



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

21-05-2026 to 27-05-2026

Weather of the past two days:

- The weather remained dry, severely hot, and sunny with prevailing heatwave conditions. Maximum temperatures ranged from 38°C to 41°C, while minimum temperatures were recorded between 27°C and 30°C.

Weather forecast for the next five days:

- Maximum Day Temperature: 36°C – 42°C
- Minimum Temperature: 25°C – 29°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.
- Tomato & Chilli: Monitor for leaf curl vectors
- Okra: Continue regular harvesting to encourage new fruiting.
- Cucurbits: Ensure proper irrigation and avoid moisture fluctuations to reduce fruit cracking and bitterness.
- Leafy Vegetables: Harvest during cooler hours and maintain adequate irrigation for tender growth.
- **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.

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/L for control of damage by Tea mosquito bug.

- **Dragon Fruit** - To protect plants from high temperatures during the summer, mix 25 kg of China clay (Kaolin) with 200 liters of water and spray it over for one acre of land.

- **Acid lime and Sweet orange**

- Proper soil moisture should be maintained to prevent the fruit drop and for good fruit growth
- Spray Potassium nitrate @ 10g/l and citrus special @ 5g/l of water to improve fruit growth in Acid lime and in Sweet orange for Ambe Bahar crop (July-August).
- Spray, Omite (2ml/ltr) or Dicofol (5ml/ltr) or Fasalone (3ml/ltr) as prophylactic spray at the time of fruit development stage to control mite damage in sweet orange.

- **Jamun** - During May, ensure an adequate supply of irrigation to the crop to enhance fruit quality and increase fruit size.

MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS

- **Turmeric**

- Beds or ridge and furrows can be prepared in last fort night of may
- 10 tonnes of tank silt and 8-10 tonnes of FYM, 200 kg neem cake, 150 kg super phosphate, 25kg Murate of potash need to be applied in last ploughing

- **Ginger** - 8-10 tonnes of FYM, 150 kg super phosphate need to be applied in last plough
- **Aloevera** – The leaves will regenerate after every harvest or else for fresh planting the suckers are dipped in 0.1 % Carbendazim for five minutes and planted in the field. For planting one hectare of land, 10,000 suckers are required. Irrigation is given in regular intervals
- **Ashwagandha** - Thinning operation should be continued following the spacing of 60 x 60 cm or 60 x 45 cm. Regular irrigation and weeding is done.
- **Lemongrass** - One weeding and hoeing 15-20 days after harvest to suppress the weed growth.
- **Geranium** - Harvesting is carried out.
- **Mint** - Regular irrigations, weeding and hoeing at regular intervals in the early stages of crop growth. Sinbar or pendimethalin @1kg/ha as a post emergence spray controls weed.
- **Basil** - Harvesting is carried out. However, before harvesting, irrigation should be discontinued.
- **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 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.
 - 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

Field preparation for rainy season flowering crops:

The field should be prepared well to get a fine tilth using MB plough, Cultivator and rotovator. Then well decomposed farm yard manure at the rate of 8t/ha should be applied along with 40kg of neem cake enriched with 1kg of *Trichoderma harzianum* as basal dose.

- **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 onset of monsoon. 25% of Recommended fertilizer dose i.e. 300:150:250 NPK/ha will be applied as basal dose using straight fertilisers. Remaining 75% will be applied through fertigation using water soluble fertilizers.