

**ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur**  
**XX Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 5<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> October '2021**

	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD									PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD				ADVISORY
	OCTOBER									OCTOBER				
Date	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<b>PUNJAB</b>														
Ferozpur									0	0	0	0	0	<p>At Bathinda, the crop is at boll development and boll opening stage. First picking of cotton has started in the fields. Whitefly population varied from 1-6/3 leaves). Jassid population 0-4/3 leaves and thrips population below ETL. Incidence of pink bollworm was noticed in many fields with few locations above ETL (up to 85% incidence). Boll rot was observed in majority of the farmers' fields.</p> <p>At Faridkot, the crop is at boll development and boll opening stage. First picking is in progress. Whitefly and jassid incidence noticed below ETL. Thrips incidence was negligible.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b>            At Bathinda, farmers are advised to spray the pink bollworm infested cotton fields with. Profenophos 50EC @ 600 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 100 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5g 100g or Fenvalerate 20 EC 200ml Or Cypermethrin 10 EC 200ml or Lambda cyhalothrin 5EC 200m/acre. Spray 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at weekly intervals in cotton fields during full bloom and boll development stage.</p> <p>At Faridkot, farmers are advised to go for clean picking of cotton to fetch good price in the market. Picking should be done after every 15 to 20 days to avoid loss because of the <i>Kapas</i> falling to the ground. Do not keep the picked cotton in wet water channels in the field as this practice impairs the quality of cotton. Store kapas in a dry godown. Keep produce of different varieties separately. For early and uniform boll opening, chemical defoliation with single spray of Ethrel 39% @ 5.0 ml/lit of water may be applied during last week of October. It leads to 85-90% defoliation after seven days of spray.</p>
Faridkot	7.2	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	
Muktsar									0	0	0	0	0	
Bathinda	0	51	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Sangrur									0	0	0	0	0	
Ludhiana	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	
<b>HARYANA</b>														
Hisar	0	3.5	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	<p>At Sirsa, the crop is 150 to 160 days old at boll development and boll opening stage. Sucking pest incidence has been reported. Pink bollworm damage reported at all locations in Sirsa. Mild to moderate CLCuD, root rot, fungal foliar spots and sudden wilt incidence were</p>
Jind									0	0	0	0	0	
Sirsa									0	0	0	0	0	



Sri Ganganagar	0	3.2	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	<p>population observed below ETL. Incidence of spotted and pink bollworm recorded on desi and non- <i>Bt</i> American cotton at ETL.</p> <p>In southern Rajasthan (Banswara and surrounding districts), the crop is at flowering, boll formation and boll development stages. Jassid infestation noticed below ETL. No bollworm incidence till date. The crop is free from diseases.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b> At Sriganaganagar, farmers are advised to spray Diafenthiruron 50 WP @ 1.2g/ lit of water to control whitefly attack. Spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.5g or Thiodicarb 75 % WP @2g or Profenophos 50 EC @ 3 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 0.5 ml or Cypermethrin 25 EC @ 1 ml or Fenvalerate 20 EC @ 1 ml per liter of water to control spotted and pink bollworm in desi and non <i>Bt</i> American hybrids.</p> <p>In the area of Southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur etc) no major pest and diseases have been reported thus there is no specific advisory.</p>
<b>ODISHA</b>														
Koraput	16.4	9.3	0	0	0	0			0	12	40	38	23	<p>At Odisha, the crop is at boll formation and boll development stage. Overall crop condition in all the cotton growing area of the State is good. Foliar application of nutrients, weeding and spraying of pesticides and fungicides going on. Incidence of sucking pests like thrips and jassid started 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.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b> Farmers are advised to do regular monitoring of cotton crop for incidence of sucking pests and bollworms. In case sucking pest aabove ETL, spray Thiomethoxam 25WG @ 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g/10 lit of water. Spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 30 ml, Emamectin Benzoate 5SG @ 5g/10 lit of water to manage bollworm attack. Spray 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</p>
Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	12	8	11	
Balangir	1.3	0	0			0			0	0	0	0	0	



														control fungal leaf spot/ blight/ boll rot. Farmers are advised to give foliar spray of Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 2% to improve boll setting and reduce flower drop in cotton.  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) 100g + Micromix 25g. Spray Naphthalic acetic acid 0.3g in 10 lit of water reduce flower drop in cotton. Do not mix naphthalic acetic acid with other chemical pesticides and nutrients etc. during the spray. Fungal foliar disease should be managed by spraying Fluxapyroxad 167g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333g/l SC @ 0.6 g/lit or Metiram 55%+ Pyraclostrobin 5%WG @ 2g/lit. Spray Flonicamid 50WG 4 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG 3g in 10 lit of water if jassid population crosses ETL. Install pheromone traps @2/ acre to monitor moths 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 20ml or Quinalphos 25 EC 20ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP 20g or Profenophos 50 EC 30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g per 10 lit of water. Give foliar spray of Copper oxychloride 50 %WP @2.5g /lit + Streptocycline 0.1g/lit of water to manage boll rot. Spray Cobalt chloride @ 1g/100 lit of water immediately after the appearance of parawilt symptoms.
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>														
Khargaon														At Khandwa, the crop is boll formation and boll bursting stages. Incidence of aphids and whiteflies noticed along with initial infestation of pink boll worm and grey weevil in traces. No incidence of diseases.  <b>Advisory:</b> At Khandwa, on crossing ETL by sucking pests, farmers are advised to apply Thiomethaxam 25 SG 2g or Acetamiprid 20 SP 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml/10 liter. Spray Profenophos 50 EC 30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g per 10 lit of water against pink bollworm.
Dhar	4.1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Khandwa														
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>														
Dhule	0	13	0	0	0	0		15	0	0	0	0	0	At Akola, the monsoon crop is 115 to 120 days old at boll development and boll bursting stages. The pre-monsoon crop is 130 to 135 days at initiation of boll bursting stage. July sown cotton is 90 to 100 days old at boll initiation and boll development stages. The weather during the reporting period was clear with bright sunshine. Some fields are infested with weeds as weeding and other intercultural operations were not
Nandurbar	0	25	0	0	5	0		25	0	0	0	0	0	
Jalgaon	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ahmednagar	10.2	24.8	1.8	5.6	0	21.8	3.6	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Aurangaba	0	3.					23	0	0	0	0	0	0	

d		2											
Jalna	3	0	0	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beed	2	37					3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nanded	0	0						0	0	0	0	0	0
Parbhani	0	23	1.3	4.2	0.8	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hingoli	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buldhana	6	6					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Akola	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0
Washim	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0
Amravati	0	18	0					0	0	0	0	0	0
Yavatmal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wardha	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	0.3	0					0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

possible due to continuous rains. Infestation of sucking pests like jassid, thrips and whiteflies were observed in some fields. Pink bollworm attack was observed in the cotton fields. Leaf spots were recorded in some fields.

At Nanded, the crop is at flowering to boll development stage. Thrips, jassid, whitefly and pink bollworm incidence was observed. *Alternaria* and bacterial leaf blight was noticed in few fields.

At Rahuri, the crop is at squaring, flowering, boll formation and boll bursting stages. Weeding and foliar application of fertilizers was taken up. Weeds have infested the fields. Incidence of sucking pests and pink bollworm attack noticed and given control measures. Bacterial leaf blight 4 %, tobacco streak virus 1%, *Alternaria* leaf blight and boll rot was noticed in the fields.

Increased adult moth catches noticed in pheromone traps. Observed catches at Nagpur are above ETL. Farmers to be alert and frequently monitor the crop for pink bollworm incidence and green boll damage at this crop stage.

**Advisory:**  
At Akola, farmers are advised to spray 2 % urea or 2% DAP at boll development stage of cotton. It is also recommended to spray 1% urea and 1% Magnesium sulphate in boll development stage to avoid reddening of cotton in later crop stage. To avoid the rotting of matured bolls from outer side due to continuous rainfall, it is advised to undertake the spray of Propiconazol 25% EC 1 ml or Propineb 70 WP 2.5 per liter of water and for internal rot of bolls undertake the spraying of Copper Oxychloride 50 WP 2.5 gm + Streptomycin 0.1 g per liter of water. It is recommended to spray NAA @ 4ml /10 lit of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton and it is also suggested to undertake the spray of Mepiquat Chloride 5% @ 1 ml per lit of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton. For the management of sucking pests of cotton above ETL, spray Thiomethaxam 25 SG 2g or Acetamiprid 20 SP 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml/10 liter.

Pink bollworm management to be taken up in this crop window based on close monitoring of pheromone trap catches and green boll damage. For management of pink bollworm above ETL, spray Profenophos 50 EC 30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g per 10 lit of water. On availability release parasitoid *Trichogramma bactrae*

																				<p>@ 60000 per acre in cotton fields. It is advised to undertake foliar application 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 to manage fungal leaf spot diseases like Corynespora/Target 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</p> <p>At Nanded, farmers are advised to provide drainage to protect crop from wilt due to water stagnation in view of predictions of heavy rains. Detopping should be taken up at 90 to100 DAS when crop attains 150 cm height. Spray NAA @ 12 ml/ 10 lit if square / boll shedding is observed. Spray Clothianidin 50 WDG @ 2.5g or Difenthiuron 50 WP @ 12g/10 lit to manage sucking pests considering its ETL. For management of pink bollworm above ETL, spray Profenophos 50 EC 30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g per 10 lit of water. On availability release parasitoid <i>Trichogramma bactrae</i> @ 60000 per acre in cotton fields. Spray of Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 25 g + Streptocyclin 1 g/10 lit should be done for internal boll rot and bacterial blight management.</p> <p>At Rahuri, farmers are advised to drain out excess water from the fields. For the management of sucking pests of cotton above ETL, spray Thiomethaxam 25 SG 2g or Acetamiprid 20 SP 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml/10 liter. For management of pink bollworm above ETL, spray Profenophos 50 EC 30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g per 10 lit of water. On availability release parasitoid <i>Trichogramma bactrae</i> @ 60000 per acre in cotton fields. Drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 20g/ 10 lit of water or <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> or <i>T. viridae</i> @10 g/ lit of water should be done to control wilt and root rot affecting the crops. Spray Chlormequat chloride 50% SL @ 2 ml/10 lit of water to avoid excessive vegetative growth in cotton. Spray Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25 -30 g or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG@20 g or Kresoxim -methyl 44.3 % SC @10 ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+ Difenoconazole11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC@ 6 g in 10 lit of water to manage <i>Alternaria</i></p>
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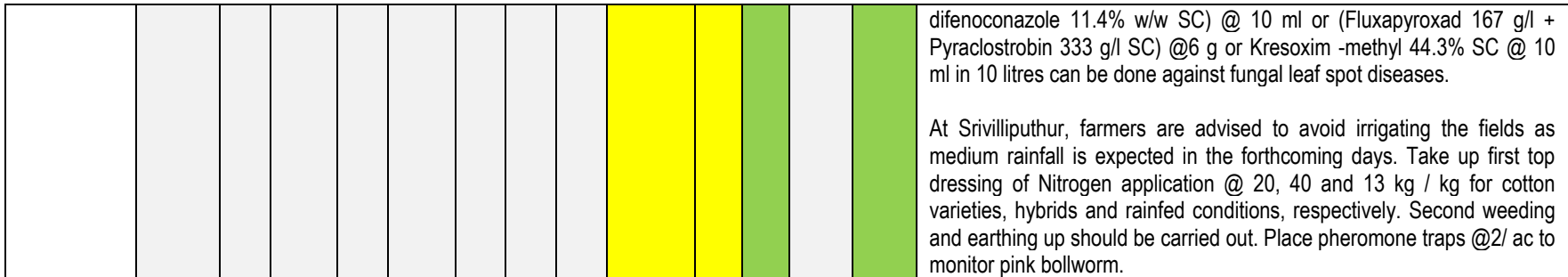
															leaf spot and fungal boll rot. To control inner boll rot, spray Copper oxychloride 50 WP 25 g+ Streptocycline 2 g mixed in 10 lit of water.
<b>TELANGANA</b>															
Adilabad	0	0					24	22	27	18	18.7	20.8			At Adilabad, the crop is at boll formation stage. The incidence of pink bollworm was nil in Adilabad. The Plant protection measures were taken up for the control of jassid, external boll rot, <i>Corynespora/Target</i> leaf spot and bacterial leaf blight. Foliar nutrition sprays were given to boost crop growth. Jassid infestation and external boll rot was above EIL. In some of the low-lying areas, the cotton fields were in water logged condition.
Warangal	0	0					0								
Khammam	0	0					3	28	19	16	12.9	12.6			
Karimnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Mahabubnagar															<p>At Warangal, the crop is 107 to 117 days old at boll development stage. Plant protection measures were taken up for the control of jassid, thrips, external boll rot, leaf spots, parawilt and bacterial leaf blight. Foliar nutrition sprays were given to arrest flower drop. Jassid infestation was above ETL. External boll rot was above ETL in early sown crop. <i>Alternaria</i> leaf spot, bacterial leaf blight and para wilt was observed.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b>  At Adilabad, farmers are advised to spray Thiomethaxam 25 SG 2g or Acetamiprid 20 SP 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml/10 liter to control jassid. 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 or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim -methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres to manage external boll rot and leaf spots. To control internal boll rot and bacterial leaf blight, Copper oxychloride @ 3 g + Streptocyclin @ 0.1 g/l is suggested. To control flower and square dropping, alpha NAA @0.5 ml/l is suggested.</p> <p>At Warangal, farmers are advised to spray farmers are advised to spray Thiomethaxam 25 SG 2g or Acetamiprid 20 SP 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml/10 liter to control jassid. It is recommended to spray Kresoxym methyl @ 1 ml/l or Pyrachlostrobin + fluxapyroxad @ 0.6 ml/l or Pyrachlostrobin @ 2 g or Pyrachlostrobin + Metiram @ 3 g or Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole @ 1 ml/l against external boll rot and leaf spots. Spray Copper oxychloride @ 3 g + Streptocycline @ 0.1 g/l to control internal boll rot and bacterial leaf blight. Propiconazole 50% EC @1 ml per litre of water is suggested to control <i>Alternaria</i> leaf spot/blight. To control flower and square drop, spray Alpha NAA 45 SL @ 5ml/ 10 lit of water.</p>



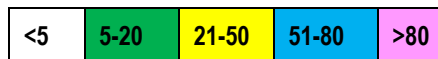
ANDHRA PRADESH														
Guntur	0	0	17	40	0	0	0	0	0	1 2	1 1	21	10	<p>At Guntur, the sown crop is at squaring, flowering and boll formation stages. Jassid infestation was observed above ETL in some places. The Incidence of pink bollworm was below ETL Guntur and Krishna and Prakasam district. Low intensity fungal leaf spots and traces of tobacco streak virus disease were recorded.</p> <p>At Nandyal, the crop is 70 to 80 days old at flower initiation and boll formation 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. Thrips and jassid were noticed around ETL. Boll rot disease was noticed around 8 to 10%</p> <p><b>Advisory</b>            At Guntur, farmers are advised to give foliar application of 1-2% KNO<sub>3</sub> or 2% urea during boll formation stage and Boron @ 0.15% twice at 60 and 90 DAS to reduce square shedding in the crop. Farmers are advised to spray Thiomethaxam 25 SG 2g or Acetamiprid 20 SP 2g or Fonicamid 50 WG 4g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml/10 liter against sucking pests. Install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre to monitor pink bollworm adults and also pluck 20 bolls per acre to observe live larvae. On crossing ETL, spray Profenophos 50 EC 30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g per 10 lit of water. On availability release parasitoid <i>Trichogramma bactrae</i> @ 60000 per acre in cotton fields. Rotate the spraying of chemicals at 10 days interval up to 120 days.</p> <p>At Nandyal, farmers are advised to monitor the crop regularly for sucking pest incidence and observe the ETL levels. Install pheromone traps @ 2/acre to monitor pink bollworm or and on crossing ETL spray Profenophos 50 EC 30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 25 ml per 10 lit of water. It is suggested to spray Kresoxym methyl @ 1 ml/l or Pyrachlostrobin + fluxapyroxad @ 0.6 ml/l or Pyrachlostrobin @ 2 g or Pyrachlostrobin + Metiram @ 3 g or Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole @ 1 ml/l against external boll rot and leaf spots. Spray Copper oxychloride @ 3 g + Streptocycline @ 0.1 g/l to control internal boll rot and bacterial leaf blight. propiconazole 50% EC @1 ml per litre of water is suggested to control <i>Alternaria</i> leaf spot/blight.</p>
Prakasam	1.1	0								0	1 6	17	12	
KARNATA KA													<p>In North Karnataka, under UAS, Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakat, Vijayapur, Gadag &amp; Uttarkannada Districts), the</p>	

Dharwad	0	4.4	6.8	24	0	0			43	14	0	0	0	<p>crop is 100 to 110 days old at square to boll formation stage. Hand weeding and inter cultivation for weed management was done. Thrips and jassid and mirid bug infestation was in moderate status and aphids in low 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.</p> <p>At Raichur, the early sown crop is 105 to 110 days old and late sown crop 80 to 85 days old. Very late sown crop is 57 to 60 days old. Second intercultural operations were done for very late sown crop and third done for very late sown crop. Final top dressing with urea and MOP recommended to the early sown crop and third top dressing with urea and MOP for late sown crop, second top dressing with urea and MOP for very late sown crop (55-60 DAS). Weeds were noticed in early sown crop. Inter-cultivation was done for the late and very late sown crop. Jassids and aphids were noticed in few farmers' fields for which Flomicamid 50 WG @ 0.4 g in 1 lit of water or Dinotefuron 20 SG @ 0.4 g in 1 lit of water was applied against the pests. Mites attack was managed by spraying Sulphur @ 3g in 1 lit of water as recommended. Mealy bugs were noticed in some fields for which Buprofezin 25 SC spray @1 ml in 1 lit of water was given.</p> <p>At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 140 to 146 days old at boll opening stage. Harvesting is in progress. Incidence of aphids 10-15/3 leaves and pink bollworm 6 to 8% was observed. No incidence of diseases. Overall, the crop is in good condition.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b> In North Karnataka, under UAS, Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag &amp; Uttarkannada districts), farmers are advised to take up hand weeding and intercultural operations to manage weeds. Spray Thiomethaxam 25 SG 2g or Acetamiprid 20 SP 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml/10 liter against sucking pests. Install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre to monitor pink bollworm adults and also pluck 20 bolls per acre to observe live larvae. On crossing ETL, spray Profenophos 50 EC 30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g per 10 lit of water. On availability release parasitoid <i>Trichogramma bactrae</i> @ 60000 per acre in cotton fields. Undertake foliar application 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%</p>
Haveri	0				0			45	28	0	0	7		
Mysore	1	32	8.5	14	0	0		30	33	78	32	73		

														<p>SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres to manage fungal leaf spot diseases like <i>Corynespora</i>/Target leaf spot and other fungal spots. Spray Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @ 3g + Streptomycin sulphate @0.1g/ lit of water to manage Bacterial blight disease.</p> <p>At Raichur, farmers are advised to take up inter cultivation in very late sown crop fields. Farmers are advised to spray Thiomethaxam 25 SG 2g or Acetamiprid 20 SP 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml/10 liter against sucking pests. Install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre to monitor pink bollworm adults and also pluck 20 bolls per acre to observe live larvae. On crossing ETL, spray Profenophos 50 EC 30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g per 10 lit of water. On availability release parasitoid <i>Trichogramma bactrae</i> @ 60000 per acre in cotton fields. First and second foliar spray of 1% 19: 19: 19 (10 grams in 1 lit of water) + 1% MgSO<sub>4</sub> (10 grams in 1 lit of water) is recommended for 55-60 days old crop and also for 75-80 days old crop. Third foliar spray of 1% 19: 19: 19 (10 grams in 1 litre of water) + 1% MgSO<sub>4</sub> (10 grams in 1 litre of water) is recommended for 95-100 days old crop. Spray alpha NAA spray @ 5 ml/10 lit of water against square and boll drop. Foliar spray of 1% KNO<sub>3</sub> is recommended for the crop that has entered into boll development stage.</p> <p>At Chamarajanagar, as the crop is in good condition there is no need for any intervention.</p>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>														
Perambalur								17	0	1	4	10		
Salem	0.3	0					5	63	1	5	11	43		
Trichy								39	9	3	13	30		
Virudhunagar								29	2	9	4	16		
									2					
														<p>At Coimbatore and neighboring cotton growing districts, winter irrigated late sown cotton is 45 days old at vegetative stage. Hand weeding was done during the reporting week. Weeds like <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>, <i>Parthenium spp.</i>, and <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> have infested the fields. Aphids, jassid, whitefly and thrips were noticed in farmers' field. <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight and collar rot diseases incidence was recorded.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, the sown crop is 30 to 50 days old at vegetative to square formation stage. Weeding is in progress. Incidence of jassid, aphids and whitefly noticed in the fields. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b> At Coimbatore and neighbouring Annur block, farmers are advised to spray neem oil 5% NSKE or neem oil 5ml / lit on crossing ETL by sucking pests. 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+</p>



Rainfall (mm)      Legend colour



0.0 mm rainfall (no rainfall)

Blank space express data not available.

Source: [http://agromet.imd.gov.in/index.php/download/download\\_state\\_wise](http://agromet.imd.gov.in/index.php/download/download_state_wise)