

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur
Fifth Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 2nd to 8th June '2020

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD					PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD					ADVISORY
	MAY/JUNE					JUNE					
	30	31	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	
PUNJAB											
Firozpur					0	3	0	0	4	0	At Faridkot, the crop is 28 to 31 days old at vegetative stage. Tractor operated intercultural operations have been taken up in timely sown cotton. Sowing is still in progress in few areas of the cotton growing districts. Owing to mechanical intercultural operations, there is no serious issue of weed infestation so far. No incidence of pests and diseases.
Faridkot	0	0			0	0	0	0	3	0	
Muktsar					0	3	0	0	4	0	
Bhatinda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Sangrur					0	0	0	0	4	0	
Ludhiana	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	
HARYANA											
Hisar	5	3	0		0	0	0	4	4	0	At Sirsa, the crop is 3 to 7 weeks old at seedling to vegetative stage. Due to rainfall at most of the farmer's field location, very low incidence of thrips (0-3/3leaves) was recorded. Root rot incidence observed at few locations. At Hisar, the crop is 3 to 8 weeks old at early vegetative to flower bud initiation stage. Thinning, hoeing and irrigation were taken up. The infestation of weeds like, motha (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) and horse purslane (<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>) have infested the fields where hoeing was not done. Dry hoeing recommended for removal of such weeds. Initial population of leafhoppers was observed (0-2 nymphs/ 3 leaves) in few fields but below ETL. Thrips infestation was also observed in few fields below ETL (0-4 thrips/ top 3 leaves). Root rot disease has been observed in traces for which spot application of Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2.0 g per litre of water was suggested Advisory: At Sirsa, farmers are advised not to apply any intervention at this stage. Thinning and gap filling should be done to optimize the plant stand. At Hisar, thinning should be done in order to maintain optimum population. Irrigation needs to be done in crops which are more than six weeks old. For the management of root rot incidence spot application of Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2.0 g per litre of water is recommended.
Jind					0	0	0	3	4	0	
Sirsa					0	0	3	0	3	0	
Rohtak	5	2		2	0	0	0	4	0	0	
RAJASTHAN											
Ajmer	7	53		3	1	0	9	28	24	12	In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Dunarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Bhilwara etc), the crop sown after onset of monsoon, no weed, pests and diseases incidence observed. At Sriganganagar, the crop is 7 to 42 days old at seedling to 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>)
Jodhpur	3	26		0	0	6	5	73	18	17	
Nagaur					0	4	10	57	27	13	
Pali	0	19		0	0	21	13	60	45	23	
Sri Ganganagar	20	0		11		3	7	74	15	0	

										have infested the crop. Jassids noticed below ETL (0.00-0.17/3 leaves). Whitefly incidence below ETL (0.0-0.33/3 leaves) and thrips population observed ranging from 3.33-5.67/ 3 leaves. Weed infestation was controlled manually or by weedicide spray. Advisory: Farmers are advised to keep the field clean. At Sriganaganagar, farmers are advised to spray neem based insecticides @ 5ml/lit. of water for sucking pests (whitefly, jassid, etc)	
ORRISA											
Koraput	0	6		0	3	28	0	4	55	48	Land preparation is in progress.
Kalahandi	7	0		0	0	33	0	0	15	27	
Balangir	43	0		2		48	0	0	5	4	
GUJARAT											
Amreli	0	0		0	0	9	25	14	22	21	At Junagadh, the land preparation is under progress. Basal application of fertilisers and FYM done during the reporting period. Advisory: Cyclone is likely to hit 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.
Bhavnagar	0	0		2	2	6	34	21	37	31	
Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	7	3	9	
Rajkot	0	0	0		0	16	10	7	9	10	
Junagadh						33	99	25	45	19	
Sabarkantha						13	15	24	30	49	
Surendranagar	0	0		0	0	14	15	9	16	21	
Ahmedabad	0	0		0		9	34	21	27	30	
Baroda	0	0		0	0	38	22	26	17	47	
Patan						12	13	4	16	19	
Mehesana						11	13	13	26	31	
MP											
Khargaon											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. Advisory: Timely sowing in June helps to avoid early infestations of pink bollworm. So farmers are advised to complete the sowing at the earliest possible.
Dhar	0	0		5		80	10	15	15	10	
Khandwa											
MAHARASHTRA											
Dhule						185	13	23	34	18	At Nanded, the land preparation is in progress. Harrowing has been done and sowing in few fields is going on. The weather during the reporting period was hot and humid. At Akola, land preparation for coming <i>kharif</i> season is in progress. All the operations like harrowing, leveling, FYM application etc. are in progress. Light to moderate showers with thunderstorm expected in coming week at few places in Akola District. Advisory: Farmers are advised to give two to three harrowing prior to sowing of cotton. Apply FYM 5 t /ha for rainfed and 10 t / ha for irrigated condition before last harrowing. Sowing of irrigated cotton may be done in first week of June onwards as per recommended spacing. Basal dose of fertilizers - 30:60:60 NPK kg/ha should be applied at the time of sowing. Seed treatment of fungicides Thirum 37.5+carboxin 37.5% DS @ 3.5 g / kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% w/w (12.5% w/v) SL @ 2 ml /kg seed or <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> or <i>T. viridae</i> @4 g/ kg of seed and biofertilizers, Azotobacter and PSB @ 6 ml / kg should be done before sowing of cotton..
Nandurbar						163	37	46	31	36	
Jalgaon	0	0		3		70	8	9	9	18	
Ahmednagar	0	0	45	2		129	14	14	8	11	
Aurangabad	0	0		1		5	11	0	13	0	
Jalna	0	0		0		14	4	5	5	6	
Beed						11	10	6	6	7	
Nanded	0	0		0		7	13	14	19	0	
Parbhani	0	0		0		11	4	5	6	6	
Hingoli						10	0	5	0	0	
Buldhana	0	0		0		34	3	19	26	6	
Akola	0	0		0		38	0	0	0	0	
Washim	0	0		0		32	0	5	0	0	

Amravati	0	0	0	0	61	4	24	13	4
Yavatmal					18	8	14	19	0
Wardha	0	0	1		24	0	13	0	0
Nagpur	0	5		9	44	0	13	3	0
Chandrapur	0	0		0	19	3	10	11	4
TELANGANA									
Adilabad	0	0		0	5	8	14	19	0
Warangal	2	0		0	11	0	13	14	7
Khammam	0	0		3	6	0	5	7	12
Karimnagar	17	0		0	11	0	0	5	0
Mahabubnagar				22	5	0	4	9	6
AP									
Guntur	0	0			0	6	7	23	12
Prakasam	0	0		0	9	7	10	6	12
KARNATAKA									
Dharwad	0	0		9	4	0	0	0	5
Haveri	0	0			4	0	0	0	3
Mysore	4	0		0	13	7	7	7	11
TAMIL NADU									
Perambalur	0	0		0	0	0	0	9	4
Salem	0	0		0	3	12	24	37	32
Trichy					16	18	16	26	21
Virudhunagar					0	0	0	6	5

Post-season and pre-sowing package of practices

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 help to reduce the inoculum and infection of new season's cotton crop by diseases like bacterial leaf blight, root rot and fungal leaf spots.
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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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

