

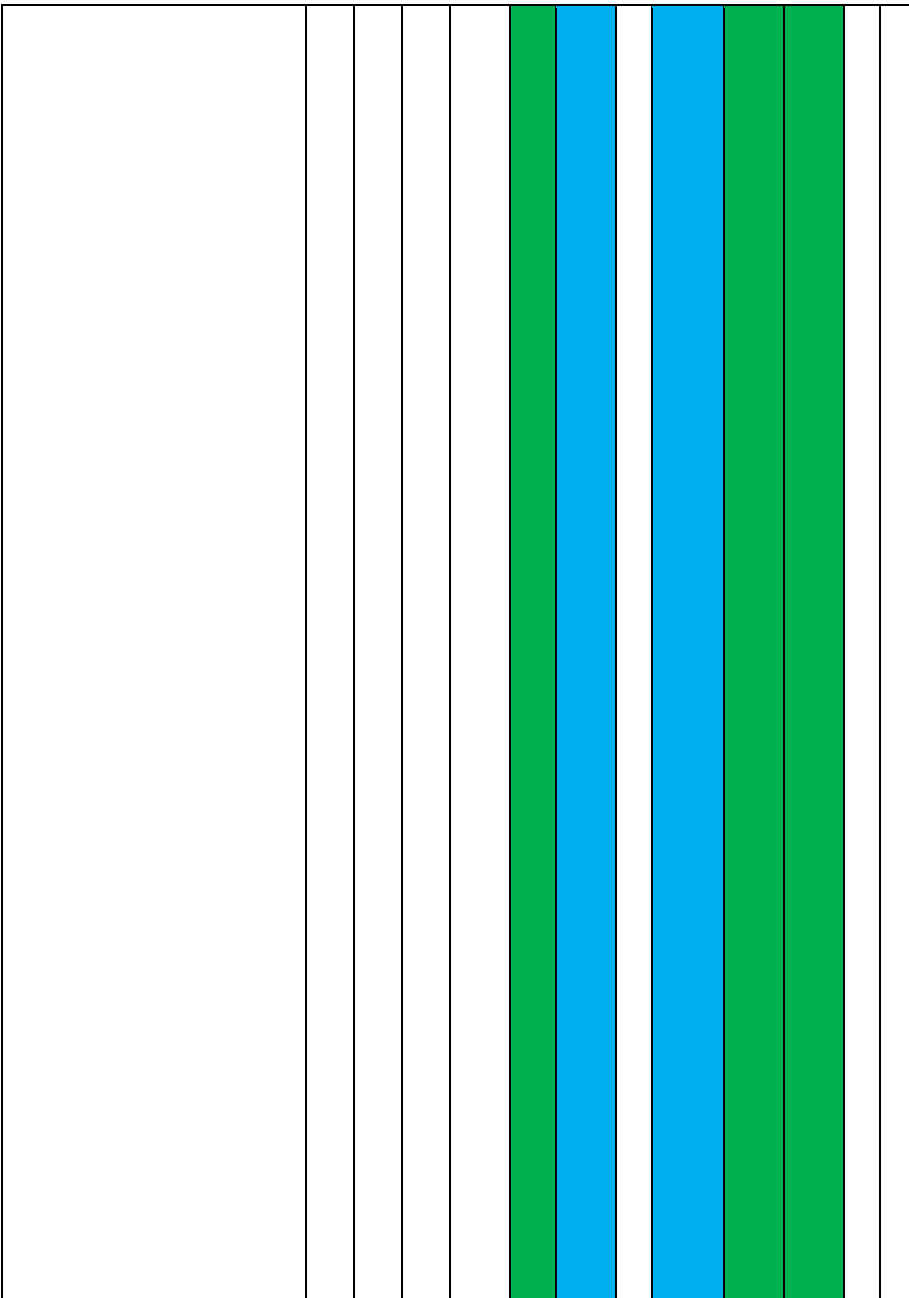
**ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur**  
**XV Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 11<sup>th</sup> to 17th August '2020**

	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD					PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD						ADVISORY	
	AUGUST					AUGUST							
Date	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<b>PUNJAB</b>													
Ferozpur								16	1	2	0	0	<p>At Bathinda, the crop is 75 to 90 days old at flowering and boll formation stage. Hoeing and weeding are in progress. Sprays of Potassium nitrate have been started. Weeds like <i>Cyperus</i> sp., <i>Digera arvensis</i> and <i>Trianthema monogyna</i> have infested the fields. Whitefly population varied from 1- 10 per three leaves, Leafhopper from 0-4 per three leaves and Thrips from 10-40 per three leaves. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p>At Faridkot, the crop is 97 to 100 days old at flower and fruiting stage. Mechanical/ manual intercultural operations, fertilizer application and one spray for sucking pest control at few locations were taken up. Chemical weed control has been advocated during rainy days owing to non-feasibility of mechanical intercultural operations. Thrips incidence was in the range of 10-15/leaf on cotton, Whitefly/3 leaf: above ETL (5.0-18.3/leaf) and Leafhopper incidence was moderately high (3-5/leaf). Cotton leaf curl disease was also observed at few locations up to grade I to II.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b>            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 6 adults per leaf and leafhopper population is more than 2 nymphs or adults per leaf. If thrips incidence is noticed, then farmers are advised to spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre. Give four sprays of 2% Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at weekly intervals in cotton fields where flowering has started.</p> <p>At Faridkot, farmers are advised to start spray of Potassium nitrate (13:0:45)</p>
Faridkot	0	0	0	0	0	0		8	1	1	0	0	
Muktsar								2	2	1	0	0	
Bhatinda	10	0	0	0	0	1		4	3	1	0	0	
Sangrur								11	15	6	0	2	
Ludhiana	25	0	0	0	0	0		16	13	7	0	2	

<b>HARYANA</b>												
Hisar	0	0	0	0				10	10	7	1	0
Jind								20	17	13	0	0
Sirsa								0	5	0	0	0
Rohtak	0	0	0	0	15	76		54	18	17	1	0

@ 2% to improve boll setting and reduce flower drop. To manage weed infestation under wet conditions, spray 500 ml Gramoxone 24 SL (Paraquat) 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. The directed spray can be done by using a protective hood. Paraquat is non-selective herbicide and can cause injury to the crop if it falls on the crop leaves. Alternatively, farmers can also spray Pyriithobac sodium Maxx 10 MEC herbicide @ 500 ml/acre to control all types (broad as well as grassy) of weeds. For the management of whitefly crossing ETL, Dinotefuran 20 SC@ 60g/acre or Clothianidin 50WG @20 g/acre. Diafenthiuron 50WP @200g/acre can be preferred if incidence is high. In case sooty mould appears on middle and lower leaves, Pyriproxyfen 10EC@ 500 ml/acre or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 200 ml/acre can be sprayed at an interval of 4-5 days after spray of Diafenthiuron 50WP. If both whitefly and leafhopper incidence increases beyond ETL, then spray Dinotefuran 20 SC@ 60 g or Flonicamid 50 WG @80 g/acre. High incidence of thrips can be managed with spray of Profenophos 50 EC @ 500ml/acre. In case, it is severe and leaves turn brownish in color on lower side, spray Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200g/acre or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @170 ml. To check further spread of cotton leaf curl virus, protect the crop against whitefly vector by using recommended insecticides.

At Hisar, the crop is 91 to 126 days old at square, flowering to boll formation stage. Weeding and irrigation were taken up. In majority of farmers' fields, incidence of whitefly and leafhoppers were found to cross ETL for which Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40 g / Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 60 ml for leafhopper, Nimbecidine/Achook @ 1.0 lit or Spiromesifen 240 SC @ 240 ml/ Pyriproxifen 10 EC @ 400 ml for whitefly with 200 lit of water per acre were sprayed. Keeping in view the infestation and activity of pink bollworm, the farmers of Uchana block (Jind district) were advised to monitor pink bollworm population through pheromone traps and flower/boll infestation. Two-three small locust swarms were found to enter in Bandahedi, Budak and Choudhrywali villages of Hisar district in first week of August and they were controlled successfully with the application of insecticides. Root rot disease



and cotton leaf curl virus disease were observed in a few farmers' fields. They were advised to do spot application of Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2.0 g per lit of water in root rot affected patches and manage the population of whitefly.

At Sirsa, the crop is 91 to 98 days old at reproductive stage. Weeding is in progress. Whitefly population recorded between 16-22.3, thrips 14.-23.9/3leaves at all the locations and leafhoppers (2-4/3leaves). Root rot and para wilt incidence observed at few locations.

**Advisory:**

At Hisar, farmers are advised to drain out excess water once rainfall stops. Irrigation needs to be given in cotton crop wherever required. Foliar spray of Potassium nitrate @ 2.0 kg in 200 lit of water in an acre is suggested at flower and boll formation stages. Farmers are advised to monitor the population of sucking pests on weekly basis and to apply control measures only at ETL foliar spray of neem based insecticide like Nimbecidine or Achook 300 PPM @ 1.0 lit or Spiromesifen 240 SC @ 240 ml or Pyriproxifen 10 EC @ 400 ml with 200 lit of water is suggested in case of whitefly population crossing ETL (18-24 adults/ 3 leaves). The population of thrips is declining in the areas receiving good rainfall. In other areas, if the population of thrips is above ETL, a spray of Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 200 ml/acre with 150-175 lit of water per acre is suggested. If the population of leafhopper is above ETL (6 leafhoppers or 2<sup>nd</sup> grade injury), spray of Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40 g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL @ 60 ml with 150-175 lit water is suggested. In case of pink bollworm infestation in *Bt* cotton, farmers are advised to inform the either Head ICAR-CICR RS Sirsa or Head, Department of Entomology, CCS HAU, Hisar. If the boll damage exceeds 10%, an initial spray of neem based insecticide @ 1 lit and need based spray of Quinalphos 20 AF @ 650 ml or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml with 150-175 lit water per acre can be given. Insecticide should not be repeated continuously. Farmers are also advised to be vigilant towards invasion of locust swarm in the adjoining cotton growing districts to Rajasthan. In case of para wilt, spray of Cobalt chloride @ 2.0 g with 200 lit of water per acre is suggested within 24 to 48 hours of occurrence of symptoms. For root rot and

																<p><i>fusarium</i> wilt disease, spot application with Carbendazim solution (2g/litre water) in affected plant and patches along with one meter radius of healthy plants is suggested. Spray Streptocycline (6 g) and Copper oxychloride (600 g)/acre in 150 lit of water to check foliar diseases.</p> <p>At Sirsa, if the population of sucking pests is above ETL (whitefly 6 adults, thrips 10-20 nymphs or adults and leafhopper 2 nymphs/leaf) farmers are advised to spray Spinetoram 1.7% SC 170ml or Profenphos 50EC @ 500 ml/per acre or Diafenthiuron 50WP @ 200 g acre in 200 lit of water to control thrips. If the mixed infestations of whitefly and thrips are observed, spray Diafenthiuron 50WP @ 200 g acre in 200 lit of water. In case the mixed infestation of whitefly and leafhopper is observed, apply Flonicamid @ 80g or Dinotefuran @ 60 g/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 the foliar application of insecticides should be applied.</p>	
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>																	
Ajmer	17	6	0	0	6	0		8	4	25	48	15					At Sriganganagar, the crop is 82 to 112 days old at square and boll formation stage. Need based irrigation; weed hoeing to clean the crop, second recommended dose of fertilizer (Urea) and foliar application of KNO <sub>3</sub> were given during the reporting period. Weeds like Itsit ( <i>Trianthema spp.</i> ), Tandla ( <i>Digera arvensis</i> ) Motha ( <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> ) have infested the crop. Leafhoppers noticed below ETL (1.33-3.67/3 leaves), Whitefly incidence observed ranging from (27.67-55.33/3leaves) and Thrips population from 19.67-31.67/ 3 leaves. Occurrence of cotton leaf curl virus disease (CLCuD PDI 5-10 %) recorded at farmers fields.
Jodhpur	0	0	10	3	0	3		1	0	1	9	7					
Nagaur								5	0	10	19	9					
Pali	0	7	0	5	10			12	5	12	67	10					
Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	21	0		0	2	1	0	0					At Southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Dunarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara etc), the crop is 42 days old at vegetative stage. Intercultural operations were carried out. The cotton fields are free from weeds. The infestation of leafhoppers noticed but below ETL. No incidence of diseases.

																		<p><b>Advisory:</b></p> <p>At Sriganganagar, farmers are advised to remove weeds manually or by weedicide spray. For whitefly and leafhopper control farmers are advised to spray neem based insecticides @ 5ml, Flonicamid 50WG@ 0.4g, Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 1.0g, Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 2.5 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.3g/litre of water. Spray Profenophos % EC @ 2.0 ml, Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.90 ml/litre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.3g /litre of water for control of thrips. Spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.5g or Spinosad 45 SC @ 0.33 ml per litre of water for spotted bollworm control.</p> <p>At Southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Dunarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgargh, Bhilwara etc), the farmers are advised to make proper drainage system in their fields owing to forecast of rains. Earthing up and first top dressing of fertilizer should be completed. Farmers are advised to keep vigil on the infestation by sucking pests as it is below ETL at present. Keep watch on the attack of locust swarms in the area. Spray neem-based formulation (0.15%) @45 ml/15 litre 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 swarm landing in the field.</p>
<b>ODISHA</b>																		
Koraput	6	0	7	8	2	7		7	7	18	47	18				<p>The crop is 45 to 52 days old at vegetative to square formation stage. The weather was hot and humid. Weeding, first top dressing and earthing up were completed and control of sucking pests like aphids and leafhoppers is going on in all the districts. All the three types of weeds i.e. grasses, sedges and broad leaf weeds have infested the fields. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b></p> <p>Farmers are advised to postpone spraying of pesticides as medium to heavy rainfall is predicted in coming 3-4 days in most of the cotton growing districts. Weeding and earthing up should be done in the areas where it is not completed. Farmers are advised to use herbicides to control weeds where earthing up and hand weeding is not possible. They are advised to spray post emergence herbicide Pyrithiobac Sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml per 10</p>		
Kalahandi	19	1	2	18	4	0		11	7	13	41	8						
Balangir	22	8	28	0	4	0		17	14	6	28	15						

														litre of water to control broad leaves weed and spray of Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15 ml per 10 litre of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton once rains stop. Alpha Naphthyl Acetic Acid 4.5% SL @ 3.5 ml/15 litre of water should be sprayed at 45 DAS for retention of more number of square and bolls. 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 pest incidence. If 25% plants shows infestation grade II/III/IV by leafhopper or 10% plants infested by aphid, spray Flonicamid 50 WG 4g/10 litre of water.
<b>GUJARAT</b>														
Amreli	35	8	0	10	0	2		6	7	18	12	3		At Junagadh, the crop is 61 days old at vegetative and flowering stage. Due to continuous rains, inter-cultural and weeding operations could not be taken up. Spot fertilizer and pesticides application in few places were carried out. Kharif weeds, <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> (Sambo), <i>Eclipta alba</i> (Bhangro), <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> (Dudheli), <i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i> (Bhoi amali), <i>Portulaca sativa</i> (Luni), <i>Amaranthus viridis</i> (Dhimano) have infested the fields. In some early sown cotton crop, pink bollworm and stem weevil infestation have been recorded. Thrips infestation was low to moderate. Phoma blight/Wilt/Root Rot of cotton was recorded.
Bhavnagar	29	0	1	4	0	0		9	6	12	11	2		
Jamnagar	4	30	1	6	0	0		7	14	27	39	12		
Rajkot	31	18	0	15	0			6	9	19	23	6		
Junagadh	34	11	8	2	6	42		12	19	34	34	12		
Sabarkantha								19	15	19	106	33		
Surendranagar	12	5	0	40	40	0		13	9	16	36	13		
Ahmedabad	0	8	5	39	48	0		18	13	19	30	13		
Baroda	8	19	20	13	11	2		32	37	32	15	9		
Patan								21	22	26	59	91		
Mehesana								27	14	25	60	65	At Surat, the crop is in vegetative stage. The weather was cloudy. Weeding and inter-cultural operations have been taken up. Weeds like Satodi ( <i>Trianthema monogyna</i> ), Chido ( <i>Cyprus rotundus</i> ), Kadjaro ( <i>Digera arvensis</i> ), Dharo ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> ), <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> (Dudheli) and Tandaljo ( <i>Amaranthus viridis</i> ) were found dominant in the fields. Thrips incidence was a moderate level. Bacterial leaf blight was recorded in its initial stage.	
													<b>Advisory:</b> At Junagadh, farmers are advised to remove excess water, apply Ammonium sulphate @ 10 kg per acre. Inter-cultural, weeding and earthing-up operations 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 litre water for weed control and for fungal leaf spot/phoma	



<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>													
Dhule								15	32	11	8	6	
Nandurbar								22	36	18	11	9	
Jalgaon	16	7	2					22	36	18	11	9	
Ahmednagar	0	0	0	1	0			22	36	18	11	9	
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	32		7	10	3	2	3	
Jalna	13	0	0	0	0	0		11	9	2	3	4	
Beed	0	0	0	0	0			4	3	3	2	1	
Nanded	0	0	0	0	1	0		17	5	2	4	6	
Parbhani	0	0	6	0	6	17		11	3	1	3	2	
Hingoli								13	5	1	4	4	
Buldhana	12	0	0	2	0	33		13	15	4	4	7	
Akola	21	0	0	0	0			18	12	2	6	10	
Washim	0	0	0	0	17	20		13	8	2	5	10	
Amravati	3	0	0	1	16	4		25	22	6	6	11	
Yavatmal								30	5	1	4	17	
Wardha	6	1	1	0	12	17		39	8	3	4	21	

etc., have infested the crop. Leafhoppers, Aphids and Whitefly population were controlled by spraying Imidachlopid/ Thiamethoxam/ Acetamiprid etc. Scattered infestation of termite noticed for which drenching of Chlorpyriphos 20EC 1200 ml/ha was recommended as per requirement. No incidence of diseases.

#### Advisory;

At Khandwa, farmers are advised to take up intercultural operations with tractor drawn or bullock drawn implement (Kulpa) and hand weeding as per field conditions. Fertilizer application of 25% N, 50% P and 50% Potash by ring method is recommended if sufficient moisture is available in the soil. Spray Imidaclopid/Thiamethoxam /Acetamiprid etc for the control of sucking pests. Do not repeat the same insecticide. Wherever Pink bollworm is observed, install pheromone traps @2/ acre.

At Akola, the crop is 50 to 55 days old at square formation stage. The weather during the reporting period was cloudy. Intercultural operations like hoeing, and weeding operations, weedicide spray in late sown cotton crop and top dressing of fertilizers were going on. Some weeds are observed in late sown cotton where weeding and hoeing was difficult due to continuous rainfall. Infestation of bollworms has commenced in pre-monsoon cotton. Sucking pests like leafhoppers and thrips were observed in some fields but below ETL level. No incidence of diseases.

At Nanded, the crop is 42 to 65 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, white flies and pink bollworm were noticed below ETL. No incidence of diseases.

At Rahuri, the crop is 55 to 92 days old at square, flowering and boll



Nagpur	47	1	5	0	21	17		41	9	8	6	22
Chandrapur	44	1	1	4	18	95		38	4	1	8	27

formation stage. The weather was clear to cloudy and rainy. Weeding and hoeing have been taken up. Lavala, hariyali, choti dudhi, Chandvel etc. were the dominant weeds that have infested the fields. Incidence of leafhoppers, whitefly, thrips, aphids and pink bollworm noticed in the fields and controlled through recommended pesticides. Recorded *Alternaria* leaf spot 1-2 % and Para wilt 2-3 % incidence.

**Advisory:**

At Akola, farmers are advised to open the furrows in cotton field for moisture conservation purpose at 45 to 50 DAS by tying rope to tyne of the hoe. Drain out the excess water from fields in the area where heavy rainfall occurred. Some symptoms of para wilt were observed in cotton. The farmers are suggested to undertake the drenching of Copper Oxochloride 25 g + Urea 100 g in 10 litre of water. 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 of chemical fertilizer. In some parts of Akola district, the infestation of pink bollworms is noticed, suggested to install 2 pheromone traps per acre for monitoring purpose in the field and also undertake the spray of Neem seed kernel extract 5% or neem based insecticide. It is also advised to observe 14-20 plants as a representative of cotton field for pest incidence.

At Nanded, farmers are advised to open trenches in low lying areas to drain out excess rainwater. Carry out intercultural operations for weed management. Top dressing of N@36 kg/ha to rainfed crop at 60 DAS should be applied by ring or by drilling method. Nitrogenous fertilizers should not be applied by broadcast. Foliar spray of Flonicamid 50WG @ 0.4 g or Acephate 75 SP @ 1.0 g per lit should be given considering ETL of sucking pests. Erect five pheromone traps per ha for monitoring of Pink bollworm infestation. Rosette flowers should be plucked and destroyed. If Pink bollworm incidence crosses ETL (10% infestation), spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 20 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 20 g per 10 lit. Spraying of DAP 2% (20 g) at 60 DAS and MgSO4 @ 5 g at 75 DAS per lit should be done for crop nourishment.

<b>TELANGANA</b>												
Adilabad	0	0	0	0	23	6		23	4	3	9	17
Warangal	5	3	12	0	84	30		4	2	12	13	2
Khammam	1	0	0	0	15	0		4	4	20	6	5
Karimnagar	17	1	2	0	18	12		10	5	5	16	7
Mahabubnagar	10	6	0	0	3			21	5	4	2	7
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>												
Guntur	0	0	0	0	24			3	5	4	2	2

At Rahuri, farmers are advised to install pheromone traps to monitor PBW@2 per acre. When 8 male moths are caught in trap per day or 10 per cent rosette flower observed, spray Profenofos 30 ml in 10 lit of water. Intercultural operations are to be carried out. Install yellow sticky traps 8-10/acre for whitefly and leafhopper, blue sticky traps 8-10/acre for thrips, spray NKE 5% or neem based insecticides. Spray *Verticillium lecanii* 50 gm/10 litre water or Buprofezin 25 SC 20 ml/10 litre of water or Fipronil 5% SC 20ml/10 litre of water or Flonicamid 50 WG 2 g/ 10 litre of water for management of sucking pests. Para wilting symptoms were observed in few cotton fields. The farmers are suggested to undertake drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 20 g per 10 litre of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T.viridae* @10 g/ lit of water for management of wilt and root rot affected crop. For para wilt affected fields, farmers are advised to undertake drenching of carbendazim 50 WP@20g+urea 100 g (1%) in 10 litre of water. For management of fungal leaf spot and blight diseases, 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+ Difenoconazole11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC@ 6 g in 10 litres of water is suggested. Farmers are also advised to monitor incidence of *Corynespora* leaf spot and boll rot in case of early sown crop. As prophylactic measure, spray of Copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 25 g+Streptocycline 2 g in 10 litres of water in 15 days interval to avoid inner boll rot damage during cloudy and rainy weather conditions.

At Nandyal, the crop is 42 to 49 days old at square formation to flowering stage. Weeding, inter cultivation, split application of fertilizers and draining of excess water from the fields were carried out during the reported period. Grassy and broad leaved weeds were noticed. Thrips and leafhoppers incidence noticed but below ETL. No major disease recorded.

At Guntur, the early sown crop is 45 days old. Sowing is still going on. The crop is at germination to vegetative stage. Weedicide application on field

Prakasam	4	0	0	0	32	2		2	5	0	1	1	<p>bunds and inter cultivation in early sown crop were taken up. Due to continuous rains, weed infestation is observed. Post emergence application of Quinalofop Ethyl @ 400ml/acre and Pyriithiobac sodium 250ml/acre was recommended to farmers. Inter cultivation wherever possible was suggested. Sucking pests viz., leafhopper, whitefly, thrips were below ETL. Root rot was observed in isolated fields. Drenched the affected and surrounding plants with Copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 3g/litre. Traces of leaf spots on primary leaves recorded.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b> At Nandyal, farmers are advised to spray 400 ml of Quizalopop-Ethyl for the management of grass type weeds and 250 ml of Pyriithrobac sodium for the management of broad leaved weeds per acre. Farmers are also advised to drain out excess water from the field and suggested to spray urea @ 20 g per litre of water or Potassium nitrate @ 20 g per litre of water. Drench the soil with carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g/10 litre of water for the management of soil borne diseases. Erect pheromone traps 2 per acre to monitor Pink bollworm incidence. Also advised to spray Difenthiuron @250 g or Flonicamid@ 60g per acre if sucking pests cross ETL.</p> <p>At Guntur, farmers are advised to take up inter cultivation wherever possible. Post emergence application of herbicide should be given. First split of fertilizers (50kg urea + 15kg MOP per acre) should be given as spot application. Drench the soil with carbendazim 50 WP@ 20g/10 litre of water for management of root rot incidence. In case of severe incidence of leaf spot/blight 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+difenoconazole11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml or fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @ 6 g in 10 litres of water is suggested</p>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>													
Dharwad	67	22	12	1	1	1		2	1	2	3	5	At Dharwad and surrounding cotton districts, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag and Uttarkannada, the crop is 37 to 57 days old at square formation stage. The weather was cloudy with intermittent heavy rains Dominant weeds were <i>Cyanodon dactylon</i> . The sedge, <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> ,
Haveri		10						2	1	1	2	3	
Mysore	18	12	9	10	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	

															<p><i>Digitaria marginata</i> and <i>Tridax procumbense</i>. Hand weeding and intercultural operations for weed management were done. Shoot weevil, thrips and Aphid infestation were in moderate status. Hand collection of Shoot weevil from the Okra as a trap crop was taken up along with spraying of Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.0 ml per lit of water. Sprayed Difenthiuron 50 WP @ 1.0g per lit of water for the management of Thrips, Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.0 ml per lit of water for the management of Pink bollworm in 45 days crop. Alternaria blight (<i>Alternaria macrospora</i>) was also noticed in moderate status for which Pyroclostrabin 5%+ Matiram 55% WG @3.5 g/L of water was sprayed for its management.</p> <p>At Raichur, the early sown crop is 55 to 60 days old followed by 30 to 35 days old and late sown crop is 10 to 15 days old. Weather was generally humid and cloudy during the reporting period. Intercultural preparations during this week in the areas where sowing is yet to commence was done. Top dressing @ 18 kg urea and 10 kg MOP per acre was given where the crop attained 25 days and to the crop of 50 days old, 72 kg Urea and 32 kg MOP were applied. Post-emergent application of Pyrithiobac Sodium 10% EC @ 1.5 ml per litre of water was given at 20 to 25 days crop or when the weeds are at 3-4 leaf stage. Inter-cultivation was recommended for the 45 to 50 days old crop. Excess rain water was stagnated in some of the farmers' fields where farmers were advised to make drains to remove excess water. Sucking pests (thrips) incidence were noticed in the farmers' field for which Fipronil spray @ 1 ml in 1 litre of water or of Flonicamid 50Wg 0.4 g per lit of water was sprayed. Aphids were noticed in some farmers' fields. Due to excess rains, young crops submerged in the water resulting in crop rot. Farmers drenched carbendizim 50 WP @ 2 g in 1 litre of water to avoid secondary infection of root rot and wilt.</p> <p>At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 102 to 107 days old at flowering to boll formation stage. Spraying and fertilizer application has been taken up. Broad leaved weeds, <i>Cyperus</i> and <i>Parthenium sp.</i> have infested the fields. Leafhoppers, whitefly, aphids and mirid bug incidence noticed at low to moderate level. Spraying of Thiomethaxam @ 0.3 gm or Acephate @ 1 gm/lt of water was done. TSV- 0 to 1 grade was noticed at less than 4%.</p>
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<b>TAMIL NADU</b>																					
Perambalur	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	1	0	0	0									
Salem	0	0	0	5	27	0		3	1	0	0	0									

**Advisory:**

At Dharwad and surrounding districts under its jurisdiction, farmers are advised to take up hand weeding and intercultural operations for management of weeds along with spray of Pyrethrin Sodium 10 EC @ 1.0mL + Quinalofop Ethyl 5% EC @ 1.0mL per lit of water. Spray Flonicamid 50WP @ 0.3 g per litre of water for the management of Leafhoppers. Install pheromone traps @2 per acre for monitoring of Pink bollworm. Spray Thiodicarb 75 WP @1 ml per litre of water for the management of Pink bollworm. Destroy rosette flowers with PBW larvae once it is noticed in the fields. Spray Pyroclostrabin 5%+ Matiram 55% WG @20 g or propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+difenoconazole11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml or fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC@ 6 g in 10 litres of water is suggested for the management of *Alternaria* blight.

At Raichur, the farmers are advised to take Bt cotton seeds from authorized dealers. Sowing should be completed on time those with irrigation facilities. Pre-emergent application of Pendimethalin @ 3.5 ml per litre of water should be given to the sown cotton. Post-emergent application of Pyrethrin Sodium 10% EC @ 1.5 ml in 1 litre of water should be given to crop 20-25 days after sowing or when the weeds are at 3-4 leaf stage. Sucking pests (thrips) are noticed in the farmers' field. Spray Fipronil @ 1 ml in 1 lit of water or 0.4 g of Flonicamid per lit of water. If the seedling stage, submergence is seen due to rains resulting in rotting of crop, drench Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2g in 1 lit of water. There should be sufficient moisture in the field while taking pre-emergence herbicide spray. Top dressing @ 18 kg urea and 10 kg MOP per acre should be given.

At Chamarajanagar, farmers are advised to spray neem based insecticides for sucking pest management. For leaf reddening, spray DAP @ 2g/litre of water.

Sowing is going on in farmers' fields (Winter crop) in Coimbatore and surrounding cotton growing districts.

Trichy								2	1	0	0	0
Virudhunagar								0	0	0	0	0

At Srivilliputhur, land preparation is going on in many parts of the area. The weather during the reporting period was moderately hot.

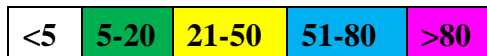
**Advisory:**  
Cotton sowing is still continuing this week in Coimbatore and surrounding cotton growing districts. Farmers are advised to go for deep ploughing necessary to remove insects and their immature stages. Seed treatment with Imidacloprid 600FS (10ml/kg) is essential for protecting early stages of insects. Sucking pests like thrips and leaf minor was noticed in early stage crop at Perambalur and Coimbatore districts. Hence farmers are advised to setup the yellow sticky traps @ 5/ac to monitor the pest population and spray Imidacloprid 200SL at 40 ml/ac, if needed. *Alternaria* leaf blight was noticed in Coimbatore district. Spray Pendimethalin 30 EC as pre-emergence herbicide after sowing cotton. Spray post emergence herbicide Pyriproxyfen Sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml per 10 litre of water to control broad leaves weed and spray of Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15 ml per 10 litre of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton once rains stop.. For management of leaf spot/blight 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+Difenoconazole11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @ 6 g in 10 litres of water is recommended.

At Srivilliputhur, farmers are advised to go for bund trimming, levelling and bring the field into good tilth condition by rotavator. Growing varieties/ hybrids which are resistant to major pests and diseases and short duration should be selected. For rainfed cotton, soil and moisture conservation practices viz., ridges and furrows across the slope, broad bed furrow, basin silting, compartmental bunding etc. should be followed. For the management of stem weevil, apply neem cake @ 250 kg/ ha during last plough. 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/kg of seed or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viridae* @4 g/kg or *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 10g/kg of seed before sowing to protect

seedlings from soil and seed-borne disease incidence.

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](http://www.imdagrimet.gov.in)

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

For next five day forecast:

Website: [agromet.imd.gov.in](http://agromet.imd.gov.in)

Link: [http://agromet.imd.gov.in/index.php/download/download\\_state\\_wise](http://agromet.imd.gov.in/index.php/download/download_state_wise)