providing temporary shade using shade nets or coconut fronds to minimize heat stress. • In newly planted fruit crop orchards, give preference to micro-irrigation / drip irrigation methods, over conventional irrigation methods. • To minimize water loss through evaporation, use available organic waste as mulch at regular intervals. Take care to prevent termite infestation in mulched areas.
Animal Husbandry	-	• Ensure that livestock are provided with ample fresh, clean and cool drinking water throughout the day to maintain proper body temperature balance.
Poultry	-	• Increase the number of water containers in the poultry shed and ensure continuous supply of clean and cool drinking water in sufficient quantity.
Water Conservation	-	• Due to inadequate rainfall, water scarcity for agricultural and horticultural crops is likely in the coming period. In view of the anticipated water shortage, wherever water is available in streams or rivers channels near agricultural fields or orchards, water conservation measures should be undertaken. For this purpose, construct 'Konkan Vijay Bandhara' across available streams and drainage channels to store water. As empty fertilizer or cement bags are becoming increasingly difficult to procure, stone check dams should be constructed for water conservation at locations where stones are available in sufficient quantity. Since stone check dams are porous, they are less likely to be washed away by high water flows. Providing a plastic lining on the upstream side of the stone check dam can reduce seepage and help retain water for a longer period. The stored water can be used for groundwater recharge as well as supplemental irrigation for rabi-season crops. For construction of a stone check dam, the channel slope should be less than 3%, and the site should not be located near a bend in the channel. Such structures help reduce the velocity of flowing water and thereby minimize soil erosion. Water conservation works can be implemented within a short period and at low cost through community participation. The check dam does not need to be reconstructed every year; regular

		maintenance and repairs, as required, are sufficient. • Farmers who have farm ponds should use the stored water to irrigate newly planted saplings. The water should also be used as needed for spraying in orchards or during critical growth stages of crops.
Likely impacts of weather warnings (general)		-
Impact based advisories (general)		-
This Agro Advisory Bulletin (AAB) is prepared and published with the consultation and recommendation of SMS committees of “Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS)” Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli. For more information contact the nearby SAU research station, Krishi Vigyan Kendra or Agriculture officers of Agriculture Department, Maharashtra state.		