

**ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research**  
**Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 20<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> October 2015**  
*"The advisory is based on inputs received from the State Agricultural Universities of the respective state"*

**WEATHER ADVISORY**

Date	20	21	22	23	24	25	ADVISORY
<b>PUNJAB</b>							<p>The crop is in boll opening stage. Picking has started in <i>G.arboreum</i> and in <i>G.hirsutum</i> cotton. No incidence of disease was noticed. Weed infestation of Sanwa grass (<i>Echinochloa</i> sp.), Motha (<i>Cyperus</i> sp.), Dub grass (<i>Cynodon</i> sp.) and Santhi (<i>Trianthema</i> sp.) was noticed. Population of leafhopper and thrips is negligible. Incidence of leafhopper incidence (0-3/3 leaves), whitefly (10-16/3leaves) and thrips (0/ 3 leaves) were observed. Whitefly incidence has been reported but as all the bolls opened and picking started no interventions are required at this stage. Since picking in cotton has started, farmers are advised to adopt clean picking practices. Picking of clean cotton may be separated from picking of sticky cotton. Do not mix the two. Do not irrigate the field after one third opening of the bolls in the field. Avoid picking of rotten bolls. Avoid picking in morning hours. Dry the kapas before storage to avoid micro organism damage. In Rajasthan, the crop is in flowering and boll bursting stage.</p>
Batinda	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ferozepur	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mansa	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>HARYANA</b>							
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hissar	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fatehabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>							
Hanumangarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Banswara	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>ORISSA</b>							<p>The crop is in boll development and maturity stage. Incidence of sucking pest, Spodoptera and bollworm was noticed but only leaf hopper (jassid) populations were above economic threshold levels. Incidence of Bacterial leaf blight was noticed in some patches. To control sucking pest population, spray Buprofezin or Diafenthiuron. Wilt and leaf reddening problems may be managed with the recommendations described in the annexure. Application of DAP and micronutrients and this stage of peak flowering and boll formation stage will help the crop to retain bolls for higher yields. Foliar spraying of 1.5% DAP with 0.75 % KNO<sub>3</sub> should be met for the growth of the remaining bolls. For management of leaf reddening, spray 10gm urea + 10gm MgSO<sub>4</sub> per litre of water. Harvesting should be done from the fully opened bolls after 10am in the morning. First harvested cotton should be kept separately and dried properly before storing.</p>
Koraput	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Balagir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>GUJARAT</b>							<p>The crop is at flowering and boll formation stage. Farmers are advised to monitor Bt and non Bt cotton as follows:  <b>PINK BOLLWORM:</b> Infestation is expected to reach initial damaging levels by end of October and intensify in November-December. Farmers are advised to install pheromone traps @ 5-6 /ha to monitor pink boll worm. At economic threshold levels of 8 moths per trap per night for three consecutive nights and/or 10% damaged bolls with grown-up larvae, spray Quinalphos or Thiodicarb once in October and pyrethroid preferably 'lambda-cyhalothrin' once in November. Thiodicarb is sprayed more than once can cause leaf reddening in rainfed farms. If unattended, pink bollworm can cause heavy damage in October and November. Strictly avoid pyrethroids until the end of October. Never use any insecticide mixtures. This can result in whitefly infestation. Farmers are advised to terminate cotton crop in December without extending it any further into 2016. This is necessary to reduce pink bollworm incidence and bollworm resistance to</p>
Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Baruch	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Sabarkantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bt-cotton. Cotton stalks of last year have been observed lying on the bunds. They must be destroyed immediately. Old cotton seed stored in go-downs or homes serve as a carryover for pink bollworm moths. If the seeds are infested, these may be destroyed immediately.
Surendranagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Patan	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mehsana	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>MP</b>							
Khargaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	The crop is in flowering and square initiation, boll formation, boll bursting stage. <i>Kans, Motha, Bathua, Hira Khuri, Kata kwale, Carrot Grass</i> were the prominent weeds infesting the cotton fields for which recommended weedicides have been sprayed. Jassids and whitefly incidence noticed above ETL but aphids and thrips below ETL.
Dhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Khandwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>							
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre monsoon cotton is in boll bursting stage, cotton sown in monsoon is in boll development stage and July sown cotton is in boll initiation stage. Square dropping was seen in all species of cotton. Square drying also noticed in Bt varieties. To avoid further dropping of squares, Planofix 5ml +100 g urea in 10 litre of water may be sprayed. Repeat spray after seven days. Jassids and White fly incidence was noticed in some pockets. American bollworm was above ETL level in <i>G.arboreum</i> and <i>G.hirsutum</i> sown in June and July cotton. Wherever soil moisture is adequate, application of DAP at this stage will help the plants in boll setting and retention for high yields. Otherwise, 2% urea or 2% DAP spray at flowering stage, 1% urea and 1% Magnesium sulphate spray at boll development stage should be given. Monitor crop for leaf reddening as unusually high day temperatures are prevalent in parts of Maharashtra. Also monitor redgram for Helicoverpa. This year high bollworm populations can be expected on redgram at flowering. Jassid infestation was still continuing above ETL in Jalna (60.23%). Jassid infestation was above ETL in the range of 10-30% villages was Chandrapur (25%), Nanded (14.97%), Parbhani (14.89%). Whereas, <10% villages affected were Akola (9.60%), Buldhana (9.40%), Nagpur (6.25%), Yeotmal (2.96%) and Beed (2.04%). In Amravati district, whitefly population crossed ETL in 28.16 % villages followed by Wardha (5.38%). Villages affected by leaf reddening were Dhule (73.95%) followed by Parbhani (70.63% villages), Ahmednagar (45.82%), Nagpur (43.75%), Chandrapur (43.42%), Gadchiroli (18.18%), Amravati (17.60%), Buldhana(16.23%), Beed (14.28%), Yeotmal (10.95%), Jalna (6.34%) and Nanded(6.58%).
Wardha	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yavatmal	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amravati	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Akola	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Buldhana	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Parbhani	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Beed	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Washim	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dhule	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jalgaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TELANGANA</b>							
Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	The crop is at flowering to picking Stage. Second or Third split application of N & K fertilizers to be given wherever necessary. Foliar application of 2 % urea + 1.0 % Magnesium sulphate 2 times at 7 to 10 days interval should be given. Foliar nutrition with 1-2% DAP or 2% KNO <sub>3</sub> at 7 to 10 days interval starting from flowering to boll development stages recommended. Incidence of Jassid ( 0.2 to 1.2 / 3 leaves), Whitefly (1.0 to 1.2 / 3 leaves), Thrips (0.2 to 2.8 / 3 leaves), Aphids ( 0.5 – 2.4 / 3 leaves) were noticed. For the control of <i>rhizoctonia</i> rot soil drenching with Copper-oxy-chloride @ 3.0 g/l of water, For the control of fungal leaf spot diseases, spray
Warangal	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Khammam	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Karimnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	recommended fungicides. Due to high temperatures and high relative humidity, sucking pests and <i>Spodoptera</i> is being observed. At economic threshold levels of whitefly neem oil 1.0% or NSKE @ 5% (extract from 10.0 kg of Neem Powder/ acre) is recommended. For the control of <i>Spodoptera</i> , hand picking of egg masses and its destruction is recommended. Need based spraying of Novaluron @1.0 ml/l or Lufenuron @1.25ml/l is recommended for Spodoptera management.
Nalgonda	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AP							
Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Prakasam	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>KARNATAKA</b>							Early sown crop is at first picking stage with more than 50% boll opened in majority cotton growing areas. It is advised to avoid picking of kapas in early hours of morning as the kapas will be wet due to morning dew. The kapas has to be sun dried for a day before storing. First picked cotton is of good quality, hence, it is to be marketed separately to get higher market price. The crop has to be irrigated lightly after each kapas picking wherever irrigation facilities are available. For late sown cotton crop it is advised for the foliar application of 19:19:19 @ 1% (10 g/lit water) with MgSO4 @ 1% (10 g/lit water) and Planofix (0.25 ml/lit of water) to reduce leaf reddening and square dropping. Bacterial leaf blight is reported in some districts, which can be managed by spraying Streptocycline @ 0.5 g/lit tank mix with Blitox @ 3g/lit.
Dharwad	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Haveri	0	3	0	3	0	0	
Mysore	9	6	6	7	6	7	
<b>TAMILNADU</b>							The crop is in flowering stage. Post emergence herbicide was applied to control major weeds like <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , <i>Parthenium</i> and <i>Trianthema portulacastru</i> . No incidence of pests or diseases except aphids but below ETL.
Perambalur	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Salem	0	7	9	5	0	0	
Trichy	4	7	11	25	8	0	
Virdhunagar	16	8	11	25	8	0	

Legend					
Rainfall in mm	< 5	5-20	20-50	50-80	> 80

**Weekly weather Advisory Report Coordinating Team**

Scientists	Address
Dr K R Kranthi	Director, CICR, Nagpur
Dr A H Prakash	PC and Head, CICR, Regional station, Coimbatore
Dr. D Monga	Head, CICR, Regional station, Sirsa
Dr. S. B. Singh	Head, Division of Crop Improvement, CICR, Nagpur
Dr Sandhya Kranthi	Head, Division of Crop Protection, CICR, Nagpur
Dr Blasé De souza	Head, Division of Crop Production, CICR, Nagpur
Dr. Isabell Agrawal	Sr. Scientist CICR, Coimbatore
Sh. M.Sabesh	Scientist, CICR, Coimbatore
Dr. N Anuradha	Scientist, CICR, Nagpur

**Scientists in-charge for weather report (AICRP centres)**

Scientists	Address	Phone Nos.	E-mail id
Dr. Pankaj Rathore	Punjab Agricultural University, Faridkot, Punjab	09464051995	pankaj@pau.edu
Dr (Ms) Suneet Pandher	Punjab Agricultural University, Faridkot, Punjab	09814513681	suneet@pau.edu
Dr.Sanjeev Kumar Kataria	Punjab Agricultural University, RRS, Bhatinda		k.sanjeev@pau.edu
Dr. Jagdish Beniwal	CCS-Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar Haryana	09416325420	jbeniwal2016@gmail.com
Dr. Rishikumar.	CICR Regional Station, Sirsa, Haryana	09729106299	rishipareek70@yahoo.co.in
Dr. Roop Singh Meena	Swami Keshwanand Rajasthan Agricultural University, Sriganaganagar, Rajasthan	09413024080	rsmeenars@gmail.com
Dr.B.S.Nayak	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa	09437321675	bsnayak2007@rediffmail.com
Dr. Gofaldu	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari, Gujarat	09662532645	girishfaldu@rediffmail.com
Dr A. N Paslawar	Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola, Maharashtra	09822220272	adinathpaslawar@rediffmail.com
Arvond D. Pandagale	Marathwada Agricultural University, Nanded, Maharashtra	07588581713	arvindpandagale@yahoo.co.in
Dr. Satish Parsai	RVS Krishi Vishwa Vidhyalaya, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	09406677601	aiccpkhandwa@gmail.com
Dr.S.Bharathi	Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University, LAM, Guntur, AP	0949072341	bharathi_says@yahoo.com
Dr.Aladakatti	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka	09448861040	yaladakatti@rediffmail.com
Dr. M.Y.Ajaykumar	University of Agricultural Sciences Raichur, Karnataka	09880398690	dr.my.ajay@gmail.com
Dr. S. Somasundaram	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	09965948419	rainfed@yahoo.com
Dr.M.Gunasekaran	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Cotton Research Station, Srivilliputhur, Tamil Nadu	09443631359	gunasekaran.pbg@gmail.com