

**ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur**  
**XIX Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 8<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2020**

	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD					PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD							ADVISORY
	SEPTEMBER					SEPTEMBER							
Date	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>PUNJAB</b>													
Firozpur								0	0	0	0	0	<p>At Bathinda, the crop is 117 to 127 days at full bloom and boll development stage. Hoeing and weeding are in progress. Foliar sprays of potassium nitrate and insecticide sprays for control of sucking pests were given. Weeds like <i>Cyperus</i> sp., <i>Digera arvensis</i> and <i>Trianthema monogyna</i> have infested the fields. Whitefly population varied from 6 - 17 per three leaves, Leafhopper from 0 - 3 per three leaves and thrips from 0 - 14 per three leaves. Pink bollworm Incidence was observed on BG-II Bt cotton hybrids near a cotton ginning factory on few locations in Jodhpur Romana village of Bathinda district. Cotton leaf curl virus disease of grade 0-2 was observed at few locations.</p> <p>At Faridkot, the crop is at full bloom period. Foliar fertilization of potassium nitrate and one spray for sucking pest control were taken up. Chemical weed control has been advocated during rainy days owing to non-feasibility of mechanical inter-cultural operations. Thrips incidence was in the range of 5-0-7.0/3 leaves on cotton, Whitefly above ETL (8.4-50.3/ 3 leaves) and leafhopper incidence was low to moderate (0-6/3 leaves). Pink bollworm incidence was nil. Cotton leaf curl disease was also observed up to grade I to IV and fungal foliar leaf spots at few locations.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b>            At Bhatinda, insect population (Whitefly, leafhopper and thrips) is below ETL. However, if population of whitefly increases beyond ETL, farmers are advised to spray the fields with Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Clothianidin 50 WG @ 20 g/acre. If thrips incidence is observed, spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml/acre or Profenophos 50</p>
Faridkot	0	0	100	5	14	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Muktsar								0	0	0	0	0	
Bhatinda	0	33	1	33	0			0	0	0	0	0	
Sangrur								0	0	0	0	0	
Ludhiana	0	13	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	

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EC @ 500 ml/acre. For the control of leafhopper, farmers are advised to spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g/ acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre. In case of Pink bollworm infestation, the infested fields must be sprayed with Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 400 g per acre or Indoxacarb 15 EC @ 200 ml per acre at weekly intervals. Give four sprays of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at weekly intervals in cotton fields during full bloom and boll development stage. In fields where leaf reddening in Bt cotton has appeared, farmers are advised to give two sprays of magnesium sulphate @ 1% at 15 days interval.

At Faridkot, farmers are advised to give foliar spray of potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 2% to improve boll setting and reduce flower drop in timely sown crop. Farmers who have experienced leaf reddening during last season in cotton crop must apply two sprays of magnesium sulphate @ 1% (through foliar application) at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development to minimize leaf reddening issue in Bt cotton. Both chemicals can be sprayed at alternate weeks depending upon weather and rainfall. To manage weed infestation under wet conditions, spray 500 ml Paraquat dichloride 24 SL in 100 litres 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. Alternatively, farmers can also spray pyriethion 6% + quizalofop ethyl 4% 10 MEC herbicide @ 500 ml/acre to control all types (broad as well as grassy) of weeds. For the management of whitefly crossing ETL, spray Dinotefuran 20 SC @ 60 g/acre or Clothianidin 50 WG @ 20 g/acre. Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200 g/acre can be preferred if incidence is high. In case sooty mould appears on middle and lower leaves, Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 200 ml/acre should be sprayed at an interval of 4-5 days after spray of Diafenthiuron 50 WP. For management of fungal foliar leaf spot during rainy season, the crop should be sprayed with propiconazole 25 EC @ 10 ml or propineb 70 WP @ 25-30 g or metiram 55% + pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 20 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @ 10 ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @ 6 g per 10

																litres of water. To check further spread of cotton leaf curl virus, protect the crop against whitefly vector by using recommended insecticide.
<b>HARYANA</b>																
Hisar	0	18	0	13	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	At Hisar, the crop is 119 to 147 days old at boll development stage. The weather was clear and rainy, sometimes cloudy during the reporting period. Weeds like, motha, santhi, crowfoot grass, shama and hirankhuri were noticed in the fields for which weeding has been taken up. Whitefly incidence has declined but above ETL. Incidence of leafhoppers and thrips noticed but below ETL or in traces. Farmers were suggested to spray Nimbecidine/Achook @ 1.0 lit or Spiromesifen 240 SC @ 240 ml or Pyriproxifen 10 EC @ 400 ml with 200 lit of water in an acre for whitefly management. In case of leafhopper, spray of Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 60 ml with 200 litres water/acre was advised if it crosses ETL. Keeping in view the infestation of pink bollworm noticed in Barwala, farmers were advised to monitor the population through pheromone traps and green bolls dissection and apply control measures if at crosses ETL. Sooty mould around 10-15%, boll rot incidence 1-3%, <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot and anthracnose were observed in traces at farmers' fields. A complex of problem wherein drying of leaves of cotton and plants was noticed in light soils of Hisar, Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts that started since the last shower of rainfall. The problem is more severe in Tosham block of Bhiwani.
Jind								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sirsa								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rohtak	0	1	0	3	1	44		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	At Sirsa, the crop is 126 to 140 days old at fruiting and reproductive stage. Whitefly population recorded in the range of 8-65, thrips 0-1/3 leaves at all the locations and leafhoppers (0-1/3 leaves). Root rot, sooty mould and para wilt incidence observed at few locations.  <b>Advisory:</b> At Hisar, farmers are advised to drain out excess water once rain stops. Irrigation needs to be given in cotton crop, wherever required. Emphasis on crop nutrition should be given for the cotton crop being grown in light soils. Foliar spray of potassium nitrate @ 2.0 kg in 200 litres of water in an acre is suggested at flower and boll formation stages at an interval of 7-10 days. In light soils, the requirement of fertilizers and water needs to be met out.

Foliar spray of urea @ 2.5% is suggested. 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) 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 litre or Spiromesifen 240 SC @ 240 ml or Pyriproxifen 10 EC @ 400 ml with 200 litres of water is suggested in case of whitefly population crossing ETL (18 adults/ 3 leaves). If the population of leafhopper is above ETL (6 leafhoppers or 2<sup>nd</sup> grade injury), spray of Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 60 ml per acre is suggested. In case of Pink bollworm infestation, the infested fields must be sprayed with Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 400 g per acre or Indoxacarb 15 EC @ 200 ml per acre at weekly intervals. Same insecticide should not be used continuously. Farmers are also advised to be vigilant towards invasion of locust swarm in the adjoining cotton growing districts to Rajasthan. In case of inner boll rot, foliar spray of Copper oxychloride 50 WP@ 25.0 g+ Streptocycline @ 1 g per 10 litre water is suggested. Foliar spray of Copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 400-600 g with 200 litres of water should be applied for sooty mould control. Whereas, in case of *Myrothecium*, anthracnose disease/other fungal leaf spots and external boll rot, spray of Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@ 25-30 g or Metiram 55%+ Pyraclostrobin 5% WG@20 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @10 ml 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. In case of parawilt, spray of Cobalt chloride @ 2.0 g with 200 litres of water per acre is suggested within 24 to 48 hours of symptoms appearance.

At Sirsa, whitefly has crossed ETL in 5 villages at 10 locations, thrips and leafhopper noticed below ETL. To control whitefly, farmers are advised to spray Clothianindin 50 WG@20 g per acre or spray Diafenthiuron 50 WP@ 200 g acre or Flonicamid @80 g or Dinortefuran @60 g/acre in 200 litres of water. If the symptoms of para wilt appear, apply Cobalt chloride @ 2.0 g in 200 litres of water within 24 hours of symptom appearance. At full fruiting bodies load, farmers are advised to apply MgSO4@1.0 kg/200 litres of

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water to avoid leaf reddening in the crop. Farmers are advised to apply N:P:K (13:0:45) @2.0 kg per acre in 200 litres water per acre. Do not allow stagnation of water in the fields. For the management of root rot, drenching with carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g in 10 litres of water is suggested during early symptomatic stages of plants.

**RAJASTHAN**

Ajmer	8	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jodhpur	0	14	54	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaur							0	0	0	0	0	0
Pali	11	8	0	147	6		1	1	0	0	0	0
Sri Ganganagar	0	1	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

At Sriganganagar, the crop is 110 to 138 days at square and boll formative stage. Need based irrigation was given. Weed hoeing and foliar application of KNO<sub>3</sub> and MgSO<sub>4</sub> given during the reporting period. Weeds- Itsit (*Trianthema spp.*), tandla (*Digera arvensis*) Motha (*Cyperus rotundus*) have infested the crop. Leafhopper infestation noticed below ETL 0.67-1.67/3 leaves), whitefly incidence observed ranging from (8-24/3 leaves) and thrips population observed ranging from 1-3/ 3 leaves. Occurrences of cotton leaf curl virus disease (CLCuD PDI 10-15 %) recorded at farmers’ fields.

**Advisory:**  
At Sriganganagar, farmers are advised to remove weeds manually or by spraying weedicides. Spray neem based insecticides @ 50ml, Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g, Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 10 g, Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 25 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 5 g/10litre against whitefly and leafhopper control. Spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g or Spinosad 45 SC @ 3 ml per 10 litre of water for controlling spotted bollworm attack, if any.

**ODISHA**

Koraput	1	0	0	0	8	0	10	20	18	6	7
Kalahandi	0	38	0	0	7	5	13	11	13	4	1
Balangir	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	5	1	2

The crop is 73 to 80 days old at boll development stage. The overall cotton crop condition is good in all the cotton growing districts though the rainfall during August was 35% less than the normal. The weather was hot and humid. Control of sucking pests like aphids and leafhopper, *Spodoptera* and leaf folders and spraying for BLB, root rot and parawilt control are in process. All the three types of weeds i.e. grasses, sedges and broad leaf weeds have infested the fields but under control. Removal of weeds done in few farmers’ fields. Sucking pests like aphids and leafhopper and foliage feeder like *Spodoptera* and leaf folder incidence reported from the cotton growing districts. Incidence of bacterial leaf blight, root rot and parawilt reported from all the cotton growing districts.

<b>GUJARAT</b>													
Amreli	4	0	7	9	0	0		0	0	0	6	8	
Bhavnagar	0	0	0	65	0	0		0	0	4	9	4	
Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	7	
Rajkot	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	6	
Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	3	13	
Sabarkantha								0	1	0	1	7	
Surendranagar	0	0	10	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	1	
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3	2	1	
Baroda	3	0	0	2	0	0		1	5	7	12	4	
Patan								0	0	0	0	2	
Mehesana								1	0	0	1	5	

**Advisory:**

Spray pesticides for control of insect pests and diseases if the weather is favourable after the rains. Surveillance for incidence of sucking pests, foliage feeders and diseases is to be followed. If 25% plants shows infestation grade II/III/IV by leafhopper or 10% plants infested by aphids, spray Flonicamid 50 WG 4 g/10 litres of water. Spodoptera and leaf folders should be controlled by spraying Profenophos @ 30 ml/ 10 litres of water. Farmers are advised to spray Streptocycline @ 1.0 g +COC @ 25 g per 10 litres of water to control bacterial leaf blight disease. Root rot and wilt diseases should be controlled by drenching the roots with carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g/ 10 litres of water. For the management of para wilt, drenching with copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 25 g + Urea 100 g/ 10 litres water is suggested to the early symptomatic plants.

At Junagadh, the crop is 90 days old at flowering and boll development stage. Removal of excess water, split application of nitrogen fertilizer, alternate spray of fungicides/pesticides/foliar nutrients and inter-cultural/weeding operations have been carried out. Kharif weeds, *Portulaca sativa* (Luni), *Amaranthus viridis* (Dhimano), *Echinochloa colona* and *Boerhavia diffusa* have infested the fields. Thrips, Leafhopper and whitefly incidence noticed wherein leafhopper infestation has crossed ETL. *Corynespora* spp. fungal and bacterial infections were recorded. Squares, flowers and bolls dropped due to abiotic stress. Fungal boll rot was also recorded around 5 to 14%.

At Surat, the crop is in vegetative to flowering and boll formation stage. The weather was sunny during the reporting period. Weeding and intercultural operations have been taken up. Weeds like Satodi (*Trianthema monogyna*), Chido (*Cyprus rotundus*), Kadjaro (*Digera arvensis*), Dhara (*Cynodon dactylon*), *Euphorbia hirta* (Dudheli) and Tandaljo (*Amaranthus viridis*) were found dominant in the fields. Thrips and leafhopper incidence was moderate. Bacterial leaf blight and leaf reddening was recorded.

<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>												
Khargaon							3	13	19	12	10	
Dhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	8	9	13	
Khandwa												

**Advisory:**

At Junagadh, wherever the population of leafhopper is above ETL (6 leafhoppers or 2<sup>nd</sup> grade injury), farmers are advised to spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2 g or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 3ml or Flonicamid @4 g in 10 litres of water and for thrips control, Spinetoram 11.7 SC @9 ml or Fipronil 5 SC 20 ml in 10 litres of water. For *Corynespora* spp. leaf spot and fungal boll rot, foliar spray of Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@ 25 -30 g or Metiram 55%+ Pyraclostrobin 5% WG@20 g or Kresoxim -methyl 44.3 % SC @10 ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+ Difenconazole11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC@ 6 g in 10 litres of water is recommended. Spray Copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ Streptocycline @ 1 g in 10 litres of water for bacterial blight infestation, if noticed.

At Surat, farmers are advised to monitor the population of sucking pests on weekly basis interval and accordingly apply control measures only at ETL. For the management of leafhopper and thrips, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 3 g/10 litres or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g/10 litres of water. Initiate control interventions based on ETL of 7 to 8 male moths/traps/night or 10% damage in flowers or green bolls. Spray chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 20 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 20 g in 10 litres of water. Spray streptocycline @1 g+ Copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g in 10 litres of water for effective management of bacterial leaf blight (BLB) disease. Install pheromone traps @ 5 traps/ha for the monitoring of pink bollworm. Apply 2% urea and carbendazim 50 WP @20 g mixed in 10 litres of water at the base of plant (root system) by making 3-4 holes with stick or rod for proper aeration to reduce para wilting, if it persists. To reduce leaf reddening in cotton, spray DAP @ 2% in warm water at the time of flowering initiation and urea @ 1% along with Magnesium sulphate @ 1% at the time of boll formation stage.

At Khandwa, the crop is 111 to 138 days old at flowering and initiation of boll formation stage. The weather was cloudy and rainy. Weeds like *Cynodon dactylon*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Commelina nauticulus*, *Commelina benghalensis*, *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Euphorbia hirta*, *Euphorbia microphylla*, *Digera arvensis*, *Setaria gluaca*, *Echinochloa colona* etc.,

<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>														
Dhule							0	12	12	15	12			
Nandurbar							1	15	16	18	11			
Jalgaon	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	12	15	19			
Ahmednagar	0	3	0	0	2	1	20	23	6	7	22			
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	54	27	13	23	7	15	19			
Jalna	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	15	12	15	19			

have infested the crop. Weed control done manually by labourer as per field conditions. Fertilizer application given based on availability of adequate moisture in the soil. Leafhopper and Whitefly population have crossed ETL. Scattered distribution of grey weevils recorded in some areas. Spray of Flonicamid/ Diafenthiuron / Acetamiprid were given for control of insect/pests. Incidence of *Alternaria* leaf spot was noticed for which spray of Mancozeb or Carbandazim 0.25-0.3% was recommended.

**Advisory:**

At Khandwa, farmers are advised to do weed control manually by labour as per field conditions Fertilizer application of 25% N with ring method suggested, if sufficient moisture is available in the soil. If population of whitefly increases beyond ETL, farmers are advised to spray the fields with Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Clothianidin 50 WG @ 20 g/acre. If thrips incidence is observed, spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre. For the control of leafhopper, farmers are advised to spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g/ acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre. In case of Pink bollworm infestation, the infested fields must be sprayed with Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 400 g per acre or Indoxacarb 15 EC @ 200 ml per acre at weekly intervals. For the management of fungal foliar leaf spots, spray of Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@ 25 -30 g or Metiram 55%+ Pyraclostrobin 5% WG@20 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @10 ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+ Difenconazole11.4% 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 Akola, pre monsoon cotton is 105 to110 days duration crop at boll formation and development stage. Monsoon cotton is 75 to 80 days old at square, flowering and boll formation stage and July sown crop is 55 to 65 days at vegetative growth and square initiation stage. The weather during the reporting period was clear with more sunshine hours with slight rainfall during the reporting period. Intercultural operations like hoeing, weeding operations and insecticides spray were carried out. Some fields are infested



Beed	0	0	38					16	22	6	13	27
Nanded	0	0	0	0	0			13	23	7	15	19
Parbhani	0	0	0	0	20	0		12	24	8	21	24
Hingoli								12	27	11	16	23
Buldhana	2	0	0	11	17	0		6	17	14	13	21
Akola	0	0	17	0	0			2	14	7	14	18
Washim	0	0	0	0	2	0		7	15	16	12	26
Amravati	0	0	0	0	0	34		4	16	10	17	13
Yavatmal								8	17	14	15	24
Wardha	0	0	0	0	0	0		5	16	11	14	16
Nagpur	0	0	46	2	0	3		7	16	11	10	8
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	18	1		7	10	13	16	21

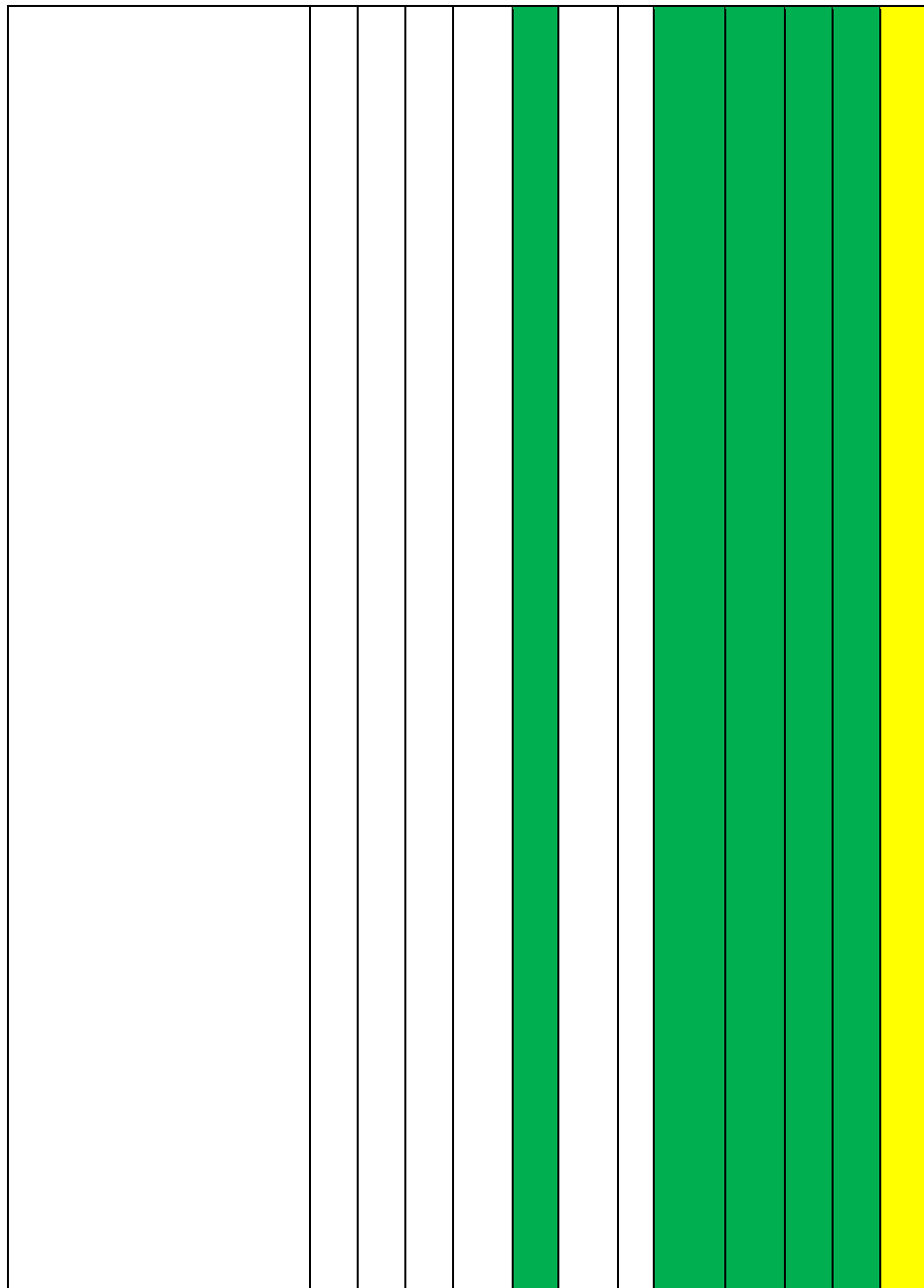
with weeds due to continuous rains. Infestation of sucking pests like leafhopper and thrips were observed in some fields. Spotted and pink bollworms were also observed in some cotton fields. No incidence of diseases.

At Nanded, the crop is 77 to 100 days old at boll formation to boll development stage. The weather was clear during the reporting period. Intercultural operations and crop protection measures were taken up. Weeds like *Cynadon dactylon*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Digeria arvensis*, *Merremia emarginata*, *Xanthium strumarium*, *Cassia tora*, *Amaranthus viridis*, *Chenopodium album*, *Euphorbia hirta*, *Parthenium hysterophorus* have infested the crop. Incidence of thrips and bollworms were recorded. *Alternaria* leaf spot and grey mildew disease were noticed in few spots.

At Rahuri, the crop is 84 to 120 days old at square, flowering and boll formation stage. The weather was clear and sometimes rainy and cloudy. Weeding and hoeing have been taken up. Aghada, Lavala, Hariyali, Choti dudhi, Chandvel etc. were the dominant weeds that have infested the fields. Incidence of leafhopper, whitefly, thrips, aphids, *Spodoptera* and pink bollworm noticed in the fields and controlled through recommended pesticides. *Alternaria* leaf spot 1-2 %, TSV 3-4 %, and Para wilt 0-1 % incidence were recorded in farmers' fields.

**Advisory:**

At Akola, it is advised to undertake the spray of 2 % urea at flowering stage and 2% spray of DAP at boll development stage of cotton. It is recommended to spray alpha NAA 4.5 SL @ 4 ml /10 litres of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton. Spray chlormequat chloride 50% SL @ 1-2 ml per 10 litres of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton. If population of whitefly increases beyond ETL, farmers are advised to spray the fields with Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Clothianidin 50 WG @ 20 g/acre. If thrips incidence is observed, spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre. For the control of leafhopper, farmers are advised to spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @



60g/ acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre. In case of Pink bollworm infestation, the infested fields must be sprayed with Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 400 g per acre or Indoxacarb 15 EC @ 200 ml per acre at weekly intervals. It is also advised to use eggs @ 1.5 lakh/ha of *Trichogramma* in cotton field for management of pink bollworm.

At Nanded, farmers are advised to spray 2% DAP in nitrogen deficient crop. Spray MgSO<sub>4</sub> @ 0.5% during boll development stage for management of leaf reddening in cotton. If population of whitefly increases beyond ETL, farmers are advised to spray the fields with Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Clothianidin 50 WG @ 20 g/acre. If thrips incidence is observed, spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre. For the control of leafhopper, farmers are advised to spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g/ acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre. In case of Pink bollworm infestation, the infested fields must be sprayed with Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 400 g per acre or Indoxacarb 15 EC @ 200 ml per acre at weekly intervals. It is also advised to use eggs @ 1.5 lakh/ha of *Trichogramma* in cotton field for management of pink bollworm. For management of grey mildew, farmers are advised to spray Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w+Difenoconazole 1.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml or kresoxim - methyl 44.3 % SC @10 ml in 10 litres of water. Spraying of propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25 -30 g or Metiram 55%+ Pyraclostrobin 5% WG@20 g or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC@ 6 g in 10 litres of water is recommended for management of *Alternaria* leaf spot. Detopping / nipping should be done at 90 DAS stage for better boll development. Opening of furrows should be done at the time of last intercultural operation for *in situ* moisture conservation.

At Rahuri, farmers are advised to pluck rosette flowers and destroy along with pink bollworm larvae. For mass trapping of PBW, install pheromone traps @ 10 per acre. Spray Profenofos @30 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @20 g or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @4 g in 10 lites of water once it crosses ETL. Install yellow sticky traps 8-10/acre for whitefly and leafhopper, blue sticky traps 8-10/acre for thrips and spray NKE 5% or Azadiractin.

<b>TELANGANA</b>													
Adilabad	0	0	5	0	5	0		12	16	28	18	29	
Warangal	36	0	0	0	0	0		10	16	11	13	12	
Khammam	0	0	0	0	0	0		4	7	8	15	13	
Karimnagar	45	0	0	0	0	0		16	11	8	11	19	
Mahabubnagar	0	4	0	0	0			9	21	20	25	14	
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>													

If population of whitefly increases beyond ETL, farmers are advised to spray the fields with Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Clothianidin 50 WG @ 20 g/acre. If thrips incidence is observed, spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre. For the control of leafhopper, farmers are advised to spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g/ acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre. In case of Pink bollworm infestation, the infested fields must be sprayed with Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 400 g per acre or Indoxacarb 15 EC @ 200 ml per acre at weekly intervals. It is also advised to use eggs @ 1.5 lakh/ha of *Trichogramma* in cotton field for management of pink bollworm. Farmers are suggested to undertake drenching of carbendazim 50 WP@ 20 g per 10 litres of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viridae* @10 g/ litres of water for management of wilt and root rot affected crop. Also, farmers are advised to undertake drenching with copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ urea @100 g mixed in 10 litres of water for early symptomatic parawilt plants. Spray chlormequat chloride 50% SL @ 2 ml/10 litres of water to avoid excessive vegetative growth of cotton. Spraying of Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG@20 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @10 ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w+Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC@ 6 g in 10 litres of water is recommended for management of *Alternaria* leaf spot and fungal boll rot. If incidences of inner boll rot are noticed, farmers are advised to spray copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ streptomycin @2 g mixed in 10 litres of water. Repeat the spray at 15 days interval as per disease severity.

At Nandyal, the crop is 60 to 73 days old at flowering to boll formation stage. Dry hot weather persisted since last fortnight. Weeding and foliar application of fertilizers were taken up during the reporting period. Grassy and broad leaved weeds were noticed. Thrips and leafhopper incidence noticed above ETL. No major diseases recorded.

**Advisory:**

Guntur	18	6	2	2	0	0	5	8	8	8	7	At Nandyal, farmers are advised to spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.3 g/litre or Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 0.2 g/litre of water for managing sucking pests. Monitor pink bollworm incidence with the help of pheromone trap catches and percentage of rosette flower incidence. If trap catches and rosette flower incidence crosses ETL, then spray Thiodicarb @ 2 g or Chloropyriphos @ 2.5 ml per litre of water. To tide over moisture stress, farmers are advised to spray 13-0-45 (potassium nitrate) @ 20 g or urea @ 20 g per litre of water for temporary relief from moisture stress.
Prakasam	4	8	0	0	0	0	5	10	8	14	7	
<b>KARNATAKA</b>												
Dharwad	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	23	15	18	At Dharwad and surrounding cotton districts, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakat, Vijayapur, Gadag and Uttarkannada, the crop is 70 to 87 days old at square to boll formation stage. The weather was cloudy with intermittent rains in cotton growing areas of all districts. Dominant weeds were <i>Cyanodon dactylon</i> . The sedge, <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , <i>Digitaria marginata</i> and <i>Tridax procumbense</i> . Hand weeding and intercultural operations for weed management were done. Top dressing with urea at 60 DAS crop was given. Thrips, mites, leafhopper and aphids infestation were noticed in moderate status. Pink bollworm larvae on flowers were below ETL. Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 1.0 g per litre of water for the management of thrips and mites, Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 1.0 ml per litre of water were sprayed for the management of pink bollworm in 60 days crop. Installation of pheromone traps @ 2/acre for PBW monitoring was done. <i>Alternaria</i> blight ( <i>Alternaria macrospora</i> ) was also noticed in moderate status for which Pyroclostrabin 5%+ Matiram 55% WG @3.5 g/litre of water was sprayed for its management. Carbendazim 50 WP @ 1 g/litre / Tridimorph @ 1 g/litre of water for the management of grey mildew was sprayed which was recorded as moderate status.
Haveri							13	8	19	8	32	
	1	0	0	0	10	0	12	15	9	3	2	
												At Raichur, the early sown crop is 85 to 92 days old followed by 55 to 60 days old (late sown crop) and 35 to 40 days old (very late sown crop). Weather was generally humid and cloudy that prevailed during the reporting period. Intercultural operations were done. Top dressing @ 18 kg urea and 10 kg MOP per acre was given to 25 days old crop. For the 50 days old crop, 72 kg Urea and 32 kg MOP were given. Top dressing @ 18 kg urea and 10 kg MOP per acre has been advised to the farmers where the crop



														ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+ Difenoconazole11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml for the management of grey mildew disease.
														At Raichur, farmers are advised to take spray of Flonicamid 50 WP @ 4 g or Dinotefuran 20% SG @ 3 g per 10 litre of water for the management of aphids and leafhoppers. Farmers are advised to spray Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 10 g per litre of water for the management of mites. Install pheromone traps @2/acre for monitoring of pink bollworm. Release egg parasitoid, <i>Trichogramma bactrae</i> @ 60,000 eggs /acre to manage PBW. Destroy rosette flowers with PBW larvae once it is noticed in the fields. Spray Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 20g or Quinalphos 20% AF @20 ml per 10litre of water to control pink bollworm infestation. Due to excess rains, young crop submerged in water resulting in the rotting of crop. Drench Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2 g in 1 litre of water for wilt and root rot diseases. As a precautionary spray, farmers are advised to spray Profenophos @ 2 ml in 1 litre of water against pink boll worm. There should be sufficient moisture in the field while taking pre-emergent herbicide spray. Topdressing @ 18 kg urea and 10 kg MOP per acre should be given.
														At Chamarajanagar, the crop is in harvesting stage. So no sprays are required at this stage.
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>														
Perambalur	0	0	0	0	0	0		5	0	0	2	0		At Coimbatore and surrounding districts, the crop is at seedling stage. Hand weeding done during the reporting period. Fields were infested with weeds mainly <i>Cyperus</i> grass Bermuda grass and <i>Parthenium</i> . Leaf hopper and aphids incidence noticed but below ETL. Collar rot disease was also observed in few fields.  At Srivilliputhur, the crop is 0 to 20 days old at early vegetative stage. <i>Trianthema portulacatrum</i> , <i>Cyperus</i> spp. and <i>Cynadon dactylon</i> were the major weeds that infested the fields. Sucking pests like aphids and leaf hoppers were observed in some areas. No incidence of diseases.
Salem	3	0	18	0	1	9		16	10	4	5	6		
Trichy								12	0	0	1	2		
Virudhunagar								5	0	0	0	0		<b>Advisory:</b>

