



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

07-05-2026 to 13-05-2026

Weather of the past two days

- **Past 2 Days:** The weather remained partly cloudy across the state. Maximum temperatures ranged between 36°C – 37 °C, while minimum temperatures were recorded at 26°C – 27°C.

Weather forecast for the next Five days

- **Maximum Day Temperature:** 38°C – 39°C
- **Minimum Night Temperature:** 26°C – 28°C

VEGETABLES

- Deep summer ploughing should be carried out to expose soil-borne fungal spores and insect stages to sunlight, which helps reduce pest and disease incidence
- Incorporate green manure crops such as Sesbania, Sunhemp, or cowpea into the soil before planting to improve soil fertility, enhance organic matter content, and improve moisture retention.
- Sudden rains and strong winds can occur, so take precautions to protect standing vegetable crops from wind and possible hail damage.
- Irrigate the crop as per requirement during early morning or evening hours to minimize evaporation loss and maintain adequate soil moisture.
- To manage sucking pests and viral diseases in vegetables, install 20 yellow and 20 blue sticky traps per acre to monitor and control.
- For control of sucking pests and vectors of viral diseases, spray Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml/L or Fipronil @ 2 ml/L of water
- For management of Fruit Borers and Leaf Miners in cucurbits apply Flubendiamide + Thiacloprid @ 0.5 ml/L or Spinosad @ 0.3 ml/L respectively.
- For management of fruit flies in cucurbits install pheromone traps.
- Spray neem oil or organic pesticides to manage pests safely under high-temperature conditions.

- **Chilli**

Drying Tips

- Maintain 50–60°C or strong sunlight for efficient drying.
 - Reduce moisture to ≤10–12% with uniform turning.
 - Avoid re-wetting; store hygienically to prevent aflatoxin.
- **Potato** - Grade the potatoes and store them in a cool place before marketing, and remove any diseased or rotten tubers regularly.

FRUITS

- **Mango**

- Only well-ripened, light green fruits should be harvested. Harvest the fruits in the morning when the temperature is lower.
- The fruits should be harvested with stalk of 6 to 7 cm and fruits that are close to the ground should be harvested with stalk of 2-3 cm to avoid damage due to sap leakage on the fruits.
- For effective control of fruit fly install methyl eugenol pheromone traps @ 4-5 per acre. In a bait mixture consisting of 200 ml of molasses (or jaggery syrup) and 25 ml of profenofos mixed in 2 Liters of water should be placed in a tray under the tree, fruit flies get attracted to this mixture and dies.

- **Acid lime and Sweet orange**

- Proper irrigation should be given to prevent the fruit drop and for good fruit growth
- Matured hastha bahar fruits should be harvested in Acid lime and in Sweet orange.
- To control leaf Miner infestation in acid lime & sweet orange, Spray Imidacloprid 0.3 ml/l of water.

- **Jamun** - In the month of May, during the fruit development stage, apply 2–3 kg per acre of Calcium Nitrate through fertigation. This provides an adequate supply of calcium and nitrogen to the crop, resulting in improved fruit quality and size, reduced fruit cracking and enhanced shelf life.

MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS

- **Aloevera** - Aloe leaves may be sent to local processing units for products like juices, cosmetics, gels etc.
- **Ashwagandha** - Thinning operation should be continued following the spacing of 60 x 60 cm or 60 x 45 cm.
- **Lemongrass** - Check for weed growth
- **Geranium** - Harvesting is carried out.
- **Mint** – Regular irrigations, weeding and hoeing at regular intervals in the early stages of crop growth.
- **Basil** - Regular irrigations should be provided.

- **Coriander**
 - Sown crop, after harvesting, dry the plants for 2–3 days and then carry out threshing, winnowing, cleaning, and store the seeds in gunny bags.
- **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.
- **Oil palm**
 - In mature oil palm plantations, provide approximately 160–200 liters of water per plant daily.
 - Apply 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.
 - Rhinoceros beetle activity increases before monsoon, destroy all breeding sites such as manure pits, dead logs and compost heaps, install pheromone traps at one trap per hectare at 10 feet height.

FLOWERS

- **Chrysanthemum** - Encourage New vegetative growth from mother plants. Propagated by terminal cuttings. Cuttings can be raised from mother plants till October. 5-7 cm long terminal cuttings are taken and planted in protrays or nursery beds. Cuttings are ready for transplanting within one month .
- **Marigold** - Nursery preparation either in Protrays or Beds. 400 g per acre seed rate for beds and 60 g for F1 Hybrids in protrays.
- **Gaillardia** - Flowering stage. Spray Ascorbic acid @ 200 pm two days before harvest to extend shelf life of flowers. Flowers can be left on plant for seed production.
- **Jasmine** - Critical flowering period from march to august. Requires adequate water. Irrigate thoroughly at least twice a week depending upon soil condition.
- **Tuberose** - Dormant period. Do not encourage flowers .Apply basal dose of fertilizers just before on set of monsoon.