Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

Experimental Block Level Agromet Advisory Bulletin
(A Joint Initiative of IMD & ICAR)

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 16-12-2025

Weather Forecast of KATOL Block in NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On :2025-12-16(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2025-12-17	2025-12-18	2025-12-19	2025-12-20	2025-12-21
Rainfall	0	0	0	0	0
Tmax(°C)	28	29.1	28.5	28.5	28.1
Tmin(°C)	13.2	14.8	15.2	14.5	14.4
RH-I(%)	45.2	36.9	35.8	35.2	33.6
RH-II(%)	19.4	14	14.4	13.6	15
Wind Speed(kmph)	7.9	5.5	6.5	6.2	4.5
Wind Direction(Degree)	43.2	31.6	33.7	20.6	28.6
Cloud Cover(Octa)	0	0	0	1	3

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the l value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear during next five days i.e. 17 to 21 December, 2025. • Weather is likely to be dry on 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 December 2025. • There will no large change in maximum and minimum over the Vidarbha in next seven days.

General Advisory:

• It is advice for picking give priority for clean picking of cotton. Keep the picked cotton, variety wise. Use cotton bags instead of gunny or plastic bags for picking and storing of cotton to avoid contamination of the lint. • Considering the prevailing cold condition, wheat, gram, vegetable crops and orchards should be lightly watered in the morning or evening to reduce the damage caused by cold and maintain the soil temperature. Mulching should be done using straw or crop residues, which will retain heat in the soil and protect the roots. Avoid applying fertilizers to the crop during the cold season, as low temperatures reduce root activity and the plants cannot take up nutrients. Avoid intercropping during cold wave, as loose soil reduces heat transfer from the lower layer. Wear adequate warm clothes while working in the field. Avoid letting livestock graze in the morning. Keep livestock in closed sheds at night, so as to protect them from cold. Provide artificial light in chicken sheds, which will provide warmth to the chicks and protect them from cold.

SMS Advisory:

• Wheat, gram, vegetable crops and orchards should be lightly irrigated in the morning or evening hours.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
MAIZE	• Maize crops should be irrigated at various stages such as seedling stage (25to 30 days after sowing), ear emergence (45 to 50 days after sowing), flowering stage (60 to 65 days after sowing) and grain filling (75 to 80 days).
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	• For optimum yield in gram crop, the first irrigation should be given 30 to 40days after sowing i.e. when the crop is in flowering stage and the second irrigation should be given 60 to 70 days after sowing i.e. in the pod filling stage. • To prevent the occurrence of wilt disease in gram crop avoid excess irrigation to avoid water stagnation in crop field and drenching of Trichoderma biological fungicide mixed with 40 grams per 10 liters of water should be sprayed or drenched or thiophanate methyl 70 WP 25 grams mix with 10 liters of water should sprayed. • For integrated management of Gram Pod Borer 20 bird perches per hectare should be install up in the field. For control of gram pod borer install pheromone traps (Hexalur) two per

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
	acre or five per hectare. If eight to ten moths are found in the trap for three consecutive days, recommended management measures should be taken. In case of pest infestation by observing the crop or when the crop is in 40 to 50% flowering stage, preference should be given to botanicals or biological pesticides. For this, first spraying should be taken of neem extract 5% or Azadiractin 300 ppm 50 ml per 10 liters of water with Knapsack sprayer pump. If spraying should be done with a power sprayer, apply three times the amount of pesticide. If Gram Pod Borer has reached the ETL, spraying should be done with Quinalphos 25 % EC 20 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 % SG 3gm or Flubendiamide 20 % WG 5 gm or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 2.5 mlper 10 liters of water. At Wafsa condition hoeing and weeding must be carried out twice; first at 20 and second at 30 days old plants to ensure weed free environment during the critical period of crop weed competition for better water and nutrient use efficiency.
MUSTARD	• Cloudy weather and lowering night temperature favours aphid incidence in mustard. For control of aphid incidence undertake spray of Thiometon 25 EC8 ml per 10 lit of water or Dimethoate 30 EC 10 ml per 10 lit of water. Undertake need based irrigation for higher productivity in mustard. In case of availability of one irrigation schedule it at flowering stage, for availability of two irrigations schedule it at 30 days and flowering stage, for availability of three irrigations schedule it at 25 to 30 days interval. • For the management of Alternaria blight in mustard crops, spray Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% WP 1000 grams per acre mixed with 400 liters of water.
WHEAT	• Wheat crop should be irrigated first at 18 to 20 days after sowing at crown root initiation stage. Water stress at CRI stage reduces production by up to 33%. • Considering the availability of limited irrigation for wheat crop, irrigate42 days after sowing if single irrigation is available, irrigate at 21 and 65 days after sowing if two irrigation is available, and if three irrigation available irrigate at 21, 42 and 65 days after sowing. • Under the availability of adequate irrigation facility, first irrigation should be apply at crown root initiation stage (18-20 days after sowing), second irrigation should be apply at maximum tillering stage (30 to 35 days after sowing), third irrigation should be apply at late jointing stage (45 to 50 days after sowing), fourth irrigation should be apply at the flowering stage (65 to 70 days after sowing), the fifth irrigation should be apply at the milky stage of the grain (80 to 85 days after sowing) to the wheat crop. • For late sowing of irrigated wheat 150 kg seed per hectare should be used for sowing. For coarse seed varieties like HD 2189 or Purna of wheat crop, 125 kg seed per hectare should be used. Apply 80 kg N, 40 kg P and 40 kg K per hectare for late sowing wheat. For both irrigated and late sowing, apply half dose of nitrogen as well as full phosphorus and potash at the time of sowing and the remaining half dose at the time of first irrigation (18 to 20 days after sowing). • For late sowing of irrigated wheat 150 kg seed per hectare should be used for sowing. For coarse seed varieties like HD 2189 or Purna of wheat crop, 125 kg seed per hectare should be used. Apply 80 kg N, 40 kg P and 40 kg K per hectare for late sowing wheat. For both irrigated and late sowing, apply half dose of nitrogen as well as full phosphorus and potash at the time of sowing and the remaining half dose at the time of first irrigation (18 to 20 days after sowing).
COTTON	• farmers are advised to give priority for clean picking of cotton. Give a spray of 1% Urea and 1% Magnesium sulphate in the boll development stage to avoid reddening of cotton in later crop stage. If pink bollworm crosses ETL (5-8 moths per trap per night for 3 consecutive nights or 5-10% green boll infestation), spray Fenvalerate 20EC @ 200ml or Lambda- cyhalothrin 5EC @ 200ml or Cypermethrin 10EC @ 250ml or Cypermethrin 25EC @100ml or Deltamethrin 2.8EC @ 200ml or Alphamethrin 10EC @120ml or Fenpropathrin 10EC @ 300ml per acre. • For management of fungal foliar spots and external boll rots, give foliar spray of Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenoconazole 11.4% SC@10ml or Propiconazole 25EC @10 ml or Thiophanate methyl 70WP @25g or Carbendazim 50WP @4 g or (Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP) @25g or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC @10ml or Propineb 70 WP @25g or (Metiram 55% + Pyraclostrobin 5% WG) @20g or (Fluxapyroxad 167g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333g/lit SC) @ 6 ml/10 litres of water. Spray Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10g/10 lit of water or Carbendanzim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP @ 20g per 10 litre of water to manage grey mildew in cotton fields, if observed.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	• As a precautionary measure in the context of cloudy weather for management of pest, spray 5 % neem extracts Azadiractin 300 ppm 50 ml in 10 liters of water as soon as buds and flowers appear on the Arhar crop. Install pheromone traps at a distance of 50 m @ 5 / ha for monitoring of Helicoverpa. • If the incidence of pod

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	borer is noticed on pigeon pea crop and crossing economic threshold level, spraying should be done of any of recommended insecticide viz., Chlorantraniliprole 18.50 % SC @ 150 ml in 500 to 750 litres of water per hectare or Emamectin benzoate 05 % SG @ 220 gram in 500 to 750 litres of water per hectare or Ethion 50 % EC @ 1000-1500 ml in 500-1000 litres of water per hectare or Flubendiamide 20 % WG @ 250 gram in 500 litres of water per hectare or Flubendiamide 39.35 % m/m SC @ 100 ml in 500 litres of water per hectare or Lambda-cyhalothrin 05 % EC @ 400-500 ml/ha in 400-600 litres of water per hectare or Quinalphos 25 % EC @ 1400 ml/ha in 500-1000 litres of water per hectare or Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC 200 ml/ha in 500 litres of water per hectare.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
TOMATO	• If the symptoms of Late Blight of tomato was noticed due to the previous cloudy weather, spraying should be done with Mancozeb (2.0 g/l) or Copper oxychloride (3.0 g/l) or Bordeaux mixture (1%) or Copper hydroxide (2.0 g/l) or Fosetyl-Al (2.0 g/l) or Dimethomorph (2.0 g/l) combination of Pyraclostrobin + Metiram (2.0 g/l) or Mefenoxam + Copper hydroxide (2.0 g/l) or Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb. 64% (2.0 g/l) during clear weather condition.
MANDARIN ORANGE	• Harvesting of Ambia bahar fruits should be completed as far as possible andthe trees should be put on water stress by withdrawing irrigation. Foradequate stress spray cycocel @ 2 ml/lit of water. Dead wood pruning may bedone after harvest of Ambia fruits which should be immediately followed byspraying of fungicide, Carbendazim @ 1 gm/litre water. Nurserymen shouldstart budding programme. Budding should be done 20 to 25 cm above groundlevel. Drip irrigation on Mrig bahar bearing trees of Nagpur mandarin andsweet orange should be continued. Apply by drip irrigation 41 litreswater/day/tree to 6 years tree and 82 litres water/day/tree to 10 years andabove trees. Continue drip irrigation for Mrig bahar crop. In case of incidenceof citrus mite that cause brownish patches on the outer skin of the fruits spraydicofol @ 2 ml or Wettable sulphur @ 3 g or propargite @ 1 ml per litre ofwater. After 15 days second application should be given with any one of thetwo above miticides to check “Lalya” effectively. For citrus leaf minermanagement particularly in nursery pluck and destroy the affected leaves andspray thiamethoxam @ 0.3 g or imidaclopride @ 0.5 ml or Quinalphos @ 2ml or dimethoate @ 2 ml/lit water. Second spray with any of the aboveinsecticides should be given for better result after 15 days. If there is anincidence of Phytophthora (gummosis) on trunk of tree, scrap out the gum oozing portion, wash it with potassium permanganate solution and applyfosetyl Al or mefenoxam MZ paste.
BRINJAL	• If the incidence of fruit and shoot borer is noticed on brinjal crop, spraying should be done of any of following insecticides on crossing ETL, Carbosulfan 25 % EC 1250 ml per hectare or Deltamethrin 02.80 % EC 400 to 500 ml per hectare or Emamectin benzoate 05 % SG 200 gram per hectare or Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.90 % CS 300 ml per hectare or Spinosad 45 % SC 162 to 187 ml per hectare or Thiacloprid 21.70 % SC 750 ml per hectare or Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC 200 ml per hectare mix with in 500 litres of water per hectare.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

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GENERAL ADVICE	• Nursery brinjal, tomato, cauliflower and cauliflower seedlings should be planted in the field at the age of 4 to 6 weeks. Fenugreek, spinach, cilantro, radish and carrot should be planted in stages.