

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur
XVIII Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 21st to 27th September, 2021

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD					PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					
	17	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27	
PUNJAB											
Ferozpur						10	8	5	0	0	<p>At Bathinda, the crop is 115 to 130 days old at boll development stage. No rains received during the reporting period. Whitefly population noticed from 1-4/3 leaves). Jassid population 0-3/3 leaves and thrips population below ETL. Incidence of pink bollworm was noticed in many fields with few locations crossing above ETL (>10%) and in few affected locations up to 70% boll damage. Cotton leaf curl virus disease of grade 0-2 was observed at few locations. Boll rot was observed in several farmers' fields.</p> <p>At Faridkot, the crop is 126 to 139 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 1.9-18.4/3 leaves, jassid incidence varied from 0.0- 5.8 /3 leaves. Thrips incidence was negligible. CLCuD was observed at few locations up to grade IV. Fungal foliar leaf spot was also observed at few isolated spots.</p> <p>Advisory: At Bathinda, farmers are suggested to spray Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 100ml Or Emamectin benzoate 5SG 100g or Fenvalerate 20 EC 200ml or Cypermethrin 10 EC 200 ml Lambda cyhalothrin 5EC 200 ml per acre against pink bollworm. Give spray of 2% Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at boll development stage. For management of fungal foliar leaf spot and fungal boll rot, 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 or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is suggested.</p> <p>At Faridkot, farmers are advised to spray Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 2% to improve boll setting (2 kg KNO₃ diluted in 100 litres of water). 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 in bolls. For management of fungal foliar leaf spot 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</p>
Faridkot						10	5	3	0	0	
Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	4	0	0	
Bathinda	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	0	0	0	
Sangrur						20	12	0	0	0	
Ludhiana	18	2	0	0	0	15	12	0	0	0	

											(azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water. First picking of timely sown cotton has started at farmer's field. Cotton should be picked dry, free from trash, with no dew on it.
HARYANA											
Hisar	0	0	0	0	0	13	33	0	1	0	At Sirsa, the crop is 135 to 145 days old at 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. Drying and wilting of plants as a result of nutritional imbalance due to poor root development in hard pan, root rot and root knot nematode observed. At Hisar, the crop is 105 to 147 days old at boll formation to boll development stages. The weather was clear and cloudy. Picking of cotton is being done. Population of whitefly and jassid are declining but near ETL. Pink bollworm infestation was noticed in cotton growing fields of Jind, Hisar, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Bhiwani, Rewari and Palwal districts. Incidence of <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot and leaf curl virus disease were observed in farmers' fields. Advisory: At Sirsa, farmers are suggested to spray Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 100ml Or Emamectin benzoate 5SG 100g or Fenvalerate 20 EC Or 200ml or Cypermethrin 10 EC 200ml Lambda cyhalothrin 5EC 200ml per acre against pink bollworm incidence where pest crosses ETL (>10 percent green boll damage). If incidence of root rot noticed, drench the roots with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2 g/litre 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 with rainy and cloudy weather 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 or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is suggested. In case of root-knot nematode incidence, apply bio nematicides (<i>Purpureocillium lilacinum</i> and/or <i>Trichoderma</i> spp. and/or <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> @2.5 kg/acre as soil drenching to manage its attack. In case of plants show sudden drooping of leaves (wilting) but the root system remains intact, drenching should be done with 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. The affected plants can be saved by spraying Cobalt chloride @1 g/ 100 litres of water (10 ppm) immediately after the appearance of symptoms.
Jind						18	33	0	0	0	
Sirsa						8	19	0	0	0	
Rohtak	5	0	0	0	0	8	35	8	5	1	

											control spotted and pink bollworm in desi and non <i>Bt</i> American hybrids. 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 @ 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.e. 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. Prophylactic sprays 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.
ODISHA											
Koraput	0	0	0	0	12	30	30	15	10	20	At Odisha, the crop is 85 to 96 days old at boll formation and boll development stage. The weather was rainy and humid with rains due to active monsoon during last week. Overall crop condition in all the cotton growing area of the State is good but in some areas with heavy rainfall and water logging yellowing of plants and stunted growth was noticed. Foliar application of nutrients, weeding and spraying of pesticides and fungicides going on. 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. 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 but below ETL. Bacterial leaf blight reported from Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir and Rayagada districts. <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight, <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. Flower and boll drop occurred due to heavy rainfall in the districts of Rayagada and Kalahandi. Advisory: Farmers are advised to go for manual weeding wherever weed population is high. Install pheromone traps @ 5 /ha to monitor pink bollworm incidence. Spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 litres of water to control jassid and thrips. Spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 30ml or Emamectin Benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g/10 litres of water to manage bollworm attack. 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
Kalahandi	0	0	0	78	0	30	40	20	15	10	
Balangir	1	16	0	2	9	20	40	10	5	5	

											or (azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w+ difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is suggested to manage fungal leaf spot diseases like <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight, <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot and other fungal spots. 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. 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. If leaf reddening noticed in water logged areas for which 1% MgSO ₄ + 1% urea can be sprayed twice at 15 days interval. Spray of Alpha- Naphthalene Acetic Acid 4.5 SL@ 5 ml/10 litres of water is recommended to check natural dropping of squares and flowers. Excess rain water should be drained out from the cotton field to avoid water logging in cotton.
GUJARAT											
Amreli	11	1	0	0	0	65	16	33	24	39	<p>At Surat, cotton sown is 79 to 82 days old at squaring, flowering and boll formation stage. Manual weeding was done during the reporting period. The field is 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.</p> <p>At Junagadh, the crop is 90 days old at vegetative and flowering stages. No Intercultural operations were taken up due to heavy rains. Good amount rain was received during the reporting week. Minor attack of jassid incidence was noticed. <i>Corynospora</i> leaf spot disease and <i>anthracnose</i> disease infections were observed in severe forms.</p> <p>Advisory: At Surat, farmers are advised to apply Flonicamid 50 WG @4g or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL@3 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2 g/10 litres once the incidence of sucking pests 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 or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 5 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5SG 5g per 10 litres of water wherever pink bollworm crosses ETL (10% damage to fruiting bodies). If persistence of cloudy weather and drizzle rain, farmers are suggested to apply prophylactic spray of Copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 25-30 g + Streptocycline @ 1 g per 10 litres of water for the management of internal boll rot and bacterial leaf blight. In case of heavy rains, farmers are advised to drain out excess rain water from the cotton fields to avoid water logging condition as there is medium to heavy rainfall in South Gujarat. Spray Magnesium sulphate @ 1% + Urea 1% twice at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development stages to control</p>
Bhavnagar	2	58	0	2	0	68	21	28	14	49	
Jamnagar	7	0	0	0	0	13	0	10	31	32	
Rajkot	12	0	0	8	0	65	3	10	31	32	
Junagadh	26	3	0	0	9	67	13	24	5	30	
Sabarkantha						40	21	25	45	34	
Surendranagar	0	0	12	0	0	22	5	5	25	41	
Ahmedabad	1	0	2	6	20	65	28	9	22	35	
Baroda	49	0	0	46	0	122	65	11	65	70	
Patan						16	41	8	22	34	
Mehesana						21	4	12	22	41	

											<p>leaf reddening in <i>Bt</i> cotton. For the control of wilt and root rot disease, spot application of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2.0 g per litre of water or <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> or <i>Trichoderma viride</i> @10 g/ litre of water is recommended and for <i>Fusarium</i> wilt patches to be done along with one-meter radius of healthy plants in desi cotton fields.</p> <p>At Junagadh, farmers are advised to drain excess water from the fields. Apply Ammonium sulphate @20 kg/acre. If possible, take up intercultural operations for field aeration and spray water soluble fertilizers @19-19-19 or 13-0-45 (N-P-K) 100 g + Micromix 25 g. Do prevent square drop, spray alpha-Naphthalene acetic acid @ 0.3 g in 10 litres of water. Do not mix alpha-naphthalene acetic acid with other chemical pesticides and nutrients etc. during the spray. Fungal foliar disease (<i>Corynespora</i> leaf spot/anthracnose) can be managed by spraying 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 or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is recommended. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @4 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @3 g in 10 litres of water if jassid population crosses ETL. Install pheromone traps @2/ acre to monitor moth of pink bollworm. When average male moth number reaches eight per trap per night for three consecutive days or ten percent rosette flowers are observed, schedule spray of Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @25 ml or Quinalphos 25 EC @20 ml or Profenophos 50 EC @30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @5 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @5 g per 10 litres of water. Give foliar spray of Copper oxychloride 50 % WP @25-30 g+ streptocycline @ 1 g in 10 litres of water to manage internal boll rot and bacterial leaf blight. Spray Cobalt chloride @ 1 g/100 litres of water immediately after the appearance of parawilt symptoms.</p>
MADHYA PRADESH											
Khargaon											
Dhar	37	0	11	0	0	67	26	34	35	66	
Khandwa											<p>At Khandwa, the crop is 118 to 125 days old at flowering, square formation, boll formation and boll bursting stages. The weather was mostly cloudy, humid with heavy rains. Incidence of jassid, aphids and whiteflies noticed along with initial infestation of pink boll worm and grey weevil in traces. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p>Advisory: Farmers are advised to apply Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL @ 3ml /10liters of water to control jassid and other sucking pests. Spray Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5SG 5g or Fenvalerate 20 EC or 10ml or Cypermethrin 10 EC 10ml or Lambda cyhalothrin 5EC 10ml per 10 liters of water against pink bollworm on crossing ETL (10% green boll infestation).</p>
MAHARASHTRA											
Dhule	0	0	0	5	2	52	28	33	28	22	
Nandurbar	0	0	0	0	2	69	43	55	50	34	At Akola, the monsoon crop is 90 to 100 days old at boll initiation and boll development

WDG @ 2.5 g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL @ 3ml /10liters of water to manage sucking pests considering its ETL. Collect and destroy rosette flowers. Install pheromone trap @2 per acre for monitoring of pink bollworm. Foliar spray of Profenophos 50 EC @ 30 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml Or Emamectin benzoate 5SG 5g per10 litres of water can be applied for management of pink bollworm. Prophylactic spray of Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 25-30 g g + Streptocycline @1 g/10 litres of water should be done to manage Bacterial blight and internal boll rot. Growth retardant Cycocel @ 0.15 ml/ litre of water should be sprayed in the excess vegetative growth condition or detopping should be done at 90 DAS. For the management of Alternaria, other leaf spots and fungal boll rot, 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 or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is recommended.

At Rahuri, farmers are advised to drain out excess water from the fields. Install pheromone traps @2 per acre for monitoring and @10/ acre for mass trapping of pink bollworm moths. When ETL cross spray Profenofos @30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @5g in 10 litres. Install yellow sticky traps @8-10/acre for whitefly and jassid, blue sticky traps @ 8-10/acre for thrips. Once the infestation of sucking pest crosses ETL, spray Clothianidin 50 WDG @ 2.5 g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL @ 3ml /10liters of water. Drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 20 g/ 10 litres of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viridae* @10 g/ litre of water should be done to control wilt and root rot affecting the crops. Prophylactic spraying of Copper oxychloride 50 WP@25-30 g + Streptocycline @1 g in 10 litres of water is recommended to manage bacterial leaf blight and internal boll rot.

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 Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 g or Clothianidin 50 WDG @ 2.5 g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL @ 3ml /10liters 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 @4 g/10 litres of water. The mid-aged bolls at lower canopy are noticed at some locations

											with fungal spots and fungal blackening on bolls, hence farmers are advised 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 or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water. Also, the diseased bolls should be collected and destroyed away from fields to check subsequent infection to bolls as disease management strategies.
TELANGANA											
Adilabad	0	2	0	0	36	47	48	28	34	26	In Adilabad, presently crop is at flowering to boll formation stage. Jassid and thrips noticed above ETL in some of location. The internal boll rot was noticed. The incidence of pink bollworm was not observed in green bolls. At Warangal the crop is at flowering to boll development stage. The crop condition is good. The incidence of jassid and mealybug was observed above ETL at few locations. Heavy incidence of Alternaria leaf spot, Bacterial blight and verticillium wilt was noticed in few fields. Heavy incidence of boll rot was observed in early sown area. Deficiencies like magnesium and zinc was also observed in few fields. Advisory: To control jassid spray Dinotefuron @ 3g or Flonicamid 50WG@ 4 g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL@ 3ml/ 10lit is suggested. To control thrips Dinotefuron 20 SG @ 3 g or Flonicamid @ 4g or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 9 ml /10 liter is suggested. Instal pheromone traps @2 acre for regularly monitoring of pink bollworm incidence. If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL (more than 10% green boll infestation), spray of Profenophos 50% EC @ 30 ml/10 lit or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml Or Emamectin benzoate 5SG 5g/10 liters of water. To control leaf spots & external boll rot, Kresoxym methyl @ 1 ml or pyraclostrobin @ 2 g or Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole @ 1 ml/lit recommended. To control internal boll rot Copper oxy chloride @ 3 g + streptomycin @ 0.1 g/lit recommended. To control squares & flower drop NAA @ 5ml/10 liters of water is suggested. At Warangal farmers are advised to monitor the crop for pest and diseases regularly. Spray Dinotefuron @ 3g or Flonicamid 50WG@ 4 g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL@ 3ml/ 10lit is suggested. To control thrips Dinotefuron 20 SG @ 3 g or Flonicamid @ 4g or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 9 ml /10 liter is suggested. Instal pheromone traps @2 acre for regularly monitoring of pink bollworm incidence. If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL (more than 10% green boll infestation), spray of Profenophos 50% EC @ 30 ml/10 lit or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml Or Emamectin benzoate 5SG 5g/10 liters of water. In case of verticillium wilt, advised to drench copper oxy chloride 3g per litre of water. Spray propiconazole 1 ml/lit or metiram + pyraclostrobin 3 g/lit or Trifloxystrobin + tebuconazole
Warangal	0	0	0	38	16	9	25	21	14	32	
Khammam	0	0	0	1	1	35	17	20	1	38	
Karimnagar	1	0	0	0	38	29	20	14	11	24	
Mahabubnagar	0	0	0	0	0	43	38	11	2	29	

											0.6 g /lit of water for the control of leaf spots and spray COC 30 g + streptocycline 1g in 10 lit of water for the control of bacterial blight and boll rot in cotton. Advised to spray magnesium sulphate 10 g/lit and zinc sulphate 2g /lit of water in case of deficiency.
ANDHRA PRADESH											
Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	12	16	6	11	14	At Guntur, the crop is 56 to 91 days old at vegetative to squaring and flowering stage. Foliar application of urea @ 2% / 2% DAPS/ 2% KNO3 at flowering and boll development stages was recommended. Inter cultivation was taken up. Low intensity of leaf spots and tobacco streak virus diseases were observed in isolated fields. Farm hygiene maintenance and control of vector thrips with 0.2% Fipronil was recommended. The incidence of pink bollworm was nil. At Nandyal, the crop is 57 to 67 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 jassids were noticed around ETL for which spraying of recommended insecticides were taken up. Leaf spot has been noticed. Advisory: At Guntur, farmers are advised to give foliar application of Boron @ 0.15% twice at 60 & 90 DAS to reduce square shedding in the crop. Foliar application of MgSO ₄ @ 1% twice at 45 DAS and 75 DAS is recommended to correct deficiency in identified fields. Install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre for monitoring of pink bollworm adults. Spray Dinotefuran @ 3g or Flonicamid 50WG@ 4 g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL@ 3ml/ 10lit is suggested against jassid. 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 or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water against fungal leaf spots. At Nandyal, 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 incidence or install pheromone traps at 45 DAS @ 20/ha for mass trapping of pink bollworm, yellow and blue sticky traps @ 8/acre for sucking pests. Chemical spray with Neem seed kernel extract @ 5% or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL@ 3 ml/l or Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 2 g/l or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g/l or Fipronil 5 SC @ 20 ml/l or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 liter of waterl is recommended to control sucking pests. 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%
Prakasam	0	0	24	2	3	13	12	7	11	13	

											w/w SC) @ 10 ml or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water against fungal leaf spots.
KARNATAKA											In North Karnataka, under UAS, Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada Districts), the crop is 90 to 97 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 weeds like <i>Cyanodon dactylon</i> , <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , <i>Digitaria marginata</i> and <i>Tridax procumbense</i> have infested the cotton fields. Hand weeding and inter cultivation for weed management was done. Top dressing and intercultural operations were done for weed management. 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, bacterial blight and grey mildew with low to moderate status were recorded.
Dharwad	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	3	0	5	At Raichur, the early sown crop is 90 to 95 days old and late sown crop 70 days old. Very late sown crop is 45 to 50 days old at vegetative stage. Second intercultural operations were done for late sown crop and initiated for very late sown crop. Jassid and aphids were noticed in few farmers' fields. Mealybugs noticed in some fields.
Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	3	0	5	At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 126 to 132 days old at boll development to boll opening stages. Harvesting is in progress. Incidence of aphids 10-15/3 leaves and pink bollworm 5 to 8% was observed. No incidence of diseases. Overall, the crop is in good condition.
Mysore	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	8	4	0	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. Spray of Dinotefuron @ 3g or Flonicamid 50WG@ 4 g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL@ 3ml/ 10lit is suggested against jassid while Dinotefuron 20 SG @ 3 g or Flonicamid @ 4g or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 9 ml /10 liter is suggested against thrips. Install pheromone traps @2/acre for regularly monitoring of pink bollworm incidence. If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL (more than 10% green boll infestation), spray of Profenophos 50% EC @ 30 ml/10 lit or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml Or Emamectin benzoate 5SG 5g/10 liters of water. Install pheromone traps @2 /acre for monitoring ollworm (PBW). Destroy rosette flowers with PBW larvae. 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 or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water to manage <i>Alternaria</i> blight, grey

											<p>mildew and other leaf spots. Drench with carbendazim 50 WP@ 20 g in 10 litres of water to early infected and nearby plants for the management of wilt and root rot. Spray copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ streptocycline @ 1 g mixed in 10 litres of water for the management of Bacterial blight disease and internal boll rot. Spray MgSO₄ @ 10 g/litre to manage leaf reddening in cotton. Spraying of (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is recommended to manage grey mildew disease.</p> <p>At Raichur, farmers are advised to take up intercultivation in early sown crop fields. Install pheromone traps @ 2/ acre to monitor pink bollworm moth activity. Drain out excess rain water in the cotton fields wherever excess rains were received. Spray Dinotefuron @ 3g or Flonicamid 50WG@ 4 g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL@ 3ml/10 liter is suggested against sucking pests. Install pheromone traps @2 acre for regularly monitoring of pink bollworm incidence. If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL (more than 10% green boll infestation), spray of Profenophos 50% EC @ 30 ml/10 lit or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml Or Emamectin benzoate 5SG 5g/10 liters of water. Foliar spray of 1% 19: 19: 19 (10 grams in 1 lit 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 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 spray of alpha-NAA @ 0.4 ml in 1 litre of water. Foliar spray of 1% KNO₃ is recommended for the crop that has entered into boll development stage. Mealy bugs were noticed in some fields. So, farmers are advised to take up Buprofezin spray @ 1 ml/lit of water.</p> <p>At Chamarajanagar, as the crop is at harvesting stage, need not to spray against pest and disease.</p>
TAMIL NADU											
Perambalur						0	0	15	12	12	<p>At Coimbatore and neighbouring cotton growing districts, winter irrigated late sown cotton is 25 days old at vegetative stage. Weeds like <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> have infested the fields. Aphids and whiteflies were noticed in farmers' field. Collar rot and <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight diseases incidence was recorded.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, the sown crop is 15 to 35 days old at vegetative stage. Sowing has been completed in most parts of the area. Thinning, gap filling and plant protection measures have been taken up. <i>Trianthema portulacatrum</i>, <i>Cyperus</i> spp. and <i>Cynadon dactylon</i> etc. are the major weeds that have infested the fields. Weeding is in progress in some areas. Incidence of jassid, thrips and whitefly noticed in the fields. No incidence of diseases.</p>
Salem	0	0	0	11	0	15	6	10	10	12	
Trichy						4	10	12	8	10	
Virudhunagar						4	4	15	25	10	

