

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research

Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 16th to 22nd 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
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
PUNJAB								<p>Mist/moderate fog could occur during morning hours. 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. Clean cotton must be kept separately from that 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 and in morning hours. Dry the kapas before storage to avoid micro organism damage. Do not store stalks, residues and infested seed cotton. Stalks and residues may be composted instead of burning the crop residues.</p>
Batinda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ferozpur	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								
Koraput	0	11	40	6	0	0	0	
Kalahandi	0	8	36	0	0	0	0	
Balagir	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	

GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>First picking is over in many districts. In general, the first picked cotton is less damaged by the pink bollworm. Surveys conducted by CICR this week in Saurashtra revealed that a combination of monocrotophos+acephate was sprayed 3-4 times on Bt-cotton by majority of farmers in Junagarh, Amreli and Bhavnagar. Monocrotophos+acephate during early stages of the crop induces growth of fresh green leaves, switches back the crop from reproductive to vegetative phase and delays maturity of the crop. Repeated spraying (3-4 times) of this combination results in staggered flowering and fruiting. Since flowers attract bollworms, there was a continuous influx of the pink bollworm in cotton fields due to continuous staggered flowering, especially wherever monocrotophos+acephate was repeatedly sprayed. Infestation of pink bollworm was high in the open bolls and green bolls of second picking in such fields. Wherever farmers had sprayed synthetic pyrethroids in early November as per the CICR advisory, pink bollworm infestation was negligible. In fields that were not repeatedly sprayed with monocrotophos+acephate, boll bursting was synchronous and pink bollworm was less. Farmers are advised to take up one spraying with cypermethrin or fenvalerate or lambda-cyhalothrin immediately to prevent any further infestation by pink bollworm to green bolls. 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. Do not store stalks, residues and infested seed cotton. Stalks and residues may be composted instead of burning the crop residues. 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.</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	
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	
MADHYA PRADESH								
Khargaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>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 in traces. Leaf reddening was noticed in some patches. First harvested cotton should be kept separately and dried properly before storing them in clean cloth bags. Avoid using gunny bags to prevent contamination of lint.</p>
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	<p>Crop is in maturation phase. 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</p>
Wardha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Yavatmal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	taking them up next year. Boll dropping is noticed due to high temp and dryspell. White fly and aphid population increased in some locations, especially induced by insecticide mixtures. 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 green boll development stage. 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. Do not store stalks, residues and infested seed cotton. Stalks and residues may be composted instead of burning the crop residues.
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								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. Foliar application of 2 % urea + 1.0 % Magnesium sulphate twice at 7 to 10 days interval may be done to mitigate the yellowing and reddening to be given. To prevent boll drop due to prolonged dry spell, Planofix 0.25 ml/l + 1-2% KNO ₃ twice at 7 to 10 days intervals may be sprayed. Spraying should be done either in the morning or evening times. Foliar nutrition with 1 to 2% DAP or 2% KNO ₃ at 7 to 10 days interval starting from flowering to boll development stages should be done. 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 are being observed for which the recommended measures appended in the advisory may be followed.
Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Warangal	0	8	26	4	7	0	0	
Khammam	0	23	26	4	7	0	0	
Karimnagar	0	8	20	0	3	0	0	
Nalgonda	0	17	26	4	4	0	0	
AP								Low temperature is prevailing in majority cotton growing areas, hence, it is advised to continue the foliar application of 19:19:19 (1%) with 1% MgSO ₄ to reduce leaf reddening in Bt and Non Bt hybrids. Cyclonic rains in some places damaged kapas quality hence, it is suggested to pick such kapas after bright sunshine for a day or two and sell the kapas separately. In early sown crop, wherever kapas picking is completed, it is advised not to irrigate the crop to get new flush of growth and few flowers and bolls. It will lead to build up of pest and diseases which will affect the forthcoming regular cotton crop during next season.
Guntur	0	0	15	4	7	0	0	
Prakasam	10	10	15	4	9	0	3	
KARNATAKA								
Dharwad	0	8	0	7	13	17	7	
Haveri	0	11	0	8	13	17	4	

Mysore	5	16	8	13	45	10	20	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 areas wherever the kapas picking is completed in early sown crop, it is suggested for compost making of cotton stalks by using cellulose decomposing bio-cultures instead of burning or using it as fuel.
TAMILNADU								The crop is in early boll formation 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 rain water received from the north east monsoon. Incidence of leaf hopper and white fly infestation was noticed but below ETL. Remedial measures may be taken to control the incidence of <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot, root rot and wilt problems. At Srivilliputhur where winter irrigated cotton is sown, the weather is cool with frequent rains. The crop is in boll development stage. For the control of Grasses: <i>Echinochloa sp</i> , <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> , Sedges: <i>Cyperus sp</i> , Broad Leaf Weeds: <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> , <i>Cleome viscosa</i> , <i>Phyllanthus madaraspatis</i> , recommended weed management measures may be followed. Incidence of sucking pests, hoppers, white fly and thrips and stem weevil were noticed. Root rot incidence were also noticed. Drenching of Chlorpyrifos @ 2 ml and Bavistin @ 2 g/ l of water is recommended for the management of stem weevil and root rot.
Perambalur	18	25	16	10	0	0	5	
Salem	19	66	12	5	5	0	5	
Trichy	53	14	13	4	3	0	6	
Virdhunagar	53	16	21	19	11	10	18	

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

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