

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research

Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 30th November to 6th December 2015

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

WEATHER ADVISORY

Date	Rainfall (mm) Nov/Dec 2015							ADVISORY
	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	
PINK BOLLWORM DAMAGE AND SURVIVING LARVAE ON BOLLGARD-II HYBRIDS HAVE BEEN RECORDED FROM SOME REGIONS IN GUJARAT, AP, TELANGANA, MAHARASHTRA AND KARNATAKA. IMMEDIATE MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES AS RECOMMENDED IN THE CICR ADVISORY ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO PREVENT ANY FURTHER DAMAGE.								
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								The crop is at boll bursting stage. Irrigation to be given in black soil planted cotton fields. Surveys conducted by CICR showed that the green bolls for second and third picking are harbouring pink bollworms to an extent of 10-80% in Bollgard-II hybrids in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagarh and Bharuch. Other districts of Gujarat are also affected to varying levels. Farmers are advised to take up one spraying with Cypermethrin or Fenvalerate or Lambda-Cyhalothrin immediately in the affected regions to prevent any further infestation by pink bollworm to green bolls. If unattended, pink bollworm can cause heavy damage in 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	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	
MP								The crop is in-boll formation and boll opening stages. 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
Khargaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Khandwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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. 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. Surveys show that in parts of Dhule and Nandurbar green bolls are affected with pink bollworm in Bollgard-II hybrids. The problem is very sporadic in other parts of the state. 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. Wherever the infestation levels are more than 20% in 20 dissected green bolls, pyrethroid sprays may be taken up immediately to prevent any further damage to green bolls. 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	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 green boll formation 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. Whiteflies are reported from regions. 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. Incidence of pink bollworm in BG-II was reported from Ananthapur, Kurnool and Guntur. Monitor for pink bollworm may be done immediately using pheromone traps and dissection of 20-50 green bolls per plot. 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 and in those fields where the crop was retained till April/ March 2015. Wherever the infestation levels are more than 20% in 20 dissected green bolls, pyrethroid sprays may be taken up immediately to prevent any further damage to green bolls.
Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Warangal	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
Khammam	3	0	15	29	0	0	0	
Karimnagar	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
Nalgonda	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	
AP								
Guntur	3	3	3	10	0	0	0	
Prakasam	4	3	4	10	22	0	0	
KARNATAKA								In some areas due to cyclonic torrential rains, there is water logging in the cotton crop and it is suggested to drain out the excess water stagnated in the crop. To reduce or effectively manage the leaf reddening menace in early sown cotton, it is advised to spray the crop with 1.0 % of 19:19:19 (10 g/lit of water) water soluble fertilizer along
Dharwad	11	13	5	0	0	0	0	
Haveri	9	14	3	5	0	0	0	

Mysore	12	10	19	20	5	14	13	<p>with 1 % MgSO₄ at an interval of 15 days. These nutrient sprays may be combined with the insecticide sprays if required at that stage. It is suggested to spray the crop with Acephate @ 1.0 g /lit of water for effective management of the mirid bug. High levels of pink bollworm damage to green bolls on BG-II hybrids have been received from some parts of Raichur. It is very important to monitor green bolls immediately. Spray the crop with pyrethroid wherever the survival of pink bollworm larvae is more than 20% in 20 dissected bolls. Short duration pulses can be sown as second crop wherever the kapas picking is completed, 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</p>
TAMILNADU								
Perambalur	10	7	6	22	29	33	9	
Salem	5	3	3	53	20	22	7	
Trichy	3	3	13	34	29	52	11	
Virdhunagar	12	11	31	36	29	52	11	<p>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>. Pyrethiobac sodium @ 2 ml /l sprayed to control weeds in the bunds. 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 madaraspatensis</i>, 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. Heavy rains are expected this week, which may inundate the fields. Steps may be taken to drain the excess rain water from the fields. 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, white fly and thrips were noticed. Root rot incidence were also noticed.</p>

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

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