



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

14-05-2026 to 20-05-2026

Weather of the past two days

- **Past 2 Days:** The weather remained partly cloudy across the state. Maximum temperatures ranged between 36°C – 38°C, while minimum temperatures were recorded at 26°C – 28°C.

Weather forecast for the next Five days:

- **Maximum Day Temperature** -38°C – 40°C
- **Minimum Night Temperature**- 28°C – 30°C

VEGETABLES

- Provide 50% shade net or temporary shade using coconut leaves/agro shade to protect seedlings from severe heat and sun scorch.
- 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.
- Avoid heavy nitrogen application during hot weather. Use light foliar spray of water-soluble fertilizers if needed.
- 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.
- **Summer Post-Harvest Advisory in Chilli**
 - Remove and destroy dried, diseased and virus-infected chilli plants from the field.
 - Take up deep summer ploughing to expose soil pests and disease-causing organisms to sunlight.
 - Clean the field, remove weeds, crop residues and avoid continuous chilli cultivation in the same field.
 - Apply well-decomposed FYM/compost and neem cake during land preparation for improving soil health.
- **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 or evening 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.
 - The sap should be removed from the cut fruits and pre-cooled, during which if the fruits have any small marks or bruises, they will be rejected.
 - Fruits weighing an average of 300-350 grams should be selected for grading.
- **Guava** - Collect and destroy the canker affected fruits and spray with lambda cyhalothrin @ 0.5-1.0 ml/lit + (Carbendazim + Mancozeb) @ 2g/ for control of damage by Tea mosquito bug.
- **Acid lime and Sweet orange:**
 - Soil moisture should be maintain to prevent the fruit drop and for good fruit growth
 - Matured Hastha bahar fruits should harvested 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.
- **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, enhanced shelf life.

MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS

- **Aloevera** - After post harvest the leaves in the field will regenerate from the scar and thus the crop can be harvested for 3 harvest per year.
- **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** - Apply mulch to conserve soil moisture. 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.
- **Oil palm** - Observe for bud rot disease in newly established orchards if noticed any incidence apply crown drenching of 3 g in 300 ml of Chlorothalonil (Kavach) 78.12% WP / 1g Carbendazim (Bavistin) 50 % WP+ 2 g streptomycin sulphate (Plantamycin) of all palms.

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. Provide shadenet or make nursery beds under shade of tree.
- **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.