

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur
XVI Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 7th to 13th September, 2021

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD					PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					
	03	04	05	06	07	09	10	11	12	13	
PUNJAB											
Ferozpur						3	3	5	2	2	<p>At Faridkot, the crop is 112 to 125 days old at full bloom and boll formation stage. One spray for sucking pest and foliar application of KNO₃ has been taken up. Whitefly incidence ranged from 2.6-26.4/3 leaves, Jassid incidence varied from 0.0- 6.0 /3 leaves. CLCuD was observed at a few locations up to grade IV. Fungal foliar leaf spot was also observed at a few isolated spots.</p> <p>At Bathinda, the crop is 100 to 120 days old at full bloom to boll development stages. Hoeing and weeding were in progress. Foliar spray of 2% potassium nitrate and insecticide spray were given to control sucking pests. Weeds like <i>Tandla (Digera arvensis)</i>, <i>Dodhak (Euphorbia spp.)</i>, <i>Tandla (Digera arvensis)</i> <i>Madhana (Eleusine spp.)</i>, <i>Trianthema monogyna</i>, <i>Makru (Ipomea spp.)</i>, <i>Khabbal (Cynodon dactylon)</i> have infested the fields. Whitefly population noticed below ETL but increasing at some locations. Jassid and thrips population was below ETL. Incidence of pink bollworm was noticed in many fields with few locations above ETL (up to 25%). Cotton leaf curl virus disease of grade II was observed at a few locations.</p> <p>Advisory: At Faridkot, farmers are advised to spray potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 2% to improve boll setting and reduce flower drop (2 kg KNO₃ diluted in 100 litres of water). Cotton growers experiencing leaf reddening during last season in cotton crop should apply two foliar sprays of 1% magnesium sulphate at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development stage to minimize leaf reddening issue in Bt cotton. Potassium nitrate and magnesium sulphate should be sprayed at alternate weeks depending upon weather and rainfall. Spray Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre to control jassid. If incidence of both jassid and whitefly increases beyond ETL, spray Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Flonicamid 50 WG @80 g/acre. Farmers are advised to remain vigilant for pink bollworm incidence. Check for the presence of damaged bolls to ensure bollworm presence. Always use good quality water (either from canal or water works) for spraying of cotton crop with insecticides or KNO₃ as use of poor-quality water may result in leaf burns in the crop. For management of fungal foliar leaf spots and fungal boll rots during rainy season, the crop should be sprayed with</p>
Faridkot	0	0	38	0	0	3	4	5	4	1	
Muktsar						4	2	5	5	1	
Bathinda	28	14	0	0	0	3	4	4	2	1	
Sangrur						4	4	8	2	1	
Ludhiana	0	2	0	4	0	11	20	4	11	4	

											<p>carbendazim 50 WP @10 g or propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25 -30 g or (metiram 55%+pyraclostrobin 5% WG) @20 g or (azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is suggested. To check further spread of cotton leaf curl virus, protect the crop against whitefly vector by using recommended insecticides.</p> <p>At Bathinda, farmers are advised to spray the cotton fields with Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/ acre or Clothianidin 50 WG @ 20 g/acre or Afidopyropen 50 DC @400 ml/acre, if whitefly population goes beyond ETL. If thrips incidence is observed, spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/ acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre to control jassid. In case of pink bollworm infestation, the infested fields should be sprayed with Emamectin benzoate 5SG @100g/ acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 200 g/ acre or Indoxacarb15 SC @ 100 ml/acre at weekly intervals. Give four sprays of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at weekly interval in cotton fields during full bloom and boll development stage. In fields where leaf reddening in Bt cotton appears, give two sprays of Magnesium Sulphate @ 1% at 15 days interval.</p>
HARYANA											
Hisar	23	44	0	2	0	4	6	11	1	4	<p>At Sirsa, the crop is 120 to 127 days old at vegetative and reproductive stage. Average thrips incidence (0.8-1.7/3 leaves), jassid (1.9-2.0/3 leaves) and whitefly (11.6-20.4/3 leaves) has been reported. Pink bollworm damage (5-35% green boll damage) reported at few locations in Jind and Hisar. Mild to moderate CLCuD, root rot, fungal foliar spots and sudden wilt incidence were reported. Root-knot nematode incidence observed at many locations. Out of 7 locations whitefly was above ETL at 3 locations and pink bollworm, green boll damage noticed above ETL at 5 locations and an increasing trend in whitefly population noticed.</p> <p>At Hisar, the crop is 91 to 135 days old at boll formation to boll development stage. The weather was clear, cloudy and rainy. Weeding and draining the excess water from the fields were done. Weeds like <i>makra</i>, <i>mothi</i> and <i>kondra</i> have infested the fields after rainfall. Deficiency of nutrients was observed in cotton grown in light soils. Population of whitefly and jassid were declining but near ETL. Pink bollworm infestation was noticed in cotton growing fields of Jind, Hisar, Fatehabad, Bhiwani, Rewari and Palwal districts. Incidence of <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot and leaf curl virus disease were observed in farmer's fields. At farmer's field cotton leaf curl disease PDI ranged from 5-12 per cent. Parawilt was observed in some cotton fields after heavy rain rainfall.</p>
Jind						6	12	5	2	4	
Sirsa						1	3	5	1	1	
Rohtak	22	3	10	0	0	9	7	13	9	11	

Advisory:

At Sirsa, if population of jassid alone has crossed ETL, farmers are advised to apply Thiamethoxam 25 WG @40 g or Fenpyroximate 5 EC @ 300 ml or Tolfenpyrad 15 EC @400 ml/ acre. In case mixed infestations of whitefly and jassid observed, either of them above ETL, apply Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG@ 60 g/acre. To control whitefly alone, apply Clothianidin 50 WG@20 g per acre or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @200 g or Flonicamid @80 g or Dinotefuran @60 g/acre. In case sooty mould appears on middle and lower leaves, Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 200 ml/acre should be sprayed at an interval of 4-5 days after spray of Diafenthiuron 50 WP. The locations where pink bollworm incidence recorded above ETL (>10 percent green boll damage), apply Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC (500 ml) Or Quinalphos 20 AF (400 ml) Or Thiodicarb 75 WP (400 g) or Profenophos 50 EC (600 ml) or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC (100 ml) or Emmamectin benzoate 5 SG (100 g)/acre. If incidence of root rot noticed, drench the roots with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2 g/litre of water. Foliar prophylactic spray of copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ streptomycin @ 1 g mixed in 10 litres of water is suggested at flowering stage for the management of internal boll rot and bacterial blight disease. For management of fungal foliar spots and fungal boll rot, foliar spray of carbendazim 50 WP @10 g or propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or (metiram 55%+pyraclostrobin 5% WG) @20 g or (azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w+difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is suggested. In case of root-knot nematode incidence, apply bio nematicides (*Purpureocillium lilacinum* and/or *Trichoderma* spp. and/or *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @2.5 kg/acre as soil drenching to manage its attack. To get higher yields, apply four sprays of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at weekly intervals starting at flower initiation stage of the crop. For management of leaf reddening especially in sandy soils in Bt cotton, apply 2 sprays of 1% Magnesium sulphate (1 kg Magnesium sulphate in 100 litres of water/acre) at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development stages. To curtail flower/square dropping, spray alpha-Naphthyl Acetic Acid (NAA) 4.5 S. L. (21 ppm) @ 7.5 ml/15 litres of water and repeat after 15 days. Do not tank mix NAA with other chemical pesticides and nutrients etc. during the spray. When plants show sudden drooping of leaves (wilting) but the root system remains intact, drench with carbendazim 50 WP @20 g +urea @100 g mixed in 10 litres of water immediately after the appearance of the wilting symptoms on the affected plants. The affected plants can be saved by spraying Cobalt chloride @1g/100 litres of water (10 ppm) immediately after the appearance of symptoms. There would be no recovery, if permanent wilting has already set in and spraying is delayed.

At Hisar, farmers are advised to drain excess water from the fields after rains. Picking of cotton bolls in the lower portion of plants which are fully opened is required to be done

											and stored properly. Alternate foliar sprays of Urea (2%) + Zinc sulphate 21% (0.5%) and Potassium nitrate (1%) are suggested in the boll formation stage crop at 7 to 10 days intervals. These sprays are important in cotton grown in light soils. In case of magnesium deficiency, give foliar spray of MgSO ₄ (0.5 %). Monitor the population of sucking pest and natural enemies at weekly intervals and apply insecticides only at ETL. Spray neem-based insecticides @ 5 ml/litre of water to manage sucking pests without harming natural enemies. In case of moderate infestation, foliar spray of Thiamethoxam 25 WG @40 g/acre is recommended. Whitefly should be managed by spraying Pyriproxifen 10 EC @ 400 ml or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @240 ml /acre. In pink bollworm affected areas, farmers are advised to install pheromone traps @ 2/ acre to monitor the moth activity and destroy rosette flowers. Fields crossing ETL for pink bollworm can be sprayed with Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 500 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 400 g followed by another spray of Cypermethrin 25 EC @ 200 ml acre at 10-12 days interval. Continuous use of synthetic pyrethroids can be avoided at this stage as it may cause flare up of whitefly population. Foliar spray of Copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 25 g and Streptomycin sulphate @ 1 g in 10 litres of water should be applied to manage bacterial leaf blight and internal boll rot. Farmers are advised to maintain optimum moisture and apply required dose of nutrients in cotton grown in light soils as this will help in managing parawilt. Farmers are also advised to monitor cotton fields after rainfall or irrigation. In case parawilt symptoms are noticed, foliar spray of Cobalt chloride @ 1 g in100 litres of water per acre is required to be done as soon as possible within 24-48 hours of the appearance of symptoms.
RAJASTHAN											
Ajmer	1	0	0	5	0	7	8	10	16	14	At Sriganganagar, the crop is 95 to 130 days at flowering to boll formation stages. Need based irrigation was given, weed hoeing to clean the crop done during the reporting period. Weeds like Itsit (<i>Trianthema spp.</i>), tandla (<i>Digera arvensis</i>), Motha (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) have infested the crop for which mechanical weeding was done to control them. CLCuD appearance noticed in the crop (PDI 5-10 %). Jassid attack recorded at below ETL, Whitefly incidence has started increasing and has reached near ETL and thrips population observed around ETL. Mealybug noticed in traces. Incidence of <i>Earias</i> spp. on desi and non- Bt cotton was observed. In southern Rajasthan (Banswara and surrounding districts), the crop is 79 to 86 days at vegetative and flowering stages. Intercultural operations carried out and fields are free from weeds. Applied second dose of Nitrogen. Jassid infestation noticed above ETL. No bollworm infestation till date. The crop is free from diseases. Advisory: At Sriganganagar, farmers are advised to spray 2% KNO ₃ (Potassium Nitrate) wherever
Jodhpur	11	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	16	13	
Nagaur						2	7	7	15	7	
Pali	10	0	0	23	0	10	16	21	14	15	
Sri Ganganagar	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	5	

											<p>the crop is at flowering stage or above 70 to 75 days old. Remove the weeds manually. Spray neem-based insecticides @5 ml or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.40 g or Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 2.5 ml/litre of water for whitefly control. Spray THIAMETHOXAM 25% WG @ 0.2g or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.84 ml/litre of water to control thrips. Spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.5 g or Spinosad 45 SC @ 0.33 ml/ litre of water to control spotted bollworm.</p> <p>During next week, the weather is forecasted to be cloudy with medium to heavy rains. The farmers of southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur etc.) are advised to keep a vigil on parawilt incidence wherein plants show sudden drooping of leaves that ultimately get wilted. The affected plants can be saved by spraying Cobalt chloride @ 10 mg/litre of water (10 ppm) immediately after the appearance of the symptoms. Install pheromone traps (6/ha) to control spotted and American bollworm. Farmers are advised to watch the crop and spray any one of insecticide (when infestation seen above ETL) against sucking pests i.e. Buperfezin 25 EC @ 1.25 lit/ha or Acetamiprid 20 EC @100 ml/ha or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @625 g/ha or Flonicamid 50 WG @200 g/ha. Do not repeat same insecticides as well same group of insecticides. Avoid tank mixture of two or more insecticides. Farmers are advised to make proper drainage system in their fields looking to forecast of rains.</p>
ODISHA											
Koraput	2	21	3	7	19	7	4	5	10	15	<p>At Odisha, the crop is 72 to 79 days old at boll formation and boll development stage. The weather was hot and humid with rains due to low pressure developed in the Bay of Bengal during last week. Second top dressing with N (25% of RDF), weeding and spraying of pesticides and fungicides are in process. All the three types of weeds grasses (<i>Echinochloa</i> sp., <i>Cynodon</i> sp., <i>Brachiaria</i> sp., <i>Digitaria</i> sp., <i>Dactyloctenium</i> sp. etc.) and sedges (<i>Cyperus</i> sp.) and broad leaf weeds (<i>Commelina</i> sp., <i>Phyllanthus</i> sp., <i>Croton</i> sp. etc) were observed in the cotton fields but with less population due to timely weed management. Manual weeding was going on. Farmers have also applied Quizalofop Ethyl 5% EC @20-25 ml/ 10 litres of water for controlling grassy weeds and Pyriproxyfen 10% EC 15-20 ml/10 litres of water for broad leaf weeds. Incidence of thrips and jassid noticed but below ETL. In some organic cotton patches, where non Bt varieties and hybrids are grown, incidence of American bollworm has been reported. Installation of pheromone traps for monitoring of American bollworm, pink bollworm and <i>Spodoptera litura</i> . Bacterial leaf blight reported from Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir and Rayagada districts for which Streptocycline 1 g + 25 g/10 liters of water was sprayed. In some areas with water logging problems, leaf reddening has been reported.</p>
Kalahandi	0	0	0	5	74	12	5	5	20	12	
Balangir	0	0	0	40	35	15	5	12	15	11	

											Advisory: Farmers are advised to apply Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 3 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g/10 liters once the incidence of sucking pests crosses ETL. Install pink bollworm pheromone traps (5 traps/ha) to monitor moth activity. Apply chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 25 ml or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 20 ml or Profenophos 50 EC @ 30 ml/10 liters of water wherever pink bollworm crosses ETL (10% damage to fruiting bodies). Spray carbendazim 50 WP @10 g or propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or (metiram 55%+ pyraclostrobin 5% WG) @20 g or (azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+ difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is suggested to manage Alternaria blight, Myrothecium leaf spot, fungal foliar spots and fungal boll rot.
MAHARASHTRA											
Dhule	0	3	4	44	7	134	45	6	10	19	At Akola, the monsoon crop is 75 to 85 days old at square formation, flowering and boll formation stages. The pre-monsoon crop is 100 to 110 days at boll formation and boll development stage. July sown cotton is 55 to 65 days old at vegetative and square initiation stages. Some fields are infested with weeds due to continuous rainfall as weeding and other intercultural operations were not possible during the reporting week. Infestation of sucking pests like jassid and thrips were observed in some fields. The infestation of spotted and pink bollworm was also observed.
Nandurbar	0	0	0	0	1	118	65	20	12	12	
Jalgaon	0	0	99	1	6	69	28	5	10	12	
Ahmednagar	0	0	19	5	75	46	13	6	5	6	
Aurangabad	0	0	47	1	2	69	31	2	5	10	
Jalna	0	0	25	2	0	68	13	2	5	21	
Beed	0	0	5	0	31	66	10	2	4	10	
Nanded	0	6	0	0	66	41	10	4	2	26	
Parbhani	27	3	9	12	50	52	13	2	5	12	
Hingoli	0	0	46	9	41	42	21	2	8	8	
Buldhana	0	0	8	0	63	53	35	13	5	6	
Akola	2	0	0	2	59	59	38	11	7	7	
Washim	0	14	0	64	0	43	26	2	2	5	
Amravati	30	4	0	6	138	50	31	10	6	6	
Yavatmal	11	21	10	1	47	30	24	9	8	9	
Wardha	0	66	5	13	65	42	20	13	5	5	
Nagpur	1	6	0	0	62	47	21	12	6	6	
Chandrapur	0	22	3	19	66	31	16	10	6	9	
											At Nanded, the crop is 69 to 99 days old at flowering to boll development stage, fertilizer application, intercultural and plant protection were taken up. Weeds like <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , <i>Digeria arvensis</i> , <i>Merremia emarginata</i> , <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> , <i>Cassia tora</i> , <i>Acalypha indica</i> , <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> , <i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> , <i>Eclipta alba</i> , <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> , <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> , <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> , <i>Dinebra retroflexa</i> , <i>Setaria viridis</i> have infested the fields. Aphids, jassid, thrips and pink bollworm incidence was observed. <i>Alternaria</i> leaf spot was noticed in few fields.
											At Rahuri, the crop is 80 to 114 days at squaring, flowering and boll formation stages. The weather was cloudy to rainy during the reporting period. Weeding has been taken up. Weeds like <i>Lavala</i> , <i>hariyal</i> , <i>choti dudhi</i> , <i>Chandvel</i> , <i>Undirkani</i> etc. have infested the fields. Incidence of sucking pests and pink bollworm noticed but below ETL. Bacterial leaf blight 3-4 % and tobacco streak virus 4% noticed in the fields.
											Advisory: At Akola, farmers are advised to drain out the excess water from fields in the area where heavy rainfall occurred. Opening of furrows should be done for <i>in-situ</i> moisture conservation. Weeding may take up to avoid competition of weeds with crop. If symptoms of para wilting observed in cotton, farmers are advised to undertake

drenching of carbendazim 50 WP @25-30 g + Urea @150 g in 10 litres of water. Spray 2 % urea at flowering stage and 2% DAP at boll development stage of cotton. It is recommended to spray alpha-NAA @ 5ml /10 litres of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton and it is also suggested to undertake the spray of Chlormequat Chloride @ 1-2 ml/10 litres 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 Profenofos 50% EC 30 ml or Flonicamid 50 WG @4 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG@ 3 g/10 litres of water. In some parts of Akola district, infestation of pink bollworms was noticed. Install 2 pheromone traps/acre for monitoring of pink bollworm, and on crossing ETL install 8 months per acre for management of pink bollworm, initiate spraying of Neem based insecticides like Azadirachtin 300 ppm @ 100 ml or 1500 ppm@ 50 ml or 3000 ppm 40 ml/ 10 litres of water. After that, if infestation is found more than 5%-10 % ETL, it is advised to use of Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml or Chlorpyrifos 50 EC @ 25 ml /10 lit of water . It is also advised to use eggs @ 1.5 lakh/ha of *Trichogramma bactrae* in cotton fields. Avoid spraying of insecticides before and after releasing of *Trichogramma bactrae* cards.

At Nanded, farmers are advised to provide proper drainage to avoid stagnation of water in field to avoid wilting in view of rainfall predictions in coming week. Opening of furrows should be done for *in-situ* moisture conservation. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g or Dinotefuron 50 WP @ 3g/10 lit to manage sucking pests considering its ETL. Collect and destroy rosette flowers. Install pheromone trap @2 per acre for monitoring. Change the lures after as per expiry datae. Foliar spray of Profenophos 50% EC @ 30 ml or Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC 25ml Or Quinalphos 20 AF 20 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP 20g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emmamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g/10 lit of water should be applied for management of pink bollworm. Intercultural operations are to be carried out after 15 days of interval. Growth retardant Cycocel @ 0.15 ml/ lit should be sprayed in the excess vegetative growth condition or detopping should be done at 90 DAS.

At Rahuri, farmers are advised to drain out excess water from the fields. Install pheromone traps @2 per acre for monitoring and on crossing ETL 8/ acre for mass trapping of pink bollworm. Plucking of rosette flowers and destruction along with pink bollworm larvae should be carried out. Spray Profenofos @30 ml or thiodicarb 75 WP @20 g or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g per 10 litres of water if pink bollworm infestation crosses ETL. Install yellow sticky traps @8/acre for whitefly and jassid, blue sticky traps @ 8/acre for thrips and also spray NKE 5% or Azadiractin. Once the infestation of sucking pests crosses ETL, spray *Verticillium lecanii* @50 g/10 litres of water or Buprofezin 25 SC @20 ml/10 litres of water or Fipronil 5% SC @20 ml/10 litres of water or Flonicamid 50 WG @4 g/ 10 litres of water for their management. Drenching

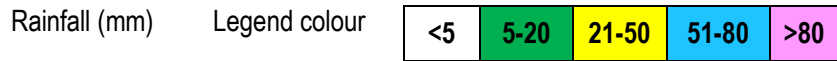
											<p>of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 20 g/ 10 litres of water or <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> or <i>T. viridae</i> @10 g/ litres of water should be done to manage early symptomatic wilt and root rot affected plants.</p> <p>In Maharashtra, weather is cloudy with rains mostly in Marathwada, North Maharashtra and Vidarbha region. Therefore; farmers are suggested to give immediate prophylactic spray of copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ streptocycline @ 1 g mixed in 10 litres of water for the management of internal boll rot and bacterial blight disease. In addition to this, Infestation of sucking pests (Thrips and jassid) should be monitored during squaring, flowering and early boll development stages and for their management spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g or Diafenthion 50 WP @ 12 g per 10 litres of water (Knapsack or battery-operated sprayer). If thrips infestation is prominent (vector of TSV disease) then spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2 g or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @8.5 ml or Dinotefuran 20 SG @3 g/10 litres of water.</p> <p>Initial infection of <i>Corynespora</i> leaf spots/target leaf spots noticed at farmers' fields, therefore farmers are suggested to spray with carbendazim 50 WP @10 g or propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or (metiram 55%+pyraclostrobin 5% WG) @20 g or (azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water; in initial phase for better management of the disease.</p>
TELANGANA											
Adilabad	13	30	0	4	63	42	7	9	10	17	<p>At Warangal and Adilabad the crop is at 79 to 89 days old at flowering stage. The crop condition was good. Excess rainfall was received during the week due to which the insects like aphids and thrips got washed out. Jassid and mealybug incidence was noticed. Installation of pheromone traps @2 acre was done for regularly monitoring of pink bollworm. Incidence of <i>Cercospora</i> leaf spot, <i>Alternaria</i> leaf spot and Bacterial blight was noticed in few fields. Further, in early sown crop, boll rot was observed.</p> <p>Advisory: Farmers are advised to monitor the crop for pest and diseases regularly as the present environment favours the development and spread of diseases and also advised to apply fourth dose of nitrogen and potash fertilizers 25 kg urea and 10 kg MOP per acre. To manage jassid and thrips spraying of Flonicamid @ 4 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g or Diafenthion 50 WP @ 12 g per 10 litres of water. Advised to spray mancozeb + carbendazim 2.5 g/litre of water for the management of leaf spots. For Boll rots, spraying of COC @ 25g + Streptocycline @ 1g per 10 litre of water can be recommended.</p>
Warangal	0	18	5	0	131	31	11	10	9	14	
Khammam	21	32	11	5	55	11	5	7	6	28	
Karimnagar	5	70	0	0	82	36	8	6	1	14	
Mahabubnagar	0	0	31	0	0	20	2	1	1	6	
ANDHRA PRADESH											
Guntur	1	0	4	4	2	10	10	2	2	11	<p>At Guntur, the crop is 42 to 77 days old at vegetative to squaring and flowering stage.</p>

Prakasam	2	27	0	15	0	10	5	2	4	10	<p>Protected spraying of Paraquat @ 5 ml/litre on field bunds and paths to control the weeds where inter cultivation was not feasible due to continuous rains was done without affecting the plants. Application of 25 to 30 kg of Urea and 10 kg of MOP was recommended in addition to RDF to sustain the crop due to continuous rains. Thrips were washed out due to continuous rains and jassid were observed at few places below ETL. Traces of leaf spots and tobacco streak virus diseases also noticed.</p> <p>At Kurnool, the crop is at vegetative and flower initiation stages. Mild sunshine with humid weather and good amount of rainfall was prevailed during the week. Weeds like <i>Cynodon</i> spp., <i>Boerhavia erecta</i>, <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> have infested the fields. Sticky traps installed in the farmers fields to monitor sucking pests and pheromone traps to monitor bollworms. Thrips and jassid were noticed around ETL for which spraying of recommended insecticides were taken up. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p>Advisory: At Guntur, farmers are advised to give second dose of Urea and Potash by pocketing in soil based on moisture condition in the field. Spray Flonicamid 50 WP @ 0.4 g/liter for management of jassid. Install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre for monitoring and @8 per acre for mass trapping of pink boll worm adults. Spray 5% NSKE or Neem oil 5 ml or Profenophos 50 EC 3 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP 2g/10litre of water. Collect and destroy rosette flowers to control pink bollworm attack. Spray of Profenophos 50% EC @ 10 ml/10 lit as blanket spray for management of pink bollworm in early season is advisable. For the management of leaf spot diseases, spray with carbendazim 50 WP @10 g or propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or (metiram 55%+pyraclostrobin 5% WG) @20 g or (azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is recommended. Tobacco streak virus disease can be control by management of thrips infestation in the field by the use of recommended insecticides like Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 2g/10litt water. For boll rot disease, spraying of COC @ 25g + Streptocycline @ 1g per 10 litre of water can be recommended.</p> <p>At Kurnool, farmers are advised to monitor the crop regularly for sucking pest incidence and observe the ETL levels. Install pheromone traps at 45 DAS @ 5/ha to monitor pink bollworm and on crossing ETL install pheromone traps @ 20/ha for mass trapping. Yellow and blue sticky traps @ 8/acre each can be installed for sucking pests management. Chemical spray with NSKE5% or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL@ 3 ml or Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 2 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g or Fipronil 5 SC @ 20 ml or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 lit water is suggested to manage sucking pests. Spray of Profenophos 50% EC @ 30 ml/10 lit should be applied as blanket spray for</p>
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											management of pink bollworm in early season. For Boll rots, spraying of COC @ 25g + Streptocycline @ 1g per 10 litre of water can be recommended.
KARNATAKA											In North Karnataka, under UAS, Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada Districts), the crop is 75 to 85 days old at square to boll formation stage. Cloudy conditions with intermittent sunny days and scanty rainfall prevailed during the reporting week in cotton growing areas of all districts. Hand weeding and inter cultivation for weed management was done. Top dressing with urea at 60 DAS was done. Sprayed Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.4 g/litre of water to manage sucking pests, Fipronil 5 SC @1.0 ml/litre of water to manage thrips, Profenophos 50 EC @3.0 ml/litre of water to manage pink bollworm in 45 to 60 days crop. Installed pheromone traps @12 nos/acre for mass trapping of PBW. Destroyed rosette flowers with PBW larvae. Sprayed Pyroclostrabin 5%+ Matiram 55% WG @3.5 g/litre of water to manage <i>Alternaria</i> blight.. Dominant grass, <i>Cyanodon dactylon</i> and sedge, <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , <i>Digitaria marginata</i> and <i>Tridax procumbense</i> have infested the cotton fields. Pink bollworm moth traps were above ETL in few districts. Thrips, jassid and aphids infestation was in moderate status. <i>Alternaria</i> blight (<i>Alternaria macrospora</i>) and wilt were in low to moderate status.
Dharwad	0	0	3	1	1	19	0	0	0	6	At Raichur, the early sown crop was 80 to 85 days old and late sown crop 55-60 days old. Very late sown crop was 35 to 40 days old at vegetative stage. Weather was generally humid and partially cloudy. Intercultural operations were done for early sown crop and are in progress for very late sown crop. Third top dressing with Urea and MOP for the early sown crop, second top dressing with Urea and MOP for late sown crop were given. Thrips were noticed at few farmers' fields. Fipronil @ 1 ml per lit of water was recommended to control them. Jassid and aphids were noticed in few farmers fields for which Flomicamid 50WG@ 4 ml or Dinetufuron 20SG 3g per 10 litre of water was applied against the pests. Mites were noticed in some fields for which Sulphur @ 3 g/ lit of water was recommended.
Haveri	4	7	0	0	0	16	4	5	4	4	At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 112 to 117 days old at boll development to boll opening stages. Harvesting was in progress in some fields. Incidence of thrips 5-6/3 leaves, Jassid 4-5/3 leaves and pink bollworm infestation 5 to 6% was observed. No incidence of diseases. Overall, the crop was in good condition.
Mysore	15	0	0	2	6	8	3	2	7	5	Advisory: North Karnataka farmers are advised to take up hand weeding and intercultural operations to manage weeds. Top dressing with urea at 60 DAS should be given. Spray Flonicamid 50 WP @ 0.4 g/litre of water to manage aphids and jassid and Fipronil 5SC

											<p>@1.0 mL/litre of water to manage thrips. Install pheromone traps @8 nos/ac for mass trapping of pink bollworm (PBW) on crossing ETL. Simultaneously destroy rosette flowers with PBW larvae and spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 30 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP 20g/10litre of water. Collect and destroy rosette flowers to control pink bollworm attack. Spray carbendazim 50 WP @10 g or propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or (metiram 55%+ pyraclostrobin 5% WG) @20 g or (azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+ difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is suggested to manage Alternaria blight and fungal boll rot.. Drench with carbendazim 50 WP @20 g to early infected and nearby plants for management of wilt. Later after week, <i>T. harzianum</i>/<i>T.viride</i> powder formulation @ 1-1.5 kg may be mixed in 25 kg well decomposed FYM/compost and give line application for one-acre area for the management of root rot, seedling and wilt diseases.</p> <p>At Raichur, farmers are advised to take up intercultivation in early sown crop fields. Drain out excess rain water in the cotton fields. Spray Flomicamid 50WG@ 4 g or Dinetufuron 20SG 3g per 10 litre against sucking pests. Install pheromone traps @ 2/ acre for monitoring and on crossing ETL spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 30 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP 20g/10litre of water. Foliar spray of 1% 19: 19: 19 (10 grams in 1 litre of water) + 1% MgSO₄ (10 grams in 1 litre of water) is recommended for 55-60 days old crop. Second foliar spray of 1% 19: 19: 19 (10 grams in 1 litre of water) + 1% MgSO₄ (10 g in 1 litre of water). Micronutrient spray for @ 4 ml in 1 litre of water is recommended where deficiency is noticed. In some farmer's fields, boll drop was noticed. They are advised to take up alpha-NAA spray @ 5 ml in 10 litres of water. Foliar spray of 1% KNO₃ is recommended for the crop that has entered into boll development stage.</p> <p>At Chamarajanagar, jassid can be managed with Flomicamid 50WG@ 4 g or Dinetufuron 20SG 3g per 10 litres of water.</p>
TAMIL NADU											
Perambalur						0	0	0	0	0	<p>At Coimbatore and neighboring cotton growing districts, winter irrigated cotton was 30 to 40 days old at vegetative stage. Gap filling, thinning, top dressing of fertilizers and earthing up were done during the reporting period. Sedge weeds have infested the fields managed with post emergence herbicide spray. Collar rot and damping off diseases were noticed for which farmers were advised to drench with combination of Tebuconazole + trifloxystrobin - 0.75 g/litre at 15 days interval.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, the sown crop is 5 to 25 days old at vegetative stage. Thinning, gap filling and plant protection measures are in progress <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>, <i>Cyperus</i> spp. and <i>Cynadon dactylon</i> etc. are the major weeds that have infested the fields. No</p>
Salem	92	13	0	54	14	2	0	0	2	2	
Trichy						0	0	0	0	0	
Virudhunagar						0	0	0	0	2	

											<p>incidence of diseases.</p> <p>Advisory: At Coimbatore and neighboring cotton growing districts, winter irrigated sown farmers are advised to take up top dressing of N&K fertilizer on need basis. Earthing up should be done after fertilizer application. Recommended soil application of <i>Trichoderma asperellum</i> or <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> @ 2.5 kg/ha + 250 kgs of well decomposed FYM to manage soil borne diseases in cotton. For the management of collar rot, root rot and damping off diseases, drenching with carbendazim 50 WP @20 g mixed in 10 litres of water is suggested at early symptomatic plants.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, farmers are advised to give irrigation as slight rains are expected in the forthcoming days. Gap filling should be done to maintain optimum population. First thinning should be done by leaving two healthy plants. Drench collar region with Chlorpyriphos 50 EC @ 1200 ml / ha on 15 and 30 DAS and earthing up to prevent stem weevil damage.</p>
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0.0 mm rainfall (no rainfall)

Blank space express data not available.

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