



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, DISTRICT AGROMET UNIT, KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, MOHOL, SOLAPUR.



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278) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 27.01.2023

District: Solapur

Last Week Weather Summary (21.01.2023 to 27.01.2023)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (28.01.2023 to 01.02.2023)				
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Date	28	29	30	31	01
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33.0	32.7	33.0	31.1	33.8	33.5	33.6	Max. Temp. (°C)	34.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	33.0
17.1	15.8	18.2	17.6	22.0	20.0	20.4	Min. Temp. (°C)	16.0	16.0	17.0	18.0	18.0
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Cloud Cover	Partially Cloudy	Clear	Clear	Clear	Partially Cloudy
77	78	74	78	69	73	77	Max. RH (%)	59	65	79	83	67
35	39	34	-	48	45	39	Min. RH (%)	38	35	37	43	44
5.6	3.7	3.7	7.2	3.7	1.0	--	Wind Speed(km/hr)	13.9	14.6	16.9	11.4	16.0

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		<p>According to the Regional Meteorological Centre Mumbai's forecast, there is a possibility of partially cloudy on dt. 28th January, 01st February 2023 and mostly clear skies during dt. 29th to 31st January 2023. During date 28th January to 01st February 2023, weather may remain dry in the district.</p> <p>During next five days maximum temperature will remain nearby 32°C to 34°C, while minimum temperature will remain nearby 16°C to 18°C. Morning relative humidity will remain between 59 to 83% and afternoon relative humidity will remain 35 to 44%. Wind speed will remain up to 11.4 Km/h to 16.9 km/h.</p>
Extended Range Forecast (ERFS)		<p>As per ERFS product during 01st February 2023 to 07th February 2023 over Madhya Maharashtra (Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur and Kolhapur) division.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maximum temperature may moderately below normal. ➤ Minimum temperature may normal.
General Advisory		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Farmers should observe the pest and disease incidence on their field and if the infestation is above economic threshold level (ETL) then proper pest and disease management should be done. ➤ Farmers should take necessary precautionary measures while spraying insecticide, fungicide etc. ➤ Farmers should download and make use of Meghdoot mobile app for weather based crop advisory and weather forecast. Also, farmers should download of Damini mobile app and make use for lightning and thunderstorm warning and forecasting.
SMS Advisory		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To download Meghdoot App click on this link: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.aas.meghdoot
Sugarcane	Sugarcane Ratoon Management:	<p>Sugarcane Ratoon Management: If the sugarcane stalks remain large length, they should be cut with a sharp sickle near the ground. This allows the shoots to germinate under the soil and increase the total number of shoots. Immediately after cutting spray 0.1% Bavistin (1 g Bavistin in 1 liter of water). This prevents soil borne fungal</p>



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		diseases. Micro Nutrient Management: According to soil test report, in case of micronutrient deficiency 10 kg of ferrous sulphate, 8 kg of zinc sulphate, 4 kg of manganese sulphate and 2 kg of borax should be mixed in 1:10 organic manure for 4 to 5 days in shade and then apply.
	Suru sugarcane Plantation	Sugarcane should be planted between 15th December to 15th February. Suru Sugarcane Cultivation: Select varieties like Co.86032 (Nira), Co.M0265 (Phule 265), M.S.10001 (Phule 10001), Co. 94012 (PhuleSavitri), Co.C.671 (Vasant-1) for cultivation. Summer groundnut, onion, cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon, etc. can be intercropped in Suru Sugarcane. Sets Treatment: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mix Dimethoate 30 % EC 265 ml in 100 liters of water and dip Sugarcane sets into the prepared solution for 10 minutes which protects the Sugarcane from fungal diseases and mealy bugs.• If there is infestation of White grub then treat the sets for 10 minutes by using Imidacloprid 5 gram per 10 liters of water.• Prepare the solution by mixing Acetobactor and Phosphorus solubilizing Bacterial culture 10 kg and 1.25 kg respectively in 100 liters of water.• Deep the Sugarcane sets into the prepared solution for 10 minutes and then carries out planting which saves 50 % Nitrogenous and 25 % Phosphorus fertilizers dose. Fertilizer Dose: Give fertilizer dose of Nitrogen @ 25 Kg (55Kg Urea), 60 Kg Phosphorus (365 kg Single Super Phosphate and 60 Kg Potash (100 kg Murate of Potash) per hectare at the time of planting of Suru Sugarcane. For Co.86032 (Nira) variety use 25% more fertilizer dose.
Maize	Sowing	Summer maize should be sown between January to February second week. Seed treatment: 02 to 2.5 g of Thiram per kg of seed should be applied before sowing. Also Azotobacter should be used before sowing. Dibbling distance: 75 cm. × 20 cm - for late and medium duration varieties 60 cm × 20 cm – for short duration varieties Fertilizer management: 40 kg of nitrogen, 60 kg of phosphorus, 40 kg of potash per hectare at the time of sowing, per hectare, 40 kg of nitrogen after 30 days of sowing and 40 kg of nitrogen per hectare after 40-45 days of sowing. Micronutrients: If the soil is deficient in zinc, 20 to 25 kg of zinc Sulphate should be applied per hectare.
Groundnut	Sowing	Summer groundnut should be sown between 15 th January to 15 th February. For sowing, choose Phule Unnati, JL 226 (Phule Unap) TAG24, TG26, TPG41, JL-501 varieties. Seed Treatment: Apply 5 gms of Thyrum or 2 gms of Carbendazim or 3 gms of Mancozeb or 5 gms of Trichoderma biological fungicides per kg of seeds before sowing to protect the crop from seed borne and seedling diseases. Then apply 25 gms of Rhizobium and 25 gms of phosphorus dissolving bactericide per kg of seed and keep treated seed in shade.



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		Nutrient Management: Apply 25 kg N, 50 kg P at the time of sowing. For maximum production of groundnut, gypsum should be applied @ 400 kg per hectare (200 kg per hectare at the time of sowing and the remaining 200 kg per hectare at the time of pegging).
Chick pea		Those who have access to irrigation facilities should provide irrigation at flowering to grain filling stage of chick pea. It helps filling the grains in the pods and increasing the yield. Use sprinkler irrigation system. Give irrigation 7 to 8 cm depth because excess irrigation cause excess vegetative growth. For control of gram pod borer spray the crop with insecticide Chlorantraniliprole 18.5%S.C @100ml in 500 liters of water per hector of crop. For control of gram pod borer install bird perches into chickpea crop and install 5 pheromone traps per hector. If the rainfed chick pea is mature, it should be harvested and threshed. The gram should be dried in the sun and stored in a dry and well ventilated place.
Rabi safflower	Growth Stage	If infestation of aphid is observed. For effective management of aphids on safflower Acephate 75 SP 16 gm per 10 liters of water first spray 40 to 45 days after sowing and second sprays 55 to 60 days in clear weather. In safflower crop, second irrigation should be given 55 to 60 days after flowering.
Rabi Sorghum	Grain Filling	In Sorghum usually grain filling stage occurs in 90 to 100 days after sowing. Apply irrigation in this stage helps in filling the grains in the head. As the weight of the grain increases, so does the yield. Those who have access to irrigation facilities should provide irrigation to the sorghum. For preparation of Hurda, harvest Rabi Sorghum variety Phule Madhur cobs at milking stage, and sell for Hurda purpose.
Wheat	Flowering	Give irrigation to wheat crop as per the requirement during flowering satge at 60 to 65 days after sowing. When the crop is 55 to 70 days old spray twice at 19:19:19 as 2% soluble fertilizer (200 gm 19:19:19 in 10 litres of water).
Grape	Berry Setting Stage	As cloudy weather conditions are suitable for infestation of powdery mildew and its multiplication. For managing powdery mildew spray of Sulphur 80WDG @ 2g/L and application of Ampelomycesquisqualis @ 6-8g/L should be done. One application of chitosan @ 2ml/L may also be given to prevent berry cracking and powdery mildew infection.
Banana		For control of thrips the banana bunches should be covered with 6% perforated polythene bags. For control of aphids spray diamethoate 20 ml per 10 lit. of water. Cultivation of crop such as cucumber, gourd, watermelon, muskmelon, chilli, brinjal etc. should be avoided in banana plantation.
Pomegranate		In fruit bearing orchards only during enlargement stage to in order to check bacterial blight, 2 emergency sprays at 4 days interval may be taken if 10 - 25% fruit infection is observed. These sprays can stop further spread of blight; later as per need single blight spray may be taken. First spray: Copper hydroxide 53.8 % @ 2 gram /L + Streptocycline 100 % @ 0.5 gram/L + Bronopol 95 -98 % @ 0.5 gram/L + Spreader+Sticker 0.5 ml/L. Do not take any spray for next 4 days, on 5th day take second spray. Second spray: Carbendazim 50 % WP @ 1 gram/L + Streptocycline 100 % @ 0.5 gram/L + Bronopol (95-98 %) 0.5 gram/L + Spreader Sticker 0.5 ml/L.
Animal		As the summer season is approaching the arrangement for green fodder to the cattles



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Management	should be made by sowing fodder crops like sorghum, pearl millet, maize as per availability of water. Due to liver fluke disease animal's intake of feed is reduced. Swelling is observed on lower jaw. In severe condition animal may die. Hence it is most important to give wormicide medicine to animals by consulting veterinary doctor. Always give clean drinking water to animals. The cattles should be avoided by over feeding of sugarcane trash. Per day about 8 kg of green sugarcane trash along with green fodder and dried fodder should be given. The silage and 25 to 30 gm salt mixture is essential to be given to animals.
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Source

- 1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai.
- 2) Last week weather summary : Zonal Agriculture Research Station, Solapur.

Place : Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mohol.

Date : 27th January 2023

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**Nodal Officer, DAMU, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mohol,
Solapur.**