



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

20-08-2026 to 26-08-2026

Weather during the past Three days

During the past Three days, partly cloudy weather prevailed. Light rainfall was recorded in some areas. The maximum temperature was around 30°C, while the minimum temperature was around 23°C.

Weather Forecast for the Next Five Days

During the next five days, generally cloudy weather with light rainfall at isolated places is expected, with comparatively higher rainfall on 23rd and 24th August.

- **Maximum Day temperature:** 29°C to 30°C
- **Minimum Night temperature:** 23°C to 24°C

Day 1 (From:08:30 hrs of 20/08/2026 To: 08: 30 hrs of 21/08/2026)

Light to Moderate Rain or Thunder showers very likely to occur at ISOLATED places over Telangana.

Day 2 (From:08:30 hrs of 21/08/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 22/08/2026)

Light to Moderate Rain or Thunder showers very likely to occur at ISOLATED places over Telangana.

Day 3 (From:08:30 hrs of 22/08/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 23/08/2026)

Light to Moderate Rain or Thunder showers very likely to occur at ISOLATED places over Telangana.

Day 4 (From:08:30 hrs of 23/08/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 24/08/2026)

Light to Moderate Rain or Thunder showers very likely to occur at ISOLATED places over Telangana.

Day 5 (From:08:30 hrs of 24/08/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 25/08/2026)

Light to Moderate Rain or Thunder showers very likely to occur at ISOLATED places over Telangana.

VEGETABLES

- As light rainfall is expected to continue, avoid excess irrigation in leafy vegetables and newly transplanted vegetable crops.
- As the rainfall forecast is low, weeding, providing support to plants and necessary intercultural operations can be taken up. However, avoid entering the field when the soil moisture is high.
- In cucurbit vegetable crops such as bottle gourd, ridge gourd, bitter gourd and cucumber, tie the vines loosely to the trellis with twine. This prevents the vines from touching the soil and improves air circulation around the plants. It also prevents excess moisture from remaining on the leaves and fruits, thereby reducing moisture-favoured diseases.
- For the prevention of damping-off in the nursery, immediately after symptoms appear, drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl + Mancozeb 72% WP @ 2.5 g/litre of water or Copper oxychloride @ 3 g/litre of water.
- As heavy rainfall is not expected, nitrogen fertilizer and other micronutrients may be applied to crops at the flowering and fruiting stages.
- Regularly monitor the crops for the incidence of aphids, whiteflies, thrips, jassids, fruit borers and leaf miners. For monitoring and management of sucking pests, install 20 yellow sticky traps and 20 blue sticky traps per acre.
- When the pest incidence exceeds the Economic Threshold Level (ETL), spray Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.3 ml/litre of water or
- Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.25 g/litre of water.
- For the management of fruit borers in tomato and chilli, install 5 pheromone traps per acre. Collect and destroy the infested fruits to reduce further pest multiplication and spread.
- **Chilli : (Nursery Stage – Damping-off Management & Low Rainfall Mitigation)**
 - Raise nurseries on well-drained raised beds (15–20 cm height). Treat seeds with *Trichoderma asperellum* @ 10 g/kg seed or Captan/Thiram @ 3 g/kg seed. If Damping-off appears, drench nursery beds with Metalaxyl + Mancozeb (Ridomil Gold MZ 68 WG) @ 2.5 g/L or Copper oxychloride @ 3 g/L. Ensure proper drainage to avoid water stagnation.

- Follow line sowing in nursery beds for uniform seedling growth, better aeration, and easy management. Select Black Thrips and Chilli Leaf Curl Virus (ChiLCV) tolerant hybrids; Arka Tejaswi is recommended.
- During low rainfall (El Niño) conditions, maintain adequate soil moisture through light and frequent irrigation, cover nursery beds with paddy straw or mulch, and use 50% shade net during periods of high temperature to reduce moisture loss and improve seedling establishment.
- Final ploughing: Incorporate well-decomposed FYM @ 20–25 t/ha enriched with *Trichoderma* + *Pseudomonas* @ 2.5 kg each/ha to suppress soil-borne pathogens and improve soil health.

Fruits

• Mango

- Dislodge the nests of leaf-webber using bamboo poles and spray Chlorpyrifos (2 ml/L) or Acephate (1.5 g/L).
- To control the stem borer, insert a stiff iron wire into the hole to pull the larva out and kill it; then, treat the hole with a solution of Chlorpyrifos (2.5 ml mixed with 1 ml of water), petrol, or an aluminium phosphide tablet, and seal the opening with clay.
- It is recommended to spray Carbendazim @ 1 g per litre of water on newly emerged leaves.
- As deficiencies of micronutrients may occur in the newly emerging flushes, it is advised to spray a Formula-4 micronutrient mixture @ 2 grams per litre of water to prevent such deficiencies.

• Guava

- Collect and destroy the canker affected fruits, dried twigs and spray with lambda cyhalothrin @ 0.5-1.0 ml/lit + (Carbendazim + Mancozeb) @ 2g/L for control of damage by Tea mosquito bug.
- If sufficient moisture available in soil, apply well-decomposed farmyard manure (75 kg) in the basin of each 05-year-old and above tree, along with the recommended doses of fertilizers: 545 g Urea, 1250 g SSP, and 425 g Potash (MOP).

- **Acid lime and Sweet orange:**
 - Matured Ambe bahar/regular season (Jan-Feb flowering & July-August harvesting) crop should be harvested.
 - If proper rain fall is not received, soil moisture should be maintained by providing irrigation in young citrus orchards.
 - 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** - Prevent water stagnation around tree basins. Monitor orchards regularly for pest and disease incidence during humid weather. Apply recommended nutrients and plant protection measures during dry intervals between rainfall events. Prune damaged branches after heavy rain or strong winds to reduce disease spread.

MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS

- **Turmeric**
 - Stagnated water due to heavy rains can be drained out. 1-3 irrigations will be given depending upon rainfall
 - Urea@50kg/acre and murate of potash@25kg/acre applied as top drenching
 - Metalaxyl + Mancozeb 2gm/lit has to be given through drenching or drip to control rhizome rot.
- **Ginger**
 - Stagnated water due to heavy rains can be drained out. 1-3 irrigations will be given depending upon rainfall
 - Urea@54 kg/acre applied as top drenching
 - Metalaxyl + Mancozeb 2gm/lit has to be given through drenching or drip to control rhizome rot.
- **Oil palm**
 - Give a monsoon preventive drench using (Propiconazole + Difenoconazole) 1 ml or (Carbendazim + Mancozeb) 3 g + Streptomycin sulphate 2 g, applying in the crown, on the bunch and in the basins.

- Treat Ganoderma-infected (bracketed) palms by soil drenching with Propiconazole (80 ml in 40 litres of water per palm), stem injection with Pyraclostrobin + Tebuconazole (10 ml in 100 ml of water), and trunk surgery followed by pasting with Carbendazim + Mancozeb (10 g in 1 litre of water).
- Spray lambda cyhalothrin@ 1ml per litre of water to manage bag worm / leaf web worm / slug caterpillar.

Flowers

- **Rose:** The current cloudy and damp weather easily triggers two common diseases: Black Spot and Powdery Mildew.

a. Black Spot Management

- **To Prevent:** On clear days, spray 2 ml of Mancozeb or Chlorothalonil per litre of water to prevent infection on healthy foliage.
- **To Treat:** If black spots are actively spreading, use stronger disease-stopping sprays like Propiconazole or Hexaconazole at 1 ml per litre water, or Difenoconazole at 0.5 ml per litre water.

b. Powdery Mildew Management

- **Pruning (Airflow):** Trim away extra, crowded branches inside the plant. This lets fresh air blow through the leaves and keeps the plant dry.
- **To Treat:** The moment you see white, powdery growth on new leaves, spray Azoxystrobin or Myclobutanil at 1 ml per litre water, or Flusilazole at 0.5 ml per litre water.

- **Gerbera (Polyhouse Cultivation)**

- **Secure the Polyhouse** - Check the frame and plastic cover to make sure they are strong enough to handle fast winds.
- Watch out for grey mold and root rot. Do not water on a fixed daily schedule; check the soil with your hands first and only water if it is actually dry.
- To prevent flowers from rotting due to heavy rains, they should be harvested and transported to the market or cold storage the day before the forecast of rain.