

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research

Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 25th to 31st July 2016

"The advisory is based on inputs received from the State Agricultural Universities of the respective state

WEATHER ADVISORY

Date	July-16														Advisory
	Actual Rainfall Received (mm)										IMD rainfall forecast				
	W (14-20 july)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
PUNJAB															<p>Twenty villages in Fazilka District, six in Bathinda, one in Barnala, one in Sangrur, six in Faridkot district and four in Muksar district showed whitefly population above economic threshold. The following insecticides are recommended: Difenthiuron @200g/acre for whitefly adults or Spiromesifen for nymphal population or Flonicamid for mixed infestation of whitefly and leaf hopper. Jassid incidence ranged from 4 to 6/ leaf at all locations. Recommended control measures as listed in the 'Cotton Health Management Strategies for 2016-17' of the ICAR-CICR Advisory may be followed. Fields should be regularly monitored for whitefly incidence on cotton and weeds and weed removal should be done properly. If there is parawilt after heavy rain/irrigation, it may be managed as per the PAU (Punjab Agrl. University) recommendation with 10ppm Cobalt chloride (10mg/ltr of water) on affected plants within few hours of symptom appearance. Late sown crop should be given last 1/3rd dose of nitrogen (40 to 45 kg urea/acre).At Hissar, the crop is normal at flowering and reproductive stage. Leaf hopper infestation has been noticed. At Sirsa, the crop is 65 to 80 days old at vegetative, squaring and flowering stage. Hoeing, weeding and intercultural operations are in progress. Weed infestation has been observed in fields after rainfall. Incidence of whitefly ranged between 10-17 /3 leaves on RCH-650 BG-II (average 14.2/3 leaves), HS-6 (range 11-23 and average 17.7/3 leaves), Ganganagar Ageti (range 5-11 and average 7.7/3leaves) and in RS-2013 (range 4-11 and average 7.3/3leaves). The leafhopper population ranged between 5-8 /3leaves and thrips population ranged between 21-39/3leaves under unprotected conditions. At few farmers' locations in Sirsa whitefly ranged between 4-10 /3leaves in a survey conducted on 22.07.16.The leafhopper has crossed ETL at many locations at farmers field. The incidence of spotted bollworm has been noticed in Desi cotton. The root rot and blackening of stem at collar region has been observed at</p>
Bathinda	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	
Ferozepur	22	0	0	0	0	0	6	1.3	0	0	5	5	3	0	
Muksar	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	5	0	
Mansa	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	10	6	
HARYANA															
Sirsa	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	9	4	
Hissar	49	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	29	
Fatehabad	34	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	8	15	
RAJASTHAN															
Hanumangarh	21	10	0.1	0	0.9	0	0.6	0.3	0	2	2	5	5	3	
Sri Ganganagar	3.6	0.4	1	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	2	2	5	5	3	
Banswara	29	12	0.4	0	0	0	11	12	0.6	5	7	7	6	4	

															few locations at farmers' field. CLCuD has also been observed at farmers' field. Farmers are advised to monitor the crop regularly for pest build up. Need based application of neem based insecticides+ nirma powder is advised in the specific field harboring whitefly population near to ETL. The locations where mixed infestations of whitefly and leafhopper is noticed, apply Flonicamid @80g/acre in 150 litres of water. Farmers are advised to initiate spray in Desi cotton if the incidence of spotted bollworm exceeded ETL. Farmers are also advised to judiciously apply the nitrogenous fertilizers and apply Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @2.0 kg/acre in 100 litres of water where crop is in flower initiation stage and also advised not spray any other (N: P: K) nutrients combination.
ORISSA															Cotton Sowing should be completed at the earliest. Farmers are advised to apply FYM @ 5t/ha during final land preparation. Apply basal dose of fertilizers based on soil test reports. Recommended dose of fertilizers for hybrids: 120: 60:60 kg NPK/ha and for varieties: 90:45:45 kgNPK/ha, Basal dose : Full P + 50 % K + 25% N with Spacing: Normal planting- 90 cm x 60 cm and HDPS- 60 cm x 10 cm. For green manuring, sow 25 kg Sunhemp seeds/ha at 1 DAS and incorporate after 25 to 30 DAS. Seeds should be treated with Azotobactor and PSB (phosphate solubilizing bacteria) @ 25 g each/kg of seed. Intercropping should be done with red gram at 8:2 row ratio. Trap crops like castor, marigold and maize should be planted around the cotton field. For weed management, apply Pendimethalin at 1.0 kg/ha at 1 DAS as pre-emergence spray. To prevent sucking pest incidence spray neem oil @3ml/litre of water. Farmers are advised to go for weeding, 1st top dressing and earthing up as rains are expected in the next few days..
Koraput	32	0.6	17	18	27	15	14	7.1	16	12	4	3	4	19	
Kalahandi	99	5.1	16	8.9	7.4	3.4	18	4.1	16	19	6	5	5	18	
Balangir	51	0	3.2	11	1.4	1.3	6.6	0	1.7	14	4	6	10	21	
GUJARAT															Gujarat has received deficit rainfall at -30 to -70% less than normal in the main cotton growing districts. Reports show that less than 30% of the area was timely sown. An area of about 13.65 lakh hectares was sown before 11th July and about 17.7 lakh hectares were sown before 15th July. Over the past three years Gujarat had sown cotton in 28-29 lakh hectares each year. Crop sown after 15th July will clearly face problems of the pink bollworm. Farmers are advised to avoid sowing of cotton after this week. Early and timely sown short duration crop escapes insect pests and gets soil moisture at the crucial flowering and boll formation
Amreli	15	5.3	0.4	3.7	0.5	0	0	0.2	5.5	7	30	39	19	9	
Bhavnagar	17	4	2.6	6.2	0.3	0	0.7	0.9	4.3	5	20	21	9	6	
Jamnagar	51	6.9	2	0.8	0	0	0	2.8	0.2	0	14	46	31	7	
Rajkot	22	4	5.6	0.3	0.7	0	0	0	0.6	3	30	39	29	9	
Broach	55	9	30	1.6	0.3	0	3.9	0	2.8	16	44	20	18	10	
Sabarkantha	40	5.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	7.8	11	10	63	138	21	11	
Surendranagar	12	0.5	4.2	0	0.2	0	4	0	5.8	3	12	33	29	5	

Ahmedabad	46	3.6	3.3	0	0	0	0	0.4	5.3	6	30	39	29	9	stage thus resulting in high yields with less need for inputs. Late sown crop will need to be managed for the pink bollworm. At Junagadh, the crop is 21 days old. Interculturing and weeding was carried out. Jassid observed below ETL (1/3 leaves/plant). At Surat, the crop is in seedling stage. Gap filling has been done. Reports of pink bollworm on premonsoon sown cotton crop was recorded. Monitor for pink bollworm using pheromone traps as the crop is in flowering stage in pre-monsoon sown crop. Collect and destroy rosette flowers by mechanical means in such fields
Baroda	22	9.4	7.2	2.3	0.2	0.2	0	3.2	0.3	28	40	50	15	30	
Patan	26	1	5.6	0	0	0	0	0.6	7	0	11	59	88	29	
Mahesana	26	1.8	2.2	0	0	0	0	1.7	4.5	0	13	60	59	19	
MP															At Khandwa, the crop is 54 days old at vegetative stage. Weed infestation of Motha, Badi Dudhi, Dub ghas, Lehsuwa, and Gajar ghas were seen for which recommended measures have been taken up. Jassid infestation below ETL noticed. No incidence of diseases.
Khargaon	26	9.7	5.2	1	0	0.2	4.4	5.6	0	16	61	7	5	5	
Dhar	18	13	1.4	0	0	0	1.7	0.2	12	22	133	19	10	0	
Khandwa	18	2	2.8	0	0	10	3	1	9.3	37	26	5	6	7	
MAHARASHTRA															Field reports indicate that cotton crop is very healthy in Maharashtra. Care must be taken to ensure that urea application is done as per recommendations and never in excess, to avoid problems from leaf hoppers (Jassids). For best results full dose of potash and phosphorus and one-third of nitrogen application should be given initially at sowing or within three weeks of sowing. Subsequently urea application may be split into 3 parts to be applied at 20 to 25 days intervals during the flowering and boll formation phase. Soil moisture should be ensured during fertilizer application. Though rains were received in Marathwada during 17-20th June, monsoon arrived in Maharashtra on 23rd June. Rainfall was evenly distributed for the subsequent 20 days. Crop sown before 26th June would be most benefitted. However cotton sowing was completed in only 2.35 lakh hectares before 25th June. Thus far cotton sowing has been completed in about 33 to 35 lakh hectares in Maharashtra. By 2nd July 15 lakh hectares were sown and by 9th July sowing was completed in 27 lakh hectares. Good rains are predicted across the State through the season and good yields can be expected. However, crop sown after 15th July will not grow properly and may result in low to moderate yields. Late sown crop, including BG-II hybrids would suffer from pink bollworm. Therefore it is advised not to take up any
Dhule	6.9	5.6	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	10	50	15	6	23	
Nandurbar	29	7.3	9.2	3.4	1.3	2	0.8	7	0	14	65	18	9	23	
Jalgaon	33	16	6.9	0.1	0	3.5	1.2	3	11	14	33	7	8	9	
Ahmednagar	5.7	0.8	2.8	1.2	3	3.5	7.9	14	13	14	18	26	20	33	
Aurangabad	8.3	3.9	3.7	2.2	0	5.5	9.3	5.6	9.5	7	17	4	4	7	
Jalna	3.2	1.5	1.5	0	2.2	34	11	40	1.8	4	10	0	5	3	
Beed	17	10	5.4	0.9	29	3.8	11	4.9	21	9	6	6	9	9	
Nanded	15	1.5	4.5	1.5	20	27	1.3	15	14	27	9	13	21	32	
Parbhani	12	1.6	5.6	0	18	19	8.8	23	6.5	12	10	9	11	8	
Hingoli	9.3	0	3.5	0.3	0.5	59	13	11	9	24	11	10	11	8	
Buldhana	13	8.2	1.6	0.2	0	25	16	29	16	12	16	6	4	3	
Akola	19	7.4	1.7	0.6	0.1	12	15	17	6.2	9	15	3	2	2	
Washim	24	6.5	1.1	1.4	0	58	0.7	12	20	14	16	4	5	2	
Amravati	27	10	10	0.2	1.4	21	12	9	38	23	15	4	2	1	
Yavatmal	33	3.3	3.4	1.6	7.2	30	6.2	12	11	30	17	10	7	2	
Wardha	29	12	3	1.9	11	11	13	12	15	22	15	7	5	2	
Nagpur	49	20	7.6	6.3	12	25	14	7.8	9.7	21	15	8	8	4	

Chandrapur	27	3.4	3	6.2	25	24	1.8	8.1	15	30	11	12	11	6	<p>further sowing of cotton in the State. Rains subsided after 14th July across the State. Hoeing and weeding is being done in a brisk manner. If basal dose of NPK fertilizers were applied during sowing, urea at not more than one bag per hectare may be applied in the last week of July in crop sown in June.</p> <p>Sowing was slow in Ahmednagar and late sown crop can be infested with jassids, especially in susceptible Bt-cotton hybrids. More than 50% of the cotton was sown late in Nadurbar district. Pink bollworm is likely to cause problems during flowering phase in August, but may become a serious problem in October-November months. Care must be taken to install pink bollworm pheromone traps in August and subsequent months for monitoring the insect. Excess urea and application of imidacloprid or thiomethoxam or monocrotophos should be strictly avoided to ensure uniform flowering and boll formation. Jassids have developed resistance to these insecticides and their application during initial squaring stage not only disrupts ecology by killing beneficial insects, but also causes delayed crop maturity. Any excess of urea application can lead to jassid infestation. So far there are no reports of any insect or disease infection from any part of the state. There is no need of any chemical insecticides. Jassids may occur in susceptible Bt-cotton hybrids, especially with excessive urea application. Neem oil 10 ml per litre with 5g detergent soap can be sprayed. There may be wilt problems in water logged areas. At the initial stage of wilt, soil may be drenched with Carbendazim 50% WP 50g per 100 litres water per acre followed by spray of 200g Urea in 10 litres of water.</p> <p>At Nanded, Intercultural operations should be carried out for pre-seasonal as well as rainfed crop. Top dressing of Nitrogen @ 60 Kg / ha at 60 DAS for irrigated and @ 36 kg/ha for rainfed should be done at 30 DAS by ring method or by drilling. Thinning should be done rainfed crop. Weed management should be done by manual weeding or post emergence application of herbicides as recommended in the 'Cotton Health Management Strategies for 2016-17' of the ICAR-CICR Advisory. Symptoms like parawilt are observed in some irrigated plots. At Akola, where excess rains occurred in few pockets, dropping of squares noticed</p>
TELANGANA															<p>Rainfall distribution in Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda is unsatisfactory and uneven. Other cotton growing districts have received adequate rains. Moisture conservation measures are strongly recommended in Warangal, Khammam, Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda. Insect pest or disease reports</p>
Adilabad	18	6.5	7.8	3.1	0	28	1.6	7.1	27	10	15	4	15	35	
Warangal	44	19	9	1.6	6.1	7.1	4.5	22	47	14	15	20	30	50	
Khammam	51	15	23	2.6	7.6	5.8	4.4	7.2	4.6	25	20	30	25	20	

Karimnagar	14	2.3	6.4	1.2	0	7	0.1	14	27	18	15	20	30	50	have not been received from any part of the State. Insecticide usage is not needed anywhere now. Use of Pendimethalin at recommended dose as a pre emergence weedicide is recommended.
Nalgonda	26	23	2.1	0.3	3.6	16	2.7	0.7	15	30	32	30	20	30	
Mahabubnagar	21	12	7.9	11	0.6	4.2	4.2	8.2	4.4	15	15	14	15	25	
AP															The crop is at 6 to 8 leaved stage. No infestation of weeds/ pests and diseases so far. Summer cotton sown in Prakasam District is in vegetative to boll bursting stage and the first pickings are in progress. Authentic Bt seeds may be procured with bills. In some places land preparation is under progress. Use of Pendimethalin at recommended dose as a pre emergence weedicide is recommended. In these areas, sowings will be taken up when sufficient soil moisture is available.
Guntur	37	28	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	4.2	30	25	20	20	12	
Prakasam	20	8.5	0.4	2.3	0	0.1	0.9	7.1	0.7	30	35	20	20	12	
KARNATAKA															Sowing of Bt cotton is completed in all the cotton growing areas. Crop is vegetative growth stage with a duration of 30 to 40 days in majority areas. Early sown crop in Haveri and Belgaum districts is 40 to 45 days old and the crop is at peak growing stage. Intercultivation/hand weeding and basal dose fertilizer application is completed in early sown crop. First top dressing with 25 kg Urea and 25 kg Potassium per acre was undertaken. Weeds were controlled by repeated intercultivation and one hand weeding during last week. Under unavoidable circumstances, it is suggested for the post emergent weedicide application of Quizolofop Ethyl @ 1 ml/lit of water and Pyrethriobac sodium @ 0.8 ml/lit (Tank mix) to control monocot and dicot weeds after 25 to 30 DAS. Sucking pests and shoot weevil incidence was reported in majority cotton growing areas of Haveri and Dharwad districts. It is suggested for spraying of Profenofos @ 2 ml/lit of water for managing the shoot weevil incidence and also to hand pick the adult weevil sheltering on the top portion of the cotton plant during morning hours. No incidence of diseases was noticed. It is suggested to complete sowing by July end. First top dressing is suggested in 40 days old crop with spot application of 25 kg each urea and 25 kg Muriate of Potash per acre and the crop may be earthed up for better utilization of applied fertilizers. At Raichur and surrounding areas, 60 per cent area covered in the region which is about 20 to 25 days old. In some areas weed infestation was noticed. Recommended pre-emergent application of Pendimethalin @ 3.33 litres per ha to control weeds in early stages of the crop. Incidence of Thrips and leaf hoppers was noticed in few areas. Farmers are advised to take up control measures as recommended in the 'Cotton Health Management Strategies for 2016-17' of the ICAR-CICR Advisory.
Dharwad	10	1.3	1.8	8.9	3.2	5.5	4.3	4.5	0.8	7	8	8	7	7	
Haveri	4	0.3	1.5	14	3.4	3.5	7.3	8	0	7	4	8	12	9	
Mysore	17	3.1	0	6.9	1.7	0.6	0	2.2	4	12	18	18	18	9	

TAMILNADU															
Perambalur	16	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	14	0.5	26	12	18	6	16	Cotton sowing is in progress. The sown crop is in germination stage. Anticipating light rainfall, sowing in cotton may be taken up in rest of the areas. Preparatory tillage has been carried out.
Salem	22	8.1	0.1	8.6	0	0	1.8	7	47	30	10	18	6	9	
Trichy	44	0	0	3	0	0	0	6.5	18	38	9	26	16	12	
Virdhunagar	18	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	8	5	22	10	5	

Rainfall (mm)	< 5	5-20	21-50	51-80	> 80
Legend Colour					

0 mm rainfall in the blank spaces

Source: http://nwp.imd.gov.in/bias/dist_fcst.htm

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