

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research

Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 23rd to 29th 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
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
NORTH								Picking is completed in almost all parts of North zone.
ORISSA								The crop is in boll opening and harvesting stage. Incidence of sucking pests, <i>Spodoptera</i> , spotted and American bollworm were noticed in late sown crop. But only jassids population was above ETL. Incidence of Bacterial leaf blight was noticed in some part of the State. Harvesting should be done from the fully opened bolls after 10 am in the morning. Spraying of 1.5% DAP with 0.75 % KNO ₃ may be done for the growth of the remaining bolls. 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. Need based spray of synthetic pyrethroids may be taken up in November to control any pink bollworm infestation.
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								At Junagadh, the crop is at boll development, boll bursting and picking stages. Aphids were observed above ETL (21 to 53/3 leaves), Jassid (7 to 11/ 3 leaves/plant), Whitefly (5 to 12/ 3 leaves/plant), Thrips (2 to 4 / 3 leaves/plant), Mealy bugs (0 to 2 Grade /plant), Mirid bugs (1 to 3 / 5 top square). Incidence of Pink bollworm was observed above ETL in Bt cotton in some farmers fields. Alternaria Leaf Spot and Para Wilt diseases were recorded. Farmers are advised to take up one spraying with Cypermethrin or Fenvalerate or Lamda-Cyhalothrin immediately to prevent any further infestation by pink bollworm to green bolls. If unattended, pink bollworm can cause heavy damage in November-December. 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.
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	19	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	17	3	6	3	0	0	0	
Patan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mehsana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MP								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
Khargaon	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	
Dhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Khandwa	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	should be kept separately and dried properly before storing them in clean cloth bags. Avoid using gunny bags to prevent contamination of lint.
MAHARASHTRA								
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The crop is in boll bursting stage. Jassids , aphids and white fly incidence were noticed. White fly and aphid population increased in some locations, especially induced by insecticide mixtures. Alternaria blight and leaf spot diseases were also noticed in some fields. Leaf spot was noticed in few pockets. Red cotton bugs were seen in opened bolls. 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. 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. 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. Picking may be finished at the earliest possible.
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	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Buldhana	0	22	11	0	0	0	0	
Parbhani	0	16	7	0	0	0	0	
Nanded	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	
Beed	3	17	4	0	0	0	0	
Washim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dhule	4	23	13	0	0	0	0	
Jalgaon	0	23	13	0	0	0	0	
Jalna	0	22	11	0	0	0	0	
Aurangabad	6	17	7	5	0	0	0	
TELANGANA								The crop is at flowering to picking Stage. (First and Second pickings are under progress). Split application (as 3rd top dressing) of N & K fertilizers wherever necessary to be applied (or) Booster dose of N & K @ 25-30 kg of Urea and 10-15 kg of MOP per acre to mitigate the excess moisture due to wide spread cyclonic rains. Jassid (0.2 to 1.10 / 3 leaves), Whitefly (0.8 to 2.4 / 3 leaves), Thrips (0.2 to 0.6 / 3 leaves), Aphids (2.4 – 6.6 / 3 leaves) were the level of infestation. All the sucking pests were below ETL. Rainfed Light Soils: With the rains from North East monsoon / cyclonic rains, the crop may revive in some areas with the application of booster dose of 25 to 30 kg Urea alongwith 10 to 25 kg of MOP/acre. Rainfed Black Soils: Crop growth is normal in heavy soils . For the control of <i>rhizectonia</i> 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.
Adilabad	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	
Warangal	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	
Khammam	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Karimnagar	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	
Nalgonda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AP								
Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Prakasam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
KARNATAKA								Due to cold conditions and increased incidence of jassids leaf reddening in Bt cotton is increasing in all areas. Farmers are advised to continue foliar application of 1 % DAP. Management of pink bollworm and whiteflies may be taken up as per recommendations. In <i>herbaceum</i> and <i>arboreum</i> desi cotton crop grey mildew disease is increasing in some areas. It is suggested to spray the crop with Carbendizim 50 WP @ 1g/lit of water for effective control. It is
Dharwad	0	12	9	8	5	0	0	
Haveri	0	9	13	4	0	0	0	
Mysore	10	25	9	22	3	0	6	

TAMILNADU							
Perambalur	13	13	5	0	0	0	0
Salem	12	9	6	0	0	0	0
Trichy	16	11	5	0	4	0	11
Virdhunagar	41	19	19	4	4	4	12

suggested to uproot the cotton stalks immediately wherever kapas picking is completed in early sown crop so that short duration pulses can be sown as second crop instead of irrigating the cotton crop to get new flush which is undesirable for the cotton ecosystem. Rabi crops like Chickpea or wheat can be grown as second crop wherever irrigation facilities are available. Cotton stalks uprooted have to be used for composting or vermicomposting instead of burning as fuel. Suitable compost making cultures or the crop residue decomposing consortia like *Phenorecheat*, *Pluorotus* and *Trichoderma* can be used in compost making for early decomposition of cotton stalks.

The crop is in early boll formation stage. Post emergence herbicide may be applied to control major weeds like *Cynadon dactylon*, *Parthenium* and *Trianthema portulacastrum*. Pyriithiobac sodium @ 2 ml/l sprayed to control weeds in the bunds. For the control of Grasses: *Echinochloa sp*, *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*, Sedges: *Cyperus sp*, Broad Leaf Weeds: *Trianthema portulacastrum*, *Cleome viscosa*, *Phyllanthus madaraspatisensis*, recommended weed management measures may be followed. In rainfed cotton, soil moisture conserving measures may be followed to store rain water received from the north east monsoon. At Srivilliputhur where winter irrigated cotton is sown, the weather is cool with frequent rains. The crop is in boll development stage. 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.

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