

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 25th to 31st August 2018

WEATHER ADVISORY

Weather situation for the week											Advisory on crop management
	ACTUAL RAINFALL In mm IMD					PREDICTED IMD					
	AUGUST										
Date	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
PUNJAB											<p>Crop situation: At Bathinda, the crop is 105 to 110 days old at flowering and boll formation stage. Whitefly population varied from 0 - 3 per three leaves. Jassid population varied from 0-4 per three leaves and thrips incidence varied from 0-11 per 3 leaves. No incidence of diseases. At Faridkot, the crop is approximately 120 days and bearing fairly good number of bolls. Whitefly and jassid incidence were below ETL. Incidence of thrips was low at all the spots. CLCV has been observed across all the Bt hybrids in varying intensity and incidence is more pronounced in delayed sown crop whereas timely sown crop has minimum symptoms restricted to few top leaves only.</p> <p>Advisory: Sprays of 13:0:45 (Potassium nitrate) to be taken up by the farmers followed by irrigation of cotton crop. Farmers are advised to monitor their crop regularly for whitefly, jassid and thrips incidence particularly in the late sown fields. They are also advised to avoid irrigation stress to the cotton field to minimize incidence of thrips and whitefly.</p>
Ferozpur	0.0	0.0	2.0		0.0	10.0	0.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	
Faridkot	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Mukatsar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	
Bhatinda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	
Sangrur						3.0	20.0	3.0	19.0	5.0	
Ludhiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	15.0	0.0	9.0	7.0	
HARYANA											<p>Crop situation: At Sirsa, the crop is 95 to 115 days old at vegetative and reproductive stage. At farmers' fields, whitefly ranged between 4-36/3leaves. Whitefly population was above ETL only at one location but the jassid and thrips counts were very less. At Hisar, the crop has crossed 100 days entering into flowering to reproductive stage. The population of whitefly is on the increase and has crossed ETL in areas experienced by dry spell. The population of leafhopper is above ETL only at few places. No incidence of wilt or bacterial blight. Para wilt was observed at farmer's field but root rot was observed in traces. Incidence of cotton leaf curl virus disease was observed in few fields.</p> <p>Advisory</p>
Hissar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	16.0	20.0	20.0	9.0	
Jind						22.0	18.0	15.0	24.0	15.0	
Sirsa						0.0	59.0	21.0	9.0	0.0	
Rohtak						0.0	4.0	18.0	29.0	11.0	

												<p>Application of N: P: K (13:0:45) @ 2/kg acre is advised as the crop is in full bloom stage. Wherever shedding of fruiting body is noticed more, farmers are advised to spray NAA @ 7.5ml/15 liters of water.</p> <p>On crossing ETL by whitefly (6whitefly/leaf), first spray should be done with neem oil @ 1 litre in 200 litres water/acre. If required, the second spray of Difenthiuron 200g/acre in 200 liters of water may be done.</p> <p>In case of mixed infestation of whitefly and jassid, Flonicamid 50WG@ 80g/acre or Dinotefuran @ 60g/acre may be applied.</p> <p>If population of jassid crosses ETL (2 nymph & adult per leaf), spray Imidacloprid 200 SL 60-70 ml or Thiamethoxam 25WG 60-70 g using 200 litres of water per acre. Proper coverage of underside of leaves during the insecticidal sprays effectively reduces the population of insects. Farmers are advised to monitor their crop for insect pests & diseases regularly. Mixing of pesticides should be avoided. Farmers are advised to drench Carbendazim @ 2g/litre in root rot affected patches. In CLCuD affected fields, the farmers are suggested to apply recommended dose of nitrogen and control the whitefly population.</p>
RAJSTHAN												
Ajmer	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	23.0	0.0	7.0	Crop situation:	
Jodhpur	2.4	3.0				0.0	26.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	At Sriganganagar, the crop is 90 to 120 days at boll formation stage. Infestation of weeds like Itsit (<i>Trianthema spp.</i>), tandra (<i>Digera arvensis</i>) Motha (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) was noticed. Jassids noticed below ETL level (0.33-1.00/3 leaves), Whitefly incidence is at ETL Level (7.67-10.33/3leaves), thrips population observed ranging from 5.67- 9.67/ 3 leaves, Incidence of <i>Earias spp.</i> on desi and non- Bt American cotton have recorded 1.67-4.00 larvae/20 plants. 2.67-4.00 adult moth of pink boll worm catches per pheromone trap/ week, Occurrences of cotton leaf curl virus disease (CLCuD PDI 10-15 %) at farmers fields. Weeds were removed manually or by weedicide spray.	
Nagaur						0.0	28.0	34.0	0.0	7.0	At Banswara, the crop is 67 Days at vegetative and flowering stage. No intercultural operations carried out during last week due to continuous rains. During this week, jassid infestation declined due to heavy rains. Whitefly and bollworm infestation yet to be seen on the crop. At present fields are relatively weed free.	
Pali	7.0					3.0	38.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	Advisory	
Sri Ganganagar											Drain the excess water from fields. Spray neem based insecticides @ 5ml or Diafenthiuron 50WP @ 10g/lit. of water for whitefly; Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.4g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 5g per 10 litre of water against whitefly and jassids. Watch insect infestation on crop and also parawilt if plants show sudden drooping of leaves which ultimately gets wilted. The affected plants can be saved by spraying Cobalt chloride @ 10mg/liter of water (10 ppm) immediately after the appearance of these symptoms. Farmers are regularly advised to watch crop and spray as per suggestion of University Scientists/Agriculture Officers against sucking pests when infestation seen above ETL.	
	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	0.0		
ORRISA												
Koraput	2.0	0.0			18.0	20.0	6.0	11.0	22.0	5.0		

Kalahandi	0.0	0.0			8.0	39.0	8.0	0.0	28.0	5.0	Crop situation: The crop is 58 to 65 days old at square and flower formation stage. Second top dressing of fertilizer and weeding, spraying of pesticides to control pest attack, spraying of - hormone for retention of squares and bolls in later stage, drainage of excess water was carried out. Crop has been infested with several weeds. The most common weeds are Barnyard grass (<i>Echinochloa</i> sp.), Doob grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>), Cock's Comb (<i>Celosia argentea</i>) and Purple nut sedge (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>). Aphid, Jassids and Thrips population were below ETL. Root rot and wilting has been reported from Rayagada and Kalahandi districts due to heavy rain and water logging. Advisory: As monsoon is active, farmers are advised to complete second top dressing before 60 days after sowing. Recommended dose of fertilizers for Odisha: For hybrids: 120: 60:60 kg NPK/ha, For varieties: 90:45:45 kg NPK/ha, Second top dressing : 25% N. Drain out excess rain water from the cotton fields. If sucking pest infestation goes above ETL, spray Neem oil 5ml+NSKE 50ml per liter of water. To prevent square and flower drop spray NAA @ 7.5 ml/lit at 60 day after sowing. Root rot can be controlled by spot drenching of Carbendazim 50 % WP @ 2g/litre. To recoup the plant from water logging effects, spray 1% DAP or 1% water soluble fertilizer 19:19:19 at weekly intervals.
Balangir		1.0	2.0			126.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	
GUJARAT											
Amreli	3.2	0.4	1.0			5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Crop situation: At Junagadh, the crop is 50 days old at vegetative growth. Weeding, inter culturing and thinning operations were taken up. Sucking pest incidence and pink bollworm infestation was controlled through recommended measures. At Surat, the crop is at vegetative stage. Weeding and Interculturing with tractor were the operations carried out. Major weeds that infested the crop were Chido (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>), Satodi (<i>Trianthema monogyna</i>) and Dhamdo (<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>). Jassid noticed below ETL, initial population of Pink bollworm observed as rosette flowers, BLB seen in the lower leaves of the cotton plant Advisory: Maintain field sanitation. Initiate Pink Bollworm monitoring starting from flowering stage. Collection and destruction of rosette flowers along with larvae of pink bollworm. Install the pheromone trap 5/ha. Spray crop with Neem oil 5 ml/L + NSKE 5% + 1 g detergent power at 50-60 DAS. For control of sucking pests, spray Difenthiuron 50% WP 10 g or Thiomethoxam 25% WG 2-3 g or <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> 60-80 g or or Flonicamid 50 WG 4 g in 10 litre of water. Collection and destruction of scattered infested mealybug plants, if found. For the management of Bacterial leaf blight, spray Copper oxychloride 40 gm + Streptocycline 1 g in 10 liter of water, Two sprays sufficient at 15 days interval. For Leaf spot of cotton, spray Metiram + Pyroclosrobin (Cabariotap) 20 g in 10 lit of water @ Two sprays at 15 days interval. for Bacterial leaf blight (BLB) disease.
Bhavnagar	2.6	6.8	0.2			3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Jamnagar	0.2		7.8			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rajkot	2.3	45.0	4.0	5.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Broach	3.0	21.0	1.0			7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sabarkantha	30.9	0.6				3.0	0.0	4.0	12.0	0.0	
Surendranagar	5.0	15.0	2.8			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ahmedabad	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Baroda	41.0	8.0	4.0			5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	
Patan	1.0					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Mehesana						0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

MP												
Khargaon											0.0	Crop situation: At Khandwa, the crop is 55 to 90 days old at vegetative to flowering stage. <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , <i>Euphorbia</i> , sp., <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , <i>Physalis minima</i> , <i>Solanum nigrum</i> , <i>Echinochloa colona</i> , <i>Commelina benghalensis</i> , <i>Commelina nuadiculus</i> , <i>Digera arrensis</i> , <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> , <i>Achyranthus aspera</i> , <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> etc. were the major weeds controlled as per the recommended practices. Advisory: Top dressing with N+P is recommended during rain free period. Wilt and root rot problems are expected after rains. They should be attended on priority with remedial measures (drenching with Carbendazim 50%WP @2g/l to affected plants) recommended. If sucking pests persist on susceptible Bt-cotton hybrid, neem oil based sprays are recommended. Monitor for the presence of rosette flowers, a diagnostic of pink bollworm infestation
Dhar	146.9	23.2	2.2			5.0	0.0	3.0	7.0	0.0		
Khandwa											0.0	
MAHARASHTRA												
Dhule	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	10.0	7.0	3.0	0.0	At Nanded, the crop is 60 to 80 days old at flowering to boll formation stage. Plant protection for sucking pests and Pink bollworm were carried out. Weeds like <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , <i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> , <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> etc. infested the crop after 60 – 80 DAS. Thrips (<i>Thrips tabaci</i>) were above ETL while jassid (and Aphids) were below ETL. Infestation of Pink bollworm was recorded above ETL (10 to 12%) on farmers field. Incidence of parawilt was recorded in many areas on receipt of heavy rains after long stress situation. Interculture operations are to be carried out for aeration in soil. At Akola, the crop is 50 to 60 DAS at square formation and flower initiation stages. Fertilizer application and weeding were taken up. As such the crop condition is good. Sucking pest observed and also spotted bollworm in non Bt cotton. No incidence of diseases. No major outbreak like situation seen in case of pink bollworm. Advisory: Furrow should be opened in every or alternate row for conservation of moisture in situ. Heavy rains leading to waterlogged situation may favour <i>Fusarium</i> wilt in few areas. For management of Parawilt and <i>Fusarium</i> wilt (both), drenching of Copper oxychloride 2.5 g + Urea 10 g + Sulphate of Potash 10 g per lit should be done as soon as possible after symptoms. Draining excess water out of field is necessary. Application of third split of Nitrogen 36 kg N / ha under rainfed condition should be done at 2 months after sowing stage. Foliar spray of MgSO4 at 75 DAS should be for management of leaf reddening in future. Spraying of Buprofazin 25 SC @ 2 ml / lit or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.4 g / lit should be done for management of sucking pests. For Pink Bollworm infestation rosette flowers should be plucked and destroyed. Keep close watch on green boll infestation as well as pheromone trap catches of pink bollworm moths, on crossing ETL, apply spray of chlorpyrifos20EC 25ml/10 liter water.	
Nandurbar	32.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	6.0	10.0	9.0	4.0	3.0	4.0		
Jalgaon	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	0.0	0.0		
Ahmednagar	12.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	6.0	5.0	9.0	0.0	0.0		
Aurangabad						49.0	13.0	11.0	10.0	15.0		
Jalna	6.0	0.0		0.0	1.0	6.0	10.0	6.0	0.0	0.0		
Beed						7.0	7.0	12.0	0.0	0.0		
Nanded			3.0			18.0	16.0	11.0	10.0	0.0		
Parbhani	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	9.0	12.0	0.0	0.0		
Hingoli		1.0			0.0	10.0	10.0	3.0	0.0	0.0		
Buldhana	5.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	11.0	16.0	26.0	3.0	0.0		
Akola	18.0	0.0		0.0	1.0	5.0	15.0	42.0	7.0	0.0		
Washim	3.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	6.0	15.0	17.0	3.0	0.0		
Amravati	5.0	0.0	0.0			13.0	25.0	42.0	16.0	0.0		
Yavatmal	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	26.0	13.0	8.0	0.0		
Wardha	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	47.0	50.0	6.0	0.0		
Nagpur	20.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	13.0	64.0	50.0	6.0	0.0		
Chandrapur	0.0	2.2	4.4	3.8	0.0	35.0	26.0	4.0	5.0	0.0		
TELANGANA												
Adilabad	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	16.0	0.0	8.0	0.0		

Warangal						12.0	17.0	8.0	9.0	0.0	<p>Crop situation: At Nandyal, the crop is 60 to 80 days old at flowering to boll formation stage. Weeding and other intercultivation operations were taken up. Sucking pests like jassid, thrips and whiteflies were observed in most of the surveyed fields. Jassid were above ETL in all of the villages with Grade II to Grade III infestation grade. Thrips damage was also above ETL where as whiteflies population was below ETL.</p> <p>Advisory: for Jasid and or thrips, spray Imidacloprid@ 80 ml or Flonicmid 50WG@ 60g or Difenthiuron @ 250 g per acre for the management of sucking pests. Spray 19-19-19 @ 5g per lit of water or urea 20g per lit of water.</p>
Khammam	0.0	1.0	69.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	10.0	8.0	9.0	0.0	
Karimnagar	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	
Mahabubnagar	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	
AP											
Guntur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	3.0	11.0	
Prakasam		0.0		0.0		12.0	12.0	12.0	4.0	11.0	
KARNATAKA											
Dharwad	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<p>Crop situation: Early sown crop is 80 to 100 days old. Though cloudy conditions prevailed during this week in cotton growing areas of Dharwad and Belgaum districts, no effective rainfall was recorded except for the drizzles. Cotton growing areas of Gadag, Vijayapur and Bagalkot are reeling under drought without rainfall. Intercultivation, hand weeding, plant protection measures for thrips and aphids, effective protection measures for managing PBW in majority cotton growing areas were taken up. Thrips and aphids were controlled by spraying Fipronil @1 ml/lit of water.</p> <p>At Raichur, Sowing was done in an area of about 80 per cent. Sowings were taken up during this week to the extent of 5 per cent. Totally 80% of the lands in the area covered with cotton. First Inter-cultivation done for the 25-30 days old crop and second inter-cultivation was done for the 45-60 days old crop. The third inter-cultivation was done for the 70-75 days old crop. Weeds were noticed in the early sown crop in the farmers' fields. Second inter-cultivation operation was carried out in the early sown crop (in the month of June). Thrips were noticed in the 40-45 days old crop in the area. They were advised to take up Fipronil spray @ 1 ml in 1 litre of water. No incidence of diseases</p> <p>Advisory: Post emergent application of Pyrethriobac Sodium @ 1.25 ml in 1 lit of water was recommended against weeds. Spraying Flonicamid 50WG @ 0.4g /lit of water for sucking pest management. Foliar sprays of 19:19:19 water soluble fertilizer (10g/lit of water) is suggested. Changing PBW pheromone lures periodically for monitoring PBW. Spraying of Neem based insecticides at earlier stages, then with Quinalphos 2 ml/lit or Thiodicarb @ 0.2 g/lit of water to manage PBW. Sowing of Desi cotton varieties (Sole crop or as an intercrop in chilli/Onion) to be continued till August end. Draining of stagnant excess water from the cotton crop in heavy rainfall areas and top dressing with 25 kg/acre Urea for immediate recovery of plants. Irrigating in alternate furrows in black soils wherein the crop is more than 80-90 days old under protective irrigation conditions. Foliar spray of NAA @ 0.5</p>
Haveri						3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Mysore						6.0	8.0	3.0	8.0	7.0	

											ml/lit of water. For reducing leaf reddening spray 10g each MgSO ₄ and 19:19:19 water soluble fertilizers. Second topdressing of fertilizers with Nitrogen and Potassium 1% 19:19:19 and 1% MgSO ₄ foliar spray is recommended for the early (60-65 days old) sown crop wherever leaf reddening is noticed.
TAMIL NADU											
Perambur	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	The crop is 0 to 12 days old at germination stage. Sowing of cotton in some parts of area and ploughing in many parts of area is going on. Advisory: As the sowing of cotton is under way, acid delinting (Con. H ₂ SO ₄ at 100 ml/kg of seeds) and seed treatment with fungicides (<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> 10 g/kg or <i>Trichoderma viride</i> 4 g/kg or Carbendazim or Thiram at 2 g / kg of seeds) followed by biofertilizer (<i>Azophos</i> 6 packets /ha seeds) may be recommended as a prophylactic measure. To maintain optimum plant population in rainfed cotton, recommended seed rate of 20 kg/ ha for varieties may be followed with line sowing of 45 x 15 cm.
Salem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	9.0	
Trichy						10.0	21.0	16.0	10.0	11.0	
Virdhunagar	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	

Rainfall (mm)

Legend

<5	5-20	21-50	51-80	>80
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0.0 mm rainfall (no rainfall) .

Blank space express data Not available.

Source : <http://imdagrmet.gov.in>