



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Administrative office, Mulugu (V&M), Siddipet District- Telangana

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

16-07-2026 to 22-07-2026

Weather of Past Two days:

Over the past two days, Telangana experienced hot, dry and hazy weather with a noticeable break in monsoon activity and no significant rainfall. Maximum temperatures ranged from 34°C to 36°C, while minimum temperatures were between 24°C and 26°C.

Weather forecast for the Five days

- Maximum Day Temperature: 33°C to 36°C
- Minimum Night Temperature: 23°C to 25°C

Day 1 (From:08:30 hrs of 16/07/2026 To: 08: 30 hrs of 17/07/2026)

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

Strong surface winds upto (30-40 kmph) very likely to prevail at isolated places in ALL districts of Telangana.

Day 2 (From:08:30 hrs of 17/07/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 18/07/2026)

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

Strong surface winds upto (30-40 kmph) very likely to prevail at isolated places in ALL districts of Telangana.

Day 3 (From:08:30 hrs of 18/07/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 19/07/2026)

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

Strong surface winds upto (30-40 kmph) very likely to prevail at isolated places in ALL districts of Telangana.

Day 4 (From:08:30 hrs of 19/07/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 20/07/2026)

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

Strong surface winds upto (30-40 kmph) very likely to prevail at isolated places in ALL districts of Telangana.

Day 5 (From:08:30 hrs of 20/07/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 21/07/2026)

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

Strong surface winds upto (30-40 kmph) very likely to prevail at isolated places in ALL districts of Telangana.

VEGETABLES

- Use plastic or organic mulches to conserve soil moisture during dry spells, suppress weeds, reduce soil splashing, and minimize the spread of soil-borne diseases.
- Complete staking and trellising operations in tomato, pole types bean and cucurbits before the occurrence of heavy rainfall and gusty winds to prevent lodging and fruit damage.
- Ensure proper drainage in nursery beds and crop fields to avoid water stagnation, which increases the incidence of damping-off, wilt, root rot and other soil-borne diseases.
- The prevailing humid weather is likely to favor the incidence of downy mildew, late blight, powdery mildew, anthracnose, fruit rot, bacterial leaf spot and other foliar diseases. Monitor crops regularly for early symptoms.
- In vegetable nurseries, if damping-off symptoms appear, spray Mancozeb @ 2 g/L of water or Metalaxyl + Mancozeb 72% WP @ 2.5 g/L of water.
- Apply potash-rich fertilizers after rainfall or during dry spells to improve plant vigor, enhance disease tolerance, and improve fruit quality. Avoid fertilizer application immediately before heavy rainfall.
- In areas experiencing prolonged dry spells, cultivate drought-tolerant or regionally adapted vegetable crops such as cluster bean (guar), cowpea, okra, Indian bean (dolichos), pumpkin, ridge gourd, bitter gourd, and watermelon.
- Adopt drip irrigation wherever feasible to improve water-use efficiency and provide supplemental irrigation during extended dry periods.
- Apply balanced fertilizers based on crop requirement and avoid excessive nitrogen application during dry conditions, as it promotes succulent growth and increases susceptibility to pests and diseases.
- Install 20 yellow sticky traps and 20 blue sticky traps per acre for monitoring and reducing populations of aphids, whiteflies, thrips and other sucking pests that transmit viral diseases.
- For effective management of sucking pests, spray Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml/L or Fipronil @ 2 ml/L of water during rain-free periods and when pest populations exceed economic threshold levels.

- **Chilli**

- Raise nurseries on well-drained raised beds, treat seeds with recommended bio-agents, and ensure proper drainage to protect seedlings from damping-off and excess rainfall.
- Select Black thrips and Chilli Leaf Curl Virus tolerant hybrids; Arka Tejaswi is recommended. Follow line sowing in nursery beds for uniform seedling growth and easy management.

Fruits

- **Mango**

- Apply well-decomposed farmyard manure (approximately 50 kg) in the basin of each 10-year-old tree, along with the recommended doses of fertilizers: 1500 g Urea, 4000 g SSP, and 1000 g Potash (MOP). Do not apply nitrogenous fertilizers for 15 days after pruning.
- 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.

- **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.
- 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**

- If proper rain fall is not received, soil moisture should be maintained by providing irrigation in young citrus orchards.
- Matured Ambe bahar (Jan-Feb flowering & July-August harvesting) crop should be harvested.

- 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** - Avoid water stagnation around trees. Monitor for pest and disease incidence during humid conditions. Apply recommended nutrients during dry periods between rains.

MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS

- **Turmeric**
 - Under the present weather conditions, characterized by intermittent to continuous rainfall or high temperatures, turmeric growers are advised to take proper care of the crop.
 - Apply suitable mulching material to conserve soil moisture during any prolonged dry spells.
 - Provide 2 to 4 irrigation's, depending on the amount and distribution of rainfall.
- **Ginger**
 - Under the present weather conditions, characterized by intermittent to continuous rainfall or high temperatures, ginger growers are advised to take proper care of the crop.
 - Provide 2 to 4 irrigations, depending on the amount and distribution of rainfall.
- **Aloevera** - First irrigation is required just after the planting of suckers followed by 2-3 irrigations till plant gets established.
- **Ashwagandha** - The crop is ready for harvest 150 to 180 days after sowing. The entire plant is uprooted for roots which are separated from aerial parts by cutting the stem 1-2 cm above the crown.
- **Lemongrass** - 45 x 45 cm or 60 x 45 cm spacing is followed. One or two slips are planted into each hole, about 5-8 cm deep.
- **Geranium** - Geranium is a rainfed crop, irrigation during dry periods is mandatory to get higher yields

- **Mint** - Immediately after harvesting, shade dry the herbs and steam distillation is done for extraction of oil. Oil yield of 60-80 kg/ ha/ year can be obtained
- **Basil** - About 500 g/ ha seeds are required for raising seedlings for one hectare. In broadcasting method 1.5 – 2 kg/ ha. Is required.
- **Coriander** - Ensure proper drainage to avoid water logging. Remove weeds regularly and monitor for fungal diseases. Harvest mature crops during dry weather and dry the produce properly before storage.
- **Fenugreek** - Keep fields free from excess water. Remove weeds and watch for leaf spot and other fungal infections. Harvest during clear weather and dry plants thoroughly before storage.
- **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.
 - To manage rhinoceros beetle, place 20 g naphthalene balls in perforated sachets or bottles near the crown.
 - Manage Rugose spiraling whitefly by spraying R55 or Isaria 5ml + 5 grams of surf powder per liter of water using high volume sprayer in community approach.

FLOWERS

- **Chrysanthemum** - Pinching to be done for one month old plants. supply split dose of nitrogen fertilizers. Prophylactic spray of neem oil or pongamia oil 1% @ 4 ml/l to prevent pest attack.regular watering during dry spell.
- **Marigold** - Apply split dose of nitrogen fertilizer. Prophylactic spray of neem oil or pongamia oil 1% @ 4 ml/l to prevent pest attack. Regular watering during dry spell.
- **Tuberose** - Planting can be done in June and July. spacing should be 40x30 cm. apply split dose of recommended NPK fertilizers 30:15:25 kg/ac as basal dose and organic fertilizers @ 5 tones /acre. at every three months i.e., June- sep-Dec-March.