AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

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36) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 03.07.2026

District: Ahilyanagar

Last Week Weather Summary (26.06.2026 to 02.07.2026)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (04.07.2026 to 08.07.2026)				
26	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**01**	**02**	**< Dates >**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**07**	**08**
0	18	1.6	0	13.6	5.6	13	**Rainfall (mm)**	15	32	18	10	8
37.8	36.4	32.8	33.6	34	34.2	34.2	**Max. Temp. (0C)**	29	28	27	28	29
18.9	17.9	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.1	**Min. Temp. (0C)**	23	22	22	22	22
2	6	6	2	2	2	2	**Cloud Cover**	8	8	8	8	8
81	85	84	78	83	81	85	**Max. RH (%)**	93	92	91	91	89
42	45	39	38	38	37	39	**Min. RH (%)**	81	81	78	80	75
4.8	5	4.8	4.5	5.1	4.8	5.3	**Wind Speed (km/hr)**	18.1	19.1	21.2	18.3	20.3

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		According to the weather forecast received from the Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai, **the sky is likely to remain partly cloudy for the next five days. There is a possibility of moderate rain at some places on July 5th and 6th. Additionally, light rain is expected at a few places on the remaining days.**
General Advisory		Use Damini mobile app for lightning warning. Use "Meghdoot" mobile app for weather-based crop advisory.
SMS Advisory		**Kharif crops should be sown only after receiving at least 80–100 mm of rain and when the soil reaches the proper *Wapsa* condition.**
***Kharif* crop planning**		1) Planning crops based on soil depth will help stabilize yields during drought years. Crop and variety selection should be done according to the available land type. 2) Adopt intercropping systems to reduce risk. 3) Use short-duration (early maturing) crop varieties. 4) Opt for low-water-requirement crop varieties. 5) Use crops and varieties that are tolerant to water and temperature stress. 6) Sowing should be done using a tractor-drawn BBF planter with the Broad Bed Furrow (BBF) method. 7) Implement rainwater harvesting techniques (such as farm ponds, compartment bunding, and the ridge-and-furrow method). 8) Focus on moisture conservation through mulching, hoeing (inter-cultivation), and timely weed control. 9) Encourage the use of drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. 10) Use a balanced fertilizer management chart (Soil Health Card) for optimal nutrient management. 11) Regularly follow the district-wise agro-meteorological weather advisories. 12) For the biological control of sucking pests, use yellow sticky traps, trap crops, and bio-fungicides (such as *Metarhizium*, *Trichogramma*, *Verticillium*, etc.) depending on the crop growth stage.
Cotton	**Seedlings**	In some parts of the state, cotton sowing has been followed by good germination. However, even after germination, many areas have still not received satisfactory rainfall. In places where cotton was planted 5 to 10 days ago, the cotton crop may suffer from moisture stress. Cotton seedlings that are 5 to 6 days post-germination possess cotyledons and highly tender true leaves.

		At this stage, the roots of the crop are not fully developed; hence, moisture stress can somewhat stunt the growth of the seedlings. Recommendations for Farmers: 1) Under conditions of high temperature and low humidity, there is a possibility of tender leaves scorching. 2) Spray a light solution of 1% Urea (10 grams per liter of water) either in the morning or evening. 3) If irrigation facilities are available, provide a light protective watering. 4) Use mulching to conserve soil moisture. 5) Avoid unnecessary hoeing or tillage operations. 6) If there is a weed infestation, control it immediately, as weeds absorb the available moisture from the soil. 7) Do not apply nitrogenous top-dressing fertilizers without adequate soil moisture or before it rains. 8) Apply subsequent top-dressing fertilizers as recommended only after it rains.
Soybean	**Pre-Sowing**	**Selection of Variety:** Phule Durva, Phule Sangam, Phule Agrani, Phule Kimaya, Phule Kalyani, JS 335, JS 9305 **Seed Treatment:** Seed treated with Carboxin 37.5%+Thyrum 37.5% DS per kg of seed to protect against soil borne diseases. 30 g per 10 kg of seed should be applied followed by azoxystrobin 2.5% + thiophenate methyl 11.25% + thiomethoxam 25% F.S. 100 ml or thiomethoxam 30% F.S. 100 ml per 10 kg of seed should be treated so that the crop will be protected from the stem fly during the seedling stage.
Cotton	**Pre-Sowing**	**Selection of Variety:** Phule Anmol, Phule Shubhra, Phule Mahi, Phule Chetana, Phule Dhara and popular BT Cotton varieties**Seed Treatment:** seeds should be treated with Carbaxin 37.5% + Thirum 37.5% WS fungicide at the rate of 3.5 gm per kg seed. This reduces the incidence of diseases like root rot and bacterial blight.
Pigeonpea	**Pre-Sowing**	**Selection of varieties:** Phule Rajeshwari, Godavari, Bhima, BDN 711, BDN 716, Phule Trupti **Seed Treatment:** Seed treated with 5 g Dricoderma or 4 g Carboxin 37.5% + Thirum 37.5% w.s. per kg seed before sowing. Bacterial culture 10 kg of seeds should be rubbed with cold jaggery solution.
Green gram	**Pre-Sowing**	**Selection of varieties:** Phule Chetak, Phule Vaibhav, Phule Suvarna **Seed Treatment:** Before sowing, Seed treated with 5 grams of Trichoderma powder per kg of seed should be applied and then 25 grams each of Rhizobium and PSB bacteria powder mixed with cold jaggery water should be applied. Rhizobium bacterial culture of cowpea group should be used for the seeds of green gram, black gram crops. Trichoderma controls fungal diseases. Rhizobium increases the availability of nitrogen by increasing root nodules.
Black gram	**Pre-Sowing**	**Selection of varieties:** Phule Rajan, Phule Vasu, TAU 1, TPU 4 **Seed Treatment:** Before sowing, Seed treated with 5 grams of Trichoderma powder per kg of seed should be applied and then 25 grams each of Rhizobium and PSB bacteria powder mixed with cold jaggery water should be applied. Rhizobium bacterial culture of cowpea group should be used for the seeds of green gram, black gram crops. Trichoderma controls fungal diseases. Rhizobium increases the availability of nitrogen by increasing root nodules.
Maize	**Pre-Sowing**	**Selection of varieties:** Rajarshi, Phule Maharshi, Aarabh **Seed Treatment:** Before sowing, Seed treated with 2 to 2.5 g of thiram

		fungicide should be applied per kg of seed. Also Azotobacter bacterial culture 25 gm per kg of seed should be applied after sowing.
Sunflower	**Pre-Sowing**	**Selection of varieties:** Phule Bhaskar, Phule Raviraj **Seed Treatment:** To prevent disease Downy mildew, Seed treated with 6 gm Metalaxyl 35 W. Apply per kg of seed. Thiamithoxam 30% F.S. 10 ml per kg of seed should be applied for prevention of necrotic disease. Then Azotobacter bacterial fertilizer should be applied at 25 g per kg seed before sowing.
Pearl millet	**Pre-Sowing**	**Selection of Variety:** Dhanshakti, Phule Mahashakti, Phule Aadishakti, Phule Muktai, ABH 1269 **Seed Treatment:** If seed-treated certified seed is not available, seed should be treated with 20 percent salt solution before sowing. For this, dissolve 2 kg of salt in 10 liters of water. The light fungal seeds floating on the water should be removed and destroyed and the healthy and heavier seeds at the bottom should be separated and washed 2 to 3 times with water and then dried in the shade and used for sowing.
Groundnut	**Pre-Sowing**	**Selection of Variety:** Phule Unnati, Phule Bharti, Phule UNAP, TAG 24, Phule Morna, Phule Warna **Seed Treatment:** To protect the crop against seed-borne and seedling diseases, apply 2.5 g of Mancozeb or 4 g of Trichoderma biological fungicide per kg of seed before sowing. Then 25 grams of rhizobium and 25 grams of phosphorus soluble bacterial culture (solid or liquid) per kg of seed should be applied.

Source:
1) Weather Forecast : RMC, Mumbai
2) Last week weather summary : Agromet Observatory, WMP, MPKV, Rahuri.

Place : MPKV, Rahuri
Date : 03.07.2026

Sd/-
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