



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

(02-04-2026 to 08-04-2026)

Weather of the past two days:

- **Past 2 Days:** The weather remained dry across the state. Maximum temperatures ranged between 34°C – 36 °C, while minimum temperatures were recorded at 23°C – 24°C.

Weather forecast for the next Five days:

- **Maximum Day Temperature:** 36°C – 38°C
- **Minimum Night Temperature:** 23°C – 26°C

Weather-based vegetable recommendations:**1. General Management**

- The monitor for pre-monsoon thunderstorms or squalls common in late March to protect standing crops from potential wind or hail damage.
- Mitigate heat stress by using 50% shade nets for nurseries and delicate crops and provide light, frequent irrigation during early morning or evening hours to maintain soil moisture.
- Conserve water through drip irrigation and use organic or plastic mulching to suppress weeds and retain moisture.
- For soil health, perform deep ploughing to destroy pathogens and ensure proper field drainage to prevent root diseases. Finally, carry out intercultural operations like weeding and earthing up in standing crops and plant Maize as a border crop every five rows to create a natural barrier against extreme temperatures wind and pests.

2. 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.
- 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 fruits at full red ripe stage (physiological maturity) for better colour, quality and higher dry recovery. Stop irrigation 7–10 days before harvesting to increase dry matter and facilitate proper drying. Separate diseased or damaged fruits

and dry the harvested chillies on clean tarpaulin or cement floor until moisture reaches about 8–10% for safe storage.

- **Potato** - Grade the potatoes and store them in a cool place before marketing, and remove any diseased or rotten tubers regularly.

Fruits

- **Mango** - At Egg stage of fruit development, provide 4 hours of irrigation through drip at 1 meter distance from the tree trunk. In case of orchards with flood irrigation a time interval of 15 days once irrigation should be given. Severe infestation of sucking pests such as thrips, spray Thiamethoxam @ 0.5 g /litre of water or Fipronil @ 2 ml / litre of water. For control of fruit anthracnose infestation spray carbendazim and mancozeb combination @ 2g/L. Install blue sticky traps @ 10 traps/acre for effective control of thrips. Fruits in egg size should be covered with fruit protection bags to prevent from pest and disease infestation and unseasonal rains. Bags should be tied 2-3 cm above the fruit stalk end. Install methyl eugenol pheromone traps @ 6-10 per acre for effective control of fruit fly.
- **Acid lime and Sweet orange** - Weekly irrigation should be given to prevent the fruit drop and for good fruit growth. If Citrus Canker observed in acid lime, remove and destroy infected twigs and leaves. Spray Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @ 30 g + Streptocycline 1 g per 10 litres of water. Spray, Sulphur (3gm/ltr) or Omyte (2ml/ltr) or Dicofol (5ml/ltr) or Fasalone (3ml/ltr) to control mite damage in sweet orange.

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

- **Aloevera** - Crop is ready for harvesting. As it is perennial crop, thereafter subsequent harvesting for every 4 months
- **Ashwagandha** - Prepare the field layout and carry out sowing of seeds. Before sowing seeds can be treated with Thiram or Indofil or Dithane - 45 @ 3 gm/kg seed), before sowing to protect seedlings from seed borne diseases.
- **Lemongrass** - Field preparation, Planting of slips
- **Geranium** - Provide need-based irrigation; undertake weeding and necessary plant protection measures.
- **Mint** - Harvest (multicut) practice is followed at the proper stage of maturity.
- **Basil** - Gap filling and replacement of the poor plants should be done to attain uniform plant stand

- **Ajwain** - In Rabi-sown crops, after harvesting, dry the plants for 2–3 days and then carry out threshing, winnowing, cleaning, and store the seeds in gunny bags.
- **Coriander** - If coriander is sown in late winter, give light irrigation regularly to maintain soil moisture and protect the crop from heat. Remove weeds from the field to ensure better growth and development of the crop. In Rabi-sown crops, after harvesting, dry the plants for 2–3 days and then carry out threshing, winnowing, cleaning, and store the seeds in gunny bags.
- **Fenugreek** - The crop will be ready for harvest in 10-11 weeks. Provide light irrigation at flowering and pod stage. The plants should be cut down. After harvesting, the plants should be dried in the field for 2-3 days.
- **Oil palm** - In mature oil palm plantations, provide approximately 160–200 liters of water per plant daily to maintain proper soil moisture. Continue monthly fertilization for mature plantations by applying 5 kg Urea, 3 kg D.A.P., 5 kg Muriate of Potash, 1.2 kg magnesium sulphate, and 240 g borax per acre through drip systems.

Flowers

- **Gladiolus** - Forty-five days after harvesting the flowers, once the leaves begin to yellow, suspend irrigation for one week. A day before lifting the corms, provide light irrigation to soften the soil, and prune the dried shoots. Using a hand hoe or spade, carefully lift the corms along with the cormels, then separate the new daughter corms from the shriveled mother corms. Wash the corms, treat them with a fungicide like Bavistin or Carbendazim, shade-dry them thoroughly, and store them in well-ventilated areas in a single layer containers.
- **Tuberose** - For management of stem rot and bulb rot in tuberose, ensure well-drained soil and avoid water stagnation, as excess moisture favors disease development. Remove and destroy infected plants and treat bulbs with fungicides like carbendazim or Bavistin before planting. Drench the soil with carbendazim or metalaxyl at early symptom appearance to control spread. Prophylactic spray of dimethoate @ 1.5 ml/l or imidacloprid @ 1.5 ml/l for thrips and aphids.