



SRI KONDA LAXMAN TELANGANA HORTICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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

Weather Based Agromet Advisories for Telangana in Horticultural Crops

03-09-2026 to 09-09-2026

Weather during past Three Days:

During the past Three days, cloudy weather continued in the Southern Telangana region. The maximum temperature was recorded at 27°C and the minimum temperature at 21°C. During these two days, no rainfall was recorded in some areas. However, very light rains with drizzles occurred at isolated places.

Weather Forecast for the Next Five Days:

During September 5–9, cloudy weather will continue in Hyderabad. There will be no rainfall on September 5, while light rainfall is expected at isolated place.

- Average Maximum Temperatures - 28°C to 30°C
- Average Minimum Temperatures - 21°C to 25°C
- Average Rainfall - 0.8 mm

Day 1 (From:08:30 hrs of 02/09/2026 To: 08: 30 hrs of 03/09/2026)

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

Day 2 (From:08:30 hrs of 03/09/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 04/09/2026)

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

Day 3 (From:08:30 hrs of 04/09/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 05/09/2026)

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

Day 4 (From:08:30 hrs of 05/09/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 06/09/2026)

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

Day 5 (From:08:30 hrs of 06/09/2026 To: 08:30 hrs of 07/09/2026)

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

VEGETABLES

- In view of the forecast of high temperature flower shedding may occur in vegetable crops. To contain flower drop avoid excessive use of nitrogen fertilizers to crops at the flowering stage. Water soluble fertilizers viz., 13.0.45 @ 5 g/litre should be sprayed once at the flowering stage and, if necessary, another spray should be given after 15 days after first spray.
- Fruit fly incidence may occur vine vegetable crops. Infested and fallen fruits should be collected and destroyed. For monitoring and control of fruit flies, four pheromone traps per acre (approximately 10 per hectare) should be installed.
- Prevailing weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of whiteflies, aphids, thrips and leafhoppers. For monitoring, 20 yellow sticky traps and 20 blue sticky traps should be installed per acre. If the incidence is high, Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.3 per litre of water should be sprayed.
- In tomato and chilli crops, fruit-boring insect pests should be monitored frequently. Infested fruits should be collected and destroyed. When pest incidence increases, Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 0.4 g/litre of water should be sprayed.
- Avoid spraying insecticides and fungicides during rainy weather. Apply plant protection chemicals only during dry weather, when adequate time is available for the spray solution to dry for effective control.
- **Chilli : (Nursery Stage – Damping-off management & Low Rainfall Mitigation)**
 - In view of dry weather conditions, maintain adequate soil moisture through light and frequent irrigation, cover nursery beds with paddy straw or mulch, and use 50% shade net during periods of high temperature to reduce moisture loss and improve seedling establishment.

Fruits

- **Mango**
 - 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.

- **Acid lime and Sweet orange** - To control leaf Miner infestation in sweet orange, Spray Imidacloprid 0.3 ml/litre of water.
- **Jamun** – Apply light irrigation. Monitor orchards regularly for pest and disease incidence during humid weather. Apply recommended 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 and Ginger** - After observation of 1-2% of leaf spot or leaf blotch carbendazim + mancozeb or azoxystrobin+tebuconazole or trifloxystrobin + tebuconazole 2 gm/lit has to be sprayed as foliar spray at morning or evening hours.
- **Oil palm**
 - Give a monsoon preventive drench for the control of Bud rot, Bunch rot 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 by removal of Ganoderma brackets 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** – Crop will be in active vegetative growth and branch elongation Stage. Ensure timely pinching to encourage lateral branching and increase flower yield. High humidity combined with warm temperatures can trigger root rots and leaf spots. Maintain proper drainage to prevent water stagnation. Prophylactic spraying with Saaf 2 g/L is recommended. Use Fipronil (2 ml per liter of water) to control aphids.
- **Marigold** - Crops planted during the early monsoon season will be in the bud-formation or flowering stage. Earthing-up of soil to give structural support to plants against gusty winds. Watch for collar rot and flower bud rot caused by excess soil moisture. Drenching the soil with Copper Oxychloride 3 g/L for the management of collar rot.