



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

30-04-2026 to 06-05-2026

Weather of the past two days:

- **Past 2 Days:** The weather remained partly cloudy across the state. Maximum temperatures ranged between 37°C – 38 °C, while minimum temperatures were recorded at 26°C – 27°C.

Weather forecast for the next Five days:

- **Maximum Day Temperature:** 38°C – 39°C
- **Minimum Temperature:** 26°C – 28°C

VEGETABLE CROPS

- Deep summer ploughing should be carried out to expose soil-borne fungal spores and insect stages to sunlight, which helps reduce pest and disease incidence
- Incorporate green manure crops such as Sesbania, Sunhemp, or cowpea into the soil before planting to improve soil fertility, enhance organic matter content, and improve moisture retention.
- To reduce heat stress in vegetable crops, spray 2% urea (20 g per litre of water) or 0.5% potassium nitrate (5 g per litre of water)
- Irrigate the crop as per requirement during early morning or evening hours to minimize evaporation loss and maintain adequate soil moisture.
- To manage sucking pests and viral diseases in vegetables, install 20 yellow and 20 blue sticky traps per acre to monitor and control.
- For control of sucking pests and vectors of viral diseases, spray Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml/L or Fipronil @ 2 ml/L of water
- For management of Fruit Borers and Leaf Miners in cucurbits apply Flubendiamide + Thiacloprid @ 0.5 ml/L or Spinosad @ 0.3 ml/L respectively.
- For management of fruit flies in cucurbits install pheromone traps.
- Spray neem oil or organic pesticides to manage pests safely under high-temperature conditions.
- **Chilli**
 - Harvest fully matured green or red ripe chillies at 7–10 day intervals 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 maturation stage, Stop the irrigation before 30 days of Harvesting for good taste and Quality.
- For effective control of fruit fly install methyl eugenol pheromone traps @ 4-5 per acre. In a bait mixture consisting of 200 ml of molasses (or jaggery syrup) and 25 ml of Profenofos mixed in 2 Liters of water should be placed in a tray under the tree, fruit flies get attracted to this mixture and dies.

- **Acid lime and Sweet orange**

- Soil moisture should be maintained to prevent the fruit drop and for good fruit growth.
- Matured hastha bahar fruits should be harvested 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 May, during the fruit development stage, apply 2–3 kg per acre of Calcium Nitrate through fertigation. This provides an adequate supply of calcium and nitrogen to the crop, resulting in improved fruit quality and size, reduced fruit cracking, enhanced shelf life.

MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS

- **Aloevera** - An average leaf yield of 15 t/ha can be obtained. Transport leaves quickly to local processing units for products like juices, cosmetics, and gels.
- **Ashwagandha** - The seedlings of six weeks old are transplanted at a spacing of 60X 60 cm in to the main field and thinning out operations is to be carried out.
- **Lemongrass** - One weeding and hoeing 15-20 days after harvest to suppress the weed growth
- **Geranium** - Harvesting is carried out, branches are cut back leaving 15 - 20 cm once in 4 – months. If wilt symptoms appears, drench with Carbendazim 1 g/lit at monthly intervals.
- **Mint** - Regular irrigations, weeding and hoeing at regular intervals in the early stages of crop growth.
- **Basil** - As Tulsi is grown for its herbage, it is necessary to frequently replenish the soil. The optimum fertilizer dose recommended for this crop is 120 kg N, 60 kg of P₂O₅ and K₂O per hectare.

- **Coriander** - Sown crop, 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.
- **Oilpalm**
 - In mature oil palm plantations, provide approximately 160–200 liters of water per plant daily. Apply 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.
 - 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

- **Rose** -To prevent plants from drying out due to intense heat, life-saving irrigation must be provided. It is essential to remove weeds manually and unnecessary plants growing around the plants
- **Jasmine**- In Jasmine cultivation, the timing of the harvest depends on the end use. To send flowers to the market as commercial loose flowers, they should be harvested while still in the bud stage. However, if the harvest is intended for essential oil extraction, the flowers should be fully opened and picked in the early morning before 8 AM, prior to the rise in temperature.