

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research

Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 29th July to 3rd August 2015 (37th Standard Week)

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

WEATHER ADVISORY

Date	July			August			Advisory
	29	30	31	1	2	3	
PUNJAB							
Batinda	0	0	0	14	14	4	Dry weather is likely to prevail this week. Farmers are advised to provide irrigation as per need particularly on light soils. The final dose of nitrogen may be applied at the initiation of flowering. Regular pest scouting is recommended as leaf hopper and whitefly are likely to reappear. Bacterial leaf blight is also likely to appear where cloudy warm weather accompanied by high humidity is expected. Recommended insect pest/disease control measures can be initiated only at economic threshold levels on a rain free day. Wherever heavy rainfall/cloud burst was experienced last week, para wilt is likely to occur. This can be checked by spraying Cobalt chloride @ 10 mg/litre of water only on the affected plants. Do not spray against mealy bugs since their parasitoids <i>Aenasius</i> are active now and mealybugs will be under natural control, Do not spray mixtures of <u>neonicotinoid and pyrethroids</u>
Ferozepur	0	0	0	14	13	3	
Muktsar	0	0	0	11	15	3	
Mansa	0	0	0	6	17	6	
HARYANA							
Sirsa	0	0	10	13	14	0	
Hissar	0	0	0	0	6	4	
Fatehabad	0	0	0	3	9	6	
RAJASTHAN							
Hanumangarh	0	4	35	25	14	5	Light to moderate rains are expected in the Ganaganagar/Hanumangarh belt and heavy rains are forecast for Banswada region. Incidence of leafhopper and whitefly may be noticed. Strictly avoid spraying of pyrethroids or Fipronil as these would aggravate whitefly incidence. Site specific remedial measure for root rot (wilt) and parawilt may be initiated based on symptoms. Recommended insect pest/disease control measures can be initiated only at economic threshold levels on a rain free day.
Sri Ganganagar	0	27	35	25	17	9	
Banswara	229	58	8	3	0	0	
ORISSA							
Koraput	0	9	9	18	22	32	Monsoon is likely to be active the whole week Sowing has been completed, crop is at vegetative stage and interculture/weeding is advised. Top dressing and earthing up may follow weeding operations. Good rains are expected during the weekend and field operations may be difficult. For green manuring, incorporate Sunhemp into the soil. Do not take up any insecticide sprays in view of the rains.
Kalahandi	0	3	13	19	73	75	
Balagiri	0	0	20	15	79	59	
GUJARAT							
Amreli	64	0	0	0	0	0	Good rains are predicted early this week. Farmers are advised to drain off excess water from field. Whitefly and leaf hopper infestation is expected to get reduced. Regular pest scouting is recommended. Recommended insect pest/disease control measures can be initiated only at economic threshold levels on a rain free day. Wilt and root rot problems should be attended on priority with remedial measures recommended in the appendix. Scout early down crop for presence of pink bollworm damaged flowers – rosette flowers even on Bollgard II
Bhavnagar	38	0	0	0	0	0	
Jamnagar	34	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajkot	53	0	0	0	0	0	
Baruch	78	16	10	6	4	3	
Sabarkantha	183	50	6	0	0	0	
Surendranagar	141	0	0	0	0	0	
Ahmedabad	131	0	0	0	0	0	
Vadodara	70	62	37	20	16	17	
Patan	77	10	0	0	0	0	
Mehsana	112	13	0	0	0	0	
MP							
Khargaon	31	11	5	0	0	3	The crop is about 30 to 45 days in different areas as per sowing dates. At present, regular rains are received. Top dressing with N+P is recommended during rain-free period. Wilt and root rot problems are expected after rains. These should be attended on priority with remedial measures recommended in the appendix of this advisory. Do not spray insecticide against sucking pests.
Dhar	113	40	3	0	0	0	
Khandwa	15	10	7	0	0	12	
MAHARASHTRA							
Nagpur	3	0	0	0	11	201	The crop is in square formation in irrigated fields and in vegetative to square formation stage under rainfed conditions. Intercultural operations should be carried out for weed management. Moisture conservation practices should be carried out in rainfed crop. Basal dose of fertilizer dose to rainfed cotton should be given immediately, if not applied previously. Top
Wardha	5	0	0	0	0	157	
Chandrapur	0						
Yavatmal	5	0	0	0	0	72	

Amravati	15	7	5	4	7	53	<p>dressing of Nitrogen to rainfed cotton should be done at square initiation. Post emergence spray of weedicides as recommended for management can be taken up on a cloud free day. Infestation of jassids and white flies is observed on cotton. The Safflower caterpillar is often confused as <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in <i>Non-Bt cotton</i>. There is no need for any control measure for this insect on cotton.</p>	
Akola	13	3	3	0	0	18		
Buldhana	16	10	9	0	0	8		
Parbhani	4	0	0	0	0	7		
Nanded	3	0	0	0	0	13		
Beed	3	0	0	0	0	6		
Washim	9	0	0	0	3	18		
Dhule	47	46	28	16	10	7		
Jalgaon	19	10	9	0	0	3		
Jalna	4	0	0	0	0	5		
Aurangabad	23	24	13	13	12	0		
TELANGANA								<p>Sporadic rains are expected this week. The crop is in the early vegetative stage. For Summer Cotton, foliar application of 1 to 2% KNO₃ + 1% MgSO₄ is recommended twice at weekly interval to mitigate yellowing, leaf reddening & stunted growth because of high temperature coupled with high wind velocity. If the moisture is sufficient, application of nitrogen and potassium fertilizers is advocated. Rainfed cotton farmers are advised to take up inter-cultivation as moisture conservation measure. Though thrips and whiteflies may be observed, it is advisable to avoid any chemical sprays. Field bunds of cotton growing fields should be kept clean and weed free to avoid initial inoculum of pest and diseases.</p>
Adilabad	0	4	0	0	0	26		
Warangal	0	4	0	3	4	7		
Khammam	0	3	3	5	5	8		
Karimnagar	0	4	0	0	4	7		
Nalgonda	0	4	0	5	4	0		
AP								
Guntur	0	0	0	6	5	3		
Prakasam	3	0	0	7	10	6		
KARNATAKA							<p>Moderate rainfall is expected in the Northern districts. Top dressing with 25 kg N/ha (i.e. 50 kg Urea/ha) & 12 kg K (20 kg MOP/ha) to be taken up in 30 and 50 days old crop. Sowing of desi cotton varieties (Jayadhar, DDHC-11 and RAHS-14) may be continued during this week as an intercrop in onion and chilli. Weather is predicted to be cloudy with good rains during this week and the subsequent few days. Regular pest scouting is recommended. Recommended insect pest/disease control measures can be initiated only at economic threshold levels on a rain free day.</p>	
Dharwad	26	13	33	37	55	72		
Haveri	32	14	39	46	70	81		
Mysore	0	3	0	0	10	38		
TAMILNADU							<p>Cloudy sky with intermittent rainfall is predicted for this week. Summer sown cotton -picking is in progress. Field preparation is going on in the winter irrigated fields.</p>	
Perambalur	0	0	0	0	5	0		
Salem	5	0	0	6	8	4		
Trichy	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Virdhunagar	0	0	0	0	3	6		

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

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES RECOMMENDED BY CICR

(Authored by K. R. Kranthi; No part of this advisory may be used in any form in any publication electronic or print or any other means without the permission of the author)

The strategies recommended in this brief note are based on results of experiments conducted by CICR and developed in consonance with various ecologically compatible guidelines issued by various National and Global agencies.

GENERAL CROP HEALTH MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. **Early maturing varieties or Bt-cotton hybrids** may be preferred in rain-fed regions.
2. **Early sowing** is preferred in rain-fed regions immediately after receiving the first showers of 80 mm rainfall.
3. **Sowing on ridges in rain-fed regions** especially in high density planting systems is most preferred.
4. **Bt-cotton hybrids** may be sown at 90 x 30 cm in rain-fed regions and at wider spacing under irrigation
5. **Non-Bt varieties** Suraj such as (CICR) NH 615 (VN-MAU, Parbhani), AKH 081 (Dr PDKV Akola), Phule Dhanwantari (MPKV Rahuri) and Anjali (LRK 516) are early maturing. If these varieties are sown before 15th June in high density planting at 60x10 cm (40x10cm for Phule Dhanwantari), the crop will escape drought stress and bollworms.
6. **Intercropping in high density non-Bt cotton varieties** can be taken up with soybean (seed treated with *Bradyrhizobium japonicum*), cowpea or blackgram in alternate rows at 45 cm row to row and 10 cm plant to plant.
7. **Intercropping in Bt hybrids** can be taken up with soybean (seed treated with *Bradyrhizobium japonicum*), cowpea or blackgram as one row between two Bt-hybrid rows
8. **Border rows (2-3 rows) of pigeonpea** around cotton fields will prevent infestation of mealy bugs and serve as refugia.
9. **Farm Yard Manure @ 5 to 10 t/ha** or compost should be applied just after the first rain.
10. **Azotobacter and PSB @ 25 g each / kg seed** should be used for nutrients fixation.
11. **Optimize nutrient management** for macro and micronutrients. Foliar spray of MgSO₄, 2% Urea followed by 2% DAP, to ensure proper Cry1Ac expression and also to reduce problems of leaf reddening. Sprays of 1% cobalt chloride and soil drenching with Bavistin 1 % in the initial stage of wilt was found to help in the recovery of plants.
12. **Prevention of Leaf Reddening:** Spray 2 % urea, 0.5% Zinc Sulphate and 0.2 % Boron, twice at 15 days interval on 90 days old crop.
13. **Retention of squares and flowers:** Spray Planofix 4.5 SL (NAA) hormone @ 21 ppm (7 ml per 15 litres of water).

INSECT PEST MANAGEMENT

General recommendations

DOs

1. **Select sucking pest resistant varieties/hybrids.** Sucking pest resistant Bt hybrids may require very few insecticide interventions.
2. **Inter-crop with cowpea or sorghum or soybean or blackgram** to encourage predators of sucking pests.
3. **Imidacloprid (8 g), Vitavax or Thiram (3 g)** per kg seed will protect varieties against sucking pests and diseases.

4. Use **nitrogenous fertilizers to the minimum** especially for sucking pest susceptible varieties.
5. **Maintain field sanitation** (weed free)
6. **Remove and destroy mealy bug infested plants.**
7. Use **Neem preparations and biological control options** for least disruptive pest management.
8. **Pheromone traps** are efficient for pest monitoring of Pink bollworm.
9. **Stem application or soil application** (near the root zone) of Imidacloprid, Dimethoate or Acephate at 30-40 DAS and 50-60 DAS for effective eco-friendly control of thrips, mirid bugs, mealy bugs and other sucking pests.

DON'Ts

10. **Avoid late sowing beyond 15th May in North India** to prevent aggravation of cotton leaf curl virus.
11. **As far as possible avoid chemical insecticides during the first two months of the crop** to conserve naturally occurring biological control. Ladybird grubs and beetles, *Chrysoperla* grubs and adults, Syrphid flies, *Geocoris* grubs and bugs, *Aenasius* spp., *Aphelinus* grubs and wasps, mirid bugs and Spiders are the most important naturally occurring predators and parasitoids that effectively control aphids, jassids, thrips, mirids, whiteflies and mealybugs.
12. **Do not spray against minor lepidopteran insects** such as the cotton leaf folder, *Sylepta derogata* and cotton semilooper, *Anomis flava*. The larvae cause negligible damage to cotton but serve as hosts for parasitoids such as *Trichogramma* spp., *Apanteles* spp and *Sysiropa formosa*, that attack *H. armigera* and other bollworms.
13. **Do not spray Bt-formulations on Bt cotton** to avoid further selection pressure.
14. **Avoid foliar application of neonicotinoid insecticides** such as Acetamiprid, Imidacloprid, Clothianidin and Thiomethoxam which are likely to aggravate insect resistance, since hybrid cotton seeds are treated with imidacloprid.
15. **Do not use WHO Class-I (Extremely Hazardous category) insecticides** such as Phosphamidon, Methyl parathion, Phorate, Monocrotophos, Dichlorvos, Carbofuran, Methomyl, Triazophos and Metasystox.
16. **Avoid Fipronil and Pyrethroids** to prevent whitefly outbreaks.
17. **Avoid insecticide mixtures.** Mixtures severely disrupt eco-systems thereby leading to pest outbreaks.

SUCKING PEST MANAGEMENT

Economic Threshold Level (ETL): If whitefly and/or leafhopper damage reaches economic threshold levels of grade-II damage of curling and crinkling of lower leaves and yellowing of margins in 25% plants or more, any one of the following pest control measures as suggested below can be used.

- a. Neem oil 1.0% + Neem Seed Kernel Extract 5.0% + 0.05-0.1% detergent
- b. *Verticillium lecanii* 10gms/lit of water, wherever good formulations are available from reliable manufacturers
- c. Diafenthiuron 50WP 800g /ha,
- d. Flonicamid 50 WG 200g a.i/ha or
- e. Buprofezin 25% SC 200 g a.i/ha.

Insecticides such as Dimethoate or Acephate or Ethion can also be used but may be considered as alternatives only, in view of factors that relate to ecological and environmental safety, efficacy and resistance.

If mirid bugs are observed to cause economic damage to squares, it is advised to spray Acephate 75 SP @ 1 g/lit or Dimethoate.

BOLLWORM MANAGEMENT

Bt cotton is effective in controlling bollworms.

The following strategies are being recommended for non-Bt cotton

At Economic Threshold Levels (ETLs) of 50% infested plants (plants having flared squares with entry hole) for *Helicoverpa armigera*.

1. Use **HaNPV** (*Helicoverpa armigera* Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus) on Bt-cotton followed by the application of **5% Neem Seed Kernel Extract (NSKE)** a week later. **OR, use Phosalone** at ETL for the management of bollworms, *Spodoptera* or whitefly.
2. **Trichogramma**, if available, can be used on non-Bt genotypes at 70-80 DAS. Avoid *Trichogramma* egg parasitoid releases on Bt-cotton since maximum neonates get killed on Bt-cotton and with *Trichogramma* application becoming superfluous.
3. **Insecticides effective on Bollworms**, especially *Helicoverpa armigera*.
 - a. Chlorantraniliprole,
 - b. Flubendiamide,
 - c. Spinosad,
 - d. Emamectin benzoate and
 - e. Indoxacarb

These insecticides have a high selective toxicity towards the target pests while being less toxic to many beneficial insects in the cotton ecosystem. These insecticides are ideally suited in eco-sustainable insecticide resistance management programmes.
4. **Pink bollworm and Spotted bollworms:** ETL level of one live larva in 10 green bolls or 8 moths per night for three consecutive nights. Spray Quinalphos 25 EC Profenophos 50 EC @ 2 ml/lit of water / Spray of Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 20 g or any pyrethroid.

OTHER PESTS

1. **Spodoptera litura:** Collection of egg masses or application of *SINPV* (*Spodoptera litura* Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus) @ 500 LE/ha or Spray 200 ml Novaluron 10 EC or 250g Thiodicarb 75WP in 250 litres of water per acre
2. To minimize **shoot weevil** damage, spray Profenofos @ 2 ml/lit
3. **Snail incidence in heavy rainfall areas:** baiting with 2% Metaldehyde (Snail kill) @ 12.5 kg/ha has to be taken up and it is to be applied at the hideouts of the snails, on the bunds and to the soil around the crop where the damage is seen

DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Parawilt or Sudden drying (New wilt) or Wilt / Root rot: Symptoms are noticed in some fields after drought followed by rains or irrigation. Spray cobalt chloride @10mg/litre (10ppm) on affected plants within few hours of onset of symptoms and/or Drench plants

with a mixture of Copper-Oxy-Chloride 25g and 200g Urea in 10 ltr of water or Carbendazim 1g/L.

Boll Rot: Generally early formed lower bolls rot due to cloudy and drizzling conditions. Spray Mancozeb 75 WP + Chlorothalonil 70 WP each @ 2 g/lit of water. For better results, mix 10g Selvet 99 or 50 ml Triton in 100 litres of fungicide solution.

Alternaria blight: spray Mancozeb@2.5 g per one litre of water.

Myrothecium leaf spot disease and/or Bacterial blight: Spray Streptomycin sulphate (15-20 g/ha) plus Copper oxychloride (1500-2000 g/ha) in 200-250 L of water.

WEED MANAGEMENT

Application of Pre-emergence weedicide Stomp 30EC or Basalin @45EC 2.5 lt/ha and harrow immediately to prevent degradation.

Herbicides are most effective on younger weeds.

Post emergence herbicides (application rate 50 to 75 g ai/ha)

Grasses: Spray Quizalofop-ethyl or Fenoxaprop ethyl or Fluazifop butyl,

Sedges and grasses: Spray Propaquizafop ethyl

Broadleaf weeds: Spray Pyriithiobac sodium

Post-emergence weedicides would provide effective and timely control especially when interculture operations or manual weeding becomes difficult in wet soils. Weedicides are effective against younger (less than 10-15 days old) weeds, especially grasses. For grassy weeds, Quizalofop ethyl, Fenoxaprop ethyl, fluazifop butyl, can be used. For sedges and grasses, Propaquizafop ethyl is effective. Pyriithiobac sodium is effective on broad leaf weeds. Farmers may consult the technical experts of the Agricultural Universities for further details.

WATER LOGGING MANAGEMENT

Cotton is very sensitive to excess water. In many parts of Central and South India, water logging can be problematic due to excess rains. Cotton grown on deep black soils and ill drained conditions is worst affected due to water logging. Provide adequate drainage channels or water ways (particularly in heavy soils) along the slope of the land for draining excess water under heavy rainfall situations. For better soil moisture conservation, preferably in areas where rainfall is 700-900mm, the land can be reshaped into ridges and furrows with the help of a ridge plough or a bund former. This technique and sowing cotton on ridges would conserve rainwater and the furrows acts drainage channels whenever heavy rains are received particularly in heavy clays.

Drainage channels must be opened up along the field borders so that excess water is removed from the fields. If sowing hasn't yet been completed, it is strongly recommended that to take up sowing immediately on ridges and furrows by planting on top of ridges. Heavy rains will not affect the crop because the furrows will drain away excess water. Apply fertilizers if the crop becomes pale due to water logging. If heavy rains are forecast, fertilizer application may be postponed so as to prevent losses due to surface run-off.

Foliar sprays with 0.5 to 1.0% DAP or 19:19:19 (soluble complex of Nitrogen) at weekly intervals will help the plants to recover from the effect of water logging.

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