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Agro-Met Advisory Bulletin Based on Medium Range Weather Forecast District: -Sindhudurg.
(Period 28th November to 02nd December, 2026)

Issue 95/2026	Date 27.11.2026	Duration 5 Day's

Actual weather parameters recorded during last week (Dated 20th to 26th November, 2026)							Weather Parameters		Foretasted weather parameters for forthcoming 5 day's (Valid for 28th November to 02nd Dec.,2026)				
20/11	21/11	22/11	23/11	24/11	25/11	26/11	Date		28/11	29/11	30/11	01/12	02/12
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	« Rainfall (mm) »		0	0	0	0	0
35.0	35.0	36.0	36.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	« Temp. Max (°C) »		34	33	33	33	33
15.0	15.0	15.5	13.0	15.0	19.0	22	« Temp. Minimum(°C) »		24	23	23	22	21
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	« AM	Cloud Cover (Octa.) »	5	5	8	7	7
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Cloudy	Clear	« PM						
90	90	91	90	90	91	83	« RH - I (%) »		80	79	76	66	56
31	31	33	29	29	41	46	« RH - II (%) »		62	59	54	46	43
0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	« Wind Speed (km/hr.) »		005	005	004	006	009
Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	« AM	Wind Direction »	Easterly North East	Easterly North East	Easterly North East	Easterly North East	Easterly North East
ENE	ENE	ENE	WNW	WNW	ESE	WNW	« PM						

Rainfall (mm) in last year (2025)	Rainfall (mm) from 01/01/26 to till dated	Rainfall (mm) from 01/06/26 to till dated	Rainfall (mm) in last week
4047.2	2255.2	2210.8	0.0

Weather Summery of forthcoming 5 days:		Rainfall remain dry for all five days, in Sindhudurg district during the period from 28th November to 02nd December, 2026. The maximum and minimum temperature drop by few degrees and remain in the range of 33 to 34 and 21 to 24 degrees Celsius respectively. However, relative humidity likely to decrease as well as the weather is likely to be mainly cloudy in Sindhudurg district during next five days. This forecast has been made by the Regional Meteorological Center, Mumbai.
Extended Range Forecast (6th to 12th Days outlook	Rainfall	South Konkan and Goa meteorological sub-divisions is likely to receive normal rainfall between 02nd to 08th December, 2026. (Although the normal rainfall during this period is 0.6 mm, it is expected to be 0.6 mm during this period and it is likely to be 4.99 per cent lower than the normal.)
	Temperature	The maximum and minimum temperature is expected to be normal between 02nd to 08th December, 2026, in South Konkan and Goa meteorological sub-divisions. The normal maximum and minimum temperatures during this period are 31.5 and 18.2 degrees Celsius respectively, but this year it is expected to be 31.5 and 18.7 degrees Celsius respectively. (The maximum and minimum temperature are likely to be 0.01 and 0.56 degrees higher than the normal respectively.)
Weather Warnings (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next day)		No weather warning has been issued by Regional Meteorology Centre, Mumbai for next five day in Sindhudurg district.
Likely impacts of weather warnings on Agriculture and associated Agromet advisories		❖ - - Nil - -
General Advisory:		❖ Considering the increase in temperature and decrease in humidity, irrigate the Groundnut crop 3 days after sowing also irrigate the crop at the interval of 10 to 12 days. Also timely irrigation should be provide to Mustard and Sunflower ❖ Considering the increase in temperature and decrease in humidity, the rate of evaporation is likely to increase in the next 5 days Coconut and Arecanut seedlings should be watered at intervals of 8 to 10 days.

	❖ Yellow paper sticky traps should be used in fruity vegetable crops for the management of sucking insects. ❖ Keeping in view the decrease in humidity, the crops like Horse gram, Cowpea and Field bean in the seedling stage, should be given light irrigation. ❖ For early senescence of new levees and early blooming of mangoes soluble fertilizer of 0:52:34 at the rate of 10 grams per liter of water should be applied only when flush is pale green color (10 to 15 days after new flush) and minimum temperature is reduced.
SMS Advisory:	❖ Due to cloudy and humid weather, the new leaves flush of mango should be protected from the leafhoppers as necessary. To control leaf hoppers 2.8% EC deltamethrin 9 ml per 10 ltr. of water should be sprayed.

Medium Range Weather Forecast Based Agro-Met. Advisory

Name of Crop	Growth Stage	Crop specific Advisory
Horticultural Crop Based Agromet-Advisory		
Mango	New Flush to Bud Bursting	❖ The weather in Sindhudurg district has been cloudy for the last 4 to 5 days. Also, fog is experienced in some areas in the morning. Similarly, light rain has occurred in Kudal and Sawantwadi blocks on November, 25th. Many mango orchards are currently bearing heavy flushing while some orchards are come to bloom. Due to rain and fog, there is a possibility of Anthracnose disease on flush and inflorescences. Due to Anthracnose disease, there is a possibility that brown spots will appear on the leaves and the flower and the leaves and flower will be damaged. Also due to the cloudy weather, there is a possibility of a large amount of breeding of mango hoppers. Due to the absorption of juice from leaves and flower by Hoppers, leaves and flower are damaged and a sticky liquid comes out of it. There is a possibility of growth of black fungus on the such liquid, In such situations the garden where 10 to 15 days have passed since the first spraying. In such gardens as per the recommendation of the Dr. B. S. K. Agricultural university, a second spray should be carried out on the mango crop. For this, mix 5% lambdacyhalothrin 6 ml and Carbendenzym 10 gm in 10 liters of water and spray. In gardens where the first spraying has not been done, the first spraying recommended by the University should be carried out immediately. For this, Deltamethrin 9 ml and Carbendenzym 10 g should be mixed together in 10 liters of water and sprayed. ❖ Due to cloudy and humid climate, new mango shoots are likely to be infested with shoot borer larvae. In such cases, the shoots should be constantly monitored and if any infestation is seen, the infested shoots should be removed and destroyed along with the larvae. Spray Lamdasyhalothrin 5% EC 6 ml or Quinolphos 25% EC 25 ml per 10 liters of water. Spray the pesticide with sticker and spreader in the pesticide solution to stick to the leaves and spread everywhere. ❖ The present cloudy and humid atmosphere is favorable for anthracnose and Powdery mildew diseases in mangoes during new bud bursting and blossoming respectively. Therefore, spraying fungicides in mango orchards is necessary as a special precaution in addition to the schedule recommended by the university to avoid future damage to the mango crop. For control, spray with 23% SC Azoxystrobin 10 ml per 10 liters of water and Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxinstrobin 25% 10 g per 10 liters of water. ❖ Sticky/Spreader substance like sticker should add in the pesticide/fungicide solution at the time of spraying @1 ml /1L of water.
Cashew nut	Bud Bursting to Flowering	❖ The cashew crop is currently in new flush and flowering stage, but due to cloudy weather, an increase in humidity and decrease in temperature is likely to lead to outbreak of blight disease. The disease causes irregularly shaped hazel spots on the leaves and if the disease intensifies, the whole leaves blight off and fall off. To control the disease spray thiophenate methyl 20 gm per 10 liters of water.

		❖ Cloudy weather is likely to lead to infestation of Tea Mosquito Bug on leafy / flowering cashew nuts crop. This insect absorbs the sap from the foliage / flower as well as the saliva of chicks and adults is phytotoxic so the foliage / flowers dries out, black spots appear on the stem of the flowers. Spray Lambda cyhalothrin 5% EC 6 ml per 10 liter of water while in leaf stage and spray Profenofos 50% EC @ 10 ml per 10 liters of water at flowering stage. Spray the solution so that the bottom and top of the leaves covered properly. The bugs become active as soon as the sun heats up and therefore do not stay still in one place. As a result, there is not much exposure to the spraying pesticides, so the expected control is not obtained, therefore spraying should be done before 10.00 in the morning or after 4.00 in the evening. ❖ If prophenophos is sprayed in the foliage stage, spray Lambdasyhalothrin at the time of flowering. Avoid repeated spraying of the same pesticide. The orchard should be cleared of weeds and then sprayed with pesticides. In addition to the grafts in the cashew orchard, other local plants should also be sprayed to help in effective control of insect infestation. ❖ In order to get more cashew yield, water soluble fertilizer 19:19:19 should be sprayed after flowering at the rate of 20 grams per liter of water. ❖ To increase the yield of cashew nuts, dried fish extract 500 g per 10 liters of water should be sprayed at the time of first flowering and the second spray 10 days after the first spray. ❖ To increase cashew seed yield and seed size, spray 25% cow urine fresh or stored up to 8 days per plant. Add 1250 ml of cow urine to 3750 ml of water and prepare 5 liters of solution and use it for one tree. Also, 25% of cow urine should be applied to the trunk of the tree in the amount of 10 liters of solution once every month from October for four months. ❖ Sticky/Spreader substance like sticker should add in the pesticide/fungicide solution at the time of spraying @1 ml /1L of water.
Coconut	Fruit Bearing	❖ For the first three to four years after new planting, water the palms every 6-7 days in winter. Fully grown palms should be watered once in 5 to 10 days as per soil type. The water requirement of a full grown coconut tree is 45 to 60 liters per day. Make 1-to-2-meter diameter or square shaped basin around the trunk of palm and water it. ❖ Palms can also be irrigated by drip irrigation. Each large coconut tree should be irrigated by drip irrigation from October to January with 30 liters of water per day should be provided by placing a circular lateral pipe at a distance of 1.25 m from the trunk of palms with the help of six drippers. Each layer should be covered with a 15 cm thick layer of dried grass or a cover of black plastic paper. Irregular or insufficient watering adversely affects the growth and yield of coconut.
Arecanut	Harvesting	❖ Considering the possibility of dry weather, the betel nuts should be harvested and dried in a safe place. When the fruit of the betel nut is ready, its color turns orange. When the fruits are ready, the whole bunch is harvested. Then the peel strips are removed from the fruit and dried in the sun for 40 to 45 days. About 90% of betel nuts are produced in the month of October to January.
Leafy Vegetables	Growth	❖ Due to cloudy and humid weather, Amaranths, Radish etc. Leafy vegetables are likely to be attacked by aphids and leaf-eating caterpillars. To control this pest, spray 50% EC malathion at the rate of 1 ml per liter of water.
Brinjal and Chilli	Transplanting	❖ The seedlings of brinjal crop should be transplanted if they are 4 to 6 weeks old. When transplanting, deep the seedlings in 1 ml of Dimethoate per liter of water for 5 minutes. Planting should be done on ridges and furrow at 75 x 75 cm Or 75 x 60 cm. Or 60 x 60 cm. distance. At the time of transplanting, apply 750 gms of well decomposed cow dung, 4 gms of urea, 11 gms of single super phosphate and 3 gms of muriate of potash per plant. When transplanting to protect the seedlings from wilt disease,

		Trichoderma should be mixed with 2 g of organic matter per pit. Marigold traps crop should be planted in Eggplant, Chilli, Tomato crops to control nematodes and fruit borer. ❖ The seedlings of chilli crop should be transplanted if they are 4 to 6 weeks old. When transplanting, deep the seedlings in 1 ml of Dimethoate per liter of water for 5 minutes. Planting should be done on ridges and furrow at 60 x 60 cm Or 60 x 45 cm. distance. When transplanting to protect the seedlings from wilt disease, Trichoderma should be mixed with 2 g of organic matter per pit. Marigold traps crop should be planted in Eggplant, Chilli, Tomato crops to control nematodes and fruit borer.
Field Crop Specific Advisory:		
Groundnut (Rabi)	Sowing	❖ Sowing of groundnut crop during Rabi season should be completed from last week of November to first week of December. ❖ Due to the rains of last few days, the ground should be leveled considering the condition of field capacity. Sowing should be done by dibbling method. Errect varieties should be sown in two rows with a spacing of 30 cm. The spacing between two rows should be 45 cm for semi spreading and spreading and the spacing between two seedlings should be 15 cm. ❖ In order to control the wild disease, apply 3 gm of Thyrum per kg of seed. Also apply 20 gm of Rhizobium and 50 gm of phosphorus solubilizing bacteria per kg of seed should be treated. ❖ For cultivation of groundnut on transparent polythene mulch, plough the soil after harvest of kharif rice when it is at field capacity. Incorporate 100 to 150 kg/ guntha FYM or compost at the time of ploughing. Prepare raised bed of a top width of 60 cm and 5-7 cm height leaving 30 cm distance on either side of bed. Before sowing apply fertilizer of 1 kg urea, 6 kg SSP and 1 kg MOP per Gunther area before sowing in soil. For control of weeds, apply Butachlor @ 50 ml per 10 liter of water before sowing on wet raised bed. After herbicide application, spread transparent polythene sheet on to bed. Hole can be made at a 20cm distance from the centre of mulch. Plant to plant distance maintains is 10cm. dibbling the seeds at 3-4 cm depth. Before sowing, treat the seed with Thiram fungicide @3 gm/kg of seeds After that treat the seed with Rhizobium biofertilizers @ 20 gms and PSB @50 gms per kg of seed and dry in shed one hours before sowing. Apply light irrigation after sowing. For use of drip irrigation system, install system before spreading of polythene mulch.
Suru Sugarcane	Maturation	❖ At present, the sugarcane crop in the district is in the stage of maturity and there is little time for harvesting. The crop should be watered at intervals of 12 days to avoid loss of crop weight due to dry atmosphere. Stop watering to sugarcane crop 15 days before harvesting.
Horse gram	Sowing	❖ Sowing should be done on mid-October to till end of November. ❖ For sowing use improved verities like Dapoli -1 of horse gram. ❖ Sowing distance of horse gram crop is 30x15 cm. Treat seed with Thiram 2.5 gram and Rhizobium 25 gram per kg. of Horse Gram seed. ❖ Recommended dose of fertilizers for Horse gram is 25:50:60 kg. NPK per hector and apply the fertilizer at proper depth.
Cowpea	Sowing	❖ Sowing should be done on mid-October to till end of November. ❖ For sowing use improved verities like Konkan Sadabahar and Konkan Safed of cowpea. ❖ Sowing distance for the Cowpea crop is 30x15 cm. and required 15 to 18 kg. seed of Cowpea. Treat seed with Thiram 2.5 gram and Rhizobium 25 gram per kg. of Cowpea seed. ❖ Recommended dose of fertilizers for Cowpea is 25:50:00 kg. NPK per hector and apply the fertilizer at proper depth.
Kadva Wal	Sowing	❖ To sow wal/kadwa wal crop without tillage on residual moisture after rice harvest, when the land is in a

		wafasa state, wal should be sown in 30x15 spacing in two rows without any tillage. At the time of sowing, make holes near the seeds and apply granular fertilizer at the rate of 1 kg per R. In a similar way it is possible to sow cowpea and horsegram crops on the surface of the soil. ❖ Sowing of Wal with conventional method after harvesting of rice, the land should be ploughed when the soil is in the condition of vafsa. At the time of ploughing, 50 kg of well rotted cowdung or compost should be mixed with the soil to level it. ❖ Sowing should be done on October and November. For sowing use improved verities like Konkan wal -1 and Konkan wal-2 of Kadva Wal. ❖ Sowing should be done with dibbling method at 30x15 cm. or 30x20 cm. or 30x30 cm. and required 50 to 60 kg. Seed of Wal. ❖ Treat seed with Thiram 3 gram and Rhizobium 25 gram per kg. of seed for Wal crop. ❖ Recommended dose of fertilizers for Wal is 25:50:60 kg. NPK per hector and apply the fertilizer at proper depth.
Sweet corn and Baby corn	Sowing	❖ Sweet corn and Baby corn should be sown in October and November during Rabi season. ❖ Sowing should be done by dibbling method at a distance of 60 x 20 cm for sweet corn and 45 x 20 cm for baby corn depending on the soil. Sow 2 seeds in one place at a depth of about 4 to 5 cm. Use 15 to 20 kg seed per hectare for sowing. ❖ Sugar-75 variety of bee is suitable for the climate of Konkan.
Mustard	Sowing	❖ This crop can be grown on light and medium black soils during *rabi* season. ❖ Varuna and Pusa Bold varieties should be selected while cultivating mustard in Konkan. ❖ Spacing should be used of 45 x 10 cm. and should be sow at 2 to 3 cm. deep. ❖ Sowing should be done from 15th November to 15th December.
Animal Husbandry Specific Advisory		
Animal Husbandary	-	❖ Clean water should be provided for the animals to drink and, if available, green wet fodder should be provided for them to eat.
Poultry Specific Advisory:		
Poultry	-	❖ Provide broiler starter upto first three-week-old and broiler finisher onward based on body weight. ❖ Add 1.5% black cumin powder or 0.5 % Turmeric powder or 1% ginger powder to feed to reduce the cholesterol content in the in meat of broiler birds. ❖ Provide fresh and clean drinking water to chicks at least three times in day. ❖ Vaccinate Lasota (live) vaccine against Ranikhet (Newcastle) disease by giving one drop either in nostrils or intravitreally to 4 to 7 days old broiler chick under supervision of veterinary officer.
Fishery Specific Advisory:		
Fisheries	-	❖ The use of feed probiotics @ 6 gm per kg of feed and water probiotics @ 10 kg per hactare or as advised by expert in fish pond is important in aquaculture as it improves growth of fish and maintains better water quality in fish pond. The feed probiotics can be mixed with feed in the given ratio and the said feed can be given to fishes. The water probiotic can be mixed in given ratio with the mud (approx 50 gm) and the said mud balls are thrown in the pond for better results. These probiotics are available at various Fish Inputs Suppllier at various places. The addresses of the same can be obtained by regional research stations under university or district department of fisheries office of state. ❖ Due to the slow photosynthesis process in pond fish farming in cloudy environment, the amount of oxygen in the water decreases. Water movement is necessary to increase the amount of oxygen in the water. An aerator should be used for this. If it is possible to change the water, the water should be

		changed or arrangements should be made to increase the amount of oxygen by stirring the water with a bamboo stick.
Likely impacts of weather warnings (General)		❖ - - Nil - -
Impact based advisories (General)		❖ - - Nil - -

This Agro Advisory Bulletin (AAB) is prepared and published with the consolation and recommendation of SMS committee of "Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS)", Regional Fruit Research Station, Vengurle and College of Horticulture, Mulde, Dr. B.S.Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli 416 520 (MS).

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