



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2026-09-08

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR (Maharashtra) Issued On : 2026-09-08 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2026-09-09	2026-09-10	2026-09-11	2026-09-12	2026-09-13
Rainfall(mm)	9.8	8.4	26.6	34.6	38.5
Tmax(°C)	34.5	34.6	34.7	34.8	34.9
Tmin(°C)	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.5
RH-I(%)	91	90	88	89	92
RH-II(%)	62	60	61	62	69
Wind Speed(kmph)	11	12	12	12	8
Wind Direction(Degree)	284	300	311	321	332
Cloud Cover(Octa)	1	3	7	7	7
Warning	No Warning	No Warning	No Warning	Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc	Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc

Forecast Summary:

• In Nagpur district, as per the district level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, Sky is likely to be partly to mostly cloudy during next 5 days, • Light to moderate rainfall is very likely to occur at few places on 08, 09, 10 and 11 September 2026. • Light to moderate rainfall is very likely to occur at most places on 12 September 2026.

Weather Warnings (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next day)

• Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur at isolated pockets on 11 and 12 September 2026.

Likely impacts of weather warnings on Agriculture and associated Agromet advisories

• Thunderstorms and lightning can cause injury or death to livestock, farmers or farm workers. Rain can cause agricultural produce brought for sale by farmers to the Agricultural Produce Market Committee or open markets to spoil when exposed to rain.

General Advisory:

• It is advised to continue the intercultural operations such as weeding, hoeing, fertilizer application, agrochemicals spraying by judging the local clear and calm weather conditions during next 3 days. • On

days when thunderstorms and lightning are forecast, do not allow cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep, or other livestock to graze in open fields. Keep animals away from open water bodies such as rivers and ponds, as well as tractors and other metal equipment. Ensure adequate fodder and drinking water is available inside the animal shelter. Farmers and farm workers should take necessary precautions to protect themselves and their livestock from lightning. Do not take shelter under trees, and do not keep livestock under trees during thunderstorms.

SMS Advisory:

• It is advised to continue the intercultural operations such as weeding, hoeing, fertilizer application, agrochemicals spraying during clear and calm weather conditions during next 3 days.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
MAIZE	For the management of armyworm in maize crop, any one insecticide such as Chlorantraniliprole 9.3% EC + Lambda Cyhalothrin 4.6% ZC 5 ml or Spinetoram 11.7% SC, 5.12 ml or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% EC SC 4.32 ml or Emamectin Benzoate 5% SG, 8 g or Emamectin Benzoate 5% + Lufenuron 40% WG, 1.6 g or Thiodicarb 75% WP, 20 g or Novaluron 5.25% + Emamectin Benzoate 0.9% SC, 20 ml should be mixed and sprayed in 10 liters of water.
SOYABEAN	- For control of YMV/SMV diseases, farmers are advised to uproot/ destroy the affected plant/parts along with spray with Alternatively, you may also use either one of the recommended pre-mixed insecticides like Thiamethoxam + Lambda Cyhalothrin (125 ml/ha) OR Betacyfluthrin + Imidacloprid (350 ml/ha) OR Acetamiprid 25% + Bifenthrin 25 % WG (250 g/ha). This will also facilitate control of stem fly. Farmers are also advised to use yellow sticky traps in order to attract white flies, the vectors of YMV/SMV respectively. (IISR- Indore recommendation). - For the control of Semilooper, farmers are advised to apply the spray of any of the following insecticide: Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC (150 ml/ha) OR Emamectin benzoate 01.90 % EC (425 ml/ha) OR Flubendiamide 20 % WG (250-300 g/ha) OR Flubendiamide 39.35 % w/w SC (150 ml/ha) OR Indoxacarb 15.80 % EC (333 ml/ha), OR Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.90 % CS (300 ml/ha) OR Profenofos 50 % EC (1 l/ha) OR Novaluron + Indoxacarb 04.50% SC (825-875 ml/ha) OR Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC (200 ml/ha) OR Broflanilide 300 g/l SC (42-62 g/ha). - For the control of Tobacco caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>), farmers are advised to apply the spray of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC (150 ml/ha). Alternatively farmers are advised to spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC (450 ml/ha) OR Emamectin benzoate 01.90 % EC (425 ml/ha) OR Flubendiamide 20 % WG (250-300 g/ha) OR Flubendiamide 39.35 % w/w SC (150 ml/ha) OR Indoxacarb 15.80 % EC (333 ml/ha), OR Chlorfluazuron 05.40% EC (500 ml/he) OR Novaluron + Indoxacarb 04.50% SC (825-875 ml/ha) OR Broflanilide 300 g/l SC (42-62 g/ha).
RICE	Chemical Fertilizers: - Agriculture is profitable if the soil is tested and proper quantity of chemical fertilizers are used. Generally, apply 100 kg Nitrogen, 50 kg Phosphorus and 50 kg Potash per hectare. Apply whole phosphorus and potash and half the amount of nitrogen in the mud (Puddled field) and the remaining half nitrogen in two equal installments (usually tillering stage which comes at 30 days and panicle initiation stage which comes about 60 days). Weed management: - • 1) Weed Management in paddy: - If transplanting of paddy done at a distance of 15 x 20cm, 20 x 20cm, 20 x 25 cm, they should use Paddy Power Weeder or Cono Weeder. The first weeding should be given 20 days after the crop is well rooted, the second after 45 days

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
	and if possible, the third weeding should be given after 60 days. Labors should remove any weeds left near the crop. • 2) Post-emergence: - Bispyribac sodium 10% S.C.@ 6 to 7 ml after 10 to 15 days of transplanting or Butachlor 50% E. W. @ 50 to 60 ml after 10 to 15 days of transplanting or Azimsulfuron 50% DF. @ Spray 2.3 gm after 20 to 25 days of transplanting mixed in 10 liters of water. • Pest and disease management: - • 1) Stem borer control: - Regular inspection of crop should be done and the infested uproot the tillers and destroy them. This should be done at least 3-4 times in a season. Pheromone traps should be set 20 per ha. Trichogramma japonicum (Trichocard) is a parasitic insect release 50,000 eggs per hectare 3 to 4 times every 7 days. Chemical control: - Spray Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% G @ 10 kg. Bio-fungicidal agent like Metarhizium, Beauveria @ 40 g per 10 liters of water should be used. • Azadirachtin 0.15% @ 30 to 50 ml as soon as 5 percent of the affected plants are seen in the field. or Quinalphos 25 % @ 26 ml. or Carbosulfan 25 % @16 ml. or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 3 ml per 10 liters of water. or Carbofuron 3 % G @25 kg/ha. or Fipronil 0.3 % G @16.67 kg. / ha. Apply it in the paddy bunds. or As soon as 10% infested tillers appears in the field Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% G @ 10 kg. or Cartap Hydrochloride 4 g @ 18 kg. or Fipronil 0.3 g @ 25 kg. apply per hectare when there is water in paddy bund. While using chemical pesticides, one should use all safety precautions. • 2) Blast and Neck blast: - Spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 20 ml. or Mencozeb 75% @ 30 gm per 10 liters of water. • 3) Bacterial leaf blight: - Spray Copper hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 30 gm + Streptocycline 1.5 gm per 10 liters of water.
COTTON	• Apply the first split of 40 Kg Nitrogen (90Kg Urea per ha.) for irrigated hybrid cotton and 45 Kg N (100 Kg urea per ha.) for rainfed hybrid/hirsutum cotton as a top-dressing dose of chemical fertilizer. To manage sucking pests, spray Acetamiprid 20 SP 15 gram per hectare or Flonicamide 50% @ 3g per 10 liter of water based on the economic threshold level. • Apply NSKE 5% + Neem oil 5 ml/litre or neem oil-based formulations (300 or 1500 ppm) 5 ml/litre + 1.0 gm laundry detergent emulsion to control sucking pests like aphids, Jassids and Thrips, and also to repel pink bollworm females from ovipositing on cotton squares. • Farmers who adopted High-Density Planting System (90 x 15 cm) or closer spacing (90 x 30 cm) cotton have to go for spray of plant growth regulator (PGR) Mepiquat chloride 5% AS @1 ml/litres of water at 40–45-day crop or at square initiation and second spray after 15-20 days @1.0 ml/litre of water. • If the crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell, avoid spray of Mepiquat chloride. Alternatively, give foliar spray of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 200 litres of water. If square drop is observed, go for foliar spray of NAA @ 4 ml /10 lit of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	• Sowing of semi-rabi Arhar (C-21) should be done in the first fortnight of September.
SUNFLOWER	• Sowing of semi-rabi sunflower should be done in the first fortnight of September.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
TOMATO	• For the management of early blight of tomato crop, spray copper oxychloride (3.0 g/litre) or copper hydroxide (2.0 g/litre) one or two days before transplanting the seedlings. Spray the main field of the crop at an interval of 10-15 days or as required with copper oxychloride (3.0 g/litre) or Mancozeb (2.0 g/litre) or Chlorothalonil (2.0 g/litre) or Propineb (2.0 g/litre) or Metiram (2.0 g/litre) or Pyraclostrobin + Metiram (2.0 g/litre) or Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% w/w (0.6 ml/litre) of water. • For

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	the management of late blight disease in tomato crop, spray Mancozeb (2.0 g/liter) or Copper Oxychloride (3.0 g/liter) or Bordeaux mixture (1%) or Copper Hydroxide (2.0 g/liter) or Fosetyl-Al (2.0 g/liter) or Dimethomorph (2.0 g/liter) or Pyraclostrobin + Metiram (2.0 g/liter) or Mefenoxam + Copper Hydroxide (2.0 g/liter) or Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% (2.0 g/liter) of water. • If powdery mildew disease starts in tomato crop, spray with Hexaconazole (1 ml/liter) or Dinocap (1 ml/liter) or Water Soluble Sulfur (2.5 g/liter) or Carbendazim (1.0 g/liter) or Triadimefon 25 WP (0.4 g/liter) or Difenconazole (0.5 ml/liter) or Kresoxim Methyl 44.3% SC (2.0 ml/liter) or Propiconazole 25 EC (1.0 ml/liter) mixed with water.
CHILLI	• For management of Powdery mildew disease chilli, Spray Wettable Sulphur (3.0g/l) (before flowering only) or Tridemorph (1.0ml/l) or Hexaconazole (0.5ml/l) or Dinocap (1ml/l) or Flusilazole (0.3 ml/l) or Myclobutanil (1.0 g/l) or Neem oil emulsified (10-15ml/l) at 10-15 days interval from the onset of the disease.
MANDARIN ORANGE	• Undertake necessary tillage operations. Remove the weeds from the tree basin and prepare double ring around the tree for Irrigation. Care should be taken to see that first ring is made one meter away from trunk and second ring two meter away from the trunk. In case of drip irrigation system, spread the laterals and give irrigation as per requirement. • In Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange one year old tree should be given 8 litres water per tree/day. 5 years old tree should be given 45 litres, 8 years tree 87 litres and 10 years and above tree should be given 108 litres/day/tree. The acid lime (lemon) tree should be given half the dose. • During this month there is attack of fruit sucking moth. To control the pest, spray neem oil @ 10 ml/litre water and destroy all the fallen fruits by burying in the pit. Poison baiting with 10 ml Malathion mixed with 100 g jaggery and 100 ml mandarin juice in 900 ml water (two portion bottles per 25 trees). Follow clean cultivation and uproot all weeds in the orchard. • Burn moist leaves of neem mixed with cow dung during and place the same in different locations to fumigate the citrus orchard. This practice will help to keep away the moth from entering into the orchard. • To control fruit fly use male attracting trap containing methyl eugenol @ 20 traps/ hectare from 60 days before fruit harvest and change the lure every 30 days. • Follow clean cultivation in orchard and bury fallen fruits in a deep pit every day. • To increase the size of Ambia crop (June-July) fruits, spray 1.5 kg Monopotassium phosphate/ urea/Potassium nitrate/Diammonium phosphate along with Gibberlic Acid (GA3) 1.5 g in 100 litres of water. • To check the fruit dropping in Ambia Bahar a spray of Carbendazim 100 gm and GA3 or 2,4-D or Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) 1.5 gm in 100 liter of water. • To check citrus mites and later on occurrence of 'Lalya' disorder spray dicofol 2 ml or Wettable sulphur 3 g or propargite 1 ml or ethion 2 ml per lit. of water in the last week of this month.
PAPAYA	• 6-week-old papaya seedlings should be planted in the field at a distance of 2.5 x 2.5 meters.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
GOAT	• Vaccinate goats against Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), and enterotoxaemia. Provide animals with clean, cool drinking water, preferably stored in earthen pots.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

Others (Soil / Land Preparation)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	For winter cultivation, seeds of cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, tomato should be sown on beds in the nursery. Vegetable crops like spinach, fenugreek, radish, carrot, yam, tondli, garlic should be planted. Flower plants like rose, aster, mogra, gaillardia and medicinal plants like ashwagandha, sonamukhi, and panpimpali should be planted as per the recommendations.

Likely impacts of weather warnings (General)

Thunderstorms and lightning can cause injury or death to livestock, farmers or farm workers. Rain can cause agricultural produce brought for sale by farmers to the Agricultural Produce Market Committee or open markets to spoil when exposed to rain.
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Impact based advisories (General)

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Farmers are advised to download Unified “Mausam” and "Meghdoot" android application on mobile for Weather forecast and weather based Agromet Advisories and "Damini" android application for forecast of Thunderstorm and lightening.

Mausam MobileApp link: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details/>

Meghdoot MobileApp link: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details>

Damini MobileApp link : <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details>