

## ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research

### Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 28<sup>th</sup> June – 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2016

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

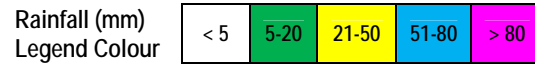
#### WEATHER ADVISORY

Date	JUNE									JULY			ADVISORY
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3		
IMD Data	Actual Rainfall (mm)					Predicted Rainfall (mm)							
<b>PUNJAB</b>													<p>The crop is at vegetative stage. The mean whitefly incidence was low on cotton. Incidence was 3.67 whitefly adults/ leaf in Khara, 1.43 in Romana Albel Singh, 2.30 in Bargari, 0.93 in Sher Singh wala and 0.83 in Sukhanwala. Fields should be regularly monitored for whitefly incidence on cotton and weeds. Whitefly also attacks other alternate host crops like brinjal, tomato, okra, moong, mash and guar. Regular surveillance should be done for timely management on these crops. If there is no rain, farmers should irrigate the crop one month after sowing. After irrigation, half dose of urea i.e. 65 kg for Bt hybrids and 30-35 kg to non bt varieties, should be applied. The crop is in seedling stage in most of the parts of Haryana. Hoeing should be done in early sown crop. At Sirsa, the crop is 45 to 50 days old at vegetative stage. Inter-culture operations after first irrigation are in progress. Weed infestation has been observed in fields applied with first irrigation. Weeds were also noticed at boundaries of fields or in the adjoining areas. Incidence of whitefly ranged between 5-16 /3 leaves on RCH650 BG-II (range 6-10 and average 7.8/3 leaves), HS-6 (range 7-18 and average 10.7/3 leaves), Ganganagr Ageti (range 5-16 and average 8.8/3leaves) and in RS2013 (range 5-13 and average 8.0/3leaves) under unprotected conditions. The leafhopper population ranged between 0-2/3leaves and thrips population ranged between 3-12/3leaves at experimental farm of ICAR-CICR Sirsa. At a few locations in Sirsa whitefly ranged between 3-14/3 leaves. Root rot has been observed at a few locations at farmers field in Desi G. arboreum cotton. Stringent monitoring is required in the fields adjoining to citrus orchards. Farmers are advised to apply nitrogenous fertilizers judiciously. At Sriganganagar, the crop is in vegetative stage. Whitefly incidence is below ETL. Need based application of neem based insecticides + detergent powder is advised in the specific field harboring population near to ETL. Azadiractin 1.0% EC may be sprayed at 2 ml/lit of 500 lit per hectare.</p> <p style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">IN VIEW OF THE HEAVY RAINS PREDICTED BY THE IMD, IT CAN BE SURMISED THAT THERE ARE STRONG CHANCES THAT WHITEFLY POPULATIONS WOULD NATURALLY DECLINE SIGNIFICANTLY WITH RAINS.</p>
Bathinda	8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	
Ferozepur	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21	
Muktsar	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	
Mansa	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	3	4		22	
<b>HARYANA</b>													
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	66		
Hisar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	66		
Fatehabad	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	66		
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>													
Hanumangarh	0	1.1	1	0	0	5	2	2	2	5	5		
Sri Ganganagar	0	0.2	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	5	5		
Banswara	11	4.4	2	0.4	0	1	3	2	2	3	4		

<b>ORISSA</b>													As monsoon is active, farmers are advised to take up cotton sowing. Procure inputs like cotton seeds, herbicides and fertilizers from reliable sources. Apply FYM @ 5t/ha during final land preparation. Apply basal dose of fertilizers based on soil test reports: For hybrids: 120: 60:60 kg NPK/ha For varieties: 90:45:45 kgNPK/ha, Basal dose : Full P + 50 % K + 25% N. Spacing for normal planting should be 90 cm x 60 cm and for High Density Planting Systems (HDPS) at 60 cm x 10 cm. For green manuring, sow 25 kg Sunhemp seeds/ha at 1 DAS and incorporate after 25 to 30 DAS. Seeds should be treated with Azotobactor and PSB @ 25 g each/kg of seed. Intercropping should be done with red gram at 8:2 row ratio. Trap crops like castor, marigold and maize should be planted around the cotton field. For weed management, apply Pendimethalin at 1.0 kg/ha at 1 DAS as pre-emergence spray. Pre release varieties of OUAT BS 279 and BS 30 can be taken up for high density planting system.
Koraput	3	0	5	36	16	84	38	9	12	32	42		
Kalahandi	6	15	7	0	1	6	32	21	11	10	17		
Bolangir	1	29	0	0	0	13	17	17	7	9	21		
<b>GUJARAT</b>													Monsoon has arrived in Gujarat. This week is the best time for sowing, since HEAVY rains are predicted for the ensuing week. Medium and long duration Bt-cotton hybrids suffered from pink bollworm last year. Therefore short duration varieties at 90x30 cm spacing should be preferred especially in regions with limited irrigation resources. Farmers may contact the State Agricultural Departments and SAUs to identify high productive short duration bt-hybrids preferably tolerant to sap-sucking insect pests. Farmers are advised to purchase genuine seeds with bill. For light and marginal soils under rain-fed tracts, select short duration (150-160 days) non-Bt varieties to be planted under high density at 60x10 cm. For black-cotton soils, medium-deep soils, select short duration (less than 180 days) Bt-hybrids tolerant to sap-sucking insects which would help in effective pest management. Early and timely sown short duration crop escapes insect pests and gets soil moisture at the crucial flowering and boll formation stage thus resulting in high yields with less need for inputs.
Amreli	4	0	2	7	1	11	38	20	15	20	36		
Bhavnagar	5	0	1	6	0	2	20	21	13	30	40		
Jamnagar	0	0	0	7	2	9	6	5	10	15	20		
Rajkot	1	3	3	0	2	15	38	9	15	30	50		
Bharuch	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	69	4	27	46		
Sabarkantha	11	5	2	0	0	1	3	5	6	5	39		
Surendranagar	0	0	1	0	1	2	38	9	15	30	50		
Ahmedabad	5	0	0	1	0	1	5	10	15	20	25		
Vadodara	0	2	1	2	0	7	10	10	15	2	20		
Patan	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	10		
Mehsana	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	10	15	20	25		
<b>MP</b>													Cotton sowing may be taken up in all the three districts. Rains are expected to continue in the ensuing week as well. Short to medium duration varieties may be preferred in rainfed regions.
Khargone	8	11	32	0	0	11	13	3	2	4	10		
Dhar	6	4	4	1	2	3	8	23	13	0	6		
Khandwa	8	3	6	1	0	0	6	3	5	5	14		
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>													Monsoon has now covered the entire state. Cotton growing districts in Maharashtra have received rainfall that is adequate for sowing. Crop sown last week and in this week is likely to benefit the most this season due to the good rainfall predicted across the state. Water harvesting preparations must be done immediately. Early sown crop will require proper drainage. Crop sown under ridges and furrows or broad bed furrows with proper drainage will be benefit most under such conditions. In view of the good monsoon prediction for Maharashtra, many Bt-cotton hybrids are expected to perform well. However short to medium duration hybrids at 90x30 cm spacing sown on ridges are likely to perform better under
Nagpur	11	1	29	3	20	6	30	24	10	8	5		
Wardha	21	5	16	0	8	23	25	20	11	8	4		
Chandrapur	3	7	1	1	33	26	24	15	12	5	7		
Yavatmal	8	0	9	7	14	9	15	12	10	6	2		

Amravati	8	2	15	2	4	10	30	24	15	10	8	<p>rained and irrigated conditions. Avoid long duration varieties/hybrids in rain-fed farms especially in the absence of any form of protective irrigation. Short duration varieties get adequate soil moisture during the critical flowering and fruiting phase and escape bollworm attacks during squaring-flowering stage. Compact statured short duration varieties (NH 615, PKV 081, Suraj, LRK 516, Phule Dhanwantary etc., under high density give high yields in a short period of 140-160 days cropping season. If such varieties are sown before the end of June in high density planting at 60x10 cm (45x10cm for Phule Dhanwantari), the crop will escape drought stress and bollworms. Irrigated farms may take up medium to long duration varieties or Bt-cotton hybrids. However proper pest monitoring and management will be necessary for pink bollworm management. Sowing on ridges in rain-fed regions especially in high density planting systems is most preferred. Farm Yard Manure @ 5 to 10 t/ha or compost should be applied just after the first rain. Azotobacter and PSB (phosphate solubilizing bacteria) @ 25 g each / kg seed should be used for nutrients fixation. Balanced nutrients of N with adequate P and K assist plants to combat sucking pests. Basal application of fertilizers at the time of sowing and split dose at flower initiation and later at boll formation is ideal for yields and pest management. The following fertilizer recommendations are per acre basis. For rainfed cotton 80-100 Kg single super phosphate + 20 Kg urea + 20 Kg muriate of potash as basal dose during sowing or at 20 days after sowing; 20 Kg urea at flowering stage (45-50 days after sowing) and 20 kg urea at 70 days after sowing. For irrigated cotton 100-120 Kg single super phosphate + 25 Kg urea + 30 Kg muriate of potash as basal dose during sowing or at 20 days after sowing; 25 Kg urea at flowering stage (45-50 days after sowing) and 25 kg urea at 70 days after sowing.</p>
Akola	31	0	11	0	16	7	24	15	10	4	3	
Buldhana	21	0	14	0	9	3	20	15	21	8	6	
Parbhani	3	1	4	19	0	8	18	14	12	14	6	
Nanded	1	2	33	22	10	6	10	33	10	15	11	
Beed	9	10	1	2	0	2	13	10	8	9	9	
Washim	14	0	5	11	9	12	21	10	8	7	6	
Dhule	4	0	7	23	0	0	16	28	7	27	47	
Jalgaon	6	1	8	3	0	0	5	15	10	6	10	
Jalna	18	0	2	2	1	0	19	10	5	12	4	
Aurangabad	24	0	18	0	0	0	18	41	18	22	55	
<b>TELANGANA</b>												<p>Cotton sowings must be completed as soon as possible within this week to get best results. For rainfed cotton 80-100 Kg single super phosphate + 20 Kg urea + 20 Kg muriate of potash as basal dose during sowing or at 20 days after sowing; 20 Kg urea at flowering stage (45-50 days after sowing) and 20 kg urea at 70 days after sowing. For irrigated cotton 100-120 Kg single super phosphate + 25 Kg urea + 30 Kg muriate of potash as basal dose during sowing or at 20 days after sowing; 25 Kg urea at flowering stage (45-50 days after sowing) and 25 kg urea at 70 days after sowing.</p>
Adilabad	1	5	9	11	18	10	30	25	4	10	12	
Warangal	0	18	5	20	1	29	35	30	8	5	12	
Khammam	0	24	8	49	17	42	50	25	15	12	14	
Karimnagar	0	22	7	26	8	14	35	30	6	10	15	
Nalgonda	0	5	14	21	0	25	25	25	15	7	12	
Mahbubnagar	0	0	1	1	0	4	15	20	10	5	10	
<b>AP</b>												<p>Sowings may be taken up if rains of more than 80mm have been received in the specific villages. Cotton sowings are under progress and is at germination satge. The summer cotton was sown in Prakasam District which is in vegetative to boll bursting stage. Short-medium duration varieties or hybrids must be preferred in view of the impneding attack of pink bollworm of late duration cotton after October.</p>
Guntur	2	11	7	17	1	2	25	20	20	5	4	
Prakasam	0	1	5	3	0	2	15	10	10	8	4	
<b>KARNATAKA</b>												<p>Sowing was delayed in parts of Haveri, Dharwad and Belgaum districts due to dry spell. The crop is 15 to 20 days old at seedling stage Sowing of cotton is under progress in majority cotton growing areas. Farmers are advised to use Pendimethalin 37.5 SC herbicide @ 0.8 ml/lit of water immediately after cotton dibbling to prevent weed emergence till 20 to 30 days after sowing. In 20 to 25 days old</p>
Dharwad	3	2	5	1	1	9	10	17	10	5	8	
Haveri	3	1	3	3	3	7	14	17	15	6	7	

Mysore	4	1	2	2	5	5	6	5	6	5	6	crop, if weeds are more, it is advised for the post emergent weedicide application of Quizolfop Ethyl @ 1 ml/lit of water and Pyriithiobac sodium @ 0.8 ml/lit (Tank mix) to control monocot and dicot weeds. Only need based weed management with herbicides is to be taken up. One row of green gram or Peas or Beans are recommended as intercrop in Bt cotton depending upon the feasibility. One row of sunhemp can also be sown and insitu incorporated after 25 DAS which helps in enhancing the soil fertility without affecting cotton crop. Cotton season is yet to commence. Preparatory tillage has been carried out.
<b>TAMILNADU</b>												
Perambalur	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Salem	18	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Trichy	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
virudhunagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	



0 mm rainfall in the blank spaces

Source: [http://nwp.imd.gov.in/bias/dist\\_fcst.htm](http://nwp.imd.gov.in/bias/dist_fcst.htm)

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