

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research

Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 26th October to 1st November 2015

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

WEATHER ADVISORY

Date	Rainfall (mm) Oct / Nov 2015							ADVISORY
	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	
PUNJAB								<p>The crop is in reproductive and boll formation stage. Picking has been started in G. arboreum and in G. hirsutum cotton. Infestation of whitefly found to be decreased as compared to the previous week. Whitefly decline was associated with lower night temperature and high RH. Bacterial leaf blight and Cotton Leaf Curl Virus diseases were noticed in Bathinda, Mansa and adjoining districts. Population of leafhopper and thrips is negligible. Incidence of leafhopper incidence (0-3/3 leaves), whitefly (10-22/3leaves) 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. Farmers are advised to adopt clean picking practices. Picking of clean cotton may be separated from that of sticky cotton. Do not mix the two. First picked cotton may also be stored separately. Do not irrigate the field after one third opening of the bolls in the field. Avoid picking of rotten bolls and in morning hours. Dry the kapas before storage to avoid micro organism damage. In some parts of Rajasthan, the population of jassids were above ETL and white fly was near ETL.</p>
Batinda	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ferozepur	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Muktsar	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mansa	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HARYANA								
Sirsa	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hissar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fatehabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RAJASTHAN								
Hanumangarh	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sri Ganganagar	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Banswara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ORISSA								<p>The crop is in boll development and maturity stage. Incidence of sucking pests, <i>Spodoptera</i>, spotted and American bollworm was noticed. But jassids population was above ETL. Incidence of Bacterial leaf blight was noticed in some patches. Harvesting should be done from the fully opened bolls after 10 am in the morning. First harvested cotton should be kept separately and dried properly before storing. Foliar spraying of 1.5% DAP with 0.75 % KNO₃ should be met for the growth of the remaining bolls. 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. For management of leaf reddening, spray 10gm Urea + 10gm MgSO₄ per litre of water.</p>
Koraput	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Balagiri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GUJARAT								<p>The crop is at flowering and boll formation stage. Sampling green bolls of BG, BGII and non Bt cotton from Junagarh revealed per cent infestation as 56, 24 and 25. Larval recovery was 24, 14 and 23 per cent respectively. Locule damage was 12, 13 and 27 per cent, respectively. Farmers are advised to monitor Bt and non Bt cotton as follows: PINK BOLLWORM: 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</p>
Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Baruch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Sabarkantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 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	0	
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vadodara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Patan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mehsana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MP								
Khargaan	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	The crop is in flowering and square initiation, boll formation, boll bursting stage. Jassids and whitefly incidence was noticed to be above ETL, but aphids and thrips were below ETL. Farmers are advised to take appropriate control measures if needed based on the annexure.
Dhar	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	
Khandwa	0	4	13	0	0	0	0	
MAHARASHTRA								
Nagpur	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	Second flush of flowering has started. Reddening was noticed in Bt cotton. Hybrids highly vulnerable to leaf reddening may be identified and farmers may be dissuaded from taking them up next year, however good yielding they may be. Farmers are advised to monitor for leaf reddening and take up necessary management measures. White fly population increased. Leaf spot was noticed in few pockets. Clean picking may be taken to get better market price. Do not spray against sucking pests. Protective irrigation may be given in late sown cotton along with 2% urea or 2% DAP spray at flowering stage and 1% urea and 1% Magnesium sulphate spray at boll development stage. Monitor for pink bollworm using pheromone traps. If the trap catches exceeds 8 moths/trap/night on three consecutive nights the recommended control measures may be taken up. Green boll damage may also be monitored in BG, BGII and non Bt particularly in districts adjoining Gujarat and in those fields where the crop was retained till April/ March 2015. More than 60 % villages were affected by leaf reddening in Parbhani (67.65% villages) and this was followed by Ahmednagar (44.12%) Dhule (41.66%), Yeotmal (31.27%), Chandrapur (30.26%), Buldhana (26.92%), Amravati (19.71%), Aurangabad (10.55%), Beed (9.52%), Nagpur (9.82%), Jalna (7.20%), Nanded (5.38%), Akola (5.24%) and Wardha (2.91%).
Wardha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yavatmal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amravati	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	
Akola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Buldhana	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
Parbhani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Beed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Washim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dhule	0	16	10	0	0	0	0	
Jalgaon	0	16	10	0	0	0	0	
Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aurangabad	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	
TELANGANA								
Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The crop is at flowering to picking Stage. Low moisture and high day temperatures resulted in yellowing of the plants. Second or third split application of N and K fertilizers given wherever possible. Foliar application of 2 % urea + 1.0 % Magnesium sulphate 2 times at 7 to 10 days interval provided to mitigate the yellowing and reddening problems. Foliar nutrition with 1 to 2% DAP or 2% KNO ₃ at 7 to 10 days interval starting from flowering to boll development stages to be given. Incidence of jassids (0.2 to 1.2 / 3 leaves), Whitefly (1.0 to 1.2 / 3 leaves), Thrips (0.2 to 2.8 / 3 leaves) and Aphids (0.5 – 2.4 / 3leaves) 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, spraying with Propiconazole @ 1.0
Warangal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Khammam	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
Karimnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Nalgonda	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	ml/l or Mancozeb + Carbendazim 2.0 g/l of water is recommended. Due to high temperature, sucking pests and <i>Spodoptera</i> is being observed. For the control of leafhoppers and other sucking pets , recommended measures as appended in the advisory may be followed. For the control of whitefly, spraying of 1.25 g/l or NSKE @ 5% (extract from 10.0 kg of Neem Powder/ acre) is recommended. For the control of <i>Spodoptera</i> , need based spraying of Novaluron @1.0 ml/l or Lufenuron @1.25ml/l is recommended.
AP								
Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Prakasam	0	0	0	8	7	0	0	
KARNATAKA								Early sown crop is at first picking stage with more than 50 per cent 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 them. 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Haveri	0	0	0	3	8	8	0	
Mysore	0	4	4	5	18	13	10	
TAMILNADU								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	7	3	13	14	
Salem	0	0	0	20	8	8	9	
Trichy	0	12	0	25	39	56	80	
Virdhunagar	7	14	3	23	39	56	80	

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	girishfaldur@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