



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

(09-04-2026 to 15-04-2026)

Weather of the past two days:

- **Past 2 Days:** The weather remained dry across the state. Maximum temperatures ranged between 37°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:** 24°C – 26°C

The prevailing high daytime temperatures and warm nights may lead to moisture stress and restrict vegetative growth even in irrigated vegetable crops. These conditions also favor an increase in sucking pests and early-stage diseases.

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

- Monitor pre-monsoon thunderstorms or squalls common during April and take necessary measures to protect standing crops from wind and hail damage.

Irrigation & Moisture Management

- Provide need-based irrigation during early morning or late evening to reduce evaporation losses and maintain soil moisture.
- Prefer drip irrigation for efficient water use and better moisture conservation.

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 gourd and Amaranthus.

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:** At fruit development, apply 4 hours irrigation through drip at 1 meter distance from the tree trunk. 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 + mancozeb combination @ 2g/L or Difenconazole @ 0.5ml/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 @ 4-5 per acre for effective control of fruit fly.
- **Acid lime and Sweet orange-** Soil moisture should be maintain to prevent the fruit drop and for good fruit growth. Spray citrus special @ 5 g/l of water to improve fruit growth in acid lime and in Sweet orange. 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.**
- **Jamun** - In the month of April during fruit developing stage spray urea 10g/lt water and add micronutrients mixture (formula-4) 5 g/lt water improves the fruit quality.

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

- **Aloevera** - Crop is ready for harvesting. Aloevera crop take 18-24 months to fully mature. As it is perennial crop, thereafter subsequent harvesting is done for every 4 months. 3-4 leaves cut from each plant.
- **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** - During land preparation mix Lindane powder @ 10kg/acre with soil at the time of last ploughing to protect the crop from the attack of termite. Transplantation of lemongrass is done on raised beds. Select superior varieties like OD-19, Pragati, Cauvery and Krishna etc.,
- **Geranium** - Provide need-based irrigation; weeding and necessary plant protection measures are to be taken.
- **Mint** - Harvesting after 100–120 days when lower leaves turn yellow. Cut 2–3 cm above ground with a sickle. Next harvest after 80 days (multicut) practice is followed at the proper stage of maturity.
- **Basil** - To protect crop from soil borne disease and pests, before sowing treat seeds with Mancozeb @ 5gm/kg of seeds.
- **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.
- **Oilpalm** - In mature oil palm plantations, provide approximately 160–200 liters of water per plant daily to maintain proper soil moisture. Warm and dry weather along with dense canopy conditions can favor leaf webworm incidence; for management, use *Beauveria bassiana* @ 5 ml/L, and if severe, apply Lambda-cyhalothrin or Indoxacarb @ 1 ml/L and repeat after 15 days.

Flowers

- **Chrysanthemum** - After the chrysanthemum harvest, remove the dried, overgrown parts above the ground. To encourage the healthy growth of new suckers, apply 36 kg of Urea per acre and provide irrigation.
- **Marigold** - Harvest fully developed flowers during the early morning or evening hours. Provide light irrigation one day before harvesting. For high-quality blooms, spray a 13-0-45 (Potassium Nitrate) solution @ 4 ml/L and a micronutrient mixture @ 2 ml/L at weekly intervals.
- **Tuberose** - If the crop has completed three years, remove the bulbs from the soil. Clean and separate the bulbs for the next planting season. To break natural dormancy, store them in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated shaded area for 30–45 days.