

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 5th to 14th September 2018

WEATHER ADVISORY

	ACTUAL RAINFALL In mm IMD					PREDICTED IMD					ADVISORY
	SEPTEMBER										
Date	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	
PUNJAB											
Ferozpur						3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<p>At Faridkot, the crop is 130 days old at fruiting and boll development stage. Incidence of whitefly was below ETL and in case of thrips it was almost nil in the area. The incidence of Cotton leaf curl disease is increasing grades between (II-III).</p> <p>At Bathinda the crop is 120 to 125 days old at boll formation and boll maturation stage. Whitefly population varied from 1-10 per three leaves; Jassid population 0–1.5 per three leaves and Thrips incidence from 0-6 per 3 leaves. No incidence of disease</p> <p>Advisory: The farmers are advised to monitor their crop regularly for whitefly, jassid and thrips incidence particularly in the late sown fields. Foliar sprays of KNO₃ for better fruit retention and high yield at weekly intervals may be given. Avoid moisture stress to the cotton field to minimize incidence of thrips and whitefly. For management of jassids, the fields showing yellowing and curling of the leaves along the margins in the upper canopy of the 50 per cent of the plants (ETL) should be sprayed with Dinotefuran 20 SG 60 g or Flonicamid 50 WG 80 g per acre. If thrips attack is noticed, irrigate the field immediately which will kill the immature stages of this insect surviving in the soil. In case of severe infestation, spray the crop with Thiomethoxam 25%WG 2g Or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL 3 ml per Or Buprofezin 25 % SC 10ml 10 L water. In the fields having high incidence of both whitefly and thrips, spray the crop with Flonicamid 50 WG 4g Or Thiomethoxam 25%WG 2g Or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL 3 ml per 10 L water.. For the management of nymphs of whitefly, spray 500 ml of Pyriproxfen10 EC or 200 ml of Spiromesifen22.9 SC.. For Bacterial leaf blight incidence, spray Copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 25g +Streptocycline @ 1g in 10 ltrs of water.</p>
Faridkot	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Mukatsar						0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bhatinda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sangrur						0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ludhiana											
	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	
HARYANA											
Hissar						0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<p>At Sirsa, the crop is 110-120 days at boll development stage. At farmers' field locations in Sirsa, whitefly ranged between 3-15/3 leaves. Parawilt symptoms reported by farmers.</p> <p>At Hisar, the crop is 115 to 120 days. The population of whitefly was below ETL and Jassid population has crossed ETL in few fields. Incidence of CLCuD was observed. Boll rot was noticed in traces.</p> <p>Advisory:</p>
Jind						0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	
Sirsa						0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rohtak						0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	

										<p>Though population of all sucking pests is below ETL, farmers are advised not to spray any insecticide at this stage but need to remain vigilant as slight upsurge in whitefly counts reported both at experimental area of ICAR-CICR and at farmers field also. Wherever parawilt symptoms appear, apply Cobalt chloride @10mg/1 litres of water immediately.</p> <p>At Hisar, In areas where dry spell of 15 days occurs, whitefly population may increase. In case, the whitefly population is more than 6-8 adult/leaf (ETL), first spray should be done with Neem based insecticides @ 1 litre in 200 litres water/acre. The population of Jassid is expected to increase in areas where humidity is more than 70 per cent. If population is more than 2 nymph & adult per leaf (ETL), spray 40 ml Imidacloprid 200 SL or 40 g Thiamethoxam 25WG using 120-150 litres of water per acre. The spray solution can be increased as per the requirement of crop. Proper coverage of underside of leaves during the insecticidal sprays effectively reduces the population of insects. Farmers are advised to monitor their crop for insect pests & diseases regularly. Mixing of pesticides should be avoided. Farmers are advised to spray Copper oxychloride @ 25g + Streptocyclin 2.5 gm per 10 litre of water in boll rot affected fields. Do not spray any chemical for cotton leaf curl viral disease. Instead control whitefly population.</p>	
RAJASTHAN											
Ajmer						3.0	7.0	9.0	0.0	12.0	<p>At Sriganganagar, the crop is 110 to 135 days. Need based irrigation applied, weed hoeing to clean the crop and first foliar application of Potassium nitrate 2% have been taken up. Itsit (<i>Trianthema spp.</i>), tandla (<i>Digera arvensis</i>) Motha (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) have infested the crop. Jassid noticed below ETL level (0.17-0.33/3 leaves). Whitefly incidence below ETL Level (4.67-0.33/3leaves). Thrips population observed ranging from 2.17- 5.33/ 3 leaves. Incidence of <i>Earias spp.</i> on desi and non- Bt American cotton has recorded 1.67-3.00larvae/20 plants. 1.33-3.33 adult moth of pink bollworm caches per pheromone trap/ week. Occurrence of cotton leaf curl virus disease (CLCuD PDI 10-15 %) at farmers fields. Weed control done manually or by weedicides. Sprayed neem based insecticides @ 5ml or Diafenthuron 50WP @ 1.00g/lit. of water for whitefly. Also sprayed Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.3g / Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.2g /lit. of water for whitefly and jassid. Incidence of thrips were controlled by spraying Ethion 50 EC @ 3.0 ml/lit. and Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.2g g /lit. of water. Sprayed Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.5g / Spinosad 45 SC @ 0.33 ml per liter of water for spotted bollworm control. At Banswara, the crop is 81 days old at squaring and flowering stage. During the reporting week, jassid infestation was above ETL. Whitefly and bollworm infestation not recorded. At present fields are weed free.</p> <p>Advisory:</p> <p>Farmers are advised to spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.4g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.2g or Ethion 50 EC @ 3.0 ml per liter of water, whenever the whitefly, jassid and thrips crossed ETL level. Spray of Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.5g or spinosad 45 SC @ 0.33 ml per liter of water has been recommended for spotted bollworm.</p> <p>For Banswara, observe insect infestation and also parawilt incidence. If, plants show sudden drooping of leaves which ultimately get wilted, the affected plants can be saved</p>
Jodhpur						4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Nagaur						15.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Pali						9.0	9.0	8.0	0.0	5.0	
Sri Ganganagar						3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

											by the spraying Cobalt chloride @ 10mg/liter of water (10 ppm) immediately after the appearance of these symptoms. Farmers are regularly advised to observe the crop keenly and spray as per suggestions of University Scientists/Agriculture Officers against sucking pests when infestation seen above ETL.
ORRISA											
Koraput	2.5	0.0	15.5			49.0	46.0	27.0	17.0	0.0	Cotton crop is at flowering and boll formation stage (72- 79 days). Weeding and application of pesticides could not be done in Kalahandi, Bolangir and Rayagada and Nuapada districts due to heavy and continuous rain during the last 3-4 days, excess rain water has been drained out from the cotton field. Crop has been infested with several weeds. The most common weeds are Barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa</i> sp.), Doob grass (<i>Cynodone dactylone</i>), Cock's Comb (<i>Celosia argentia</i>) and Purple nut sedge (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>). Due to heavy rain during the week (254 mm) crop has been affected by water logging and wilting in Kalahandi, Bolangir and Rayagada and Nuapada districts. Aphids and jassid population has been reduced due to heavy rainfall. However, leaf folder population has been increased. (Aphid: Below ETL (3-10/3leaves); Jassid: Below ETL (0-4.0/3 leaves); Thrips; Below ETL (1.0-5.0/3leaves). Root rot and wilting has been reported from Kalahandi, Bolangir and Rayagada and Nuapada districts due to heavy rain and water logging. Advisory: Drain out excess rain water from the field. To control sucking pest and foliage feeder infestation sprae Neem oil 5ml/l or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 1ml/litre of water. Farmers are advised for spot drenching of Carbendazim 50 % WP @ 2g/litre to control root rot and early stage of wilting. To recoup the plant from water logging effects spray 1% DAP or 1% water soluble fertilizer 19:19:19 at weekly interval, twice. For controlling weeds spraying of post emergence weedicides such as Quizalofop-ethyl/Fenoxoprop ethyl/ Propaquizafop/Pyrithiobac sodium (25-35 ml per 10 l of water in a spray tank) is advised.
Kalahandi	0.4	52.0				49.0	67.0	19.0	16.0	0.0	
Balangir	22.4	45.0				0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
GUJARAT											
Amreli						5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	At Surat, flowering initiated. Weed infestation was controlled using recommended measures. Jassid population above ETL; Aphid: Above ETL; Mealybug: Below ETL (Grade I); Pink bollworm: Below ETL in Bt and NBt cotton hybrid; American bollworm: Below ETL in non Bt hybrid and Spotted bollworms: Below ETL in non-Bt hybrids. Infection of BLB was observed in some fields, but the intensity was low. At Junagadh, the crop is at vegetative growth stage. Weeding, Inter culturing, Application of Dimethoate 30% EC were the operations taken up. Advisory: Initiate pink bollworm monitoring starting from flowering stage Install the pheromone traps @5 / ha. for monitoring pink bollworm. Spray the crop with Neem oil 5 ml/L + NSKE 5% + 1 g detergent power at 50-60 DAS. Cotton farmers are advised to control pink bollworm by spraying any one of the following insecticides twice, chlorpyrifios, thiodicarb or quinalphos The first spray should be applied at 75 days after sowing and second after 15 days of the first spray for control of pink bollworm. If leafhopper and
Bhavnagar						5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Jamnagar						3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rajkot	0.0	0.0	0.0			3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Broach	0.0	0.0	0.0			4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	
Sabarkantha						5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Surendranagar						0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ahmedabad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Baroda						4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Patan						0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Mehesana						0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Adilabad						0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	3.0	At Nandyal, the crop is 80 to 90 days old at flowering to boll formation stage. Sucking pests like jassids, thrips and whiteflies were observed in most of the surveyed fields. Jassid were above ETL in all of the villages with grade II to grade III symptoms. Thrips damage was observed above ETL, where as whiteflies population was below ETL. . At Guntur, the crop is 20 to 60 days old at vegetative to squaring stage. Thrips, Jassid, Mealybug incidence noticed. Advisory: Farmers were advised to spray Imidacloprid@ 3 ml or Flonicamid @ 4 g or Difenthiuron @ 12 g per 10 lit of water for the management of sucking pests. To tide over nutrient stress, advised to spray 19-19-19 @ 5g per lit of water or urea 20g per lit of water. Also suggested to install pheromone traps @ 5 traps /ha for pink bollworm monitoring in farmers' fields.
Warangal						0.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	
Khammam	15.5	0.0				0.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	
Karimnagar	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Mahabubnagar		0.4				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Guntur	0.0	3.6				0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	
Prakasam						0.0	4.0	11.0	7.0	8.0	
KARNATAKA											
Dharwad	0.0					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Early sown crop is 80-90 days old. Peak square formation and flowering stage in most of the areas. Boll formation stage in early sown crop. Last intercultivation and top dressing done. Plant protection measures for sucking pests and precautionary measures for the management of PBW were taken up. Manual weeding in late sown crop. Sucking pests and mirid bug were noticed at Haveri district. Sprayed Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 0.2 g/lit of water to control sucking pests and Acephate 75 SP @ 1 g/lit to control Mirid bugs. Profenofos @ 1.5 ml/lit of water was advised to manage the PBW. Installation of Pheromone traps was done to monitor PBW (70-80 days crop). Advisory: . Mirid bug management by spraying Acephate 75 SP @ 1 g/lit of water. Foliar sprays 19:19:19 water soluble fertilizer (10g/lit of water) in 70-80 days old crop. Spray of Diafenthuron 50 WP @ 1.0g/lit of water for sucking pests. Spraying of Neem based insecticides at earlier stages, then with Quinolphos 25 EC @ 2 ml/lit of water to manage PBW. Sowing of Desi cotton varieties to be continued till 15 th September.
Haveri						0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Mysore						0.0	18.0	11.0	7.0	12.0	
TAMIL NADU											
Perambur						15.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	16.0	Sown crop is 22 days old. Gap filling and thinning has been done. <i>Trianthema</i> , <i>Cyprus</i> , <i>Parthenium</i> are the major weeds observed. No incidence of pests and diseases. At Srivilliputhur, the crop is 0 to 25 days old at germination to seedling stage. Sowing of cotton in many parts of area and land preparation in some parts of area is going on. <i>Echinochloa spp</i> , <i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> , <i>Cyperus spp</i> , <i>Cynadon dactylon</i> , <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> etc were the major weeds that infested the crop. Recommended measures were taken up to control the weeds. No incidence of pests and diseases. Advisory: At Srivilliputhur, the sowing of cotton is under way, acid delinting (con. H ₂ SO ₄ at 100 ml/kg of seeds) and seed treatment with insecticides (Chloripyriphos at 10 ml/kg of seeds) / fungicides (<i>Pseudomonas fluresence</i> 10 g/kg or <i>Trichoderma viride</i> 4 g/kg or Carbendazim or Thiram at 2 g / kg of seeds) followed by biofertilizer (Azophos 6 pockets /ha seeds) may be recommended as a prophylactic measure. To maintain optimum plant population in rainfed cotton, recommended seed rate of 20 kg/ ha for varieties may be
Salem						43.0	71.0	43.0	31.0	57.0	
Trichy						78.0	62.0	16.0	16.0	56.0	
Virdhunagar						7.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	11.0	

											followed with line sowing of 45 x 15 cm. To control the weeds pre emergence application of Pendimethalin at 1.0 kg/ ai/ ha may be applied.
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Rainfall (mm)

Legend



0.0 mm rainfall (no rainfall) .

Blank space express data Not available.

Source : <http://imdagrmet.gov.in>