



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Administrative office, Mulugu (V&M), Siddipet District- Telangana

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

(16-04-2026 to 22-04-2026)

Weather of the past two days:

- **Past 2 Days:** The weather remained dry across the state. Maximum temperatures ranged between 36°C – 38 °C, while minimum temperatures were recorded at 24°C – 26°C.

Weather forecast for the next Five days:

- **Maximum Day Temperature:** 37°C – 39°C
- **Minimum Temperature:** 26°C – 28°C

Weather-based vegetable recommendations:**Weather Precautions**

- During April, chances of pre-monsoon storms and strong winds are common; therefore, necessary precautions should be taken to safeguard standing vegetable crops from wind and possible hail injury.

Irrigation & Moisture Management

- Irrigate the crop as per requirement during **early morning or evening hours** to minimize evaporation loss and maintain adequate soil moisture.
- Adoption of **drip irrigation system** is recommended for efficient use of water and improved moisture conservation in the soil.

Soil Health & Mulching

- Carry out deep ploughing to destroy soil-borne pathogens and ensure proper drainage to prevent root diseases.
- Apply organic (dry leaves, straw) or plastic mulch to conserve moisture, regulate soil temperature and suppress weeds.

Crop Establishment & Intercultural Operations

- Perform weeding, light hoeing, and earthing up to keep the soil aerated and weed-free.
- Grow maize as a border crop (after every five rows) to act as a natural barrier against hot winds, pests and temperature extremes.
- Use trellises/staking for gourds and beans to improve air circulation, keep fruits off the ground, and reduce rotting.

Suitable Crops for Sowing (Zaid Season)

- Prefer heat-tolerant crops such as bottle gourd, ridge gourd, cucumber, okra, bitter melon, Amaranthus and Elephant foot yam

Heat Stress Management

- Protect nurseries and young seedlings using 50% shade nets to reduce heat stress and prevent damage from intense sunlight.

Harvesting & Safety

- Harvest produces during the early morning hours to maintain freshness and reduce plant stress.

- Follow recommended pre-harvest interval (PHI) and avoid spraying chemicals close to harvest.

Pest & Disease Management

- To manage sucking pests and diseases by installing 20 yellow and 20 blue sticky traps per acre to monitor and control Whitefly and Black Thrips. Control Aphids and Whiteflies in Tomato, Brinjal and Chilli by spraying Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml/L or Fipronil @ 2 ml/L,
- To tackle Black Thrips with Spinetoram @ 1.0 ml/L or *Beauveria bassiana* @ 5 g/L. For Fruit Borers and Leaf Miners apply Flubendiamide + Thiacloprid @ 0.5 ml/L or Spinosad @ 0.3 ml/L respectively.
- Spray neem oil or organic pesticides to manage pests safely under high-temperature conditions.
- Install yellow sticky traps for whiteflies and pheromone traps for fruit flies.
- To prevent the spread of Mosaic Disease in Okra, Cooking melon, Gourds for control vectors (whiteflies/aphids) by spraying Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.3 ml/L, Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 0.3 g/L, or Dimethoate 30 EC @ 1 ml/L.
- For Rust in Beans (Dolichos, Cluster, French, Cowpea). Spray Hexaconazole 5 EC @ 1 ml/L or Tebuconazole 25 EC @ 1 ml/L.
- **Chilli:** Harvest fully matured green or red ripe chillies at 7–10 day intervals; avoid wet conditions and pick during morning/evening. Dry chillies in a thin layer under sunlight for 7–10 days; turn frequently and avoid direct contact with soil. Ensure proper drying (8–10% moisture) and store in a cool, dry place in gunny bags to prevent damage.
- **Potato** - Grade the potatoes and store them in a cool place before marketing, and remove any diseased or rotten tubers regularly.

Fruits

- **Mango** -During the fruit development, provide 4 hours irrigation through drip at 1 meter distance from the tree trunk. Install double lateral system with 4 drippers per tree above 15 years old. For control of fruit anthracnose infestation spray carbendazim + mancozeb combination @ 2g/L or Difenoconazole @ 0.5ml/L . Install blue sticky traps @ 10 traps/Acre for effective control of thrips. Fruits should be covered with fruit protection bags to fruit fly infestation and damage through unseasonal rains. Bags should be tied 2-3 cm above the fruit stalk end. For effective control of fruit fly install methyl eugenol pheromone traps @ 4-5 per acre.
- **Acid lime and Sweet orange** - Soil moisture should be maintained to prevent the fruit drop and for good fruit growth. Spray Potassium Nitrate @ 10 g/l of water to improve fruit growth in Acid lime and in Sweet orange. Spray, Sulphur (3gm/ltr) or Omyte (2ml/ltr) or Dicofol (5ml/ltr) or Fasalone (3ml/ltr) to control mite damage in sweet orange.

- **Jamun** - In the month of April during fruit developing stage spray urea 10g/lit water and add micronutrients mixture (formula-4) 5 g/lit water improves the fruit quality.

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

- **Aloevera** - Take care while preparing leafy plant material for drying or distillation. After harvest, allow plants to wilt for 24–72 hours to reduce moisture, but keep them dry and cool to avoid fermentation or mould.
- **Ashwagandha** - Select best varieties like ‘Poshita and Rakshita’ which are high yielding varieties released by CSIR-CIMAP, Lucknow. ‘Jawahar-20’ is cultivated in Madhya Pradesh. ‘WSR’ is another variety released by CSIR-Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu. ‘Nagori’ is a local variety with starchy roots.
- **Lemongrass** - Apply 50 kg N/ ha annually, half at planting and half one month after planting.
- **Geranium** - If wilt symptoms appears, drench with Carbendazim 1 g/lit at monthly intervals.
- **Mint** - An average of about 24 - 30 t of herbage and 100 - 150 kg of oil can be obtained from a hectare in a year.
- **Basil** - The plant requires about 15t/ha of FYM which is to be applied as basal dose at the time of land preparation. Regarding the inorganic fertilizers application of 120:60:60 kg/ha of NPK is recommended.
- **Oilpalm**
 - In mature oil palm plantations, provide approximately 160–200 liters of water per plant daily to maintain proper soil moisture.
 - As temperatures begin to rise in April, protect the plants from hot winds by mulching the basins or planting three rows of sun hemp around them.
 - Rhinoceros beetle activity increases before monsoon, destroy all breeding sites such as manure pits, dead logs and compost heaps, install pheromone traps at one trap per hectare at 10 feet height.

Flowers

- **Gaillardia** - Flowering stage. To increase the shelf life of the flowers, spray ascorbic acid @ 200 ppm in the evening, two days before harvesting.
- **Rose** - To prevent plants from drying out due to intense heat, life-saving irrigation must be provided. It is essential to manually remove weeds and unnecessary grass growing around the plants
- **Jasmine** - Adequate water is essential during the flowering stage. Water thoroughly at least twice a week, depending on the soil condition.