



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
Administrative office, Mulugu (V&M), Siddipet District- Telangana

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops
27-08-2026 to 02-09-2026

Weather during past Three Days:

During the previous three days, Telangana experienced cloudy weather with light rainfall in some areas. The maximum temperatures were around 32–33°C, while the minimum temperatures were around 24°C.

Weather Forecast for the Next Five Days:

During the next five days, cloudy weather with light rainfall at some places is expected across Telangana. Light rainfall is likely to continue from 29–31 August and rainfall is expected to increase during 1st–2nd September.

- Maximum temperature: 28–33°C
- Minimum temperature: 20–24°C
- Average rainfall: 0.78 mm

Day 1 (From:08:30 hrs of 27/08/2026 To: 08: 30 hrs of 28/08/2026)

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

Day 2 (From:08:30 hrs of 28/08/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 29/08/2026)

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

Day 3 (From:08:30 hrs of 29/08/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 30/08/2026)

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

Day 4 (From:08:30 hrs of 30/08/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 31/08/2026)

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

Day 5 (From:08:30 hrs of 31/08/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 01/09/2026)

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

VEGETABLES

- Due to light rainfall and cloudy weather, irrigation should be given to leafy vegetables and newly planted vegetable crops only when required. Proper drainage should be provided to prevent water stagnation in the fields.
- When soil moisture is high, field operations such as weeding, intercultivation and staking should be avoided. These operations should be carried out only when the soil is suitable for field work.
- In cucurbit vegetables such as bottle gourd, ridge gourd, bitter gourd and cucumber, the vines should be properly trained and spread over the pandal to ensure good air circulation. This helps reduce excess moisture and minimize the development and spread of diseases.
- In nurseries, proper drainage should be maintained to prevent water stagnation. Seedlings showing damping-off symptoms should be removed and destroyed. Further nurserybeds should be drenched with copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 2.5 g per litre of water.
- In cucurbit vegetable crops, fruit-fly incidence should be monitored. Infested and fallen fruits should be collected and destroyed. For fruit-fly management 4 -5 pheromone traps should be installed.
- Crops should be monitored regularly for whiteflies, aphids, thrips and leafhoppers. For monitoring, 20 yellow sticky traps and 20 blue sticky traps per acre should be installed.
- In tomato and chilli crops, fruit borers should be monitored regularly. Infested fruits should be collected and destroyed. When the pest incidence increases, Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 0.4 g per litre of water should be sprayed.
- As rainfall is expected, insecticides and fungicides should not be sprayed before rainfall. Spraying should be carried out during a rain-free period when sufficient time is available for the spray to dry properly on the crop
- **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 fertilizers are not applied earlier, after the rain ceases, 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 + Difenconazole) 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 Black Spot Disease which is marked by round black spots with yellow rings that cause leaf drop. Is this main symptom of this disease.
- Gather and burn all fallen leaves so the disease doesn't spread to other plants. Spray the plants with either Carbendazim (1 gram mixed in 1 liter of water) or Propiconazole (1 ml mixed in 1 liter of water).

- **Tuberose**

- The current high humidity and damp soil conditions accelerate blossom midge reproduction, causing developing tuberose buds to distort, rot, and completely fail to open, which directly destroys the marketable flower spike
- Blossom midge control measures: Gently rake or loosen the soil around the base of the plants to expose hidden pests to sunlight and bird predation. Spray Neem Seed Kernel Extract (NSKE) @ 5 ml per liter of water 3 times at 20-day intervals as a preventive measure. If the infestation is severe, spray Profenofos 40% + Cypermethrin 4% EC @ 2 ml per liter of water 3 times at 10-day intervals. Use yellow sticky traps @ 100 traps/ ha for mass trapping of adult flies