ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research

Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 1st to 7th August 2016

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

WEATHER ADVISORY

	Actual Rainfall								IMD rainfall forecast					ADVISORY
	JULY						AUGUST							
Date	21-27	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
PUNJAB														In North Zone whitefly continues to be the dominant pest in Punjab. Pest populations were above economic threshold levels (ETL) of 6 whiteflies per leaf in two villages in Bhatinda; six villages in Faridkot; four in Muktsar and one in Mansa. In Fazilka there were 16 villages in Khuiana Server block, two locations in Fazilka block and 21 villages in Abohar block. Leaf hopper (Jassid) incidence ranged from 4-6/ leaf at all locations. Regular surveillance should be done for timely management of these crops. The fields should be regularly monitored for whitefly incidence on cotton and weeds. Fields must be kept free of weeds. At ETL levels of whiteflies and or leaf hoppers, spray the crop with neem based insecticides or diafenthiuron or spiromesifen or flonicamid before 10 AM. Insecticides should be targeted on the under-surface of the leaves as well. Para-wilt symptoms may be noticed after heavy rain or irrigation. PAU (Punjab Agricultural University) recommends application of 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). To control leaf spots or blight, spray the crop with Carbendazim 50% WP 250 g in 750 lit water per hectare or Pyraclostrobin 20% WG 500 g in 500 litres of water per hectare.
Bathinda	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	6	12	
Ferozepur	7.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	6	12	
Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	6	12	
Mansa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	
HARYANA														In Haryana at few farmers' locations in Sirsa, whitefly incidence ranged between 0-4 per leaf. Surveys showed that only at a single location in the village Chormar, the whitefly population was above ETL. Leafhopper populations crossed ETL at many locations in farmer's fields. Incidence of spotted bollworm was noticed in Desi cotton in some locations. The leaf hopper population ranged between 2 to 3 per leaf. Thrips populations were at 8 to 15 per leaf. Farmers are advised to install low cost yellow sticky traps (YST), if available, to trap the whitefly adult population. In case of long dry spell of 15 days or more, the population of whitefly may increase fast. Do not spray any pesticide to control cotton leaf curl disease in cotton crop. Neem based formulations or neem oil preparations may be sprayed at ETL for whiteflies and or leaf hoppers. Farmers are advised not to mix any two insecticides
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	8	
Hissar	2.9	2.9	14	13	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	6	6	8	
Fatehabad	0	0	0	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	8	

RAJASTHAN														At Sriganganagar, early sown crop is about 85 to 90 days old and late sown crop 60 to 65 days at square formation stage. Top dressing of fertilizers has been completed and routine cultural operations are going on. Weeds were controlled by repeated inter-cultivation and hand weeding. Sucking pests incidence persisted in majority cotton growing areas of Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh districts. Whitefly populations are below ETL. Framers are advised to continue monitoring in white fly hot spot areas.
Hanumangarh	2.1	0.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	1	1	
Sri Ganganagar	0.7	0.5	19	0	0	0	0	11	5	5	1	1	1	
Banswara	65.1	41	8.6	1.2	3.1	6.6	1.5	56	8	8	4	3	3	
ORISSA														Sowing has been completed. First top dressing and earthing up has been taken up. For green manuring, incorporate Sunhemp during the earthing up as the crop is 29 to 36 days old. Farmers are advised to start weeding operations and also to prevent sucking pest incidence with neem oil @3ml/litre of soap water (one gram soap per litre).
Koraput	101.5	5.3	1.6	1	6.8	35	26	24	11	26	24	127	70	
Kalahandi	49.6	3.4	1.5	3.9	4.3	0	7.6	12	7	8	30	74	25	
Balangir	37.4	14	0.4	7	1.5	5.7	9.7	4.3	11	5	22	79	20	
GUJARAT														Sowing has been completed in the state. Crop sown after July will suffer immensely due to pink bollworm late in the season. As on 1st August 2016, cotton was sown in 21.86 lakh hectares. At least 30% of the area can be considered as late sown. Pink bollworm infestation is likely to be severe this season because of the staggered sowing and late sown crop. At Junagadh, the crop is 20-25 days old. Inter-culturing and weeding operations are being carried out. Leaf hoppers were below ETL. Early sown cotton was found to be infested with pink bollworms. Among 20 locations of Junagadh, percentage of infestation of pink boll worm varied from 0 to 50 per cent and number of larvae ranged from 0 to 10 per 20 flowers. Myllocerus weevil adults feeding and damage to foliage and irregular leaf vein at farmers fields noticed. Farmers are advised to ignore the weevils. At Surat, the crop is in seedling stage. Reports of pink bollworm on pre-monsoon 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. The crop will recover with proper management methods.
Amreli	10.6	0.8	6.4	6.7	10	12	13	1.4	27	16	10	15	13	
Bhavnagar	15.8	3.5	9.6	14	17	16	22	0.4	23	9	4	9	9	
Jamnagar	3.8	0	0	19	36	20	13	0.6	23	18	15	8	0	
Rajkot	1.9	0.4	2.4	2.4	6	23	40	0	23	16	10	15	3	
Broach	13.9	5.5	6	6.2	1.1	13	11	6.6	45	14	7	9	23	
Sabarkantha	20.8	2	11	2	19	5.1	4.8	18	72	24	3	11	6	
Surendranagar	11	1	2.4	0	2.3	2.7	3.7	0	24	18	7	5	3	
Ahmedabad	6.9	1.1	8.6	4.2	0.8	9.1	8.7	0.2	48	26	7	15	11	
Baroda	18.1	12	22	17	1.1	9.5	27	21	57	38	23	20	28	
Patan	25.6	18	0.3	5.1	0.6	15	0	0	75	47	10	24	10	
Mahesana	7.8	1.7	9.6	3.7	2.9	25	5.6	0	75	28	10	17	10	
MP														Cotton sowing has been completed in all the cotton growing areas. At many places, the crop is at peak vegetative stage and square initiation stage in 55 to 60 days old crop. Intermittent rainfall was recorded during last week in all the cotton growing areas. The rainfall received helped the cotton for its development and growth. Cultivators did not get enough time for weeding because of continuous rains. Sucking pest specially leaf hoppers and whiteflies were observed in almost all the areas, but below ETL. Neem oil based preparations may be sprayed if needed at economic threshold levels (ETL) for the control of whiteflies and or leaf hoppers.
Khargaon	46.1	35	9.3	3	0.2	23	2	8.2	14	15	3	5	13	
Dhar	59.8	46	22	0.8	1	5.8	3.4	29	65	3	0	0	0	
Khandwa	85.3	62	24	22	0	0	26	9	11	22	4	7	24	
MAHARASHTRA														As on 30th July cotton was sown in 36.78 lakh hectares. More than 80% of the crop was sown in a timely manner before the stipulated date 15th July. Thus far the state received very good rains in all the cotton growing districts. Further good rains are
Dhule	11	11	5.2	0.4	0	1.8	0.2	2.8	28	28	18	12	15	
Nandurbar	18.6	4.1	2.7	3	12	4	4.8	36	30	29	19	14	13	

Jalgaon	38	16	14	1.6	1.8	1.5	8.5	13	13	29	5	10	21	predicted all through the season. Therefore good yields can be expected with proper management practices. However, pink bollworm in central Maharashtra is likely to cause yield losses in the absence of proper care. Last year, pink bollworm damage was reported from the irrigated tracts of central Maharashtra. The damage was high in Jalgaon, Dhule and Nadurbar districts. The damage was more in late sown crop. Second and third picked cotton was also damaged by the pink bollworm. Cotton in Vidarbha region was terminated by mid December in majority of the region. Therefore losses due to pink bollworm were very less. Leaf hopper infestation is being reported from some regions in the state. Neem oil based preparations are best during this stage of the crop to keep insect pests under economic threshold levels and also to maintain friendly insects in the fields. Because of the incessant rains, weeding operations could not be taken in majority of the regions. In areas where inter-culture and manual weeding are not possible because of the wet soil conditions, weedicides such as Glufosinate Ammonium 13.5% SL (15% w/v) at 2-3 litres in 500 litres of water per hectare may be applied as directed spray with care to target only weeds and avoid crop exposure.
Ahmednagar	50.1	9.7	9.6	2.6	0	0.2	0.9	18	40	37	70	60	64	
Aurangabad	39.5	7.4	13	0	0.1	2.9	3	4	25	15	13	11	18	
Jalna	108.2	20	36	3.3	1	0	1.5	2.8	6	3	0	0	26	
Beed	80	9.1	9.3	3.3	3.1	5.8	10	0	11	3	0	3	16	
Nanded	98.2	22	21	5	12	20	23	1.8	17	5	0	0	15	
Parbhani	82.6	7.8	16	0.2	19	23	16	0.9	15	3	0	3	20	
Hingoli	95.8	3.3	24	0	3	32	16	1.3	25	4	0	0	17	
Buldhana	106.3	22	45	0.5	0.4	0	16	9.3	7	10	3	8	10	
Akola	86.1	36	30	0.3	0.9	0	16	11	3	4	2	8	15	
Washim	120.9	29	21	8.7	6.8	11	25	9.1	5	2	0	12	10	
Amravati	121.4	44	23	1.9	2	1.1	20	7.3	4	3	2	30	40	
Yavatmal	79.5	15	17	2.8	6.8	24	13	5.5	4	2	0	18	25	
Wardha	93.7	30	16	8.9	1.6	23	36	6.4	3	2	3	30	35	
Nagpur	107.4	33	14	1.4	6.5	23	13	3.3	4	2	2	38	45	
Chandrapur	101.8	22	1.3	10	18	27	2.3	11	8	3	1	30	25	
TELANGANA														As on 30th July 2016, cotton was sown in 11.58 lakh hecatres. 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 have not been received from any part of the State. Insecticide usage is not needed anywhere now.
Adilabad	117.7	21	7.8	2.9	5.3	4.8	18	6.6	35	8	5	8	12	
Warangal	117	15	1.9	2.6	12	9.3	1.7	0.9	6	5	5	8	12	
Khammam	43.2	4	1.4	2	6.2	11	6.3	8.2	8	6	5	35	12	
Karimnagar	102.5	19	7.8	7.3	8	2.8	28	2.1	35	8	5	8	12	
Nalgonda	67.5	26	13	2.2	11	4.9	6.3	1.3	6	4	6	12	10	
Mahabubnagar	53.6	11	13	3.2	4.9	13	1.2	11	8	4	5	6	8	
AP														Sowing operations are still underway in Andhra Pradesh, mainly in Kurnool and Guntur. Cotton is sown in an extent of 2,84,780 ha. Due to dry spell, sowings were delayed in some regions. The crop is at seedling to vegetative stages. Inter cultivation operations are being done in some places.No infestation of weeds/ pests and diseases so far.
Guntur	8.7	2.1	3	7	8.5	12	2.6	2.5	6	4	5	6	4	
Prakasam	23.9	13	6	0.2	0.3	3	0.8	4.9	0	0	4	6	3	
KARNATAKA														Sowing of Bt cotton is completed in all the cotton growing areas. At few places where the sowing was delayed, the crop is 30 days old. Early sown crop is 40 to 50 days old at peak growing stage and square initiation stage with early formed sympodial branches. Continuous rainfall of 5 to 15 mm was recorded during last week in cotton growing areas of Dharwad and Belgaum districts which helped the cotton crop for proper development of sympodial branches and over all vegetative growth. First top dressing with 25 kg Urea and 25 kg Potassium per acre was undertaken at majority
Dharwad	26.4	0.2	6.5	13	2	0.6	2.6	4	5	7	9	6	9	
Haveri	43.9	11	6.1	4.4	3	7.3	3	2.1	3	4	3	3	4	
Mysore	24.9	11	2.4	37	0	3.3	0.3	0	3	2	3	3	3	

														places. Weeds are bing controlled by repeated inter-cultivation and hand weeding. Under unavoidable circumstances, it is suggested for the post emergent weedicide application of Quizolofop Ethyl @ 1 ml/lit of water and Pyrithiobac sodium @ 0.8 ml/lit to control monocot and dicot weeds on more than 30 day old crop. Farmers are advised to drain out the excess water from cotton fields where there is stagnation of water due to heavy rains in some parts of Haveri and Belgaum. After draining out, it is suggested to top dress the crop with urea in the affected area. At Raichur and surrounding areas, the crop in 80 per cent area is about a month old. In some areas weed infestation was noticed. Sucking pests and shoot weevil incidence persisted in majority cotton growing areas of Haveri, Belgaum and Dharwad districts. Neem oil based preparations may be used as and when necessary at ETL. Incidence of Thrips and leaf hoppers was noticed in few areas. Whitefly and leafhopper incidence were near ETL at Chamarajanagara. Farmers are advised to take up control measures as recommended in the 'Cotton Health Management Strategies for 2016-17' of the ICAR-CICR Advisory.
TAMILNADU														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.
Perambalur	15.3	0	17	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	
Salem	64.6	0.3	9.6	37	0	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Trichy	37.8	11	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Virdhunagar	23.8	23	15	0.8	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	

Rainfall (mm) Legend Colour

< 5	5-20	21-50	51-80	> 80

0 mm rainfall in the blank spaces

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

ICAR-CICR ADVISORY TEAM:

Dr K. R. Kranthi, Dr A. H. Prakash, Dr Sandhya Kranthi, Dr D. Monga, Dr D. Blaise, Dr Sumanbala Singh, Dr Singandhupe, Dr M. V. Venugopalan, Dr A. Isabella, Dr M. Sabesh, Dr Vishlesh Nagrare, Dr Rishi Kumar, Dr Anuradha Narala, Dr Deepak Nagrale, Mrs Sangeeta Aurangabadkar & Ms Sachita Yelekar

State Agricultural University Team:

Dr (Ms) Suneet Pandher, Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Kataria, Dr. Rishikumar, Dr. Roop Singh Meena, Dr.B.S.Nayak, Dr. Prashant Sandipan, Dr A. N Paslawar, Arvind, Dr. Pandagale Dr. Satish Parsai, Dr.V.Chenga Reddy, Dr. Aladakatti, Dr. M.Y.Ajaykumar, Dr. Subbalakshmi Lokanadhan, Dr.M.Gunasekaran