



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
Administrative office, Mulugu (V&M), Siddipet District- 502279, Telangana

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops
(26-03-2026 to 01-04-2026)

Weather of the past two days:

- **Past 2 Days:** The weather remained dry across the state. Maximum temperatures ranged between 34°C – 35 °C, while minimum temperatures were recorded at 22°C – 23°C.

Weather forecast for the next Five days:

- **Maximum Day Temperature:** 36°C – 38°C
- **Minimum Temperature:** 23°C – 25°C

The prevailing warm days and cool nights create a high-risk environment for sucking pests and early disease incidence in irrigated vegetable crops. While these conditions favour vegetative growth, they also support the rapid multiplication of pests.

Weather-based vegetable recommendations:

- **General Management**

- The monitor for pre-monsoon thunderstorms or squalls common in late March to protect standing crops from potential wind or hail damage.
- Mitigate heat stress by using 50% shade nets for nurseries and delicate crops and provide light, frequent irrigation during early morning or evening hours to maintain soil moisture.
- Conserve water through drip irrigation and use organic or plastic mulching to suppress weeds and retain moisture.
- For soil health, perform deep ploughing to destroy pathogens and ensure proper field drainage to prevent root diseases. Finally, carry out intercultural operations like weeding and earthing up in standing crops and plant Maize as a border crop every five rows to create a natural barrier against extreme temperatures wind and pests.

- **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.
- 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 fruits at full red ripe stage (physiological maturity) for better colour, quality and higher dry recovery. Stop irrigation 7–10 days before harvesting to increase dry matter and facilitate proper drying. Separate diseased or damaged fruits and dry the harvested chillies on clean tarpaulin or cement floor until moisture reaches about 8–10% for safe storage.

- **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 (Egg stage), provide of 4 hours irrigation through drip at 1 meter distance from the tree trunk. In case of orchards with flood irrigation a time interval of 15days once irrigation should be given. Severe infestation of sucking pests such as thrips, spray Thiamethoxam @ 0.5g/litre of water or Fipronil @ 2 ml/ litre of water. For control of fruit anthracnose infestation spray SAAF @ 2g/L. water 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.
- **Acid lime and Sweet orange** - Proper soil moisture should be maintained 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. To control leaf Miner infestation in acid lime & sweet orange, Spray Imidacloprid 0.3 ml/lof water
- **Jamun** - irrigation is withheld of irrigation from February –march for blossoming, fruit bud formation and fruit development. Apply mulch around tree basin to conserve moisture.
- **Ber** - Conduct annual pruning to remove old, unproductive wood and shape the tree for better light penetration and air circulation. Regular watering. Weeding is done around the basins.
- **Karonda** - Due to the high intensity of heat in the month of March, regular irrigation should be provided to newly planted saplings as well as trees currently in the flowering stage.
- **Grape**
 - For grape farmers should complete the harvest of table grapes by late March to avoid quality loss from rising temperatures.
 - To manage heat stress as temperatures reach 37°C–38°C, provide light drip irrigation (10,000–13,000 L/acre/day) while maintaining Wapsa (field capacity) to prevent berry cracking and improve sugar accumulation.
 - For pest control, spray Spinosad 45 SC @ 0.3 ml/L or Emamectin Benzoate @ 0.4 g/L to manage Thrips and Aphids effectively.
 - To protect against Downy Mildew and Rust, apply Propineb 70% WP @ 600g per acre as a protectant or Thiophanate Methyl 70% WP as a systemic fungicide for broader protection.

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

- **Aloevera** - Continue need-based irrigation and week days later ready for harvesting the crop.
- **Ashwagandha** - Before sowing seeds can be treated with Thiram or Indofil or Dithane - 45 @ 3 gm/kg seed), to protect seedlings from seed borne diseases.
- **Lemongrass** - Before sowing seeds can be treated with Thiram or Indofil or Dithane - 45 @ 3 gm/kg seed), to protect seedlings from seed borne diseases.
- **Geranium** - Provide need-based irrigation; undertake weeding and necessary plant protection measures.
- **Mint** - Harvest (multicut) practice is followed at the proper stage of maturity.
- **Basil** - Spraying a 2% urea solution on nursery plants 15 to 20 days before transplanting helps in producing healthy seedlings for transplantation. Transplanting is carried out.
- **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.
- **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. Continue monthly fertigation for mature plantations by applying 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.

Flowers

- **Roses** - For long-distance markets, roses should be harvested when they are still in the tight bud stage. For local markets, they should be picked when the two outer layer of petals begins to open. After pruning of dry branches, Copper Oxychloride should be applied to the pruned cut ends.
- **Jasmine** – Irrigate Jasmine according to soil conditions i.e 2-3 time per week. To control red spider mites in jasmine, spray Abamectin 1.9% EC at a rate of 0.75 ml per liter of water, or Propargite 57% EC at 2.0 ml per liter of water
- **Chrysanthemum** - After completion of harvesting season, the plants should be cut close to the ground by leaving 10-15 cm from surface of earth and apply 36kg of urea per 1 acre as foliar spray of soil drenching to encourage the growth of suckers (new side shoots).