

NATIONAL CONCLAVE

SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

October 27-29, 2025
Anil Agarwal Environment Training Institute, Nimli, Rajasthan





WeatherCast Solutions Private Limited

Deep-tech weather & climate startup

(Incorporated in May 2022)

OUR PARTNERS











Our Team



Swetha Sridhar

Expert in Environmental sustainability and resilience MS Environmental Engineering, University of North Carolina

FOUNDERS



Prof. Sridhar Balasubramanian

Professor Mechanical Engineering Dept., IIT Bombay Expert in meteorology, physics, modeling, and data analysis PhD Mechanical Engineering Arizona State University, Post-doc - LANL

CORE TEAM



Darshan Waghela Sr. Data Scientist Sr. Data Scientist



Tushar Senghani



Shrikrishna Vishwakarma Full Stack Developer



Dhruv Usadadiva Cloud Engineer



Biswajit Sahoo Meteorologist



Kajal Chaurasiva Jr. Data Scientist



Bole Software Developer



Sahil **Arpit Mohapatra** Chhabria Jr. Meteorologist Data Analyst



Hrishi Manian **Business** Development

Advisors/Mentors

Name	Qualification	Affiliation	Key Skills
Krishnanand Hosalikar	Scientist	IMD, Scientist G	Instrumentation, Liaison
Prof. Joe Fernando	Professor	University of Notre Dame, USA	Technical, Field expeditions



NATIONAL CONCLAVE ON SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS



Rising extreme weather events – need for localized early warnings



Executive summary

The world needs more early warning coverage, and businesses can help.

As the earth experiences anthropogenic climate change, weather events are becoming more extreme, frequent and variable. Each country must tailor its response to these growing threats based on its specific circumstances. Certain interventions, including early warning systems (EWS), have proven effective across many contexts.

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monitoring and warnings, communications and dissemination, and response capability. Then, building on a survey of 19 businesses (responses provided) and a review of available literature, the paper presents the current state business engagement in EWS.

1.3 Closing this gap will require stronger engagement of private sector

Though early warnings are developed through a collaborative ecosystem of mary types of partners, EWS are often seen as governmental. While governments must remain the issuing authority for warnings, the private sector can create value within every other aspect of EWS. These opportunities are poorly understood outside the specialist companies that work closely with EWS. If done in a way that is appropriate and ensures continuity of services, expanding the number of involved companies and deepening their engagement could help close the EWS coverage gap.

It is essential for business leaders and NMHS to recognize the need for a balance between innovation and stable service delivery. By working together with NMHS, private sector innovations can be more effectively integrated into established and mandated public services, supporting the longterm sustainability of EWS. Such partnership is vital to sustainably closing the global early warning coverage gap and protecting lives and economies from the growing impacts of climate change.

This paper identifies ways to grow business participation in EWS, such that closing the coverage gap becomes a more manageable task. It starts by articulating a framework for businesses' engagement in EWS. Then, relying on academic literature and a survey of 20 businesses conducted by the Forum and WMO, it describes the current contours of business action on EWS. Based on survey responses, follow-up interviews and further references, it then discusses drivers and barriers to business participation in early warning and closes with recommendations for increasing engagement.

Context and purpose

Early warning is an effective tool for dealing with the impacts of extreme weather. But it is underprovided.

In recent years, the world has increasingly felt the impacts of hazardous weather events. These include (but are not limited to) floods, droughts, wildfress, heatwaves, cold waves, torractoes and tropical cyclones, which can all result in death, damage to critical infrastructure and economic loss. The increasing frequency, severity and unpredictability of these events have been attributed to anthropogenic crimate change.³

According to the World Meteorological
Organization's (WMO) analysis of the Emergency

Events Database (EM-DAT) data, between 1970 and 2021, nearly 12,000 disasters, over 2 million fistalities and 84.0 trillion in economic losses were attributed to weather, climate and water extremes. "The reported economic impacts of extreme weather events have grown eightfold over the last 50 years? and pose a significant threat to businesses and economies worldwide. The World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2024 listed extreme weather as the most likely global risk to trigaer a major crisis in the next decade."

Tailored response to weather extremes & early warning systems (EWS)

USD 4.3 trillion losses due to inaccurate weather monitoring & forecasting

Early Warnings Localised weather forecast and early warnings is the need of the hour



Weather-Driven Challenges in India's Agriculture



Weather/climate extremes and variability on steep rise

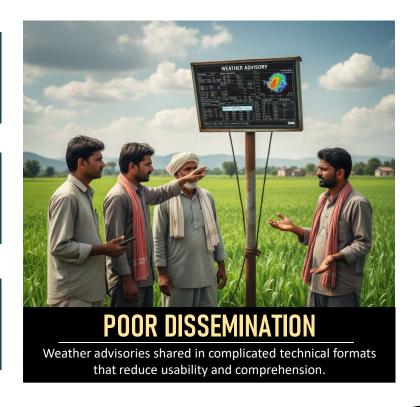
(8x rise in last 50 years)



Innovation in forecasting not happening at the same pace.



Lack of Weather Awareness
(Most farmers lack timely forecasts)





Weather-Driven Challenges in India's Agriculture

- 1. Uncertainty in rainfall leading to over/ under irrigation
- 2. Uncertainty in pest/disease spread due to lack of accurate weather information
- 3. Uncertainty in pesticide application
- 4. Issue with timing of fertilizer application.
- 5. Post-harvest management



Weather/climate extremes and variability on a steep rise

acters climate.

wember 2023

treme weather which has left a trail of devastation and despair, according to orld Meteorological Organization (WMO).



Innovation in forecasting not happening at the same pace.





Need for Hyperlocal Weather Forecasting



Needs 💠

- **✓ NEW FORECASTING SOLUTIONS**
- **✓ HYPERLOCAL MONITORING**
- **✓ WEATHER INTELLIGENCE**
- ✓ EARLY WARNINGS (EWS)
- ✓ DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM





Our Solution : Overview





Solution: Patented model; Live Data; Forecasting

An end-to-end solution (E2ES) for weather & climate

Faster & Efficient Model

Patented **AI/ML** weather model; smart blend of data, meteorology & AI/ML



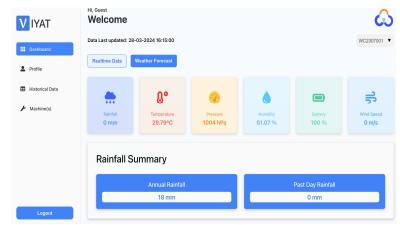
Data generation

IoT Automatic Weather Station providing real-time data



Interactive GUI

Graphics Interface for monitoring and hyperlocal forecasting





Our Deployments



VIYAT at a farm in Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh



VIYAT at Gram Vikas location



VIYAT at ICAR-DOGR, Pune, MH



VIYAT at Gram Vikas location

35+ of devices installed for providing hyperlocal weather forecasts



Projects in agriculture

AGRI FARMS



600 acres farm penetration



Commercial MoU signed with TiH for agri-services for large farms & FPOs



MoU signed with ICAR for agriservices across their network



- Providing hyperlocal weather services to mid-size farms for high value crops like grapes
- Providing weather services to districts in Odisha through Gram Vikas
- ICAR-NIVEDI **NaaVic** grant to provide weather monitoring/forecasting to agri farms and coffee boards
- Operation Dronagiri project (DST & IITTNiF) to deploy our solution in Washim, MH



Our hardware and software solution

Data from AWS

Our IoT based micro-AWS is deployed on the farm and records various weather parameters that is relayed to our server



Patented Hybrid Al/ML Weather Model



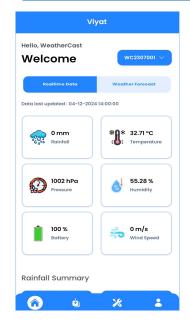
Forecast output from the model



These advisories are written on the panchayat board and viewed by the local farmers and community for necessary planning

Data and prediction accessible on dashboard & app

https://viyat.weathercastsolutions.com/login





ସାସ୍ତାହିକ ପାଣିପାଗ ଚେତାବନୀ		
ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ତାପମାତ୍ରା	ତାପମାତ୍ରା 28.5 ରୁ 34.7 ଡିଗ୍ରୀ	
ସର୍ବନିପ୍ନ ତାପମାତ୍ରା	24.6 ରୁ 25.4 ତିଲ୍ଲୀ	
ବର୍ଷା	ଚଳିତ ସପ୍ତାହରେ ହାଲୁକା ଦର୍ଷାର ସନ୍ତାଦନା ରହିଛି	
ପବନର ଦିଗ ଏବଂ ଗଟି	ପବନର ରତି ୦୩-୧୦ କିମି ପ୍ରତି ଘଥା ରହିତ ସହିତ ୧୮, ୧୯ ଏବଂ ୨୦ ରେ ଉତ୍ତରପୂର୍ବ ପବନ ଓ ପରବର୍ତୀ ସମୟରେ ବର୍ଷିଶପଞ୍ଜିମ ପବନ ସମ୍ପାବନୀ	
ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଜଳୀୟବାଷ୍ପ	89 ରୁ 95 ପ୍ରତିଶତ	
ସର୍ବନିମ୍ନ ଜଳୀୟବାଷ୍ପ	61 ର 88 ପ୍ରତିଶତ	

Weekly forecasts and advisories shared with field coordinating officers (FCOs) in regional language



Deployment and Impact – Case study – Gram Vikas, Odisha



- Working with the NGO Gram Vikas for skills and livelihood development
- Installing IoT based devices across gram panchayats in Odisha
- Day-wise weekly weather forecasts and agro advisories sent to the **Field** Coordinating Officers (FCOs) in the local language.
- Forecast and advisories can be accessed by them via our dashboard and app as well.
- FCO relays our advisories and forecasts on the local panchayat boards and shares pictures
- Farmers view this information and find it extremely useful in planning their weekly activities



Read about how these weather stations, forecasts and advisories are helping the farmers https://www.gramvikas.org/blg/gram-vikas-sets-up-automatic-weather-stations-to-reduce-farmer-producer-risks-in-odishas-balangir/



Solution: Patented model; Live Data; Forecasting

Weekly forecasts and advisories are sent to the field coordinating officers (FCOs) in regional language



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Location: Rudhapadar



Bulletin:14

Valid for next 7 days, Issued on 18 August 2025

ତାରିଖ	ଦୈନିକ ପାଣିପାଗ ସୂଚନା	
18/08/2025	ପାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ ମେଘୁଆ ରହିବା ସହିତ ହାଲୁକା ବର୍ଷା (୫.୦-୨.୦ ମିମି) ସମ୍ମାବନା	
19/08/2025	ପାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ ମେଘୁଆ ରହିବା ସହିତ ହାଲୁକା ବର୍ଷା (5.6-6.6 ମିମି) ସୟାବନା	
20/08/2025	ପାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ ମେଘୁଆ ରହିବା ସହିତ ହାଲୁକା ବର୍ଷା (8.6-9.6 ମିମି) ସମ୍ଭାବନା	
21/08/2025	ପାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ ମେଘୁଆ ରହିବା ସହିତ ହାଲୁକା ବର୍ଷା (4.7-5.7 ମିମି) ସୟାବନା	
22/08/2025	ପାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ ମେଘୁଆ ରହିବା ସହିତ ହାଲୁକା ବର୍ଷା (13.1-14.1 ମିମି) ସମ୍ଭାବନା	
23/08/2025	ପାଗ ଆଂଶିକ ମେଘୁଆ ରହିବା ସହିତ ହାଲୁକା ବର୍ଷା (00-0.3 ମିମି) ସମ୍ମାବନା	
24/08/2025	ପାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ ଶୁଖିଲା ରହିବ	

ସାସ୍ତାହିକ ପାଣିପାଗ ଚେତାବନୀ		
ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ତାପମାତ୍ରା	28.5 ରୁ 34.7 ଡିଗ୍ରୀ	
ସର୍ବନିମ୍ମ ତାପମାତ୍ରା	24.6 ରୁ 25.4 ଡିଗ୍ରୀ	
ବର୍ଷା	ଚଳିତ ସପ୍ତାହରେ ହାଲୁକା ବର୍ଷାର ସନ୍ତାବନା ରହିଛି	
ପବନର ଦିଗ ଏବଂ ଗତି	ପବନର ଗତି ୦୩-୧୦ କିମି ପ୍ରତି ଘଣ୍ଟା ରହିବ ସହିତ ୧୮, ୧୯ ଏବଂ ୨୦ ରେ ଉତ୍ତରପୂର୍ବ ପବନ ଓ ପରବର୍ତୀ ସମୟରେ ବର୍ଷିଣପଷ୍ଟିମ ପବନ ସନ୍ତାବନା	
ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଜଳୀୟବାଷ୍ପ	89 ରୁ 95 ପ୍ରତିଶତ	
ସର୍ବନିମ୍ମ ଜଳୀୟବାଷ୍ପ	61 ରୁ 88 ପ୍ରତିଶତ	



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କୃଷି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ସୂଚନା

ସାଧାରଣ ପରାମର୍ଶ

- assat summer. ପ୍ରବିଶ ବର୍ଷା ସମୟରେ ପାର / ବାଚନାଶକ ପ୍ରଯୋଗ ବରତୁ ନାହିଁ, ବୃଷ୍ଟ ପାଗ ଦେଖି ଆବଣ୍ୟବାୟ ପରିମାଣରେ ପ୍ରଯୋଗ ବରତୁ। ବମପାଲଥିବା ସେମ୍ବର ଲୋକର ବାହରେ ବାହୁ ନମେଶକ ବନ୍ଧୁମସ ଆନରେ ବଂ ଖୁଖାଇ ଆନରେ ସଂଗଣଣ କରତୁ। ବାଲି, ମଣ, ଚିତାବାମୀ ବଂ ଅଟିପରିବା କେତ୍ରେ ଅତିରେ ପାଣି ବିଷାହତ ପାଇଁ ବମୟର କରତୁ।

- ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ପରାମର୍ଶଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉପରେ ନଳର ରଖନ୍ତ । ଆଣା କରାଯାଇଥିବା ବର୍ଷା କିମ୍ବା ବଳ୍ଲପାତ ଘଟଣା ଉପରେ ଆଧାର କରି ଷେତ୍ର ବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ଜଳସେଚନ ଏବଂ ରାସାୟନିକ ପ୍ରଯୋଗ ପୁରଃନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ରୁହନ୍ତି ।
- ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପର୍ନିପୂର୍ଣିବା ଫସଲରେ ପତ୍ର ଝିଡ଼ିବାଁ, ଝାଉଁଳିବା ଏବଂ ପତିବା ଭଳି କବକ ଏବଂ ଜୀବାଣୁ ଜଟିତ ରୋଗ ହେବାର ସମ୍ମାବନୀ ଅଛି। ଏହି ରୋଗଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପରିଚାଳନା କରିବା ପାଇଁ, (ମେଟାଲାକ୍ସିଲ୍ + ମାକ୍ୟୋଜେବ୍) @ ୨ ଗ୍ଲାମ/ଲିଟର ପାଣି କିମ୍ଲା (କାର୍ବେଶ୍ୱାଜିମ୍ + ମାକ୍ୟୋଜେବ୍) @ ୨ ଗ୍ଲାମ/ଲିଟର ପାଣି ସହିତ ପ୍ଲାୟ୍କୋମିଲସିନ୍ @ ୧ ସାମ/ଲିଟର ମାଣିରେ ମିଣାଇ ସିଞ୍ଚନ କରଛ ।
- 🤛 କୀଟ ଆକ୍ରମଣ ଉପରେ ଜଳର ରଖନ୍ତ କାରଣ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ଅନୁକଳ ପରିଥିତି ଯୋଗୁଁ ଏହା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇପାରେ ।

ଫସଲ ଗଳା ଧରିବା ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଅଛି। ଗଳା ଧରିବା ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ପ୍ରାୟ 2-3 ସେମି ପାଣି ଜମି ରଖନ୍ତୁ। ପ୍ରତିରୋପଣର ୨୧ ଦିନ ପରେ ୫୦% ନାଇଟ୍ରୋଜେନ୍ (୩୫ କିଲୋଗ୍ରାମ/ଏକର) ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରନ୍ତ । ପ୍ରତିରୋପଣ ପରେ ଘାସ ସମସ୍ୟା ବହିପାରେ, ଘାସ ନିୟକୃଣ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରତିରୋପଣର କା-୭ ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ୧.୧ ଅନୁପାତରେ ବେନସଂଲଫ୍ୟୁରନ୍ ମିଆଇଲ୍ ୦.୭% - ପ୍ରେଟିଲାକ୍ଲୋର୍ ୭% ଜିଆର, ୪ କିଲୋଗ୍ଲାମ/ଏକର ହିସାବରେ ବାଲି ମିଖୁଣ ସହିତ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରନ୍ତ। ମଝିରେ ମଝିରେ ଶୁଖିଲା ଏବଂ ବମ ପାଗ ପର ଛମ ଏବଂ ସର ସେମା ଆକ୍ରମଣ ପାଇଁ ଅନୁକଳା ରୋଗ ବ୍ୟସିଦାନ୍ତ ରୋଗିବା ପାଇଁ ସ୍ୱାୟୋମାଇସିନ୍ ଡ ୧୦ ସ୍ଥାନୀଲି ସହିତ ହେନ୍ନାକୋନାହୋଇ ଅଞ୍ଚନ ବରତ୍ରା ଅଟି ଲିଫ୍ ଷ୍ଟ୍ରଣ ରୋଗ ଦେଖାଯାଏ, ତେବେ ପ୍ରତି ଲିତର ପାଣିରେ ଡେଡୁକୋନାହୋଲ ୬୧୬- ପ୍ରୀରଫ୍ୟୁନିକ୍ସୋବିଦ ୬୫% ବଦ୍ୱରୁଥି ଜ.୦. ସ୍ଥାନୀ ବିଦ୍ଧା ଆଇସେପ୍ରେମ୍ବ୍ରେବେନ୍ ୪୦ ଜିପି ଡ.୧ ନିଲି ପ୍ରତି ନିବର ପାଣିରେ ମିଶାଇ ଅଞ୍ଚନ ବରଣୁ । ୭-୧୦ ବିନ ବ୍ୟବଧାବର ପ୍ରତଃ ଅଞ୍ଚନ ବରଣୁ । ଅଧି ପ୍ରତିକୋଶ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଫସଲରେ, ନୌଘୁଆ ପାଗ ଯୋଗୁଁ ପତ୍ର ପୋକ ଲାଗିବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ଅଧିକ। ଯଦି କ୍ଷେତରେ ଦେଖାଯାଏ, ତେବେ ଖରାଁ ଦିନେ କ୍ଲୋରାଣ୍ଟାନିଲିପ୍ଲୋଲ୍ ୧୮.୫% ଏସସି @े बा ମିଲି/୧୦ ଲିଟର ପାଣିରେ ମିଶାଇ ସିଞ୍ଚନ କରନ୍ତ।

ବାଇଗଣ, ଟମାଟୋ, ଭେଣ୍ଡି:

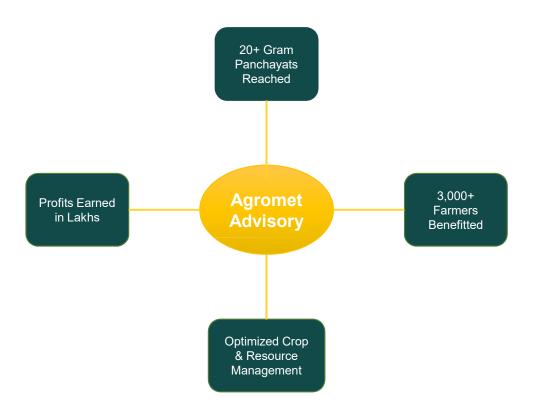
ଯଦି କ୍ଷେତରେ ଝାଉଁଳା ରୋଗ ଦେଖାଯାଏ, ତେବେ କ୍ଷଷ୍ଟ ପାଗରେ ପ୍ରଥମେ କାର୍ବେଶାହିମ୍ @ ୨ ଗ୍ରାମ ପ୍ରତି ଲିଟର ଏବଂ ଗୋଟିଏ ସପ୍ତାହ ପରେ ହେହ୍ବାକୋନାଜୋଲ୍ @ ୨ ମିଲି ପ୍ରତି ଲିଟର ପାଣିରେ ମିଶାଇ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରତ୍କା ବାଇଗଣ, ଟମାଟୋ ଏବଂ ଭେଷି ଚୀଷରେ ଫଳ ଏବଂ କାଷ ବିହାକାରୀ ପୋକକୁ ନିୟକୃଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରାରଣିକ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟରେ ଜିମ ଆଧାରିତ କାଚନାଖକ ୧୫୦୦ପିପିଏମ୍ @ ୬୦୦ମିଲ/ଏବର ବ୍ଲେ କରଣ୍ଡା ପରେ, ସିମୋସାତ୍ ୪୫ ଏସ୍କି @ ୭୦ମିଲ/ଏକର କିମ୍ଲା ଏମାମେକ୍ଟିନ୍ ଦେଖେଏଟ୍ @ ୮୦-୧୦୦ଗ୍ରାମ/ଏକର ଏବଂ ଆଇକ୍ଲୋସିଡ୍ @ ୨୫୦ମିଲ/ଜିତର ପାଣିରେ ମିଖାଇ ବିକଳ୍ପ କ୍ଲେଜର୍ଡା

ମକା ଫସଲ ବିହନ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଜଳବନ୍ଦୀ ପରିଥିତି ପ୍ରତି ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମ୍ବେଦନଶୀଳ। ତେଣ୍ଡ ,ଯଥାଶୀଗ୍ର କ୍ଷେତରୁ ଅତିରିକ୍ତ ପାଣି ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରତ୍କ। ବର୍ଷା ବନ୍ଦ ହେବା ପରେ ସାରର କୁଷ୍ଟର ତୋଜ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରନ୍ତ । ବର୍ଷା ପରେ ଘାସ ନିୟଲ୍ଲଣ କରାଯାଇପାରିବ । ମକା କୁଣିବା ଠାରୁ 5 ସପ୍ତାହ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଷ୍ଟେମ ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଗଛସ୍କୃତିକ୍ୱ ସଂକ୍ରମିତ କରେ, 25-30 ତିଲ୍ଲୀ ସେଲସିୟସ୍ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ତାପମାତ୍ରା ଏବଂ 60% ରୁ ଅଧିକ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରତା ଏହି କୀଚମାନକ ଆକ୍ରମଣ ପାଇଁ ଅନୁକଳୀ ପ୍ରାରଣିକ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟରେ ୱେମ୍ ଫ୍ଲାଏ ନିୟଲ୍ଲଣ ପାଇଁ ମିଥାଇଲ୍ ତେମେଟନ୍ @ ୧ ମିଲି/ଲିଟର କିମ୍ଲା ତାଇମେଥୋଏଟ୍ @ ୨ ମିଲି/ଲିଟର ସିଞ୍ଚନ କରନ୍ତ । ଅଧିକ ଆହ୍ରିତା ପରିଣ୍ଡିତିରେ ଏବଂ ୧୮-୨୭ ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ସେଲସିୟସ୍ ତାପମାତ୍ରାରେ ମକା ଗଛରେ ପତ୍ର ଝଡ଼ିବା ପାଇଁ ଅନୁକୃଳ ହୋଇଥାଏ। ଏହାକୁ ନିୟକ୍ତଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆଜୋକ୍ସିଷ୍ଟୋବିନ + ମାନକୋଜେବ୍ ୩୦୦ ଗ୍ରାମ / ଏକର ସ୍କେ କରନ୍ତ। ଜଳବନ୍ଦୀ ଯୋଗୁଁ କାଣ୍ଟ ପଟି ଦେଖାଯାଇପାରେ, ସେଥିପାଇଁ କାର୍ବେଶାଜିମ୍ @ ୨ ଗ୍ରାମ / ଲିଟର ପାଣିରେ ମିଶାଇ ସିଞ୍ଚନ କରନ୍ତ ।





Transforming Rural Livelihoods





Advisories sent by us are written on the panchayat board by the FCO and viewed by the local farmers



