Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

Agromet Advisory Bulletin for NAGPUR District

Central Institute for Cotton Research,

Nagpur

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2026-10-27

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR (Maharashtra) Issued On : 2026-10-27 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2026-10-28	2026-10-29	2026-10-30	2026-10-31	2026-11-01
Rainfall(mm)	0.3	8.4	3.7	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	34.2	28.0	26.8	29.9	30.1
Tmin(°C)	17.2	20.8	20.9	17.1	16.8
RH-I(%)	70	88	89	90	90
RH-II(%)	31	63	70	57	49
Wind Speed(kmph)	12	14	18	7	9
Wind Direction(Degree)	28	29	9	328	7
Cloud Cover(Octa)	5	8	6	4	2
Warning	No Warning	Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; Strong Surface Winds	Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; Strong Surface Winds	No Warning	No Warning

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 partially cloudy during next 5 days, • Very light to light rain is very likely to occur at isolated places on 27th October, 2026. • Very light to light rain is very likely to occur at few places on 28th and 29th October, 2026. • Weather is very likely to be dry on 30th and 31st October 2026.

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

• Thunderstorm with lightning accompanied with gusty winds (40-50 kmph) likely to occur at isolated pockets on 28th October 2026. • Thunderstorm with lightning accompanied with gusty winds (40-50 kmph) likely to occur at isolated pockets on 29th October 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. • Crop at maturity stage and uncovered harvested produced can damage due to rainfall.

General Advisory:

• It is advised to postpone the intercultural operations such as weeding, hoeing, fertilizer application, agrochemicals spraying for next 3 day. • Considering the rainfall forecast, it advice for Harvesting and threshing of mature Soybean, black gram, green gram and other kharif crops immediately to avoid damaged due to rainfall. • Depending on the availability of irrigation, cotton, tur etc. crops should be irrigated when they are in a critical growth stages. • For pest and disease control, safety measures should be followed and protective equipment should be used while handling and spraying pesticides. The specific recommended dose should be used and the instructions for use should be followed. Do not spray against the wind. Do not eat, drink, smoke or chew while handling and spraying pesticides. Also, protect eyes, nose, mouth, ears and hands. Use gloves, face masks and protect bare feet. After spraying, hands and other parts of the body that have come in contact with pesticides should be washed with soap and water.

SMS Advisory:

• Considering the rainfall forecast, it advice for Harvesting and threshing of mature Soybean, black gram, green gram and other kharif crops immediately to avoid damaged due to rainfall.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
SAFFLOWER	• Early sowing of safflower varieties (Bhima, AKS-207, PKV-Pink and Nari-6) may be undertaken up to the first week of October, provided sufficient soil moisture and irrigation facilities are available. Early sowing helps escape aphid damage. Treat seeds with Azotobacter + PSB (25 g each/kg of seed) and the bio fungicide Trichoderma @ 4 g/kg of seed.
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	• Sowing of rainfed chickpea varieties (Jaki 9218, PDKV Kanchan and Vijay) may be undertaken up to the first fortnight of October, provided sufficient soil moisture and irrigation facilities are available. Treat seeds with Rhizobium + PSB (25 g each/kg of seed) and the bio fungicide Trichoderma @ 4 g/kg of seed.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	• In the areas where irrigation is available, undertake irrigation to pigeon pea crops. • In fields infested with weeds due to recent rains undertake hoeing/weeding to avoid weed competition • Due to congenial weather wilting/blight symptoms are observed in kharif pigeon pea , for control undertake drenching with copper oxychloride 50%WP @ 25gm OR captan 75%WP @ 20 gm in 10 litres of water. For control of incidence of Phytophtora blight (stem rot or stem blight) observed in pigeon pea undertake spray of Fosetyl AL 80% WP@ 20 gm in 10 litres of water.
SOYABEAN	• Harvesting and threshing of mature Soybean crops should be continue.
RICE	• Water Management: - • 2) Maintain 10 cm (Four inches) water level in transplanted rice / paddy field 10 days before panicle initiation and 10 days after panicle initiation. Water stress should not be allowed when the crop is in flowering stage. • Disease management: - • 1) Blast and Neck blast: - Spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 20 ml. or Mencozeb 75% @ 30 gm per 10 liters of water. • 2) Bacterial leaf blight: - Spray Copper hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 30 gm or Mix the combination bactericide—Streptomycin sulphate 90% + Tetracycline hydrochloride 10% SP—in water and carry out two to three sprayings at 10-day intervals after planting. • 3) False smut of paddy: Fluopyram17.7% w/w + Tebuconazole 17.7%w/w SC @ 550 gm per ha • Or Picoxystrobin 7.05% + Propiconazole 11.7% SC @ 1 liter per ha Or Thifluzamide 15% + Difenoconazole 20% SC @ 250 ml per ha Or Azoxystrobin 4.7% + Mancozeb 59.7% + Tebuconazole 5.6% WG @ 2 Kg per ha. • Pest management: - • 1) Stem borer control: - • Ø 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. • Ø 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. • Ø Bio-fungicidal agent like Metarhizium, Beauveria @ 40 g per 10 liters of water should be

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	used. • Ø 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. • Ø While using chemical pesticides, one should use all safety precautions. • 2) Gall midge: - Apply Carbofuran 3% G @ 25 kg per hectare by maintaining water level 7 to 10 cm. Do not remove water from paddy bunds for 4 to 5 days. These pesticides should be used again after 30 days as required. • 3) Plant hoppers: - Although rice crop is prone to plant hoppers, use Metarhizium anisopliae as a bio-insecticide 1.15% @ 2.5 kg/ha. Buprofezin 25% EC @16 ml for control as soon as the Economic Threshold Level is exceeded. or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL.@ 2.0 ml. or Fipronil 5 SC@ 20 ml. or Etofenprox 10 % EC @10 ml. or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 3.0 gm or Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 2.0 gm Mix in 10 liters of water and spray. • 4) For the effective and cost-efficient management of brown plant hoppers in paddy crops, it is recommended to undertake a first spray of Flonicamid 50 WG @ 3.0 gm Mix in 10 liters of water as soon as the pest reaches the Economic Threshold Level (10 hoppers per hill at the tillering stage, or 5 to 10 hoppers per hill at the post-panicle emergence stage), followed by a second spray fifteen days later using the chemical insecticide Pymetrozine 50 WG @ 6.0 gm Mix in 10 liters of water.
COTTON	• Apply the first split of 40 Kg Nitogen (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. • To monitor pink bollworm, install 2 pheromone traps per acre for surveillance purposes in the field. Observe 20 plants per acre as a representative of the cotton field for pest infestation. If parawilt is observed, apply 2-3 drenching with solution of Copper oxychloride 50 % WP @ 250 g or Carbendazim 50% WP @ 100 g plus Urea 2 kg per 100 litres of water at one-week interval starting immediately after symptom development. • 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.

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 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

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	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	• Spread laterals for drip irrigation and irrigate the orchard having both Ambia and Mrig bahar crops. If there is no drip irrigation system, then irrigate through the double-ring irrigation method. • In Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange orchards, give 9 litres of water per day/tree for one-year-old trees; for four-year-old trees, give 40 litres of water/day/tree; for eight-year-old trees, give 105 litres of water/day/tree, while for 10-year-old and above trees, give 13 litres of water/day/tree. • The water requirement for acid lime (lemon) is comparatively less. For one-year-old lemon trees, give 6 litres of water/day/tree; for four-year-old trees, give 19 litres of water/day/tree; for eight-year-old trees, give 57 litres of water/day/tree, while for 10-year-old and above trees, give 92 litres of water/day/tree. • Sowing of seeds of Jamberi/Rangpur lime rootstocks may be done in plastic trays. • Manage fruit-sucking moth by preparing a poison bait containing 10 ml malathion and 100 ml orange juice mixed with 100 g gur (jaggery) in 900 ml of water. Fill it in a broad-mouth bottle and hang two bottles per 25 trees throughout the orchard. • Create smoke in the orchard with wet grass, cow dung cakes and neem leaves during the late evening hours, i.e., 7.00 to 8.00 pm, during this month to repel the fruit-sucking moth. • To manage fruit fly, install methyl eugenol traps @ 20 traps per hectare from 60 days before fruit harvest and change the lure every 30 days. • Follow clean cultivation in the orchard and bury fallen fruit in a pit and cover it with soil every day. • In case of an incidence of citrus mite, spray dicofol @ 2 ml or ethion @ 2 ml or propargite @ 1 ml or wettable sulphur @ 3 g per litre of water at 15-day intervals on the Mrig crop. (Do not repeat the same miticide as far as possible.) • Apply post-monsoon Bordeaux paste on the tree trunk. To prepare good-quality Bordeaux paste, soak 1 kg of copper sulphate in 5 litres of water and 1 kg of lime in 5 litres of water separately in plastic buckets overnight. Mix both of these mixtures in a third plastic bucket and stir well before application on the tree trunk. Apply within 12 hours of preparation to avoid deterioration. • For Phytophthora-infected trees, spray and soil drench with mefenoxam MZ 68 @ 2.5 g/litre or fosetyl Al @ 2.5 g/litre, covering the tree canopy. • Weeding and harrowing operations should be done in the orchard. Prepare a double-ring system for irrigation. • Spray Carbendazim @ 1 g per litre at 15-day intervals for the Ambia crop. Spray 2,4-D @ 1.5 g + urea 1%, followed by gibberellic acid @ 1.5 g after 15 days, for the control of pre-harvest fruit drop in the Ambia crop. • For increasing fruit size in the Mrig crop, follow alternate foliar spray applications of 2,4-D or gibberellic acid @ 1 g in combination with either Monopotasium phosphate, Diammonium phosphate or potassium nitrate @ 2% at 15–20-day intervals, depending on the crop load. • Harvesting of matured santra fruit should be started.
CUSTARD APPLE	• Spray Mancozeb @ 2.0 g per L to avoid blackening of fruits and spray Buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.25 ml per L to manage mealy bugs.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	• Repair roofs of the animal sheds wherever necessary to ensure protection for animals from rains. • The floor of the animal shed should be kept clean and dry. • Maintain the surrounding of animal shed clean and hygienic and remove the unwanted vegetation nearby the sheds.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

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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.

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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.

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