

## ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research

### Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 14<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> December 2015

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

#### WEATHER ADVISORY

Date	Rainfall (mm) Dec 2015							ADVISORY
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
								<b>PINK BOLLWORM DAMAGE AND SURVIVING LARVAE ON BOLLGARD-II HYBRIDS HAVE BEEN RECORDED FROM SOME REGIONS IN GUJARAT, AP, TELANGANA, MP, MAHARASHTRA AND KARNATAKA. IMMEDIATE MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES AS RECOMMENDED IN THE CICR ADVISORY ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO PREVENT ANY FURTHER DAMAGE.</b>
<b>NORTH</b>								<b>Picking is completed in almost all parts of North zone.</b>
<b>ORISSA</b>								
Koraput	5	6	4	6	13	4	0	The crop is in boll opening and harvesting stage. Harvesting should be done from the fully opened bolls after 10 am in the morning. Spraying of 1.5% DAP with 0.75 % KNO <sub>3</sub> 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. After final harvesting the cotton plant should be cut and buried under the soil for preparation of compost.
Kalahandi	5	5	4	5	12	3	0	
Balagir	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	
<b>GUJARAT</b>								
Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Baruch, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Patan, Mehsana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The crop is at boll bursting stage. Irrigation to be given in black soil planted cotton fields. Farmers are advised to take up one spraying with Cypermethrin or Fenvalerate or Lamda-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.
<b>MP</b>								
Khargaon, Dhar, Khandwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The crop is in boll formation and boll opening stages. Pink bollworm damage in BG-II has been reported in green and open bolls of second-third picking. Jassids and whitefly infestation above ETL and thrips and aphids noticed in traces. Leaf reddening was also 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.

<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>									
Nagpur, Wardha, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Amravati, Akola Buldhana, Parbhani, Nanded, Beed, Washim, Dhule, Jalgaon, Jalna, Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The crop is in boll bursting and picking stage. Overall, the crop condition is satisfactory. 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. 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. 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 and the crop must be terminated in December.
<b>TELANGANA</b>									
Adilabad	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	The crop is at green boll formation to picking Stage. (First and Second pickings are under progress). All the sucking pests were below ETL. Rainfed Black Soils: Crop growth is normal in heavy soils. 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. Avoid ratooning and summer cotton. Prompt removal and destruction of cotton stubbles to prevent carryover of pest to next season should be done.	
Warangal	0	0	4	3	0	0	3		
Khammam	0	0	0	3	0	0	4		
Karimnagar	3	0	3	3	0	0	3		
Nalgonda	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
<b>AP</b>									
Guntur, Prakasam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pink bollworm infestation in bolls of second-third picking has been reported in Anathapur, 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. Random destructive sampling for field incidence @ 25 bolls/acre : one larve/10 bolls is the ETL level should be taken up. Avoid prolonging of crop through irrigation and fertilizers as late formed bolls may severely attract pink boll worm incidence. Farmers are advised to take up one spraying with Cypermethrin or Fenvalerate or Lamda-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.

KARNATAKA								
Dharwad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Due to severe cold conditions and increased incidence of jassids, leaf reddening in Bt cotton is increasing in all areas. Advised to continue the foliar application of 1 % all 19 with 1% MgSO4 to the crop. Pink bollworm infestation was noticed in BG-II bolls of second-third picking. Whitefly infestation was also noticed to be above ETL in some fields. For management of pink bollworm and whiteflies, the recommendations given in this advisory may be followed. First picked kapas has to be sold separately to get higher selling price in the market. Light irrigation has to be given after each kapas picking wherever irrigation facilities are available. In early sown conditions, the kapas picking is completed. It is suggested to uproot the stalks immediately so that short duration pulses can be sown as second crop instead of irrigating the 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 <i>Phenerocheat</i> , <i>Pluorotus</i> and <i>Trichoderma</i> can be used in compost making for early decomposition of cotton stalks.
Haveri	6	4	3	4	0	3	3	
Mysore	9	14	37	9	13	0	5	
TAMILNADU								
Perambalur	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	In rainfed cotton, soil moisture conserving measures may be followed to store rain water received from the north east monsoon. 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 maturity stage. No incidence of pests. Weed infestation and root rot incidence were noticed for which recommended control measures were taken up.
Salem	3	5	11	3	0	0	0	
Trichy	14	31	13	0	0	3	0	
Virdhunagar	14	31	15	5	0	10	6	

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

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