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Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

(26-02-2026 to 04 -03-2026)

Weather of the past two days:

- **Past 2 Days:** The weather remained dry across the state. Maximum temperatures ranged between 29**°C – 34 °C**, while minimum temperatures were recorded at **22°C – 26°C**.

Weather forecast for the next Five days:

- **Day Temperature:**29°C – 37°C
- **Night Temperature:** 17°C – 22°C (Indicating an increase in night temperatures).

The prevailing warm days and cool nights were **favourable for vegetative growth of most vegetable crops**, but also **conducive for sucking pests and early disease incidence**, especially under irrigated conditions.

Weather-based vegetable recommendations:

1. General Management & Nursery

- Provide **light and frequent irrigation** to maintain optimum soil moisture, particularly for shallow-rooted leafy vegetables.
- Avoid water stagnation; ensure proper drainage to prevent root diseases.
- Apply **mulching (organic or plastic)** to conserve moisture and suppress weeds.
- Carry out **intercultural operations** (weeding and earthing up) in standing crops.
- To manage your vegetable crops during this week's heavy rain, ensure immediate drainage by clearing trenches to prevent root rot and stake tall plants like tomatoes to resist wind damage.
- Avoid applying fertilizers during downpours to prevent runoff and instead focus on monitoring for fungal diseases that thrive in high humidity. Once the rain stops, harvest mature produce quickly to prevent spoilage and maintain market quality.

2. Pest & Disease Management

- **Aphids***(*Tomato, chilli, Beans, Cucumber, Pumpkin and leafy vegetables*)*
  Spray Fipronil 5% SC @ 2 ml/L or Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml/L of water.
- **Fruit Borer (Brinjal, Tomato)**
  Spray Flubendiamide + Thiacloprid @ 0.5 ml/L or Emamectin benzoate + Fipronil @ 1.2 ml/L.
- **Black Thrips***(Chilli, Brinjal)*
  Install 20 blue sticky traps and 20 yellow sticky traps per acre.
  Spray *Beauveria bassiana* @ 5 g/L or Spinetoram @ 1.0 ml/L.
- **Whitefly***(Tomato, Okra, Chilli)*
  Install 20 yellow sticky traps per acre.
  Spray Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml/L.

- **Leaf Miner***(Tomato, Brinjal, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Bitter gourd, Bottle gourd and Ridge gourd)*
  Spray Spinosad 45 SC @ 0.3 ml/L or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.4 g/L.
- **Leaf Spots (Cercospora / Alternaria)***(Vegetables)*
  Spray Carbendazim + Mancozeb @ 2 g/L or Hexaconazole @ 1 ml/L.
- **Rust***(Beans like Dolichos bean, Cluster bean, French bean and cowpea)*
  Spray Hexaconazole 5 EC @ 1 ml/L or Tebuconazole 25 EC @ 1 ml/L.
- **Mosaic Disease***(Cooking melon &Gourds)*
  Control insect vectors by spraying Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.3 ml/L or Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 0.3 g/L or Dimethoate 30 EC @ 1 ml/L.

- **Chilli:** During flowering and fruiting stages, rainy and humid conditions increase the incidence of fruit rot (anthracnose) in chilli. To manage this, ensure proper drainage and avoid water stagnation in the field. Regularly remove and destroy infected fruits to prevent further spread. Take a preventive fungicide spray with Carbendazim + Mancozeb @ 2 g/L or Azoxystrobin as per label recommendation at 7–10 day intervals depending on rainfall intensity. Adding a sticker/spreader can improve spray effectiveness during wet conditions. Avoid excess nitrogen application and maintain adequate potassium nutrition to strengthen fruits and reduce rotting. Early detection and timely protective sprays are essential for effective fruit rot management and yield protection.

Fruits

- **Mango:** Due to unexpected rains during the flowering and fruit set stage of mango, flower and fruit drop are being observed in many orchards. Farmers are advised to take immediate precautionary measures to reduce losses. spray Hexaconazole @ 1 ml/lit of water to control powdery mildew. To control bacterial spots, spray Carbendazim @ 1 g/lit or Carbendazim + Mancozeb @ 2 g/lit of water. If fruit drop is high, spray Planofix @ 4-5 ml/25 lit. of water to reduce fruit drop and improve fruit retention. Under humid conditions, sucking pests may increase and to control them, spray Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml/lit or Thiamethoxam @ 0.4 g/lit of water.
- **Guava:** Collect and destroy the canker affected fruits and spray with lambda cyhalothrin @ 0.5-1.0 ml/lit + (Carbendazim + Mancozeb) @ 2g/ for control of damage by Tea mosquito bug.
- **Acid lime and Sweet orange:**Proper surface drainage should be provided in orchards if water stagnation observed due to unseasonal rains. Remove and destroy canker infected twigs and leaves followed by spray Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @ 3 g/litreof water in Citrus orchards. To control leaf Miner infestation in sweet orange, Spray Imidacloprid 0.3 ml/litreof water.

Medicinal and Aromatic plants

- **Turmeric**
  - Cook within 2-3 days of digging. This will ensure good quality and high recovery. Delayed boiling will reduce quality and recovery. While boiling, boil the tubers and tubers separately.
  - Pour the boiled turmeric in a heap on a flat, clean floor or tarpaulin sheet or cement platform. Spread them after 24 hours, to a thickness of 2 to 3 inches.
  - If the dried turmeric roots are polished to an attractive appearance, they will fetch a good price in the market.

- **Aloevera -** Earthing up, nutrient application, need-based irrigation, and plant protection measures for regeneration.
- **Ashwagandha -** Clear remaining crop residues from the field. Deep ploughing to expose soil-borne pests and diseases
- **Lemongrass** - Provide need-based irrigation after fertilizer application
- **Geranium** - Provide need-based irrigation, take up weeding and plant protection measures
- **Mint-** Maintain optimum soil moisture, take up weeding and plant protection measures
- **Basil -** Provide need-based irrigation, apply fertilizers if required.
- **Oilpalm:** In mature oil palm plantations, provide approximately 160–200 liters of water per plant daily to maintain proper soil moisture. Temperatures begin to rise in March, so protect plants from hot winds by mulching the basins or planting three rows of sun hemp around them. Use dried leaves, male flowers, coconut husks, or empty bunches for mulching. Continue monthly fertigation for mature plantations by applying 5 kg of Urea, 3 kg of D.A.P., and 5 kg of Muriate of Potash, 1.2 kg magnesium sulphate and 240 g of borax per acre through drip systems.

Contingency Plan for Protecting Flowers during Heavy Rainfall

Due to heavy rainfall, sucking insect pests incidence will be increased in standing crops like marigold, tuberose, jasmine and rose, farmers are advised to take appropriate plant protection measures. Probability of root rot diseases will increase due to flooding condition. Hence, draining of excess water and inter-cultural operations with application of supplementary nitrogenous fertilizer as per recommendation should be done.

Flower Crops - At Vegetative and Flowering Stage

- **Marigold -** Drain out the excess water through drainage channels.
- **Rose: -** Heavy rainfall may cause back spot and ca control by spaying macozeb @ 2g/L
  - Prune dead and diseased shoots and apply the copper oxy-chloride paste.
- **Tuberose:** Staking with bamboo stick helps to avoid stem breakage.
- **Jasmine -** Drain out the excess water through drainage channels.

- Desuckering should practice at early stages.
- Apply N (Nitrogen) & K (Potassium) as top dressing.
- High RH (Relative Humidity) provides favorable conditions for incidence blossom midge and bud worm and are controls by spraying Flubendiamide @ 0.2 ml/L

- **Tuberose and Rose** - Apply N fertilizer as top dressing.
    - Earthening up and hoeing for good air circulation at root zone.

➢ Foliar spray of 50- 100 ppm salicylic acid to relieve stress of excess water.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Spray 19:19:19 @ 5g/L of water after heavy rainfall to recover the health of above mentioned flower crops.