



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

(05-02-2026 to 11 -02-2026)

Weather of the past two days:

- **Past 2 Days:** The weather remained dry across the state. Maximum temperatures ranged between 28°C – 29°C, while minimum temperatures were recorded at 17°C – 18°C.

Weather forecast for the next Five days:

- **Day Temperature:** 29°C – 31°C
- **Night Temperature:** 16°C – 19°C (Indicating an increase in night temperatures).

Weather-based vegetable recommendations:

1. General Management & Nursery

- **Sunlight & Nutrition:** Vegetables need at least 5–6 hours of direct sunlight during winter. To combat micronutrient deficiencies caused by the cold, spray Formula-4 (5g per liter of water).
- **Summer Preparation:** For the upcoming summer season, choose pest-resistant and heat tolerant hybrid seeds. Sow them in raised nursery beds (15 cm high) with a spacing of 8–10 cm between rows or in portrays.
- **Best time for transplanting of Tomato, Chilli, Brinjal, in nursery, Direct sowing:** Okra, cucurbits such as bottle gourd, bitter gourd and ridge gourd and leafy vegetables.

2. Pest & Disease Management

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

- **Powdery Mildew**(*Gourds, Okra, Peas*)
Spray Azoxystrobin @ 1.5 g/L of water.
- **Rust**(*Beans*)
Spray Hexaconazole 5 EC @ 1 ml/L or Tebuconazole 25 EC @ 1 ml/L.
- **Mosaic Disease**(*Cooking melon & other 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:** At flowering stage, chilli crop is highly prone to thrips, mites and virus transmission, leading to flower drop. Farmers are advised to spray Spinetoram 11.7% SC @ 0.5 ml/L or Spinosad 45% SC @ 0.3 ml/L during evening hours, and apply 13:0:45 (KNO₃) @ 5 g/L with boric acid @ 1 g/L in a separate spray to improve flower retention and fruit set. Maintain uniform soil moisture, avoid excess nitrogen, and promptly remove virus-affected plants for better yield.

Fruits

- **Mango** - Irrigation should be initiated immediately after fruit set. Arrange 4-6 drippers per tree at distance of 1.5m from tree trunk and provide irrigation for 2 hours daily. For 10 years old and above trees, apply 500g Urea, 2000g SSP and 500g Potassium per tree. In case of severe infestation of sucking pest, spray Thiamethoxam @ 0.5g/L or Lambda cyhalothrin @ 0.5 ml/ L in the form of fine mist. For management of powdery mildew disease spray hexaconazole @ 1ml/L.
- **Guava** - If the complex symptoms of Tea Mosquito bug and canker observed, collect and destroy the damaged fruits and later spray with lambda cyhalothrin @ 0.5-1.0 ml/lit + Carbendazim + Mancozeb @ 2g/L.
- **Acid lime and Sweet orange** - Spray citrus special @ 5 g/l of water to improve fruit growth. 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. If Leaf Miner observed in sweet orange, Spray Imidacloprid 0.3 ml/litre of water
- **Grape**- Mealybug Management: The attack of Mealybugs in orchards may be moderate. If necessary, perform a "plant wash" as a spot application on affected plants using a mixture of Buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.25 ml + *Metarhizium anisopliae* @ 3 ml/liter of water. For powdery mildew control, spray sulphur @ 2.0–2.5 g/L or hexaconazole 5 EC @ 1.0 ml/L or difenoconazole 25 EC @ 0.5 ml/L. Continue biocontrol application of *Ampelomyces quisqualis* @ 5 g/L and *Bacillus subtilis* @ 2 g/L of water.

MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS

Turmeric-

- Turmeric - Regular observation of leaf withering, drying, and yellowing indicates crop maturity and signals the start of harvesting. Above ground parts are cut close to the field. Light irrigation given 1 or 2 days before harvesting.
- After harvesting turmeric, the soil attached to the tubers should be removed and cleaned. Care should be taken not to damage the tubers during harvesting. The cleaned mother and baby tubers should be separated. Along with this, tubers and tubers with tuber cavities/spore aspiration should also be separated.
- 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. After 24 hours, it should be 2 to 3 inches thick.
- If the dried turmeric roots are polished to an attractive appearance, they will fetch a good price in the market.
- **Aloevera** – Observe pests and diseases and get ready for Harvesting
- **Ashwagandha** – Ensure proper storage of dried roots; grading and packing.
- **Kalmegh** – Harvesting the crop.
- **Lemongrass** – Harvesting the crop.
- **Geranium** – The cuttings need to be transplanted.
- **Mint**- Promote vegetative growth and check the pest and disease interventions
- **Basil** - Light irrigation; thinning if required; weed control.
- **Oilpalm**- During the month of February, temperatures begin to rise. In mature oil palm plantations, 160–200 liters of water per palm per day should be supplied through drip or basin irrigation. Care should be taken to prevent excessive weed growth in the palm basins. If necessary, Glufosinate ammonium or Paraquat may be applied at 2.5 ml per liter of water, restricted only to the basin area. In mature plantations, monthly fertigation should be continued by applying 5 kg urea, 3 kg DAP, and 5 kg muriate of potash per acre through drip irrigation. To conserve soil moisture, mulching should be strengthened in the palm basins using locally available organic residues. In young oil palm plantations, to reduce the effects of heat and hot winds during summer, sunnhemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) should be raised in two to four rows around the palms. Palms should be regularly monitored for pests, diseases, and nutrient deficiencies, and preventive management measures should be undertaken promptly. Harvesting of ripe bunches at recommended intervals should be continued, while maintaining overall field sanitation and hygiene

Flowers

- **Marigold** - Transplant healthy seedlings at a spacing of 60x 45 cm for Hybrid cultivars. Add 75 % Phosphorous and 25% Nitrogen and Potash fertilizers RDF @ 36:36:30 Kg NPK /ac in the last ploughing.
- ***Jasminum auriculatum*** - After pruning add recommended fertilizers and FYM as basal dose and apply irrigation.
- **Gladiolus**- Earthing up and staking should be done to support spikes and prevent lodging. spray micro nutrient mix @ 4 ml/l for quality flowers