

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research
Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 9th to 15th 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 |
|------------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| PUNJAB | | | | | | | | <p>Since second picking is in progress farmers are advised to take utmost care in marketing and storage of their cotton produce. 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. Do not store stalks, residues and infested seed cotton.</p> |
| 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 | | | | | | | | <p>The crop is in boll development and maturity stage. Sporadic incidence of sucking pests, Spodoptera, 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. 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. Application of DAP (20 g/l), KNO₃ (7.5 to 10 g/l) and micronutrients at peak flowering and boll formation stage will help the crop to retain bolls for higher yields. Wilt and leaf reddening problems may be managed with the recommendations described in the annexure.</p> |
| 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 | | | | | | | | <p>The crop is at flowering and boll formation stage. Identify BG and BG II hybrids with severe leaf reddening problem, so that these may not be taken up in the next season. PINK BOLLWORM: Surveys conducted by CICR showed that pink bollworm problem was recorded from 10-80% in BG-II green bolls in Junagarh, Amreli, Bharuch and Bhavnagar. Infestation was relatively less in Surat and Rajkot and least in Surendranagar and Anand. Infestation in Junagarh, Bharuch and Amreli was found to be more severe. Farmers are advised to monitor Bt and non Bt cotton. Farmers are advised to install pheromone traps @ 5-6 /ha to monitor pink boll worm. At economic threshold levels of 8 moths per</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 | |

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|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baruch | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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. Ensure clean cotton that is picked is stored in clean cloth bags. Avoid usage of gunny bags to prevent contaminating the cotton. |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Mehsana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| MP | | | | | | | | |
| Khargaon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | The crop is in flowering, boll formation and boll bursting stage. Jassids and whitefly incidence was noticed to be above ETL, but aphids and thrips were below ETL. In general the crop is healthy and picking is in progress. |
| 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 | Reddening was noticed in Bt cotton. Farmers are advised to monitor for leaf reddening and take up necessary management measures. Hybrids that are highly vulnerable to leaf reddening may be identified and farmers may be dissuaded from taking them up next year. Boll dropping is noticed due to high temp and dryspell. White fly population increased in some locations. Clean picking may be taken to get better price in the market. Protective irrigation may be given in late sown cotton along with 2% urea or 2% DAP spray at flowering stage. 1% urea and 1% Magnesium sulphate spray at boll development stage. White fly population increased in some regions mostly in fields that were sprayed with pyrethroids and mixtures. Leaf spot was noticed in few pockets. 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. Ensure clean cotton that is picked is stored in clean cloth bags. Avoid usage of gunny bags to prevent contaminating the cotton. CROPSAP REPORT: Jassid infestation was above ETL in districts Wardha (38.56% villages) and Jalna (38.04% villages). Jassid infestation was above ETL in the range of 10-30% villages was Chandrapur (18.42%), Nanded (11.67%) and Aurangabad (10.55%). Whereas, <10% villages affected were Akola (7.86%), Nagpur (8.48%) and Chandrapur (4.46%). In Amravati district, whitefly population crossed ETL in 13.38% villages. Nagpur district is affected by leaf reddening (66.51% villages). This was followed by Ahmednagar (44.80%), Yeotmal (43.37%), Parbhani (34.46%), Aurangabad (30.43%), Amravati (22.18%), Chandrapur (17.10%), Buldhana (17.09%), Beed (15.64%), Jalna (15.30%), Washim (14.72%), Akola (10.04%), Nanded (8.68%) and Dhule (5.20%). |
| 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. rop growth is normal in heavy soils. Split application of N & K fertilizers done wherever possible. Foliar |
| Warangal | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

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|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| Khammam | 4 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Nalgonda | 2 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| AP | | | | | | | | |
| Guntur | 4 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Prakasam | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | |
| KARNATAKA | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwad | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 0 | |
| Haveri | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | |
| Mysore | 12 | 7 | 18 | 29 | 21 | 12 | 6 | |
| TAMILNADU | | | | | | | | |
| Perambalur | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 39 | 3 | 10 | |
| Salem | 5 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 28 | 4 | 6 | |
| Trichy | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 28 | 8 | |
| Virdhunagar | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 39 | 28 | 16 | |
| <p>The crop may be sprayed with water soluble fertilizer 19:19:19 (1%) and 1% MgSO₄, as night temperature is decreasing in major cotton growing areas with cold weather conditions which enhance the leaf reddening in Bt cotton. Grey mildew incidence is observed in Desi cotton varieties in some parts of desi cotton growing districts. It is suggested to spray the crop with Carbendazim + Mancozeb (SAAF) @ 2 g/lit of water for effective control. In majority areas cotton crop is at peak boll opening stage. Picking of kapas is to be avoided during early morning hours as the kapas will be moist due to morning dew which will reduce the quality. Wherever kapas picking is completed it is advised not to irrigate the crop to get new growth, few flowers and bolls (Ratoon crop) which will lead to build up of pest and diseases and will affect the forthcoming regular cotton crop in the next season. It is suggested to use the cotton stalks for compost making instead of burning or using as fuel. Alternatively the cotton stalks can be roto-slashed in the field itself by tractor operated rotoavator.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| <p>The crop is in flowering stage. Post emergence herbicide may be applied to control major weeds like <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>, <i>Parthenium</i> and <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>. In rainfed cotton, soil moisture conserving measures may be followed to store the incident rains that are received from the north east monsoon. No incidence of pests or diseases except aphids but below ETL.</p> | | | | | | | | |

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