



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

23-07-2026 to 29-07-2026

Weather of Past Two days:

Over the past two days, Telangana experienced generally cloudy skies with intermittent thundershowers and light to moderate rainfall over the past two days. Maximum temperatures ranged from 32°C to 34°C, while minimum temperatures were between 23°C to 24°C

Weather forecast for the Five days

- Maximum Day Temperature: 30°C to 32°C
- Minimum Night Temperature: 23°C to 24°C

Day 1 (From:08:30 hrs of 22/07/2026 To: 08: 30 hrs of 23/07/2026)

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 23/07/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 24/07/2026)

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 24/07/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 25/07/2026)

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 25/07/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 26/07/2026)

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 26/07/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 27/07/2026)

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.
- 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 lambda cyhalothrin @ 0.5-1.0 ml/lit + (Carbendazim + Mancozeb) @ 2g/L for control of damage by Tea mosquito bug.
- If sufficient moisture available in soil, apply well-decomposed farmyard manure (75 kg) in the basin of each five-year-old and above tree, along with the recommended doses of fertilizers: 545 g Urea, 1250 g SSP, and 425 g Potash (MOP).

- **Custard apple** - If sufficient moisture available in soil, apply well decomposed farmyard manure (50kg), Neem cake or castor cake 1kg in the tree basin along with the recommended doses of fertilizers: 250 g Urea, 350 g SSP and 100 g 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/regular season (Jan-Feb flowering & July-August harvesting) crop should be harvested.
- If Leaf Miner observed in sweet orange, Spray Imidacloprid 0.3 ml/litre of water

- **Jamun**

- Prevent water stagnation around tree basins.
- Monitor orchards regularly for pest and disease incidence during humid weather.
- Apply recommended dose of nutrients and plant protection measures during dry intervals between rainfall events.
- Prune damaged branches after heavy rain or strong winds to reduce disease spread.

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.
- If water stagnation is observed, ensure that the drainage channels are kept clear and that excess water is drained from the channels.

- **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.
- Earthing up operation should be carried out to prevent root exposure, improve root formation, and keep the plants in an upright position.
- If water stagnation is observed, ensure that the drainage channels are kept clear and that excess water is drained from the channels.

- **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. If the crop is grown in a polyhouse, use foggers as a means of irrigation.
- **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** - Maintain proper field drainage to avoid waterlogging. Remove weeds regularly and monitor for fungal diseases such as powdery mildew and stem rot. Utilize dry periods between rainfall for irrigation scheduling, if required. Harvest mature crops during dry weather and dry the produce thoroughly before storage.
- **Fenugreek** - Prevent excess water accumulation in the field. Keep fields weed-free and monitor for leaf spot and other fungal diseases. Carry out fertilizer application only during rain-free periods. Harvest during clear weather and ensure proper drying 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.
 - Treat Ganoderma-infected (bracketed) palms by soil drenching with Propiconazole (80 ml in 40 litres of water per palm), stem injection with Pyraclostrobin + Tebuconazole (10 ml in 100 ml of water), and trunk surgery followed by pasting with Carbendazim + Mancozeb (10 g in 1 litre of water).
 - Spray lambda cyhalothrin @ 1ml per litre of water to manage bag worm / leaf web worm / slug caterpillar.

Flowers

- **Chrysanthemum** - Pinch the tips of the chrysanthemum plants one month after planting. Apply the remaining one-fourth of the phosphorus and three-fourths of the nitrogen and potassium fertilizers via fertigation, following the recommended dosage. As a preventive measure against pest infestations, spray 1% neem oil at a concentration of 4 ml per liter.
- **Marigold** - For marigold, apply nitrogen fertilizers 36 kg/ac urea in split doses. Spray 1% neem oil at 4 ml per liter as a preventive measure against pest attacks.