

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur
XXVIII Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 10th to 16th November, 2020

| | ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD | | | | | PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD | | | | | | | ADVISORY |
|------------------|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| | NOVEMBER | | | | | NOVEMBER | | | | | | | |
| | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| PUNJAB | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firozpur | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Picking is done. Advisory: After picking, the infested/unopened/poorly opened bolls on plants should be destroyed. |
| 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 | |
| HARYANA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hisar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | At Southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Dunarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara etc), the crop is 124 to 131 days old at flowering and boll development stages. Intercultural operations were carried out during the reporting period. Crop is free from weeds. Leafhopper infestation was below ETL. Low incidence of whitefly and no bollworm observed till date. No incidence of diseases. |
| Jind | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sirsa | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Rohtak | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| RAJASTHAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Advisory: Nil |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <p>At Odisha, the crop is 136 to 143 days old at boll development and boll bursting stage. The weather was cold and dry during the reporting period. Picking of fully matured bolls was in progress. Weed infestation was under control. Leafhopper, American and spotted bollworm infestation reported. Moderate incidence of bacterial leaf blight and grey mildew reported from all the cotton growing districts.</p> <p>Advisory: Farmers are advised to pick cotton during dry and clear weather from the fully matured and open bolls. They should use cotton bags instead of gunny or plastic bags for picking and storing of cotton to avoid contamination of the lint. After picking, the seed cotton should be dried on concrete floor or tarpaulin sheets to reduce the moisture to 8%. Spraying of pesticides for control of insect pests and diseases may be done. If plants shows infestation by leafhoppers, spray Flonicamid 50 WG 4g/10 lit of water. If bollworms population goes above ETL, then spray Flubendiamide 48 SC @ 3 ml or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 3 ml per 10 lit of water. Farmers are advised to spray Streptocycline @1.0 g and Copper oxychloride 50 WP @25g per 10 litre of water to control Bacterial leaf blight disease. Spray urea or 19:19:19 NPK fertilizer @20 g/lit of water (2%) after the first picking for development of the upper bolls. Irrigate the field after first picking where water is available. For the management of leaf spots and grey mildew, spray of Carbendazim 50% WP @ 20 g or Pyraclostrobin 20% WP @ 20 g or Kresoxim -methyl 44.3% SC @10 ml or (Pyraclostrobin 5%+ Metiram 55% WG @ 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 fungicides per 10 litres of water.</p> |
| Kalahandi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Balangir | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| GUJARAT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amreli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <p>At Surat, the crop was in flowering, boll formation and boll bursting stages. Aphids (above ETL); whitefly (below ETL), leafhopper and pink</p> |
| Bhavnagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

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|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jamnagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rajkot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Junagadh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sabarkantha | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surendranagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ahmedabad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Baroda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Patan | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mehesana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

bollworm (low to moderate population, in some location crossed ETL), Bacterial leaf blight and leaf reddening noticed low to moderate level in few cotton farmers' field during the reporting period.

At Junagadh, the crop is 155 days old at flowering, boll development and boll opening stages. First picking of cotton is in progress. Sucking pests and bollworm attack noticed wherein pink bollworm incidence has crossed ETL. Internal boll locules were also damaged by pink bollworm larvae. Grey mildew has been recorded at farmers' field. Internal boll rot was noticed.

Advisory:

At Surat, for the management of sucking pests (leafhopper, whitefly and aphid), spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 litres or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g/10 litres of water. Monitor pink bollworm population through pheromone traps and infested green bolls and apply control measures based on ETL with insecticides like Fenvalerate 20%EC 10ml or Cypermethrin 10 EC @10 ml or Lambda-cyhalothrin 5 EC @10 ml in 10 litres of water. *Trichogramma bactrae* egg parasitoid may be released @1.5 lakh/ha for PBW control. Application of insecticides can be taken up when minimum 8-10 green bolls per plant and new flush seen on the plant. Spray Streptocycline 1.0g + Copper oxychloride 25 g /10 litre of water for the management of bacterial leaf blight (BLB) disease. Farmers are advised to control fungal leaf spot/ blight/ fungal boll rot, 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 @ 25-30 g or (Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @ 6 g per 10 liters of water.

At Junagadh, to manage pink bollworm spray Fenvalerate 20%EC 10ml or Cypermethrin 10 EC @10 ml or Lambda-cyhalothrin 5 EC @10 ml or Profenofos 50EC @30ml or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @25 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @20 g or per 10 litres of water. For the management of grey mildew,

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MADHYA PRADESH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khargaon | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Dhar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Khandwa | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| MAHARASHTRA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dhule | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Nandurbar | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Jalgaon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Ahmednagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Aurangabad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Jalna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Beed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Nanded | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Parbhani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Hingoli | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Buldhana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Akola | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Washim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Amravati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Yavatmal | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Wardha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

spray Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @10 ml or (Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is recommended. No need to spray for internal boll rot, collection and destruction of diseased boll from the field is suggested.

At Khandwa, the crop is 172 days old at boll formation, boll development and boll bursting stage. The weather was clear with shiny hours. Picking is in progress. Incidence of *Alternaria* leaf spot and *Myrothesium* leaf spot were noticed.

Advisory:

At Khandwa, after final picking crop can be terminated and go for Rabi crop.

At Nanded, the crop is 140 to 164 days old at boll bursting stage. The weather was clear during the reporting period. Incidence of pink bollworm was recorded. No incidence of diseases.

At Rahuri, the crop is 147 to 180 days old at flowering, boll formation, boll development and boll bursting stages. Picking is in progress.

At Akola, pre monsoon cotton is 162 to 170 days duration crop at boll bursting and picking stage. Monsoon cotton is 153 to 160 days old at boll development, boll bursting and picking stage. July sown crop is 123 to 140 days old at boll development and boll bursting stage in early maturing varieties. Incidence of pink bollworm was also observed in some cotton fields. Leaf spots were recorded in few fields.

At Wardha, Yavatmal, southern part of Chandrapur, Nagpur and Amravati pink bollworm infestation seen in the range 2-70 % when one to two pickings were over.

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| Nagpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chandrapur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TELANGANA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adilabad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Warangal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Khammam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Karimnagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahabubnagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guntur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| Prakasam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 1 | 28 |

Advisory:

On crossing 10% infestation by pink bollworm in green bolls, spray Fenvelerate 20%EC 10ml or Cypermethrin 10 EC @10 ml or Lambda-cyhalothrin 5 EC @10 ml or Profenofos @30ml or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @25 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @20 g in 10 litres of water. Application of insecticides can be taken up only when minimum 8-10 green bolls per plant and new flush seen on the plant. If more than 60 % bolls are infested and no new flush seen on the plant, farmers advised to terminate the crop and go for Rabi crop. Trapping pink bollworm adults in ginning mills and other storage places should be done to reduce carry over during next year. For the management of leaf spots and grey mildew, farmers are advised to spray Carbendazim 50% WP @ 20 g or Pyraclostrobin 20% WP @ 20 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @10 ml or (Pyraclostrobin 5%+ Metiram 55% WG @ 20 g or Propiconazole 25% EC @ 10 ml or Propineb 70% WP @ 25 -30g or (Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @ 6 g fungicides in 10 litres of water.

At Guntur, the crop is 105 to 120 days old at flowering to boll formation and boll development /boll bursting stage. Stunted growth, flower square and boll drop has been observed. Yellowing and drooping /wilting symptoms was also noticed in few fields. Foliar nutrition with 2% KNO₃ twice at 7 to 10 days interval was given. Leafhopper infestation was above ETL. Pink bollworm incidence was observed in flowers (15-25%) and boll damage (10-30%). Intensity of *Corynespora* leaf spot disease is in the increasing trend.

At Nandyal, the crop is 116 to 120 days old at boll maturation to picking stage. No infestation of major weeds noticed during the reporting period. Picking of early sown cotton is in progress. Pink bollworm incidence crossed ETL, infestation ranging from 10-30% in 10% of locations surveyed. Internal boll rot was noticed in few fields.

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Advisory: Farmers are advised to remove and destroy rosatte flowers and also go for spray of Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 20 g or Chloropyrifos 25 EC@ 25 ml or Quinalphos 20AF @ 20 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5SG@ 5g or Profenophos 50EC @30ml per 10 litre of water against pink bollworm. For the management of sucking pests, spray Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 3 ml or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 litres or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g/10 litres of water. For management of inner boll rot, farmers are advised to spray Streptocycline @2.0 g + Copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g per 10 litres of water for management of inner boll rot and repeat the spray after 15 days interval. To manage fungal leaf spot/ fungal blight/ external boll rot, 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 -30 g or (Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @ 6 g in 10 litre of water. |
| KARNATAKA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | At Dharwad and surrounding districts under its jurisdiction, the crop is 110 to 125 days at boll formation to picking stage. Sunny days with low temperature during night times and no rainfall prevailed during the reporting period in cotton growing areas of all districts. Leafhoppers infestation was in moderate status. Mirid bug incidence was in severe status in few districts. Pink bollworm moth traps were above ETL in few districts. Boll damage due to pink bollworm ranged between 5.0 to 12.0 per cent. Very low incidence of tea mosquito bug was noticed. Alternaria blight (<i>Alternaria macrospora</i>), Grey mildew (<i>Ramularia areola</i>) and boll rot incidence in cotton were recorded at moderate status. |
| Haveri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 14 | | | | | | | | | At Raichur, thrips was noticed in the farmers’ fields. As a precautionary spray, farmers were advised to take up Profenophos spray @ 2 ml in 1 lit of water against Pink boll worm followed by Lamda Cyhalothrin @ 10 ml in 10 lit of water at an interval of 7-10 days. Mites were observed in farmers’ fields. <i>Spodoptera</i> attack was seen in some fields. Boll rot was observed in fields owing to heavy rains. |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TAMIL NADU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perambalur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 11 |
| Salem | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Trichy | | | | | | | 2 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 8 |
| Virudhunagar | | | | | | | 2 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 10 |

Advisory:

Thrips can be managed with Spinetoram 1.7 SC 8ml per 10 liter of water. For the management of sucking pests above ETL, spray Acetamaprid 20 SP 2 g or Flonicamid 50% WG 4 g or Dinotufuron @ 3 g per 10 litre water. For the control of *Spodoptera* Novaluron 8.8% SC 400ml or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC 60ml or Spinetoram 11.7 % SC 180ml per acre can be spread. For pink bollworm management spray Thiodicarb 75 WP 20g Or Quinalphos 20AF 25ml Or Chlorpyriphos 20 % EC 25ml or Emamectin benzoate 5SG@ 5g or Profenophos 50EC @30ml per 10 litre of water. Spray Fipronil 5SC @ 1.0 ml per litre of water to manage mirid bugs. Spray Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @ 25g + Streptocyclin@02 g **or** to manage internal boll rot. Spray MgSO₄ @ 10g/lit to manage leaf reddening in cotton. Spray of Carbendazim 50% WP @ 20 g or Pyraclostrobin 20% WP @ 20 g or Kresoxim -methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml or (Pyraclostrobin 5%+ Metiram 55% WG @ 20 g or Propiconazole 25% EC @ 10 ml or Propineb 70% WP @ 25 -30g or (Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @ 6 g fungicides in 10 litres of water is recommended for fungal leaf spots, grey mildew and external boll rot.

At Coimbatore and surrounding areas, the crop is at flowering and boll formation stage. Fields were irrigated during the reporting period. *Parthenium* grass, Broad leaved weeds, *Cyprus* grass, Bermuda grass were the major weeds that infested the fields. Stem weevil, thrips, leafhopper, aphids, whiteflies, mealybug, tea mosquito bug and *Spodoptera litura* incidence recorded. *Alternaria* leaf blight, grey mildew, root rot and tobacco streak virus diseases were also noticed in the cotton fields.

At Srivilliputhur, the crop is 60 to 70 days old at boll formation stage. The weather during the reporting period was moderately cool with no rainfall. Weeding, top dressing with fertilizers and plant protection measures are in progress in many areas. Boll worms were observed in some areas. No incidence of diseases.

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| | | | | | | | | | | <p>Advisory:</p> <p>Drench with Chlorpyrifos @2.5ml at 15 days interval to manage stem weevil. If sucking pest populations (Thrips, leafhoppers, mirid bug and tea mosquito bug) goes beyond ETL, spray Dinotefuran 20% SG at 3 g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4 g per 10 litre water. Spray Thiodicarb 75 WP 20g Or Quinalphos 20AF 25ml or Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC 25ml or Profenophos 50EC @30ml against mealybugs as well as pink bollworm. Periodical hand picking and destroying dropped squares and rosette flowers should be done. For the control of <i>Spodoptera</i>, Novaluron 8.8% SC 20 ml or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC 3 ml or Spinetoram 11.7 % SC 9ml per 10 litre of water can be sprayed. Root rot can be managed by drenching with Carbendazim 1 g/litre. For the management of inner boll rot, farmers are advised to give prophylactic spray of Streptocycline @2.0 g + Copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g per 10 litres of water and repeat the same spray after 15 days interval during square and boll formation stage, if rainfall occur. Farmers are advised to go for foliar spray with Kresoxim - methyl 44.3 SC @10 ml or (Pyraclostrobin 5 +Metiram 55 @ 20g or Propiconazole 25 EC @ 10 ml or Propineb 70 WP @ 25-30 g 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 manage <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight/leaf spot/grey mildew in cotton. Maintain the field free from <i>Parthenium</i> and broad leaved weeds infestation throughout the cropping period which has spread aggressively in cotton growing areas in Tamil Nadu. This will help in reducing TSV. Farmers are advised to do hand weeding, if not possible, go for foliar spray with Quisalofop Ethyl 5% EC @2.5 ml/litre + Ethoxysulfuron 15% WDG @2.5 g /litre of water.</p> |
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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)

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

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