

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur
Fourth Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 26th May to 1st June '2020

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD					PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD					ADVISORY	
	MAY					MAY/JUNE						
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	01		
PUNJAB												
Firozpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	113	85	<p>At Faridkot, the crop is 21 to 24 days old at four leaved stage. Sowing of cotton in farmer's field is still in progress in most of the cotton growing districts. No weed infestation or no incidence of pests and diseases.</p> <p>At Bathinda, sowing of cotton has been completed. The crop is 5 to 25 days old at germination to seedling emergence stage. No weed infestation or pest and disease incidence during the reporting period.</p> <p>Advisory: Farmers are advised to apply recommended basal dose of fertilizers.</p>	
Faridkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	61		
Muktsar						0	0	6	102	85		
Bhatinda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	49	85		
Sangrur						0	0	5	14	22		
Ludhiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	17	16		
HARYANA												
Hisar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	18	19	<p>At Hisar, the crop is 5 to 7 weeks old at seedling to early vegetative stage. Weather during the reporting period was clear. Field operations like thinning, hoeing and irrigation have been taken up. The infestation of weeds like, motha (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) and horse purslane (<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>) have started infesting few fields. Dry hoeing done for removal of such weeds. Incidence of thrips and leafhoppers were observed in few fields but below ETL. Root rot disease has been observed in traces. Spot application of Carbendazim @ 2.0 g per litre of water was suggested.</p> <p>At Sirsa, the crop is 2 to 6 weeks old at germination and seedling stages. Incidence of Thrips (0-9/3 leaves) as well as negligible incidence of whitefly and leafhopper was observed. At some locations, root rot incidence was also observed.</p> <p>Advisory: Thinning should be done in order to maintain optimum population. Irrigation needs to be done in crops which are more than 45 days old. At Sirsa, in recently sown cotton crop, seedling sunburn injury due to high temperature was observed. Farmers are advised not to apply any intervention at this stage. Thinning and gap filling should be done to optimize the plant stand. Monitoring of sucking pests through sticky traps @ 8 traps per acre is advised</p>	
Jind						0	0	1	24	26		
Sirsa						0	0	10	102	38		
Rohtak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	20	47		
RAJASTHAN												
Ajmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	<p>At Sriganganagar, the crop is 7 to 35 days old at vegetative stage. Sowing is still going on in few places. Weeds like Itsit (<i>Trianthema spp.</i>), tandla (<i>Digera arvensis</i>) Motha (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) have infested the crop. Jassids noticed below ETL level (0.00-0.17/3 leaves). Whitefly incidence below ETL Level (0.0-0.33/3 leaves) and thrips population observed ranging from 5.33-8.67/ 3 leaves. Weed infestation was controlled manually or by weedicide spray.</p>	
Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	37		
Nagaur						0	0	31	14	8		
Pali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	8		
Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	19	42		

											Advisory: Farmers are advised to apply basal dose of fertiliser and interculture wherever needed.
ORRISA											
Koraput	0	0	0	0	0	20	9	10	22	45	At Junagadh, the land preparation is under progress.
Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	0	3	13	Advisory:
Balangir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	Cyclone is likely to attack by first week of June with probability of more than 50% as per weather report. So, farmers of Saurashtra region are advised to take care of farm produce harvested during summer season. For cotton sowing, all preparations should be completed within a week so that timely sowing of cotton can be done taking advantage of cyclonic rains.
GUJARAT											
Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	
Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Junagadh						0	0	3	4	8	
Sabarkantha						0	0	0	0	4	
Surendranagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	
Patan						0	0	0	0	0	
Mehesana						0	0	0	0	0	
MP											
Khargaan											At Khandwa, the crop is 30 days old at vegetative stage. The weather was hot and shiny during the reporting period. Most of the farmers have taken up sowing of cotton. In some places, field preparation is going on. No weed infestation in the fields was observed. Nitrogenous fertilizers of 25%N was applied in the sown fields. Swarm of desert locusts observed in some of the areas.
Dhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Advisory:
Khandwa											Wherever locusts outbreak observed in the area, farmers are advised to spray of Neem based insecticides or Chlorpyrifos, creation of noise etc.
MAHARASHTRA											
Dhule						0	0	0	18	17	Post-season and pre-sowing package of practices
Nandurbar						0	0	4	15	20	1. Clean up fields of residual stalks and partially opened bolls from previous crop season. Do not stack the uprooted cotton stalks on field bunds. At the end of crop season, the pink bollworm larvae of last generation enter the hibernation in crop residues like infested bolls, stalks or in soil. Therefore, such infested residues should be promptly destroyed in order to break the life cycle of pink bollworm. Residue destruction will also helps to reduce the inoculums and infection of new season's cotton crop by diseases like bacterial leaf blight, root rot and fungal leaf spots.
Jalgaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	2. Install at least 10 pheromone traps each at 20 m distance in the premises of market yards and ginning mills to trap post season moths or suicidal emergence if any. Change the lures in pheromone traps timely. Also kill the larvae that come out of damaged seeds. This will help to check the spread of infestation of pink bollworm from ginning or market yard premises to nearby fields.
Ahmednagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	39	
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	48	0	0	
Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	
Beed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	39	
Nanded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	57	
Parbhani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	57	
Hingoli						0	0	0	0	57	
Buldhana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	25	
Akola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
Washim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Amravati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	44	

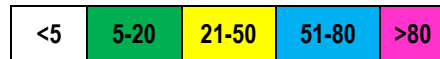
Yavatmal						0	0	0	0	32
Wardha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
TELANGANA										
Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14
Warangal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
Khammam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8
Karimnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Mahabubnagar	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	7	27
AP										
Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	13
Prakasam	0	0	0	0	0	22	61	0	19	32
KARNATAKA										
Dharwad	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	9	19	34
Haveri	0	0	0	0	15	19	4	7	20	30
Mysore	0	0	0	26	32	23	24	32	28	22
TAMIL NADU										
Perambalur	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	28	0	4
Salem	0	0	0	0	0					
Trichy						40	30	44	26	36
Virudhunagar						23	11	14	24	6

- Avoid pre-monsoon sowing of cotton crop. Early sown crop bears the reproductive structures like squares and flowers early. The pink bollworm moths emerging from dormant population of previous season lay eggs on these squares and flowers thus early sown crop supports completion of new season's first generation of pink bollworm. If not controlled timely, next generations of this population further spreads onto the timely sown cotton crop with onset of squares, flowers and bolls.
- Deep summer ploughing helps to expose and kill the dormant larvae and pupae hidden in the soil due to scorching heat of sun in April-May. Also, the birds following ploughed fields predate on these life stages of insect. This helps in minimising the incidence of insects like pink bollworm, leaf eating caterpillars, and soil born diseases like wilt, root rot and nematodes on coming season's cotton crop.
- Crop rotation to be followed in the fields that were heavily infested with pink bollworm during last season to break the life cycle of pink bollworm. Cotton is the only host of pink bollworm, therefore crop rotation helps to break the life cycle of this pest. Crop rotation is very effective in checking the infection of soil borne diseases and nematodes in disease prone fields.
- Grow sucking pest and disease tolerant, short duration and early maturing varieties/hybrids/cultivars of cotton. This helps in avoiding unwanted spraying of pesticides to control sucking pests and diseases during early crop growth stage. Pink bollworm infestation starts from mid-season and increases steadily towards the late season. Therefore, short duration and early maturing varieties helps to escape pink bollworm infestation in late season.
- Sowing of cotton crop should be done in the month of June, only after receipt of 80-100 mm of monsoon rainfall. For ensuring proper germination and crop stand, withstand the prolonged dry periods during early seedling stage, there should be optimum soil moisture. This also helps to avoid re-sowing due to prolonged dry spell of rainfall. Timely sowing in June helps to avoid early infestations of pink bollworm.
- In view of lockdown due to corona virus epidemic, proper social and physical distancing should be followed to avoid unnecessary crowd during purchasing of seed and other inputs at agro-input shops.
- Increased awareness should be created among the cotton farmers regarding implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) strategy for management of pink bollworm. In view of lockdown due to corona epidemic, it is practically difficult to reach the farmers personally through field visits for creating awareness. Therefore, as apart of awareness, the literature on pink bollworm management may be distributed to the farmers along with cotton seed at the seed sale counters. The shopkeepers may also be advised to inform the famers not to adopt pre-monsoon sowing. This will help to spread the right message to farmers more effectively.

The detailed information regarding cotton production technology, e.g. selection of soil, varieties,

											<p>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.</p> <p>In view of recent locust outbreak, care should be taken to promptly dispose the heaps of grasses kept either in the fields or along the bunds which may serve as breeding ground for the pest.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

Rainfall (mm)Legend colour



0.0 mm rainfall (no rainfall)

Blank space express data not available.

Source: http://agromet.imd.gov.in/index.php/download/download_state_wise