

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur
XVII Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 14th to 20th September, 2021

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD					PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					
	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	
PUNJAB											
Ferozpur						0	0	0	0	6	<p>At Faridkot, the crop is 119 to 132 days old at full bloom and boll development stage. One spray for sucking pest and foliar application of KNO₃ has been given. Whitefly incidence ranged from 1.8-20.5/3 leaves, jassid incidence varied from 0.0- 7.6 /3 leaves. CLCuD was observed at few locations up to grade IV. Fungal foliar leaf spot was also observed at few isolated spots.</p> <p>At Bathinda, the crop is 107 to 125 days old at boll development stage. Foliar spray of 2% potassium nitrate and insecticide spray were given to control sucking pests. Weeds like <i>Tandla (Digera arvensis)</i> <i>Madhana (Eleusine spp.)</i>, <i>Trianthema monogyna</i>, Makru (<i>Ipomea</i> spp), Khabbal (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) have infested the fields. Whitefly population noticed below ETL (0-6/3 leaves). Jassids population at JIG I and thrips population below ETL. Incidence of pink bollworm was noticed in many fields with few locations above ETL (up to 40%). Cotton leaf curl virus disease of grade 0-2 was observed at 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 litre of water). Cotton growers experiencing leaf reddening during last season in cotton crop must apply two sprays of magnesium sulphate @ 1% (through foliar application) at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development to minimize leaf reddening issue in Bt cotton. Potassium nitrate and magnesium sulphate should be sprayed at alternate weeks depending upon weather and rainfall. 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. 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 in flowers and bolls. Check for the presence of damaged bolls to ensure bollworm presence. For management of fungal foliar leaf spot and fungal boll rot during rainy season, the crop should be sprayed 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</p>
Faridkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Muktsar						0	0	0	0	6	
Bathinda	85	7	0	6	0	0	0	2	2	4	
Sangrur						5	4	4	0	5	
Ludhiana	3	0	8	12	0	2	2	5	0	5	

											litres of water is suggested. To check further spread of cotton leaf curl virus, protect the crop against whitefly vector by using insecticides such as like Spray Spiromesifen 22.9 EC 24 ml or Pyriproxyfen 10EC 400ml per acre. First picking of timely sown cotton has started at farmers field'. Cotton should be picked dry, free from trash, with no dew on it.
											At Bathinda, farmers are advised to spray the cotton fields with Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 400g/acre Or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 100ml Or Emamectin benzoate 5SG 100g per acre at 12-15 days intervals to control pink bollworm infestation. If whitefly population goes beyond ETL, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/ acre or Clothianidin 50 WG @ 20 g/acre or Afidopyropen 50 DC @400 ml/acre. If thrips incidence is observed, spray Spinoteram11.7 SC @ 170 ml/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/ acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre to control jassid. 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. Overall crop condition on farmer fields is good.
HARYANA											
Hisar	0	0	7	2	0	5	5	20	12	9	At Sirsa, the crop is 127 to 135 days old at vegetative and reproductive stage. Average thrips incidence negligible, jassid (2.0-2.8/3 leaves) and whitefly (13.2-14.0/3 leaves) has been reported. Pink Bollworm damage (0-5% green boll damage) reported at few locations in Sirsa. Mild to moderate CLCuD, root rot, fungal foliar spots and sudden wilt incidence were reported. Root-knot nematode incidence observed at many locations.
Jind						4	6	9	5	3	
Sirsa						0	0	12	3	5	
Rohtak	0	34	146	9	1	4	5	8	10	5	
											At Hisar, the crop is 98 to 142 days old at boll formation to boll development stages. 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 are 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 farmers' fields along with cotton leaf curl disease (PDI) ranging from 5-12 per cent. Problem of parawilt was observed in some cotton fields after heavy rain rainfall. Incidence of bacterial leaf blight, <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot were observed at farmer's field wherein <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot incidence was high.
											Advisory: At Sirsa, sucking pests are below ETL at all locations. Pink bollworm, green boll damage noticed at many locations of Sirsa and above ETL at 3 locations, an increasing trend in spread of PBW incidence was noticed. If population of jassid alone has crossed ETL, farmers are advised to apply Thiamethoxam 25 WG @40 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60

g/acre or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 60ml/acre to control jassid. 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 using 200 litres of water. To control whitefly alone, apply Clothianandin 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 @ 240 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 (>10percent green boll damage), apply Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC (600ml) 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/litres of water. Foliar spray of copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ streptocycline @ 1 g mixed in 10 litres of water is suggested at flowering stage as a prophylactic spray 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. Cotton is very sensitive to water stagnation. Therefore, drain out the stagnant water, if such a situation arises after heavy rains. 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 high yield and 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. Repeat the spray after 15 days. Do not tank mix it with other chemical pesticides and nutrients etc. during the spray. Plants show sudden drooping of leaves (wilting) but the root system remains intact. Drenching of carbendazim 50 WP @20 g +urea @100 g mixed in 10 liters of water immediately after the appearance of the wilting symptoms on the affected plants should be done. The affected plants can be saved by spraying Cobalt chloride @1mg/100litre 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

											<p>deficiency, give foliar spray of MgSO₄ (0.5%). Monitor the population of sucking pest and natural enemies at weekly intervals and apply insecticides only at ETL. In case of moderate infestation of sucking pests, foliar spray of Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 60 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @40 g per acre is suggested. Spraying Pyriproxifen 10 EC @ 400 ml or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @240 ml per acre against whitefly. In pink bollworm affected areas, fields crossing ETL by pink bollworm (>10% green boll infestation) 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 Spray Fenvalerate 20 EC 200ml or Cypermethrin 10 EC 200ml or Lambda cyhalothrin 200ml 5EC per 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. 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 their cotton fields after rainfall or irrigation. In case parawilt symptoms are noticed, foliar spray of Cobalt chloride @ 1 g with 100 litres of water per acre is required to be done as soon as possible within 24-48 hours of the appearance of symptoms. Spray of copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ streptocycline @ 1 g mixed in 10 litres of water is suggested for the management of internal boll rot and bacterial blight disease. Similarly, for management of Myrothecium leaf spot and other 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 recommended.</p>
RAJASTHAN											
Ajmer	7	31	21	28	0	11	0	13	25	8	<p>At Sriganganagar, the crop is 102 to 135 days at boll development / boll bursting stages. Need based irrigation was given. Weeds like Itsit (<i>Trianthema</i> spp.), 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 10 to 15 %). Jassid attack recorded at below ETL (0.0-3.0/3 leaves), Whitefly incidence has started increasing and has reached near ETL (0-11/3 leaves) and thrips population observed below ETL. Mealybug noticed in traces. Incidence of spotted and pink bollworm recorded on desi and non- <i>Bt</i> American cotton.</p> <p>In southern Rajasthan (Banswara and surrounding districts), the sown crop is 86 to 93 days at vegetative and flowering stages. Intercultural operations were carried out. Fields are infested with weeds. Jassids infestation noticed below ETL. No bollworm or whitefly infestation till date. The crop is free from diseases.</p> <p>Advisory: Spray Pyriproxifen 10 EC @ 25 ml or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @</p>
Jodhpur	3	9	13	2	1	7	0	4	21	20	
Nagaur						7	0	8	17	8	
Pali	33	29	22	2	0	11	0	14	55	8	
Sri Ganganagar	3	24	57	7	0	5	0	0	2	13	

											<p>11 g/ 10litre of water to control whitefly attack. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g/ 10litre of water to manage jassid. Spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g or Spinosad 45 SC @ 3.3 ml/ 10 litres of water to control spotted bollworm. Fields crossing ETL by pink bollworm (>10% green boll infestation) 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 Spray Fenvalerate 20 EC 200ml or Cypermethrin 10 EC 200ml or Lambda cyhalothrin 200ml 5EC per acre at 10-12 days interval.</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, Rajsam and 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 @ 1g/100litre of water (10 ppm) immediately after the appearance of the symptoms. Farmers are advised to watch the crop and spray any one of insecticide (when infestation seen above ETL) against sucking pests <i>i.e.</i> Buperfezin 25 EC @ 1.25 lit/ha or Diafenthuron 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	6	36	28	16	36	25	12	12	15	20	<p>At Odisha, the crop is 79 to 86 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 is going on. Farmers have also applied Quizalofop Ethyl 5% EC @20-25 ml/ 10 litres of water for controlling grassy weeds and Pyriithiobac Sodium 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 and pink bollworms and <i>Spodoptera</i> going on. Bacterial leaf blight reported from Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir and Rayagada districts. <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight and <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot and grey mildew reported from Bolangir, Nuapada and Kalahandi districts. In some areas with water logging problems, leaf reddening has been reported.</p> <p>Advisory:</p>
Kalahandi	6	17	0	21	60	28	10	7	7	10	
Balangir	2	14	10	24	135	30	10	7	10	12	

											Regular monitoring of cotton crop for incidence of sucking pests like aphids and thrips and other pests like <i>Spodoptera</i> and spotted bollworm is recommended. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g/ 10litre of water to manage jassid. Spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g or Spinosad 45 SC @ 3.3 ml/ 10 litres of water to control American and spotted bollworm. Fields crossing ETL by pink bollworm (>10% green boll infestation) can be sprayed with Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Quinalphos 20 AF 500 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 400 g or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 100g per acre. Spray of propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or (metiram 55%+pyraclostrobin 5% WG) @20 g or pyraclostrobin 20 WG@ 10 g or carbendazim 50 WP@ 10 ml per 10 litres of water to manage <i>Alternaria</i> , <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spots, other fungal leaf spot and fungal boll rot diseases. For the management of grey mildew, spray of (azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or kresoxim-methyl 44.3 SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is recommended. Alpha-Napthyl Acetic Acid 4.5 SL @5 ml/10 litres of water is recommended to check natural dropping of squares and flowers. Spray Streptocycline @1 g +Copper oxychloride 50 WP @25-30 g/10 litres of water is suggested to manage bacterial leaf blight and internal boll rot disease. Leaf reddening noticed in water logged areas for which 1% MgSO4 + 1% urea is to be sprayed twice at 15 days interval. Excess rain water should be drained out from the cotton field to avoid water logging in cotton.
GUJARAT											
Amreli	0	7	12	16	0	100	110	50	30	13	At Surat, cotton sown is 72 to 75 days old at squaring and flowering stage. Weeding was done during the reporting period. The fields are infested with Chido (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>). Satodi (<i>Trianthema monogyna</i>), Dhamdo (<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>) and others. Incidence of jassid and aphids noticed from low to medium, thrips below ETL and Bacterial Leaf Blight (BLB) observed from low to medium. At Junagadh, the crop is 84 days old at vegetative and flowering stages. Intercultural, irrigation and weeding operations were taken up during the reporting period. Good amount of rain was received during this week. Minor attack of thrips, whitefly and jassid noticed. <i>Corynospora</i> leaf spot disease intensity has increased. Boll rot and parawilt problems were observed in few locations. Advisory: At Surat, farmers are advised to apply Flonicamid 50 WG @4g or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL@3 ml/10 litres or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2g/10 litres once the incidence of sucking pest crosses ETL. Monitor the cotton crop at squaring and flowering stages for presence of pink bollworm larvae within rosette flowers in fields and destroy the damaged flowers. Install pheromone traps (5 traps/ha) to monitor pink bollworm. Apply Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 25 ml or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 20 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP @ 20 g or Profenophos 50 EC @ 30 ml
Bhavnagar	2	6	78	46	57	100	100	30	20	20	
Jamnagar	6	11	1	0	63	70	100	100	6	8	
Rajkot	4	2	6	105	203	100	150	60	60	20	
Junagadh	6	11	1	0	63	160	120	70	50	9	
Sabarkantha						56	44	80	17	2	
Surendranagar	3	15	8	35	3	30	40	65	65	20	
Ahmedabad	1	30	21	1	1	40	40	65	30	20	
Baroda	6	77	71	7	4	65	65	30	20	20	
Patan						21	42	110	65	40	
Mehesana						36	37	100	65	40	

												Advisory: Farmers are advised to take up intercultural operations as per requirement and field conditions. Farmers are advised to apply Flonicamid 50 WG @4g or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL@3 ml/10 litres or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2g/10 litres once the incidence of sucking pests crosses ETL. Monitor the cotton crop by plucking 20 green bolls per acre and if >10% infestation noticed, apply Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 25 ml or Profenophos 50 EC @ 30 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 5 ml per 10 litres of water.
MAHARASHTRA												
Dhule	0	0	19	0	0	15	18	5	7	15		At Akola, the monsoon crop is 82 to 95 days old at square formation, flowering and boll initiation stages. The pre-monsoon crop is 110 to 115 days at boll formation and boll development stage. July sown cotton is 65 to 70 days old at square, flowering and boll initiation stages. Intercultural operations like hoeing, and insecticides spray were carried out during the reporting week. Some fields are infested with weeds due to continuous rainfall. Infestation of sucking pests like jassid and thrips were observed in some fields. Spotted and pink bollworm attack were also observed. At Nanded, the crop is 76 to 106 days old at flowering to boll development stage. Fertilizer application, interculture and plant protection measures were taken up. Weeds like <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , <i>Digeria arvensis</i> , <i>Merremia emarginata</i> , <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> and <i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> , have infested the fields. Aphids, jassid and pink bollworm incidence was observed. <i>Alternaria</i> was noticed in few fields. At Rahuri, the crop is 87 to 121 days at squaring, flowering, boll formation and boll bursting stages. The weather was cloudy and rainy during the reporting period. Weeding has been taken up. Weeds like <i>Lavala</i> , <i>hariyal</i> , <i>choti dudhi Chandvel</i> , <i>Undirkani</i> etc. have infested the fields. Incidence of sucking pests and pink bollworm attack noticed but below ETL. Bacterial leaf blight 3-4 % and tobacco streak virus 3% noticed in the fields.
Nandurbar	7	10	5	19	19	19	37	11	7	15		
Jalgaon	1	0	21	1	18	15	10	5	6	15		
Ahmednagar	0	0	4	2	18	5	4	2	3	6		
Aurangabad	0	1	7	20	2	7	3	2	2	6		
Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	1	4	10		
Beed	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1		
Nanded	0	0	37	0	0	8	5	1	1	3		
Parbhani	0	0	12	5	4	5	3	1	1	4		
Hingoli	0	0	4	3	12	9	2	1	1	5		
Buldhana	0	7	0	14	7	16	9	2	1	1		
Akola	1	3	0	1	0	25	11	5	5	4		
Washim	0	0	5	0	0	15	9	5	2	2		
Amravati	3	4	38	0	0	27	15	6	5	4		
Yavatmal	7	26	4	2	1	18	7	4	3	2		
Wardha	16	18	13	1	5	30	5	3	2	2		
Nagpur	2	26	4	10	22	40	13	7	2	2		
Chandrapur	0	43	1	4	6	32	6	3	2	2		
												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 be taken up to avoid competition of weeds with the cotton crop. If symptoms of para wilting observed in cotton, farmers are advised to undertake drenching of Copper Oxychloride 25 gm + Urea 150 gm 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 NAA @ 5 ml /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 Imidachloprid 17.8% @3ml or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG@ 3 gm per 10 lit of water to control jassid and other sucking pests. Install 2 pheromone traps/ac for monitoring of pink bollworm, on crossing ETL spray Profenofos 50 EC @30 ml or Chlorpyrifos 50 EC @ 25 ml or Thiodicarb 75% @20 g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @5 ml/10 litres of water. It is advised to give foliar application of Infection of *Corynespora* leaf spots/target leaf spots, *Alternaria*, *Myrothecium* leaf spot 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 leaf spots and fungal boll rot disease.

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 α -Naphthyl Acetic Acid @ 5 ml/10 litres in case of square / boll drop in cotton. For the management of sucking pests of cotton above ETL, it is advised to spray Clothianidin 50 WDG @ 2.5 g or Difenthruron 50 WP @ 10 g or Imidachloprid 17.8% @3ml or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG@ 3 gm per 10 lit of water to control jassid and other sucking pests. Install 2 pheromone traps/ac for monitoring of pink bollworm, on crossing ETL spray Profenofos 50 EC @30 ml or Chlorpyrifos 50 EC @ 25 ml or Thiodicarb 75% @20 g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @5 ml/10 litres of water. Growth retardant Cycocel @ 0.15 ml/ litres should be sprayed in the excess vegetative growth condition or detopping should be done at 90 DAS.

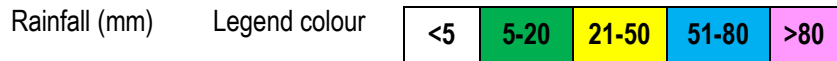
At Rahuri, farmers are advised to drain out excess water from the fields. Install pheromone traps for mass trapping of PBW @10/ acre. When 8 male moths are caught in trap/ day or 10 per cent rosette flower observed, change lures in pheromone traps as per expiry installed for monitoring pink bollworm infestation. Plucking of rosette flowers and destruction along with pink bollworm larvae should be carried out. Install 2 pheromone traps/ac for monitoring of pink bollworm, on crossing ETL spray Profenofos 50 EC @30 ml or Chlorpyrifos 50 EC @ 25 ml or Thiodicarb 75% @20 g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @5 ml/10 litres of water. Install yellow sticky traps @8-10/acre for whitefly and jassid, blue sticky traps @ 8-10/acre for thrips, spray NKE 5% or Azadirachtin. Once the infestation of sucking pests crosses ETL, spray *Verticillium lecanii* 50 gm /10 lit water or spray Clothianidin 50 WDG @ 2.5 g or Difenthruron 50 WP @ 10 g or Imidachloprid 17.8% @3ml or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG@ 3 gm per 10 lit of water to control sucking pests. Drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 20 g/ 10 litres of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viridae* @10 g/ litres of water should be done to control wilt

											<p>virus diseases also observed.</p> <p>At Nandyal, the crop is 50 to 60 days old at vegetative and flower initiation stages. Mild sunshine with humid weather and slight showers of rainfall was received during the week. Grassy weeds like <i>Cynodon</i> spp., <i>Boerhavia erecta</i>, <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> have infested the fields. Sticky traps have been erected 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. Leaf spot has been noticed.</p> <p>Advisory: At Guntur, farmers are advised to give second/ third dose of urea and potash by pocketing method based on crop soil based on moisture condition in the field. Intercultivation should be taken up wherever feasible. Install pheromone traps @2 per acre for monitoring and on crossing ETL @ 8 per acre for mass trapping of pink bollworm adults. Spray the crop with 5% NSKE or 5 ml Neem oil or 3 ml Profenophos 50 EC or 2 g Thiodicarb 75 WP/litre of water. Collect and destroy rosette flowers to control pink bollworm attack. Spray Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 60ml/acre to control jassid. Spray 0.3% Copper oxychloride and 0.01 % Streptocycline as prophylactic measure against angular leaf spot. 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 @ 2 g/10 litre water. For internal boll rot disease, spraying of COC @ 25g + Streptocycline @ 1g per 10 litre of water can be suggested.</p> <p>At Nandyal, farmers are advised to monitor the crop regularly for sucking pest incidence and observe the ETL levels. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha to monitor pink bollworm incidence and on crossing ETL install 20 per ha for mass trapping of pink bollworm. Also install yellow against jassid and whitefly, and blue sticky against thrips @ 8/acre each. Spray NSKE 5% or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL@ 0.3 ml/l or Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 0.2 g/l or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.2 g/l or Fipronil 5 SC @ 2.0 ml/l or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.4 g/l is recommended to control sucking pests. 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.</p>
KARNATAKA											In North Karnataka, under UAS, Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi,

Dharwad	0	2	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	<p>Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada Districts), the crop is 82 to 90 days old at square to boll formation stage. Cloudy conditions with intermittent sunny days and medium rainfall prevailed during the reporting week in cotton growing areas of all districts. Dominant grass, <i>Cyanodon dactylon</i>, <i>Digitaria marginata</i> and sedge, <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>, and broad leaf weeds <i>Tridax procumbense</i> have infested the cotton fields. Hand weeding and inter cultivation for weed management was done. Top dressing with urea was given. Thrips, jassid, aphids and mirid bug infestation was in moderate status. Pink bollworm moth traps were above ETL in few districts. <i>Alternaria</i> blight (<i>Alternaria macrospora</i>), wilt and bacterial blight with low to moderate status were recorded.</p> <p>At Raichur, the early sown crop is 87 to 92 days old and late sown crop 65 days old. Very late sown crop is 42 to 47 days old at vegetative stage. Weather was generally humid and partially cloudy. Intercultural operations were done for late 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 and first top dressing with urea and MOP for very late sown crop were given. Weeds were noticed in early sown crop. Intercultivation was done for the early and late sown crop. Thrips, jassid, aphids, Mealybug and mites were noticed in some fields.</p> <p>At Chamarajanagar, the crop is at boll development to boll opening stages. Harvesting is in progress in some fields. Incidence of aphids 10-15/3 leaves, Jassid 3-4/3 leaves and pink bollworm 6 to 7% was observed. No incidence of diseases. Overall, the crop is in good condition.</p> <p>Advisory: In North Karnataka, under UAS, Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada districts), farmers are advised to take up hand weeding and intercultural operations to manage weeds. If population of jassid alone has crossed ETL, farmers are advised to apply Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml to control jassid. In case mixed infestations of whitefly and jassid observed, either of them above ETL, apply Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g or Dinotefuran 20 SG@ 3g per 10 liters of water. To control whitefly alone, apply Diafenthiuron 50 WP @10g or Flonicamid 50 WG @4g or Dinortefuran @ 3g per 10 liters water. Install pheromone traps @ 8 per acre for mass trapping of pink bollworm adults. Spray the crop with Profenophos 50 EC 3 ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP2 g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 0.5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5SG 0.5 /litre of water. Spray Pyroclostrabin 5%+ Matiram 55% WG @3 to 5 g/L of water to manage <i>Alternaria</i> blight. Drench Vitavax power @2 g/litre to infected and nearby plants for management of wilt. Spray Copper Oxchloride 50 WP @ 25-30 g + Streptocycline @1 g/10 litres of water for the management of bacterial blight and</p>
Haveri	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mysore	0	0	1	4	0	3	3	3	3	3	

											<p>internal boll rot disease as prophylactic spray. Spray MgSO₄ @ 10g/lit to manage leaf reddening in cotton. 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.</p> <p>At Raichur, farmers are advised to take up intercultivation in early sown crop fields. Apply third top dressing with Urea and MOP for the early sown crop, second top dressing with Urea and MOP for late sown crop and first top dressing with urea and MOP for very late sown crop. Spray post emergent herbicide, Pyriithobac Sodium 10 EC @ 1.5 ml in 1 litre of water to 40-45 days old cotton crop. Install pheromone traps @ 2/ acre and keep PBW lures in the traps to monitor PBW population. Drain out excess rain water in the cotton fields. Spray Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml per 10 liters of water to control jassid and other sucking pests. 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 grams in 1 litre of water) is recommended for 75-80 days old crop. Micronutrient spray @ 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 @ 0.5 ml per 1 litre of water. Foliar spray of 1% KNO₃ is recommended for the crop that has entered into boll development stage. Mealybugs were noticed in some fields. So, farmers are advised to take up Buprofezin spray @ 1 ml/litre of water.</p> <p>At Chamarajanagar, since the crop is at harvesting stage, only if necessary farmers can go for spray of Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml per 10 liters of water to control jassid and other sucking pests and spray the crop with Lambda cyhalothrin 5EC @1ml/ lit of water against pink bollworm.</p>
TAMIL NADU											
Perambalur						0	2	2	3	8	<p>At Coimbatore and neighbouring cotton growing districts, winter irrigated late sown cotton is 15 days old at seedling stage. Irrigation has been given during the reporting period. Weeds like <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>, <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> and <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> have infested the fields. At Periyanyakanpalayam region in Coimbatore district, leaf minor was found below ETL. in several locations of the farmers' field. No incidence of disease noticed.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, the sown crop is 10 to 30 days old at vegetative stage. Thinning, gap filling and plant protection measures have been taken up. <i>Trianthema portulacatrum</i>, <i>Cyperus spp</i> and <i>Cynadon dactylon</i> etc. are the major weeds that have infested the fields. Incidence of jassid, thrips and whitefly noticed in the fields. No incidence of diseases.</p>
Salem	0	0	13	2	0	4	10	15	8	12	
Trichy						2	6	6	6	8	
Virudhunagar						2	6	4	8	15	

											<p>Advisory: At Coimbatore and neighbouring cotton growing districts, if preemergence herbicide is not sprayed, hoeing and manual weeding should be done to control early emerged weeds. Farmers are advised to spray post emergence herbicide Quizalofop Ethyl 5% EC @ 20-25 ml/ 10 litre water for controlling grassy weeds and Pyriithiobac Sodium 10% EC 15-20 ml/10 litre water for broad leaf weeds at 25-30 days after sowing.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, farmers are advised to give irrigation as no rains are expected in the forthcoming days. First hand weeding should be done to control early emerged weeds. Thinning should be done by leaving two healthy plants. To monitor and manage whitefly, place yellow sticky trap @8/ac. Drench collar region with Chlorpyriphos 50 EC @ 1200 ml / ha on 15 and 30 DAS and earthing up to prevent stem weevil damage. spray of Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml per 10 liters of water to control jassid and other sucking pests.</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