



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

(05-03-2026 to 11 -03-2026)

Weather of the past two days:

- **Past 2 Days:** The weather remained dry across the state. Maximum temperatures ranged between 33°C – 34 °C, while minimum temperatures were recorded at 19°C – 20°C.

Weather forecast for the next Five days:

- **Day Temperature:** 34°C – 36°C
- **Night Temperature:** 21°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:

- **General Management**

- Provide light and frequent irrigation to maintain optimal soil moisture, particularly for shallow-rooted leafy vegetables.
- Ensure proper field drainage to avoid water stagnation and prevent root diseases.
- Use mulching (organic or plastic) to conserve soil moisture and suppress weeds.
- Carry out intercultural operations (weeding and earthing up) in standing crops.
- Shade Net: Utilize 50 % shade nets for nurseries and delicate crops to reduce heat stress.
- Irrigation in the early morning or evening to reduce evaporation losses. Implement drip irrigation to save water.
- Soil Management: Deep ploughing is recommended to destroy soil-borne pathogens and pests.
- Use Maize as border crop in every 5 rows in vegetables to maintain extreme temperature, wind and pests.

- **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**(Okra, 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**
 - **Fruit rot management:** Spray Metiram 55 + Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 2 g/litre or Azoxystrobin 23 SC @ 1 ml/litre or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP @ 2 g/litre at flowering and fruiting stages.

Fruits

- **Mango:** At the Marble to lemon stage of fruit development (marble to lemon size), regular irrigation should be maintained. For orchards with fruits at the lemon stage, apply a foliar spray of 13-0-45 (Multi-K) @ 10 g / litre of water along with Boron @ 1.25 g, Zinc @ 1 g, and Magnesium @ 2 g per litre of water. In case of severe infestation of sucking pests such as thrips, spray Buprofezin @ 1.25 ml /litre of water or Fipronil @ 2 ml/ litre of water.
- **Acid lime and Sweet orange:** Spray citrus special @ 5 g/l of water to improve fruit growth in Acid lime and in Sweet orange. 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.
- **Grape**
 - Reduce irrigation to improve sugar accumulation and prevent berry cracking.
 - Maintain wapsa (field capacity) condition; avoid flooding.
 - If temperature exceeds 37°C, provide light drip irrigation (10,000–13,000 L/acre/day).
 - Remove diseased, decayed, and deformed berries before harvest.
 - Monitor for powdery mildew; like sulphur 2.0 g/liter or Potassium Bicarbonate 5.0g/liter spray recommended fungicides with proper Pre-Harvest Interval.
 - Check for thrips and mealybugs; use safe pre-harvest insecticides.

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

- **Turmeric**
 - 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.
 - It may take 10 to 15 days for complete drying. After drying polishing of rhizomes should be done to remove excess scales and root bits to get good appearance which gives maximum price in market.
- **Aloevera** - Continue need-based irrigation and remove dried/diseased leaves; monitor pests and take timely plant protection measures.
- **Ashwagandha** - Complete deep ploughing and field preparation; expose soil to sunlight to manage soil-borne pests and diseases
- **Lemongrass** - Provide irrigation at required intervals, undertake light weeding, monitor for pest and disease incidence, and keep the crop ready for harvest.
- **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** - Seedlings of six weeks old and having 4-5 leaves are transplanted.
- **Oil Palm** - As temperatures begin to rise in March, protect the plants from hot winds by mulching the basins or planting three rows of sun hemp around them. Warm and dry weather along with dense canopy conditions can favor leaf webworm incidence; for management, use *Beauveria bassiana* @ 5 ml/L, and if severe, apply Lambda-cyhalothrin or Indoxacarb @ 1 ml/L and repeat after 15 days.

Flowers

- Sudden change in weather due to unfortunate rainfall and raise in humidity levels triggers infestation of certain diseases in flower crops which has to be prevented through prophylactic sprays and Good management practices.
- **Chrysanthemum and Annual Chrysanthemum (Chandini)** - To prevent powdery mildew infestation spray of wettable sulphur @ 3 g/l.
- **Rose** - Prophylactic spray of chlorothalonil @ 2g/l or Azoxystrobin @ 0.5g/l to prevent flower blight and powdery mildew
- **Jasmine** - Flowering starts in Jasmine from March to August. Depending on soil type irrigation to be given weekly twice. Spraying of ZnSO₄ and FeSO₄ @ 0.5% for quality flowers.