ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

XXII Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 29th September to 5th October, 2020

	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD					PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD							ADVISORY
	SEPTEMBER					SEPTEMBER/ OCTOBER							
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	01	02	03	04	05	
PUNJAB													
Firozpur								0	0	0	0	0	At Faridkot, the crop is 145 to 155 days old at boll development and initiation of boll opening stage. Foliar fertilization of potassium nitrate and one spray for sucking pest control were taken up. Thrips incidence was in the range of 2-0-4.0/3 leaves on cotton, Whitefly 3.0-11.9/3 leaves) and leafhopper incidence was low to moderate (0-3.9/3 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. At Bathinda, the crop is 145 to 160 days at full boll development stage. Foliar sprays of potassium nitrate, magnesium sulphate and insecticide sprays for control of sucking pests have been taken up. Irrigation was given to cotton fields. Whitefly population varied from 4-22 per three leaves, Leafhoppers from 0-4 per three leaves and thrips from 0–10 per three leaves. PBW incidence (0-10.0% green boll damage) was reported in few locations in BG-II hybrids in Jodhpur Romana village of Bathinda district. Cotton leaf curl virus disease of grade 0-2 was observed at few locations. **Advisory:** At Faridkot, farmers are advised to give last irrigation to cotton till first week of October to enhance boll opening and uniform maturity. Irrigation beyond this time will delay the timely sowing of following Rabi crop. At Bhatinda, insect population (Whitefly and leafhoppers) were near ETL at few locations. Thrips incidence was negligible. 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 @ 60g/ acre or
Faridkot	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Muktsar								0	0	0	0	0	
Bhatinda	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Sangrur								0	0	0	0	0	
Ludhiana	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	

													Clothianidin 50 WG @ 20g/acre or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200g/acre. In case of pink bollworm infestation, the infested fields must be sprayed with Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 250 g 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 1%magnesium sulphate at 15 days interval.
HARYANA													
Hisar	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	At Sirsa, the crop is 140 to 155 days old at reproductive and boll bursting stage. Whitefly population recorded between 5.3-11.4, and leafhoppers (0.2-0.5/3 leaves). At none of the locations, whitefly has crossed ETL. Thrips and leafhopper attack were below ETL. Root rot, sooty mould and parawilt incidence observed at few locations. At Hisar, the crop is 135 to 165 days old at boll development and boll bursting stage. The weather was clear during the reporting period. Picking of *desi* cotton and early sown Bt cotton is going on. The population of whitefly adult has started decreasing but well above ETL, the population of leafhopper has declined and thrips population is found in traces. Need based foliar spray of Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 240 ml or neem based insecticides like Nimbecidine/Achook @ 1.0 litre or Pyriproxifen 10 EC @ 400 ml with 200 litres of water in an acre was given for whitefly management. Sooty mould, boll rot incidence, *Myrothecium* leaf spot and anthracnose were observed at farmers' fields. Problem of drying of cotton plants were severe in light soil grown cotton crop in some parts of Hisar, almost all parts of Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts causing severe losses to the farmers. **Advisory:** At Sirsa, for the management of root rot, drenching with carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g in 10 litres of water is suggested for early symptomatic plants. At Hisar, foliar spray of copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 400-600 g with 200 litres of water should be applied for sooty mould and boll rot disease. In light soils, there is a possibility of occurrence of parawilt. Spray of cobalt
Jind								0	0	0	0	0	
Sirsa								0	0	0	0	0	
Rohtak	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	

													chloride @ 2.0 g with 200 litres of water per acre is required to be given within 24-48 hours of appearance of symptoms. For the management of *Myrothecium* leaf spot, grey mildew, external boll rot, leaf spots and anthracnose, spray of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @10 ml in 10 litres of water is sugg4ested.
RAJASTHAN													
Ajmer	0	0	0	17	10	0		0	0	0	0	0	At Banswara, the crop is 85 to 90 days old at flowering stages. The infestation of leafhoppers were below ETL. No incidence of diseases. At Sriganganagar, the crop is 127 to 152 days at boll formation stage. Need based irrigation was given. Weed hoeing and foliar application of KNO_3 and $MgSO_4$ given during the reporting period. Sucking pest incidence was noticed. Occurrence of cotton leaf curl virus disease (CLCuD PDI 10-15 %) recorded at farmers' fields. **Advisory:** In Southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Dunarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgargh, Bhilwara etc.), farmers are advised to install 2 pheromone traps per acre for monitoring of PBW. At Sriganganagar, farmers spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.4 g, Diafenthiruron 50 WP @ 1.0 g, Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 2.5 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.5 g/litre, Ethion 50 EC @ 3.0 ml/litre, of water for whitefly and leafhopper control.
Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Nagaur								0	0	0	0	0	
Pali	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
ODISHA													
Koraput	0	4	0	0	0			13	2	0	4	15	The crop is 90 to 105 days old at boll development stage. The weather was hot and humid. Control of sucking pests like aphids and leafhoppers, *Spodoptera* and leaf folders and spraying for BLB, root rot and parawilt control are in process. Sucking pests like aphids and leafhoppers and foliage feeder like *Spodoptera* and leaf folder incidence, American bollworm and spotted bollworm incidence reported from the cotton growing districts. Moderate incidence of bacterial leaf blight and boll rot reported from all the cotton growing districts.
Kalahandi	0	0	8	0	0	0		13	2	0	6	17	
Balangir	0	0	0	0	54	0		4	1	0	17	18	

GUJARAT												
Amreli	5	0	0	0	0	0		5	1	1	2	1
Bhavnagar	0	7	1	0	0	0		2	1	1	2	2
Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0			7	2	1	0	0
Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0		6	1	1	1	1
Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0		9	2	2	1	1
Sabarkantha								1	0	0	0	0
Surendranagar	0	0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	2	1
Ahmedabad	0	0	7	0	0	6		1	0	0	1	2
Baroda	6	0	0	0	0	1		3	2	2	1	2
Patan								0	0	0	0	0
Mehesana								1	0	0	0	0

Advisory:

Spraying of pesticides for control of insect pests and diseases may be done as the weather is clear after the rains. If leafhopper and or aphid infestation crosses ETL then spray Flonicamid 50 WG 4 g/10 litre of water. Spodoptera and leaf folders should be controlled by spraying Profenophos @ 30 ml per 10 litre of water. Farmers are advised to spray Streptocycline @ 1.0 g and Copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 25 g per 10 litres of water to control Bacterial leaf blight disease. Root rot and wilt diseases should be managed by drenching the roots with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g/ 10 litres of water. To control external boll rot, spray Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g or propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @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. Tip of the cotton plants may be removed at 90 DAS or at 1 metre height for better development of sympodial branches and more boll retention. Once rain ceases, farmers are advised to spray urea or 19:19:19 NPK fertilizer @ 20 g/litre of water (2%).

At Junagadh, the crop is 112 days old at flowering and boll development stage. Split application of nitrogen and potash fertilizers, alternate spray of fungicides/pesticides/foliar nutrients and inter-cultural/weeding operations have been carried out. Thrips, Leafhopper and whitefly incidence noticed wherein leafhopper infestation has crossed ETL. Bacterial infection was recorded.

At Surat, the crop is in flowering, boll formation and boll bursting stage. The weather was clear during the reporting period. Weeding and intercultural operations have been taken up. Leafhopper incidence was above ETL. Bacterial leaf blight and leaf reddening were above ETL.

Advisory:

At Junagadh, farmers are advised to spray water soluble fertilizers, 19-19-19

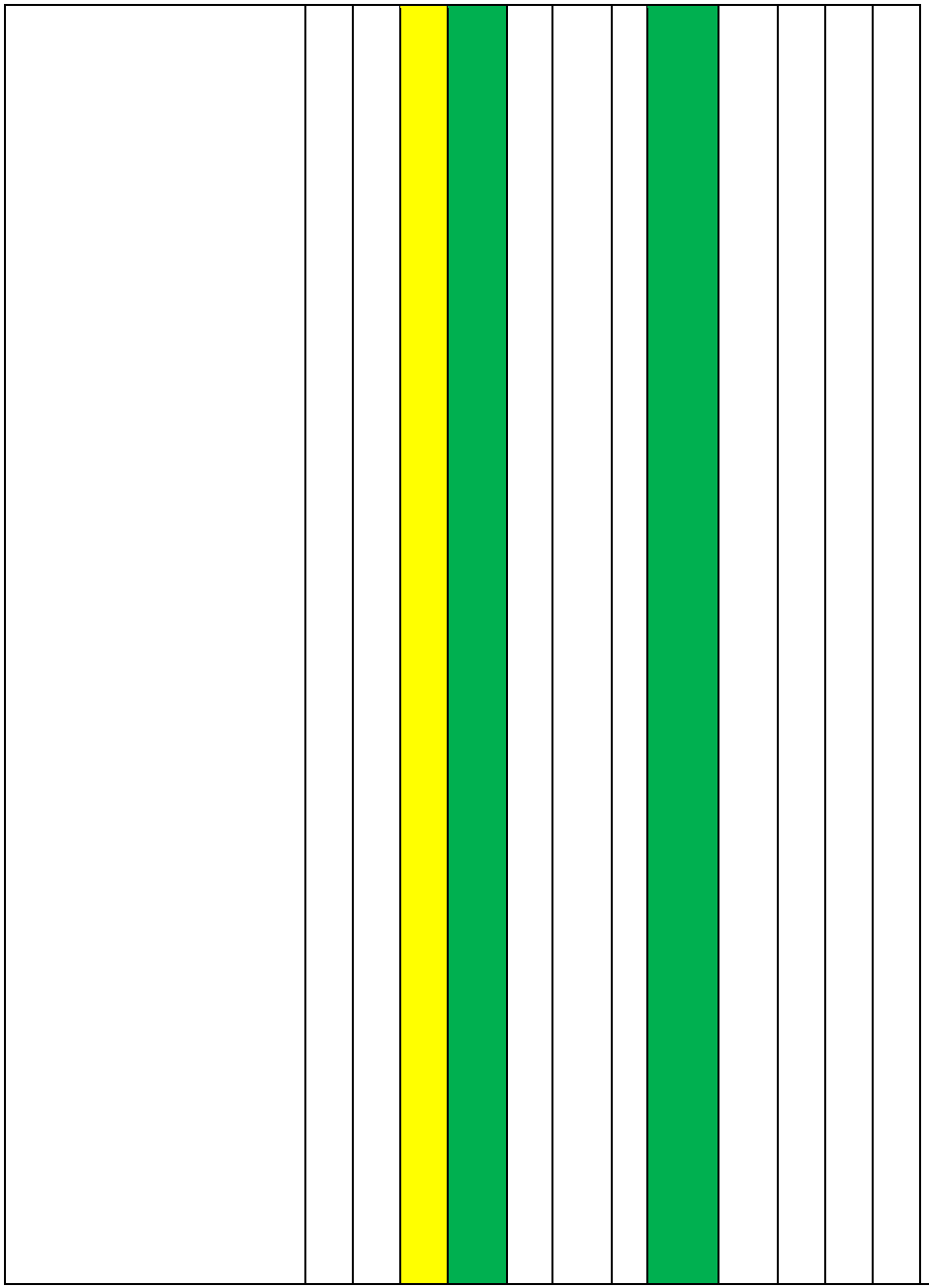
												(N-P-K) or 13-00-45 or 00-52-34 100 g in 10 litres of water. Those farmers with no labour availability, spray Quizalofop ethyl 20 ml in 10 litres of water for weed control. Wherever the population of leafhopper is above ETL, farmers are advised to spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @3 g or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 3 ml or Flonicamid 50 WG @4 g in 10 litres of water and for whitefly control, spray Diafenthiuron 50 WP @10 g in 10 litres of water. Detopping can be done or growth retardant Cycocel @0.4 g in 10 litres of water should be sprayed. For management of pink bollworm infestation**,** install 2 pheromone trap/ac and monitor male moth catches in trap. When 8 male moths catches per trap per day or 10 per cent boll infestation observed, spray Profenofos @30 ml in 10 litres of water. *Trichogramma bactrae* egg parasitoid is to be released @1.5 lakh/ha for PBW control. Copper oxychloride 50 WP@ 25 g+ Streptocycline 1 g in 10 litres of water should be sprayed if bacterial blight incidence is noticed. At Surat,fFor the management of leafhopper spray Imidachloprid 17.8 SL @ 3 ml/ 10 litres, Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 litres or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g/10 litres of water. Farmers are advised to monitor the pink bollworm population through pheromone traps and infested green bolls and apply control measures based on ETL. Initiate control interventions based on ETL of 8 male moths/traps/night or 10% infested green bolls. Spray Chlorpyriphos 20 EC @ 20 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 20 g in 10 litres of water. Copper oxychloride 50 WP@ 25 g+ Streptocycline 1 g in 10 litres of water should be sprayed if bacterial leaf blight disease incidence is noticed. Apply 2% urea 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 parawilt symptoms in light texture soil, proper moisture level should be maintained in the cotton field at the time of boll development stage. Farmers are advised to spray Kresoxim - methyl 44.3 SC @10 ml or Pyraclostrobin 5 + Metiram 55 @ 20 g or Propiconazole 25 EC @ 10 ml or Propineb 70 WP @ 25-30g 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 to control fungal leaf spot/ blight/grey mildew/external boll rot. Farmers are advised to give foliar spray of potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 2% to improve boll setting and reduce flower

													drop in the cotton fields. Farmers who have experienced and noticed the huge problem of leaf reddening during the last season in cotton crop must apply two foliar sprays of 1%magnesium sulphate at 15 days interval during the full bloom and boll development stage to minimize the leaf reddening issue in Bt cotton crop.
MADHYA PRADESH													
Khargaon								4	1	1	0	0	At Khandwa, the crop is 125 to 152 days old at flowering and initiation of boll formation stage. Leafhoppers and Whitefly population have crossed ETL. Grey weevils recorded as major pest in some areas. Spray of Flonicamid/ Difenthuron / Fipronil were given for control of insect pests. Incidence of *Alternaria* leaf spot was noticed for which spray of Mancozeb or Carbandazime 0.25-0.3% was recommended. **Advisory:** At Khandwa, fertilizer application of 25% N with ring method suggested if sufficient moisture is available in the soil. spray Imidachloprid 17.8 SL @ 3 ml/ 10 litres, Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 litres or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g/10 litres of water against sucking pests. Farmers are advised to monitor the pink bollworm population through pheromone traps and infested green bolls and apply control measures based on ETL. Initiate control interventions based on ETL of 8 male moths/traps/night or 10% infested green bolls. Spray Chlorpyriphos 20 EC @ 20 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 20 g in 10 litres of water. Copper oxychloride 50 WP@ 25 g+ Streptocycline 1 g in 10 litres of water should be sprayed if bacterial leaf blight disease incidence is noticed. Apply 2% urea 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 parawilt symptoms in light texture soil, proper moisture level should be maintained in the cotton field at the time of boll development stage. Farmers are advised to spray Kresoxim - methyl 44.3 SC @10 ml or Pyraclostrobin 5 + Metiram 55 @ 20 g or Propiconazole 25 EC @ 10 ml or Propineb 70 WP @ 25-30g 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 to control fungal leaf spot/ blight/grey mildew/external boll rot. Farmers are advised to give foliar
Dhar	29	0	0	0	0	0		2	1	0	0	0	
Khandwa													

													spray of potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 2% to improve boll setting and reduce flower
MAHARASHTRA													
Dhule								3	2	2	2	2	At Akola, pre monsoon cotton is 125 to 130 days duration crop at boll development and boll bursting stage. Monsoon cotton is 95 to 110 days old at boll initiation and boll development stage. July sown crop is 75 to 80 days at square and flower initiation stage. The weather during the reporting period was clear with more sunshine hours with light showers during the reporting period. Intercultural operations like hoeing, weeding operations, insecticides spray and drenching of fungicides to control the parawilt were carried out. Some fields are infested with weeds due to continuous rains. Infestation of sucking pests like leafhoppers and thrips were observed in some fields. Spotted and pink bollworms were also observed in some cotton fields. Leaf spots were recorded in some fields.
Nandurbar								8	5	5	4	3	
Jalgaon	2	0	0	0	0	0		3	2	1	1	1	
Ahmednagar	0	11	5	0	0	0		3	5	4	6	5	
Aurangabad	6	14	18	2	0	0		4	4	1	1	2	
Jalna	22	0	0	0	0	0		4	4	0	0	0	
Beed	0	0	2	0	0			3	6	0	0	0	
Nanded	0	0	0	3	0	0		13	5	0	0	0	
Parbhani	0	0	17	11	0	0		7	4	0	0	0	
Hingoli								12	5	0	0	0	
Buldhana	3	0	0	0	0	0		4	3	0	0	0	At Nanded, the crop is 92 to 115 days old at boll development stage. The weather was cloudy during the reporting period. Excess water due to rains were drained off from the fields. Weeds have infested the crop. Incidence of thrips and bollworms were recorded. *Alternaria* leaf spot and bacterial blight were noticed in few spots.
Akola	0	0	0	0	0	0		5	4	0	0	0	
Washim	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	0	0	0	
Amravati	19	0	0	0	3	0		4	0	0	0	0	
Yavatmal								5	2	0	0	0	
Wardha	13	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	At Rahuri, the crop is 105 to 141 days old at flowering, boll formation and boll development stage. Weeding and hoeing have been taken up. Incidence of leafhoppers, whitefly, thrips, aphids, *Spodoptera* and pink bollworm noticed in the fields and controlled through recommended pesticides. Grey mildew 0-3 %, *Alternaria* leaf spot 4 %, TSV 2-3 %, Parawilt 3 % incidence and Tobacco streak virus 3% were recorded in farmers' fields.
Nagpur	15	0	0	4	0	24		1	0	0	0	0	
Chandrapur	1	0	10	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0	**Advisory:** At Akola, farmers are advised to drain out the excess water from cotton fields in the area where heavy rainfall occurred during last week. If symptoms of para wilt observed in cotton, drench the soil with copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g + urea @150 g in 10 litres of water. It is advised to undertake spray of 2 % urea at flowering stage and 2% spray of DAP at

												boll development stage of cotton. It is also recommended to spray 1% magnesium sulphate in boll development stage to avoid reddening of cotton in later crop stage. To avoid the rottening of matured bolls from outer side due to continuous rainfall and leaf spots, it is advised to undertake spray of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @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 and for internal boll rot, spray opper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g + Streptocycline @1 g per 10 litres of water is recommended. It is recommended to spray alpha NAA 4.5 SL @ 3-4 ml /10 litres of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton and it is also suggested to spray chlormequat chloride 50% SL @ 1-2 ml per 10 litres of water or Mepiquat Chloride 5% @ 1-2 ml per litre of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton. For the management of sucking pests of cotton above ETL, it is advised to spray Acetamiprid 20 SP @20 g/ac or Flonicamid 50% WG @4g/10 litres of water or Profenofos 50% EC @30 ml/10 litres of water. Erect yellow sticking traps in Bt cotton fields. For management of pink bollworm, spray Profenofos 50 EC @30 ml or Chloropyrifos 50 EC @ 20 ml. It is also advised to use egg parasitoid *Trichogramma* @ 1.5 lakh/ha of in cotton field for management of PBW. At Nanded, farmers are advised to spray Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @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 for the management of *Alternaria* leaf spot. Spray Copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 25 g + Streptocycline @1 g per 10 litres of water for management of bacterial blight. Draining out excess rain water should be done to protect from wilting of the crop. Detopping / nipping should be done at 90 DAS stage for better boll development. If Pink bollworm crosses ETL (10% infestation), spray Indoxacarb 10% SC@ 1 g per litre water along with Acetamiprid 7.7% w/w SC @ 0.8 g per lit of water. Detopping / nipping

													should be done at 90 DAS for better boll development. At Rahuri, spray Profenofos 30 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @20 g or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @5 g in 10 litres of water if Pink bollworm coses ETL. Once the incidence of sucking pest crosses ETL, spray Buprofezin 25 SC @20 ml or Fipronil 5% SC @20 ml /10 litres of water or Flonicamid 50 4 g/10 litres of water for their management. The 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, grey mildew and fungal boll rot. If incidences of inner boll rot are noticed, farmers are advised to spray copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ Streptocycline @2 g mixed in 10 litres of water. Repeat the spray at 15 days interval as per disease severity.
TELANGANA													
Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	0		8	4	0	0	0	At Nandyal, the crop is 74 to 90 days old at flowering to boll formation stage. Heavy rains with cloudy weather experienced during the reporting week. Excess water from the fields was drained out. Grassy and broad leaved weeds were noticed. Except leafhoppers, all other sucking pests incidence recorded below ETL. Boll rot and leaf spots were noticed in few fields. For the management of boll rot, spray of Carbendizam @ 1g/litre of water or Copper oxy chloride@ 3 g/litre of water was advised. Planofix @ 2.5 ml in 5 litres of water was sprayed to control flower and boll drop. Spray of Mancozeb@ 2 ml /litre of water was suggested to manage leaf spots. Also suggested to drain out excess water and foliar spray of urea @ 20 g/litre of water / DAP @ 20 g per litre of water was suggested. Also as
Warangal	0	0	58	8	0	0		11	3	0	0	0	
Khammam	0	0	32	0	0	0		14	1	3	0	0	
Karimnagar	0	0	4	0	0	0		6	3	0	0	0	
Mahabubnagar	0	0						12	6	0	0	0	
ANDHRA PRADESH													
Guntur	0	0	45	1	4	0		11	0	1	0	0	
Prakasam	0	0	44	5	0	0		8	1	1	0	0	



booster dose, 30 kg urea and 25 kg potash per acre was applied.

At Guntur, the crop is 70 to 90 days old at vegetative to boll formation stage. Draining of water from fields and foliar nutrition with 2% KNO_3 has been taken up. Sucking pests *viz.*, leafhopper, whitefly, thrips were below ETL. The incidence of pink bollworm was observed but below ETL. Root rot was observed in isolated fields. Drenching the affected and surrounding plants with Copper oxychloride @ 3 g/litre of water was recommended. Traces of leaf spots were observed.

Advisory:

At Nandyal, farmers are advised to spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.3 g/litre or Dinetofuran @ 0.3 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. Drain out excess water due to high rains. After draining out, spray urea @ 20 g or DAP@ 10 g per litre of water for recovery. To avoid inner boll rot and bacterial blight disease, spray 25 g of copper oxychloride 50 WP and 1-2 g of Streptocycline per 10 litres of water is suggested. For the management of leaf spots and external boll rot, farmers are advised to spray farmers are advised to spray Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @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.

At Guntur, farmers are advised to drench with copper oxychloride @ 3 g/litre for control of root rot. Inter cultivation wherever possible should be done. Spray post emergence herbicide. Monitor pink bollworm through pheromone traps @ 4 nos/acre for pink bollworm incidence. Trap catch @ 8 adults /trap /day for 3 consecutive days, then spray neem oil 1000 ppm @ 1 l/acre or NSKE 5% or Profenophos @ 400 ml/acre or Thiodicarb @ 400 g/acre for control of early instar pink bollworm larvae. For the management

													of leaf spots, farmers are advised to spray farmers are advised to spray Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @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.
KARNATAKA													
Dharwad	0	1	19	4	0	0		10	2	8	6	16	At Dharwad and surrounding districts under its jurisdiction, the crop is 77 to 87 days at square formation to boll formations stage. The weather was cloudy with intermittent sunny days and medium rainfall in cotton growing areas of all districts. Thrips, leafhoppers and aphid infestation were in moderate status. Mirid bug incidence was in moderate status. Pink bollworm moth traps were above ETL in few districts. Spraying of Spiromesifen 22.9% SC 1.2ml per litre of water was done for the management of mites. Sprayed Flonicamid 50 WP @ 0.3 g per litre of water for the management of sucking pests, Fipronil 5 SC @ 1.0 ml per litre of water for the management of mirid bugs and Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.0 ml or per litre of water for control of Pink bollworm. Installed pheromone traps @ 2 nos/acre for monitoring of PBW. Alternaria blight (*Alternaria macrospora*) was in moderate status for which Pyroclostrabin 5%+ Metiram 55% WG @3.5 g/litre of water was sprayed for its control. Sprayed $MgSO_4$ @ 1% for management of leaf reddening in cotton. At Raichur, the early sown crop is 100-110 days old at square formation stage, 70-85 days (late sown crop) at vegetative stage and 50-60 days (very late sown) crop. Weather was generally humid and cloudy weather prevailed in the area during the reporting week. Top dressing for the 50 days sown crop, 72 kg Urea and 32 kg MOP were given. Likewise for 75 and more than 100 days crop, top dressing with 18 kg urea and 10 kg MOP per acre was recommended. Foliar spray of 1% [19: 19: 19] (10 grams in 1 litre of water) + 1% MgSO4 (10 g in 1 litre of water) at flowering, boll initiation and boll development stages was recommended to control leaf reddening in cotton. Farmers were advised to do manual weeding and intercultural operations and also advised to make drains to remove excess rain water.
Haveri								7	1	4	3	7	
	0	0	0	0	0	2		3	0	2	1	0	

												Sucking pests (thrips) were noticed in the farmers' fields. Advised to take up Fipronil spray @ 1 ml in 1 litre of water or 0.4 g of Flonicamid per litre of water or Dinotefuron @ 0.3 g per litre of water. Aphids were noticed in some farmers' fields. As a precautionary spray, farmers were advised to take up Profenophos spray @ 2 ml in 1 litre of water against pink bollworm followed by Lambda Cyhalothrin @ 1 ml in 1 litre of water at an interval of 7-10 days. Carbendazim @ 2 g in 1 litre of water was drenched wherever the crop has witnessed water stagnation. At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 151- 156 days old at boll opening to harvesting stage. Leafhoppers and pink bollworm incidence noticed. **Advisory:** At Dharwad and surrounding districts under its jurisdiction, farmers are advised to take up intercultural operations for management of weeds. Spray Flonicamid 50 WP @ 0.3 g per litre of water for the management of aphids and leafhoppers, Spiromesifen 22.9% SC 1.2ml per litre of water for the management of mites and Fipronil 5 SC @ 1.0 ml per litre of water for mirid bugs control. Install pheromone traps @2 numbers/acre for mass trapping of Pink bollworm. Release egg parasitoid, *Trichogramma bactrae* @ 60,000 eggs /acre to manage PBW. Destroy rosette flowers with PBW larvae once it is noticed in the fields. Spray Lambda cyhalothrin 5 EC @0.5 ml per litre of water to control pink bollworm attack. Spray Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @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 for the management of grey mildew, leaf spots, anthracnose and *Alternaria* blight. Spray $MgSO_4$ @ 10 g/litre to manage leaf reddening in cotton. At Raichur, Sucking pests (thrips) are noticed in the farmer's field. So farmers are advised to take up Fipronil spray @ 1 ml or Flonicamid 50WG 0.4 g Dinotefuron @ 0.3 g per litre of water. Due to excess rains, young crop submerged in the water resulting in the rotting of crop. They are

													advised to drench Carbendazim @ 2 g in 1 litre of water. As a precautionary spray, farmers are advised to take up Profenophos spray @ 3 ml in 1 litre of water against pink boll worm Topdressing @ 18 kg urea and 10 kg MOP per acre has been advised to the farmers having 75 days and 100 days old crop. Farmers were also advised to install insect traps @ 4 per acre to know the boll worm adult population to take up plant protection sprays for crops that completed more than 50 days. Foliar spray of 13:0:45 KNO_3 is recommended for the crop that has attained boll development stage. Spray alpha NAA 4.5 SL@ 0.25 ml in 1 litre of water to control boll dropping in cotton. Farmers are advised to undertake drenching with carbendazim 50 WP @25 g+ urea @100 g mixed in 10 litres of water for early symptomatic parawilt plants. At Chamarajanagar, since the crop is at harvesting stage no chemical spraying is required.
TAMIL NADU													
Perambalur	0	0	2	0	16			1	0	0	1	0	At Coimbatore and surrounding areas, the crop is at vegetative stage. Weed grasses like Cyprus, Bermuda, Parthenium and broad leaved weeds have infested the fields. Weeding and earthing up in farmers' field were taken up during the reporting period. Stem weevil**, t**hrips, leafhopper, aphids and mirid bug incidence recorded. *Alternaria* leaf blight was also noticed in the cotton fields. At Srivilliputhur, the crop is 15-35 DAS at vegetative stage. Weeding is in progress in some areas. Weed infestation noticed in all the fields. Sucking pests like aphids and leaf hopper were observed in some areas. No incidence of diseases. **Advisory:**
Salem	0	0	2	0	4	33		7	0	2	3	0	
Trichy								1	0	0	1	0	
Virudhunagar								0	1	0	0	0	

Sucking pests like thrips, leafhopper, aphids and mites were noticed in Coimbatore cotton ecosystems. Hence farmers are advised to setup yellow sticky traps @ 5/acre to monitor the pest population and spray Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @60 ml/acre or Dinotefuran 20% SG @60g/acre or Flonicamid 50 WG @80 g/acre or Spiromesifen 240 SC @240 ml/acre if needed. In stem weevil prone areas, it is advised to go for drenching the collar region with Chlorpyriphos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre on 15 and 30 days after sowing followed by earthing up. Farmers are advised to monitor the whitefly by installing yellow sticky traps @ 5/acre and if needed, NSKE 5% is to be applied. *Alternaria* leaf blight was noticed in some cotton fields of Coimbatore district. Hence, farmers are advised to give foliar spray with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @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. To manage weed infestation in the fields, farmers are advised to go for hand weeding, if not possible, give foliar spray of Ethoxysulfuron 15% WDG 40 g/acre.

At Srivilliputhur, farmers are advised to drench collar region with Chlorpyriphos 50 EC @ 1200 ml/ha on 15 and 30 DAS and earthing up to prevent stem weevil damage. Avoid alternate, cultivated host crops of whitefly in the vicinity of cotton crop. First thinning may be done by leaving two healthy plants for maintaining optimum population. Irrigation may be stopped as rainfall is expected during coming days. First top dressing of nitrogen application may be carried out @ 20, 40 and 13 kg/ha for cotton varieties, hybrids and rainfed conditions respectively.

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.

<5	5-20	21-50	51-80	>80

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