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

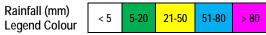
WEATHER ADVISORY

		ainfall				IN	MD ra	infall	foreca	st				
			JU	LY					Α	UGU:	ST			ADVISORY
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
Bathinda	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	6	12	were above economic threshold levels (ETL) of 6 whiteflies per leaf in two villages in
Ferozepur	7.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	6	12	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
Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	6	12	villages in Abohar block. Leaf hopper (Jassid) incidence ranged from 4-6/ leaf at all
Mansa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	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.
HARYANA														In Haryana at few farmers' locations in Sirsa, whitefly incidence ranged between 0-4
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	8	whitefly penulation was about CTL Leafhanner penulations are seed CTL at many
Hissar	2.9	2.9	14	13	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	6	6	8	locations in farmer's fields. Incidence of spotted bollworm was noticed in Desi cotton
Fatehabad	0	0	0	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	8	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

RAJASTHAN														At Sriganganagar, early sown crop is about 85 to 90 days old and late sown crop 60
Hanumangarh	2.1	0.4	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	1	1	to 65 days at square formation stage. Top dressing of fertilizers has been completed
Sri Ganganagar	0.7	0.5	19	0	0	0	0	11	5	5	1	1	1	and routine cultural operations are going on. Weeds were controlled by repeated
Banswara	65.1	41	8.6	1.2	3.1	6.6	1.5	56	8	8	4	3	3	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.
ORISSA	00.1	71	0.0	1.2	5.1	0.0	1.0	30	U	U	7	J	3	Sowing has been completed. First top dressing and earthing up has been taken up.
Koraput	101.5	5.3	1.6	1	6.8	35	26	24	11	26	24	127	70	For green manuring, incorporate Sunhemp during the earthing up as the crop is 29 to
Kalahandi	49.6	3.4	1.5	3.9	4.3	0	7.6	12	7	8	30	74	25	36 days old. Farmers are advised to start weeding operations and also to prevent
				5.7					7					sucking pest incidence with neem oil @3ml/litre of soap water (one gram soap per
Balangir	37.4	14	0.4	1	1.5	5.7	9.7	4.3	11	5	22	79	20	litre).
GUJARAT	10 /	0.0			10	10	10	4.4	07	11	10	15	10	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
Amreli	10.6	0.8	6.4	6.7	10	12	13	1.4	27	16	10	15	13	21.86 lakh hectares. At least 30% of the area can be considered as late sown. Pink
Bhavnagar	15.8	3.5	9.6	14	17	16	22	0.4	23	9	4	9		bollworm infestation is likely to be severe this season because of the staggered
Jamnagar	3.8	0	0	19	36	20	13	0.6	23	18	15	8	0	sowing and late sown crop. At Junagadh, the crop is 20-25 days old. Inter-culturing
Rajkot	1.9	0.4	2.4	2.4	6	23	40	0	23	16	10	15	3	and weeding operations are being carried out. Leaf hoppers were below ETL. Early
Broach	13.9 20.8	5.5	6	6.2	1.1	<u>13</u> 5.1	11	6.6 18	45 72	14 24	3	9	23	sown cotton was found to be infested with pink bollworms. Among 20 locations of
Sabarkantha		2	11 2.4		19		4.8 3.7		24		3	11 5	3	
Surendranagar	11			0	2.3	2.7		0	48	18 26	7			feeding and damage to foliage and irregular leaf vein at farmers fields noticed.
Ahmedabad	6.9	1.1	8.6	4.2	0.8	9.1	8.7	0.2		38	23	15	11	Farmers are advised to ignore the weevils. At Surat, the crop is in seedling stage.
Baroda	18.1	12	0.3	17	1.1	9.5 15	27 0	0	57 75	47	10	20 24	28	Reports of pink bollworm on pre-monsoon sown cotton crop was recorded. Monitor for
Patan	25.6	18	0.3	5.1	0.6	15	U	U	75	47	10	24	10	pink bollworm using pheromone traps as the crop is in flowering stage in pre-
Mahaaana	7.0	17	0.7	27	2.0	25	E /	^	75	20	10	17	110	monsoon sown crop. Collect and destroy rosette flowers by mechanical means in
Mahesana MP	7.8	1.7	9.6	3.7	2.9	25	5.6	0	75	28	10	17	10	such fields. The crop will recover with proper management methods. Cotton sowing has been completed in all the cotton growing areas. At many places,
	47.4	0.5	0.0	0	0.0	00	-	0.0	1.1	45	0	_	10	the crop is at peak vegetative stage and square initiation stage in 55 to 60 days old
Khargaon	46.1	35	9.3	3	0.2	23	2	8.2	14	15	3	5	13	crop. Intermittent rainfall was recorded during last week in all the cotton growing
Dhar	59.8	46 62	22 24	0.8	1	5.8	3.4	29	65	3 22	0	0	24	areas. The rainfall received helped the cotton for its development and growth.
Khandwa	85.3	62	24	22	0	0	26	9	Ш	22	4	/	24	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.
MAHARASHTRA														As on 30th July cotton was sown in 36.78 lakh hectares. More than 80% of the crop
Dhule	11	11	5.2	0.4	0	1.8	0.2	2.8	28	28	18	12	15	was sown in a timely manner before the stipulated date 15th July. Thus far the state
Nandurbar	18.6	4.1	2.7	3	12	4	4.8	36	30	29	19	14	13	received very good rains in all the cotton growing districts. Further good rains are

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
Ahmednagar	50.1	9.7	9.6	2.6	0	0.2	0.9	18	40	37	70	60	64	management practices. However, pink bollworm in central Maharashtra is likely to
Aurangabad	39.5	7.4	13	0	0.1	2.9	3	4	25	15	13	11	18	cause yield losses in the absence of proper care. Last year, pink bollworm damage
Jalna	108.2	20	36	3.3	1	0	1.5	2.8	6	3	0	0	26	was reported from the irrigated tracts of central Maharashtra. The damage was high in
Beed	80	9.1	9.3	3.3	3.1	5.8	10	0	11	3	0	3	16	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
Nanded	98.2	22	21	5	12	20	23	1.8	17	5	0	0	15	Vidarbha region was terminated by mid December in majority of the region. Therefore
Parbhani	82.6	7.8	16	0.2	19	23	16	0.9	15	3	0	3	20	losses due to pink bollworm were very less. Leaf hopper infestation is being reported
Hingoli	95.8	3.3	24	0	3	32	16	1.3	25	4	0	0	17	from some regions in the state. Neem oil based preparations are best during this
Buldhana	106.3	22	45	0.5	0.4	0	16	9.3	7	10	3	8	10	stage of the crop to keep insect pests under economic threshold levels and also to
Akola	86.1	36	30	0.3	0.9	0	16	11	3	4	2	8	15	maintain friendly insects in the fields. Because of the incessant rains, weeding
Washim	120.9	29	21	8.7	6.8	11	25	9.1	5	2	0	12	10	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
Amravati	121.4	44	23	1.9	2	1.1	20	7.3	4	3	2	30	40	such as Glufosinate Ammonium 13.5% SL (15% w/v) at 2-3 litres in 500 litres of
Yavatmal	79.5	15	17	2.8	6.8	24	13	5.5	4	2	0	18	25	water per hectare may be applied as directed spray with care to target only weeds
Wardha	93.7	30	16	8.9	1.6	23	36	6.4	3	2	3	30	35	and avoid crop exposure.
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
Adilabad	117.7	21	7.8	2.9	5.3	4.8	18	6.6	35	8	5	8	12	Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda is unsatisfactory and uneven. Other cotton growing
Warangal	117	15	1.9	2.6	12	9.3	1.7	0.9	6	5	5	8	12	districts have received adequate rains. Moisture conservation measures are strongly recommended in Warangal, Khammam, Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda. Insect pest or
Khammam	43.2	4	1.4	2	6.2	11	6.3	8.2	8	6	5	35	12	disease reports have not been received from any part of the State. Insecticide usage
Karimnagar	102.5	19	7.8	7.3	8	2.8	28	2.1	35	8	5	8	12	is not needed anywhere now.
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	8.7	2.1	3	7	8.5	12	2.6	2.5	6	4	5	6	4	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
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
Dharwad	26.4	0.2	6.5	13	2	0.6	2.6	4	5	7	9	6	9	the sowing was delayed, the crop is 30 days old. Early sown crop is 40 to 50 days old
Haveri	43.9	11	6.1	4.4	3	7.3	3	2.1	3	4	3	3	4	at peak growing stage and square initiation stage with early formed sympodial
Mysore	24.9	11	2.4	37	0	3.3	0.3	0	3	2	3	3	3	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
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														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
Perambalur	15.3	0	17	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1	rainfall, sowing in cotton may be taken up in rest of the areas. Preparatory tillage has
Salem	64.6	0.3	9.6	37	0	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	been carried out.
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	



0 mm rainfall in the blank spaces

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

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