

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur
XIII Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 28th July to 3rd August '2020

	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD						PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD						ADVISORY
	JULY						JULY						
Date	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	30	31	01	02	03	
PUNJAB													
Firozpur								4	5	35	25	6	<p>At Bhatinda, the crop is 55 to 70 days old at square formation to flowering stage. Overall crop stand is good. Insect population (Whitefly, leafhopper and thrips) is increasing at some locations. Hoeing and weeding are in progress. Draining of excess water from cotton fields after rainfall was done. Weeds like <i>Cyperus</i> sp., <i>Digera arvensis</i> and <i>Trianthema monogyna</i> were noticed. Incidence of whitefly population varied from 4 - 12 per three leaves, leafhopper from 0 - 8 per three leaves and thrips incidence from 4 – 56 per three leaves. Problem of Para wilt after rainfall/ irrigation was observed in cotton fields.</p> <p>At Faridkot, the crop is 81 days old at the initiation of reproductive phase. Mechanical/ manual intercultural operations and fertilizer application were taken up wherever possible. One spray for sucking pest control as per recommendations was given at few locations where the incidence exceeded ETL. Weeds were controlled by spraying weedicides in present circumstances owing to non-availability of labourers. Thrips incidence was in the range of 10-15/leaf, Whitefly/3 leaf: above ETL. Leafhopper incidence was moderately high (3-5/leaf). Cotton leaf curl disease was also observed at few locations up to grade I. Para wilt was observed at few places due to heavy rainfall.</p> <p>Advisory: At Bathinda, Farmers are advised to spray the fields with Flonicamid 50WG @ 80g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g/ acre, where whitefly adult population is around average 6 adults per leaf and leafhopper population more than 2 nymphs or adults per leaf. If thrips incidence observed above ETL, spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre. Farmers are advised to drain out the excessive water from cotton fields where heavy rainfall occurred. Give 4 sprays of 2% Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at weekly intervals in cotton fields where flowering has started. Problem of para wilt was observed in some cotton fields after rainfall/ irrigation. So, farmers are advised to spray Cobalt chloride solution</p>
Faridkot	63							8	7	10	23	13	
Muktsar								6	8	1	6	18	
Bhatinda	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	5	4	9	
Sangrur								88	11	12	10	6	
Ludhiana	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	4	9	10	3	

@ 1g/100 lit of water within 24 to 36 hours of appearance of symptoms on the affected plants.

At Faridkot, farmers are advised to apply second dose of Nitrogen @ 45 kg Urea/ acre and also to make suitable arrangements for drainage of water from cotton fields in event of heavy rainfall. For managing weed infestation under wet conditions, farmers are advised to spray 500 ml Paraquat dichloride 24% SL in 100 lit of water (6-8 weeks after sowing when the crop is about 40-45 cm in height) as a directed spray to control weeds between the crop rows. Alternatively, farmers can also spray Pyriothiac –sodium 10 EC herbicide @ 500 ml/acre to control all types (broad as well as grassy) of weeds. If the incidence of thrips is high, spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 500ml/acre. In case, it is severe, spray Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200g/acre or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @170 ml/acre. For the management of whitefly above ETL, spray Dinotefuran 20 SC@ 60 g/acre. In case sooty mould appears on middle and lower leaves, Pyriproxifen 10EC@ 500 ml/acre or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 200 ml/acre can be sprayed at an interval of 4 to 5 days after spray of Diafenthiuron 50WP. To check further spread of cotton leaf curl virus, protect the crop against virus transmitting whitefly vector by using recommended insecticides. After heavy rains or irrigation, some plants might show wilting due to Para wilt which can be controlled by spraying Cobalt chloride @ 1g/ 100 litres of water on the affected plants at the initial stage of wilt.

HARYANA

Hisar	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	16	29	10	11	8
Jind								42	29	14	14	16
Sirsa								6	4	1	0	11
Rohtak	12	10	0	3	0	0	0	24	35	27	19	11

At Hisar, the crop is 11 to 16 weeks old at square, flowering to boll formation stages. The weather was clear and cloudy. Foliar spray for sucking pests, application of second split dose of Nitrogenous fertilizer and weeding were taken up. Majority of fields were found to cross ETL for thrips, whitefly and leafhoppers at farmers' fields and controlled with recommended practices. The infestation of pink bollworm was noticed in green bolls in the villages namely, Karsindhu and Badoda (Jind). Farmers were advised to monitor pink bollworm population through pheromone traps and flower/boll infestation in the villages of Uchana block (Jind). Keeping in view the previous invasion of locust swarms, the farmers were also advised to be vigilant for further invasion of locust swarm and inform the State Agriculture Department immediately. Root rot and cotton leaf curl virus disease were observed in few farmers' fields. Farmers were advised to do spot application of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 2.0 g per litre of water in root rot affected patches.

At Sirsa, the crop is 70 to 84 days old at reproductive stage. Weeding is in

progress. Whitefly population recorded between 5.9-11.3, thrips 18.4-56.8/3leaves at all the locations along with leafhoppers (7.5-11.5/3leaves). Root rot and para wilt incidence observed at few locations.

Advisory:

At Hisar, excess water to be drained after the rainfall. Second split dose of Nitrogenous fertilizer @ half bag of urea per acre should be given after rainfall, if not applied earlier. Foliar spray of Potassium nitrate @ 2.0 kg in 200 lit of water per acre is suggested at flower and boll formation stage. Farmers are advised to monitor the population of sucking pests on 10 randomly plants (3 leaves/plants) and pink bollworm through pheromone traps (2 traps/acre) and fruiting bodies (20 flowers or bolls/acre). An initial spray of neem-based insecticides like Nimbecidine or Achook 300 PPM @ 1.0 lit with 150-200 lit of water is suggested in case of whitefly population near ETL (18-24 adults/ 3 leaves). In case nymphal population of whitefly is high, spray of Pyriproxifen 10 EC @ 400 ml or Spiromesifen 240SC @ 240 ml with 200 litres of water per acre can be given. The population of thrips declined in the areas that received good amount of rainfall but the population of leafhopper may cross ETL (6 leafhoppers/3 leaves or 2nd grade injury) in the area having hot and humid environment, thus spray of Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40 g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL @ 40 ml with 150-175 lit water is suggested for leafhoppers. In case of pink bollworm infestation in *Bt* cotton, farmers are advised to inform the Head, Department of Entomology, CCS HAU, Hisar. If boll damage exceeds 10%, spray Quinalphos 20 EC @ 650 ml with 150-175 lit water per acre. Farmers are also advised to be vigilant for the invasion of locust swarm in the cotton growing districts sharing boundaries with Rajasthan. For root rot disease, spot application of Carbendazim 50% WP@ 2.0 g per lit of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *Trichoderma viride* @5 g/lit. of water is suggested. Spot application with Carbendazim 50% WP solution (2g/L water) in Fusarium wilt patches along with one-meter radius of healthy plants in *desi* cotton should be given. Spray Streptocyclin (15g) and Copper oxychloride (375g)/acre in 150 L water to check bacterial blight (BLB) disease. Depends on severity of fungal foliar diseases Spray propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or metiram 55% + pyraclostrobin 5% WG@20 g or azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+ difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml in 10 litres of water during early stage of

infection for better management of disease.

At Sirsa, thrips incidence have crossed ETL at all locations, leafhopper has crossed ETL at two locations and whitely was below ETL. If the population of sucking pests goes above ETL (whitefly 6 adults, thrips 10-20 nymphs and adults and leafhopper 2 nymphs/leaf), farmers are advised to apply as follows: In case of thrips, spray Spinetoram 11.7% SC @ 170 ml or Profenphos 50EC @ 500 ml/per acre or Diafenthiuron 50WP @ 200 g/acre in 200 lit of water. For leafhopper and leafhoppers, spray with Flonicamid @ 80g or Dinortefuran @ 60ml/acre in 200 lit of water. Farmers are advised to apply NPK 13:0:45 @ 2.0kg per acre at weekly intervals. At least two sprays are required and maximum 4 sprays of foliar application of insecticides should be given. Parawilt symptoms were also observed at few locations and farmers are advised to apply Cobalt chloride 1g in 100 lit of water within 24 hours of appearance of symptoms. In case of rains, farmers are advised to drain out excess water from cotton fields. Do not apply excessive quantity of Nitrogenous fertilizers.

RAJASTHAN													
Ajmer	5	1	0	93	2	0	0	0	2	11	7	18	<p>In Southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Dunarapur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara etc), the crop sown is 28 days old at vegetative stage. Intercultural operations were carried out during the reporting period. No pests or disease incidence noticed so far.</p> <p>At Banswara, the crop is 70 to 98 days old at vegetative and square formation stage. Need based irrigation, weed hoeing and second split of fertilizer (Urea) and foliar application of KNO₃ also applied. Weeds like Itsit (<i>Trianthema spp.</i>), tandla (<i>Digera arvensis</i>) Motha (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) have infested the crop. Leafhoppers noticed near ETL 2.67-7.67/3 leaves, Whitefly ranged from 28.33-47.67/3 leaves and Thrips population from 20.33-28.33/ 3 leaves. Occurrences of cotton leaf curl virus disease (CLCuD PDI 5-10 %) noticed at farmers' fields.</p> <p>Advisory: In southern Rajasthan, farmers are advised to make proper drainage system in their fields looking to forecast of rains. Still crop is free from insect pests and diseases. Farmers are advised to be careful and keep updated about the attack of locust swarm in area. Spray neem-based formulation (0.15%) @ 45 ml/15 litres water on standing crop as feeding deterrent. Farmers should make loud sound by beating tin/metal plates, drums, loud speaker, DJ and other electric sound to prevent locust</p>
Jodhpur	68	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Nagaur								0	3	9	7	14	
Pali	0	0	0	0	9	0		0	1	1	2	17	
Sri Ganganagar	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	

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swarm landing in the fields.

At Banswara, farmers are advised to spray neem-based insecticides @ 5 ml/litre of water for sucking pests control. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.4g or, Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 1.0g, Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 2.5 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.5g/litre of water to control whitefly and leafhoppers; Ethion 50 EC @ 3.0 ml/lit. Profenophos % EC @ 2.0 ml, Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.90 ml/litre and Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.5g/litre of water for thrips and Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.5g or Spinosad 45 SC @ 0.33 ml per lit of water for spotted bollworm incidence.

ODISHA

Koraput	0	7	1	0	0	2	7	6	13	14	24	28
Kalahandi	0	58	1	0	1	5	0	8	5	12	21	33
Balangir	0	3	0	0	0	31	0	6	7	4	25	38

The crop is 31 to 38 days old at seedling to square formation stage. The weather was hot and humid. Weeding, first top dressing, earthing up and control of sucking pests are going in. All the three types of weeds i.e. grasses, sedges and broad leaf weeds were present in the field. Aphids and leafhoppers incidence reported from all the cotton growing districts. No incidence of diseases.

Advisory:

Dry spell continued during the last week almost in all cotton growing districts. Farmers are advised to go for life saving irrigation wherever water is available. Weeding and earthing up should be done and first top dressing of fertilizer (50% K and 50% N) should be completed. Use fertilizer dose of 120:60:60 kg/ha for hybrids and 90:40:40 kg/ha for varieties. Farmers are advised to use herbicides to control weeds where earthing up and hand weeding is not possible due to less rainfall. They are advised to spray post-emergence herbicide Pyriithiobac Sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml per 10 litres of water to control broad spectrum weed and spray of Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15 ml per 10 litres of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton. Among micronutrients, ZnSO4 (25 kg/ha) and Boron (5 kg Borax/ha) should be applied at the time of first top dressing, if not applied as basal dose. Surveillance for incidence of sucking pests like aphids, leafhoppers and thrips should be followed. Spray neem pesticides (1500 ppm) @ 3 ml/litre of water for prevention of sucking pests' incidence. If 25% plants show infestation grade II/III/IV by leafhopper or 10% plants infested by aphid, spray Flonicamid 50 WG 4g/10 litres of water.

GUJARAT

Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	6	5	18
Bhavnagar	0	47	41	16	0	1	2	1	1	1	5	5

At Junagadh, the crop is 47 days duration at vegetative stage. Kharif weeds like *Echinochloa crus-galli* (Sambo), *Eclipta alba* (Bhangro), *Euphorbia hirta*

Jamnagar	0	0	0	1	16	4	11	1	1	1	5	5
Rajkot	0	0	3	3	0	8		1	1	5	9	12
Junagadh	0	0	0	34	0	1	2	2	3	7	7	18
Sabarkantha								1	7	8	14	11
Surendranagar	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	8	24
Ahmedabad	0	86	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	10	17	24
Baroda	3	0	15	3	1	0	0	3	9	9	15	11
Patan								1	1	1	3	32
Mehesana								1	3	4	12	14
MADHYA PRADESH												
Khargaon								34	37	25	8	3
Dhar	0	0	34	1	1	0	5	17	17	13	2	3
Khandwa												

(Dudheli), *Phyllanthus fraternus* (Bhoi amali), *Portulaca sativa* (Luni), *Amaranthus viridis* (Dhimano) have infested the fields. In few early sown cotton crop, pink bollworm infestation has been recorded. Due to continuous rains, phoma blight was observed in some areas.

Advisory:

At Junagadh, farmers are advised to apply Urea fertilizer @ 15 kg per acre to crop at 45 DAS. Intercultural, weeding and earthing-up should be done on time. Add MOP 20 kg/acre + urea 35 kg/acre during earthing-up. Those farmers with no labour availability, spray Quizalofop ethyl 20 ml in 10 litres of water for weed control. To control fungal leaf spot/blight, depending on severity of diseases spray propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or metiram 55%+pyraclostrobin 5% WG@20 g or azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml in 10 litres of water for management of fungal diseases. Pink bollworm infestation has been recorded. So, install 5 pheromone traps per ha to monitor male moth catches in trap. When 7 to 8 male moths are caught per day or 10 per cent rosette flower observed, spray neem oil 5 ml per litre of water or Profenofos 15 ml in 10 lit of water. *Trichogramma bactrae* egg parasitoid should be released @1.5 lakh/ha for PBW control.

At Khandwa, the crop is 69 to 96 days old at vegetative stage. The weather was cloudy and rainy. Inter cultivation operation and fertilizer application as per requirement was taken up. *Cynodon dactylon*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Commelina naudiculus* and *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Euphorbia hirta* and *Digera arvensis* etc. were the major weeds that infested the fields. Leafhoppers, Aphids and White fly where population crossed ETL, Imidachlopid/ Thiamethoxam / Acetameprid was sprayed. Scattered infestation of termite was noticed, for which drenching with Chlorpyrifos 20EC 1200 ml/ha was recommended as per requirement. No incidence of diseases.

Advisory:

Inter cultivation operations as per field condition and fertilizer application 25% N, 50% P and 50% K is to be done. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.4g or, Diafenthiruron 50 WP @ 1.0g, Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 2.5 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.5g/litre of water to control whitefly and leafhoppers; Ethion 50 EC @ 3.0 ml/lit. Profenofos % EC @ 2.0 ml, Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.90 ml/litre and Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.5g/litre of water for thrips and Emamectin benzoate 5

MAHARASHTRA													
Dhule								12	18	4	1	1	
Nandurbar								12	13	5	2	3	
Jalgaon	0	0	43	1	1	0	0	20	27	11	6	1	
Ahmednagar	0	5	69	16	0	6		24	8	4	10	9	
Aurangabad	1	2	74	60	10	0	1	26	17	7	7	5	
Jalna	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	30	16	21	11	4	
Beed	0	0	0	0	0	0		24	23	14	19	10	
Nanded	0	1	1	0	0	0		7	9	17	25	20	
Parbhani	0	10	11	8	2	0	0	15	17	20	20	6	
Hingoli								16	14	19	24	10	
Buldhana	0	4	19	37	0	0	0	27	13	23	11	3	
Akola	0	6	8	5	2	0		17	7	9	13	2	
Washim	0	24	0	12	0	0	0	22	11	20	19	7	
Amravati	0	13	77	4	15	0	0	19	9	8	11	7	
Yavatmal								4	4	8	17	14	
Wardha	56	0	8	0	3	0	0	3	2	3	4	7	
Nagpur	11	12	68	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	
Chandrapur	0	17	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	3	

SG @ 0.5g or Spinosad 45 SC @ 0.33 ml per lit of water for spotted bollworm incidence.

At Akola, the crop is 35 to 45 days duration at vegetative stage. The weather during the reporting period was cloudy and rainy. Intercultural operations like hoeing and weeding, weedicide spray in late sown cotton crop and top dressing of fertilizers are in process. Some grassy weeds particularly *Cyperus rotundus* and *Cyperus rotundus* were the prominent weeds observed in cotton field with few broadleaf weeds too. Some cotton fields are heavily infested with *Commelina* weed species. Sucking pests noticed in some fields but below ETL. No incidence of diseases.

At Nanded, the crop is 35 to 58 days old at square formation to flowering stage. The weather was cloudy during the reporting period. Intercultural operations, weeding, fertilizer application and crop protection were the major operations carried out during the reporting period. Weeds like *Cynadon dactylon*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Digeria arvensis*, *Merremia emarginata*, *Xanthium strumarium*, *Cassia tora* have infested the crop. Incidence of pests like aphids, whitefly and pink bollworm were noticed below ETL. No incidence of diseases.

At Rahuri, the crop is 40 to 75 days old at vegetative to square, flowering stages. The weather was clear to cloudy and rainy. Weeding, hoeing, weedicide spray and fertilizer application is going on. Lavalva, Haryali, Parthenium, Dudhi, Chandvel, Undirkani etc. were the major weeds that have infested the fields. Whitefly incidence 2-4/plant, Leafhoppers 2-3/ plant, Thrips 0-1/plant and Aphids 6-8/plant noticed during the reporting week. *Myloccerus* weevil 1-2 weevil /plants were also observed. Infestation of Pink Bollworm in rosette flowers recorded. Activity of pink bollworm reported in installed traps in few villages of Ahmednagar district in early sown cotton. Parawilt 1-2 %, Alternaria leaf spot 1-2 % was also noticed. At Wardha, anthracnose leaf spot was observed at some locations.

Advisory:

At Akola, farmers are recommended to open the furrows in cotton fields for moisture conservation purpose. It is advised to drain out excess water from fields in the area where heavy rainfall occurred. Some symptoms of para wilt were observed in cotton for which drenching with Copper Oxychloride 50 WP 25 g + Urea 100 g or cobalt chloride 0.1 g in 10 litres of water is to be done. The farmers are advised to undertake the spray of post-emergence herbicide Pyriithiobac

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Sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml per 10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control or spray of Quiazalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15ml per 10 litres of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton. Hoeing and weeding should be done regularly. It is recommended to apply first split of 40 Kg N (90Kg Urea per ha.) for irrigated hybrid cotton and 30 Kg N (65 Kg urea per ha.) for rainfed hybrid/hirsutum cotton as a top-dressing dose. For the management of sucking pests of cotton, it is advised to spray Acetamiprid 20 SP 15 gram per hectare based on ETL. In some parts of Akola district, infestation of pink bollworms was noticed for which it is advised to install 2 pheromone traps per hectare for surveillance purpose in the field and undertake spray of neem baed insecticides on cotton by observing 14 to 20 plants of cotton for pest incidence.

At Nanded, farmers are advised to carry out intercultural operations for weed management. Top dressing of N@ 60 kg/ha to irrigated crop at 60 DAS and 36 kg/ha to rainfed crop at 30 DAS should be applied by ring or by drilling method. Excess rain water should be drained out. Foliar spray of Acetamiprid 20% DP 2 g or Clothianidin 50 WDG per.6 g/10 litre of water should be done considering ETL of sucking pests. Erect 5 pheromone traps per ha for monitoring of Pink bollworm infestation. Spraying of 5% NSKE or Azardiractin 3000 ppm @ 50 ml or 300 ppm @ 40 ml per 10 litres of water is recommended as preventive measure for Pink bollworm control. If Pink bollworm crosses ETL (10% infestation), spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 20 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 20 g per 10 litres of water. If both sucking pests are in field, spray Thiamethoxam 2/10 litres of water. Spraying of Urea 2% (200 g per 10 litres of water) at 30 DAS; MgSO₄ @ 50 g and DAP 2% (200 g) per 10 litres of water should be done for crop nourishment.

At Rahuri, farmers are advised to carry out intercultural operations on time. Apply fertilizer to 60 days old crop. Install yellow sticky traps 8-10/acre for whitefly and leafhopper, blue sticky traps 8-10/acre against thrips. For thrips, spray NSKE 5% or neem oil 5ml/L, Once sucking pest infestation crosses ETL, spray *Verticillium lecanii* 50 g or Dinotefuran 20 SC@ 3 g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4 g per 10 litres of water. Install pheromone traps to monitor PBW @2 trap per acre. When 8 male moths are caught per day/trap, spray Profenofos 20 ml in 10 litres of water. Remove rosette flower and destroy. Farmers are advised to drain out the excess water from fields in the area where heavy rainfall occurred. Para wilt symptoms were observed in some cotton fields. So farmers were suggested to undertake the drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 20g per 10 litres of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viridae* @10 g per litres of water for management of wilt and root

rot affected crops.

In Wardha district, depending on severity of anthracnose/fungal leaf spot diseases, it is recommended to spray propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or metiram 55%+ pyraclostrobin 5% WG@20 g or azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w +difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml in 10 litres of water for management.

TELANGANA

Adilabad	0	17	22	0	0	0	0	3	1	8	20	21
Warangal	0	19	20	0	0	0	0	10	5	3	4	17
Khammam	0	9	27	2	0	0	0	11	5	2	3	11
Karimnagar	0	12	54	10	0	0	0	16	5	1	4	18
Mahabubnagar	0	0	0	0				21	6	15	7	6

At Nandyal, the crop is 31 to 36 days old at vegetative stage Weeding, inter cultivation and split application of fertilizers were done during the reporting period. Grassy and broad-leaved weeds were noticed. Thrips and leafhoppers incidence noticed but below ETL. No incidence of diseases.

At Guntur, the crop is sowing to 25 days old. Preparatory cultivation and sowings are being done at slow pace due to continuous rains. Weedicide application on field bunds and inter cultivation in early sown crop were done. Due to continuous rains, weed infestation was observed. Post emergence application of Quizalofop Ethyl @ 400ml/acre and Pyriithiobac sodium 250ml/acre was recommended. Inter cultivation was suggested wherever possible. No incidence of pests. Wilt and root rot were observed in isolated fields. Drenching the affected and surrounding plants with Copper oxychloride @ 3g/l was suggested to the farmers.

Advisory:

At Nandyal, farmers are advised to spray 400 ml of Quizalofop-Ethyl for the management of grassy type weeds and 250 ml of Pyriithrobac Sodium for the management of broad-leaved weeds per acre. Erect pheromone traps at 30 to 40 DAS to monitor Pink bollworm incidence.

At Guntur, farmers are advised to go for inter cultivation wherever possible. First split application of fertilizers (50kg urea + 15kg MOP per acre) to be given as spot application. Drench with Copper oxychloride @ 3g/l for control of root rot and wilt.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	3		10	8	2	2	4
Prakasam	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	12	12	4	2	3

KARNATAKA

Dharwad	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	19	6	4	3	18
Haveri								8	10	6	6	9
Mysore	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	28	13	7	9	14

Around Dharwad jurisdiction of North Karnataka, the crop is 20 to 45 days old at vegetative stage. The weather was cloudy with intermittent sunny days. Hand weeding and intercultural operations were carried out. Hand collection of Shoot weevil from the Okra as a trap crop was done. Shoot weevil and Aphid infestation was in moderate status. Sprayed Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.0 ml per lit of water for

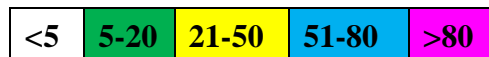
													Shoot weevil management, Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 0.2g per lit of water for Aphids and Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.0 ml per lit of water for the management of Pink bollworm in 45 days crop. Dominant grass, <i>Cyanodon dactylon</i> and sedge, <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> infested the fields. No incidence of diseases. At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 88 to 93 days at flowering to boll formation stage. Broad leaved weeds, <i>Cyperus</i> and <i>Parthenium</i> have infested the fields. Incidence of Leafhoppers, Whitefly, Aphids and mirid bug were noticed. Sprayed Thiamethoxam @ 0.2 gm or Acephate @ 1 gm/lit of water. TSV noticed at 0 to 1 grade with less than 5%. Advisory: At Dharwad and nearby cotton growing regions of North Karnataka, hand weeding and intercultural operations are to be done for management of weeds. Pyrethriobac Sodium 10 EC @ 1.0 ml per litre of water should be sprayed to manage broad leaved weeds. Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.0 ml or Quinolpiphos 25 EC @2.0 ml or Neem based insecticide with @ 5.0 ml per litre of water should be sprayed for 15 to 30 days crop. Spraying of Flonicamid 50WP @ 0.4g per litre of water for the management of Leafhoppers is recommended to the farmers. Install pheromone traps and spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.0 ml per litre of water for the management of Pink bollworm. At Chamarajanagar, farmers are advised to spray neem-based insecticides, Thiamethoxam @ 0.3 g /litre of water to manage sucking pests. To control leaf reddening, spray DAP @ 2g/litre of water. Farmers are advised to monitor incidence of TSV virus transmitting vector thrips and infestation of alternate /harbouring host <i>Parthenium</i> i in the fields.
TAMIL NADU													
Perambalur	0	0	0	15	0	0		3	0	0	1	7	The summer sown crop is in boll bursting stage. Sowing has been started in few areas. Stem weevil, Whitefly and leafhopper incidence noticed. <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight and root rot diseases were also in noticed in few fields.
Salem	0	0	16	0	24	0	12	8	4	3	4	14	
Trichy								4	1	1	2	9	
Virudhunagar								4	0	0	1	2	Advisory: In Coimbatore district, stem weevil incidence was recorded up to 50%. In stem weevil prone areas, farmers are advised to drench the collar region with Chlorpyriphos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre on 15 and 30 days crop followed by earthing up. Farmers are advised to monitor the whiteflies by installing yellow sticky traps @ 5/acre and if needed, NSKE 5% (10 kg in 200 litres of water / ac) is to be

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applied. To control stem weevil and root rot complex if noticed, farmers are advised to drench Chlorpyrifos @2.5ml + Carbendazim 50 WP 1g/litre of water at 15 days interval. For *Alternaria* leaf blight, it is recommended to spray propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or metiram 55% + pyraclostrobin 5% WG@20 g or azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml in 10 litres of water for management. Where sowing is left, farmers are advised to treat the seed with fungicides Thiram 37.5+ Carboxin 37.5% DS @ 3.5 g / kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% w/w (12.5% w/v) SL @ 2 ml /kg seed or fluxapyroxad 333 g/l FS @ 1.5 ml or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viridae* @4 g/ kg of seed before sowing to protect seedlings from soil and seed borne diseases.

The detailed information regarding cotton production technology, e.g. selection of soil, varieties, fertilizer application, sowing methods, irrigation systems, management of weeds, insect pests and diseases, etc. can be availed from an android based **CICR Cotton App** developed by ICAR-CICR, Nagpur. The app can be downloaded free of cost from Google play store. Additionally, the crop growth stage specific and weather based weekly advisory are uploaded on the website of ICAR-CICR that may also be consulted for the benefit of farmers

Rainfall (mm)



0.0 mm rainfall (no rainfall)

Blank space express data not available.

For district past rainfall data:

Source:

Website:www.imdagrimet.gov.in

Link: <http://164.100.114.10/weatherdata/DistrictWindow.php>

For next five day forecast:

Website: agromet.imd.gov.in

Link: http://agromet.imd.gov.in/index.php/download/download_state_wise