

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research
Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 2nd to 8th November 2015
"The advisory is based on inputs received from the State Agricultural Universities of the respective state"

WEATHER ADVISORY

Date	Rainfall (mm) Nov 2015							ADVISORY
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
PUNJAB								The crop is in reproductive and boll formation stage. As all the bolls opened and picking started, no interventions for whitefly 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. Dry the kapas before storage to avoid micro organism damage. In some parts of Rajasthan in late sown crop or in long duration hybrids, the population of jassids were above ETL and white fly was near ETL. Pink bollworm green boll damage was recorded in North India. Incidence was upto 60% in a few locations. Farmers are advised to terminate the crop without extending it. Do not store stalks, residues and infested seed cotton.
Batinda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ferozepur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mansa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HARYANA								
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hissar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fatehabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RAJASTHAN								
Hanumangarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Banswara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ORISSA								The crop is in boll development and maturity stage. Sporadic incidence of sucking pests, <i>Spodoptera</i> , spotted and American bollworm was noticed but at levels below economic thresholds. But jassids population was above ETL. Incidence of Bacterial leaf blight was noticed in some patches. Appropriate pest and disease management measures may be taken up based on the recommendations made in the annexure. Foliar spraying of 1.5% DAP with 0.75 % KNO3 should be met for the growth of the remaining bolls. Application of DAP and micronutrients at 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. 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. Wilt and leaf reddening problems may be managed with the recommendations described in the annexure (displayed separately in the website).
Koraput	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Balagir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The crop is at flowering and boll formation stage. PINK BOLLWORM: Farmers are advised to monitor Bt and non Bt cotton. Infestation of pink bollworm in green bolls of BG-II in Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Amreli ranged from 52-65%, 22-88%, 8-72%, 32-64%, 8-75% and 40-75%. Pink bollworm in non Bt at 3 locations where available Surat, Baruch and Anand recorded incidence of 52, 60 and 48% respectively. Minimal incidence of pink bollworm was recorded in <i>G. herbaceum</i> . Infestation is expected to intensify in November-December. Farmers are advised to install pheromone traps @ 5-6 /ha to monitor pink boll worm. At
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	economic threshold levels of 8 moths per trap per night for three consecutive nights and/or 10% damaged bolls with grown-up larvae, spray any synthetic pyrethroid based on ETL in November. If unattended, pink bollworm can cause heavy damage in November. Never use any insecticide mixtures. This can lead to whitefly infestation resulting in sticky cotton. 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.
Sabarkantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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							
Mehsana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MP								
Khargaon	0	0	0	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 mainly in late sown crop or long duration hybrids. Farmers are advised to take appropriate control measures if needed based on the annexure.
Dhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Khandwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MAHARASHTRA								
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Second flush of flowering has started. Reddening was noticed in Bt cotton. Hybrids that are highly vulnerable to leaf reddening may be identified and farmers may be dissuaded from taking them up next year. Farmers are advised to monitor for leaf reddening and take up necessary management measures. White fly population increased in some regions mostly in fields that were sprayed with pyrethroids and mixtures. Leaf spot was noticed in few pockets. Clean picking may be taken to get better market price. 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, recommended control measures may be taken up. Green boll damage may also be monitored in BGI, BGII and non Bt particularly in districts adjoining Gujarat and in those fields where the crop was retained till April/ March 2015. Pink bollworm damage on BGII on the research farm was less than 5% while on non Bt the damage was upto 30%. Desi cotton variety has been picked once in most locations. CROP SAP REPORT: More than 30% villages where Jassid infestation crossed ETL was Jalna district (34%). Jassid infestation was above ETL in the range of 10-30% villages was Chandrapur (18.42%), Nanded (17.36%) and Aurangabad (14.28%). Whereas, <10% villages affected were, Nagpur (8.48%), Hingoli (6.32%) Buldhana (5.12%) and Akola (3.93%). In Amravati district, whitefly population crossed ETL in 14.43% villages. More than 50% villages were affected by leaf reddening in Nagpur (63.39%), this was followed by Parbhani (44.25% villages), Ahmednagar (43.95%), Yeotmal (40.18%), Dhule (20.04%), Chandrapur (30.26%), Gadchiroli (18.18%), Wardha (16.81%), Buldhana (16.66%), Amravati (15.84%), Washim (10.15%), Aurangabad (03.72%), Beed (14.62%), Jalna (9.51%), Nanded (6.58%) and Akola (6.11%).
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	0	0	0	0	0	
Akola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Buldhana	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jalgaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aurangabad	0	0	0	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 / drying / wilting / premature opening of the bolls. Low moisture stress resulted in stunted growth and small boll size in shallow soils. Crop growth is normal in heavy soils. Split application of N & K fertilizers done wherever possible. Foliar
Warangal	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	

Khammam	6	9	6	7	5	3	0	<p>application of 2 % urea + 1.0 % Magnesium sulphate twice at 7 to 10 days interval to mitigate the yellowing and reddening to be given, To prevent square, flower and boll drop due to prolonged dry spell, application of Planofix 0.25 ml/l + 1-2% KNO₃ twice at 7 to 10 days intervals to be sprayed. Spraying should be done either in the morning or evening times. Foliar nutrition with 1 to 2% DAP or 2% KNO₃ at 7 to 10 days interval starting from flowering to boll development stages should be sprayed. Jassid (0.3 to 1.45 / 3 leaves), Whitefly (0.65 to 6.70 / 3 leaves), Thrips (0.35 to 1.65 / 3 leaves) and Aphids (1.40 – 2.10 / 3 leaves) were the level of pest infestation. For the control of rhizoctonia rot, soil drenching with Copper-oxy-chloride @ 3.0 g/l of water and for the control of fungal leaf spot diseases, spraying with Propiconazole @ 1.0 ml/l or Mancozeb + Carbendazim 2.0 g/l of water is recommended. Due to high temperatures, sucking pests and Spodoptera is being observed for which the recommended measures appended in the advisory may be sprayed.</p>
Karimnagar	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Nalgonda	6	6	4	0	5	0	0	
AP								
Guntur	6	4	5	3	6	0	0	
Prakasam	14	7	25	3	6	3	0	
KARNATAKA								
Dharwad	6	8	3	5	0	0	0	
Haveri	26	6	10	8	0	3	0	
Mysore	13	19	10	19	8	0	3	
TAMILNADU								
Perambalur	5	14	13	41	10	10	7	<p>The crop is in flowering stage. Post emergence herbicide was applied to control major weeds like Cynodon dactylon, Parthenium and Trianthema portulacastrum. No incidence of pests or diseases was noticed, except for aphid infestation whose population is below ETL.</p>
Salem	36	23	20	41	9	11	4	
Trichy	15	20	74	86	33	71	29	
Virudhunagar	43	23	74	86	42	71	29	

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

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