

## ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research

### Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 21<sup>st</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> December 2015

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

#### WEATHER ADVISORY

State/Districts	ADVISORY - 21st to 27th Dec '2015
	<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>	Picking is completed in almost all parts of North zone.
<b>ORISSA</b> Koraput, Kalahandi, Balagir	The crop is in picking stage. 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 them in clean cloth bags. Avoid using gunny bags to prevent contamination of lint. After final harvesting the cotton stalks and residues should be composted.
<b>GUJARAT</b> Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Baruch, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Patan, Mehsana	The crop growth is at second-third picking stage. Incidence of Pink bollworm was observed above ETL in Bt cotton in some farmers' field. Farmers are advised to apply one spray of any recommended Synthetic Pyrethroid only in fields having at least 8-10 green bolls per plant. Insecticide spray must be done to protect green bolls only after picking the fully open bolls/ 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	The crop is in boll opening stage. Pink bollworm damage in BG-II has been reported in green and open bolls of second-third picking stages. The crop growth is at second-third picking stage. Incidence of Pink bollworm was observed above ETL in Bt cotton in some farmers' field. Farmers are advised to apply one spray of any recommended Synthetic Pyrethroid only in fields having at least 8-10 green bolls per plant. Insecticide spray must be done to protect green bolls only after picking the fully open bolls/ Farmers are advised to terminate cotton crop in December without extending it any further into 2016. 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	Clean picking may be taken to get better price in the market. Green boll damage may be monitored in BGII 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. Picking may be finished at the earliest possible. Crop rotation may be followed to break life cycle of pests, diseases and weeds. 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.
<b>TELANGANA</b> Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar,	The crop is at green boll formation to picking Stage. (First and Second pickings are under progress). All the sucking pests were below ETL. Green boll damage may be monitored in BG, 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

Nalgonda	20% in 20 dissected green bolls, pyrethroid sprays may be taken up immediately to prevent any further damage to green bolls. Destroy pink bollworm larvae in rosette flowers and also through periodical removal of dropped squares, dried flowers and pre-matured bolls to suppress pest population in the initial stage. Avoid prolonging of crop through irrigation and fertilizers as late formed bolls may severely attract pink boll worm incidence. Avoid ratooning and summer cotton. Prompt removal and destruction of cotton stubbles to prevent carryover of pest to next season should be done.
AP Guntur, Prakasam	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, Haveri, Mysore	Leaf reddening in Bt cotton is increasing in all areas. Advised to continue the foliar application of 1 % all 19 with 1% MgSO <sub>4</sub> to the crop. Pink bollworm infestation was noticed in BG-II bolls of second-third picking. 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>Phenorecheat</i> , <i>Pluorotus</i> and <i>Trichoderma</i> can be used in compost making for early decomposition of cotton stalks.
TAMILNADU Perambalur, Salem, Trichy, Virudhunagar	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.

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