

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur
XXIV Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 2nd to 8th November, 2021

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD					PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD					ADVISORY
	OCTOBER/ NOVEMBER					NOVEMBER					
	29	30	31	01	02	04	05	06	07	08	
PUNJAB											
Ferozpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	At Bathinda, the crop is at maturity stage. Picking of cotton is in progress. Incidence of pink bollworm was noticed in many fields (Upto 90 % open boll damage and 41.9% locule damage). Boll rot was observed in majority of the farmers' fields.
Faridkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bathinda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sangrur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ludhiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HARYANA											
Hisar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	At Sirsa, the crop is at boll opening and picking stages. Thrips, jassid and whitefly incidence was negligible, pink bollworm damage (30 to 65% in green bolls) reported at all locations of Sirsa, Fatehabad and Hisar.
Jind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	At Hisar, the crop is at boll opening stage. Picking was in progress. Populations of whitefly and leafhopper were below ETL. Pink bollworm infestation was noticed in cotton growing fields of Haryana. Incidence of cotton leaf curl virus disease and boll rot was observed.
Rohtak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Advisory:

In both the states, as the crop has reached harvesting stage, farmers are advised to pick fully opened cotton bolls only after proper drying of moisture. Pick non-infested and infested cotton with pink bollworm separately, if possible. Infested cotton should be properly handled in order to prevent its further spread. Farmers are advised to go for clean and dry 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 kapas 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. The first and the last pickings are usually of low quality and should not be mixed with rest of the produce. High-grade kapas mixed with low grade kapas sells at a relatively low price. Store cotton in damp proof and rat-free room. Store different varieties separately. Soon after last picking, remove the cotton sticks along with roots from the field and bury the remaining plant debris with furrow turning plough as sanitary measure against pink bollworm attack. After the last picking, allow sheep, goats and other farm animals into cotton fields to feed on plant debris and un-opened bolls. Do not mix the root rot and nematode infected plants in the field. Uproot the infected plants and destroy them away from the field. Destroy residual stalk and partially opened bolls. Do not stack the cotton sticks under shade or in the field. Shred the

											sticks on ground to dislodge the pink bollworm larvae surviving in unopened bolls. Stack the cotton stick vertically away from cotton fields. Prevent the transfer of cotton stalks from the infested areas to the new areas. Cotton seeds kept for storage can be fumigated with Aluminium phosphide @ 1 tablet (3 g) per cubic meter for 72 hours in order to kill hibernating pink bollworm larvae. The boll rot diseased plant debris and leftover should be destroyed away from the fields to check carryover of the pathogens.
RAJASTHAN											
Ajmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	At Sriganganagar, the crop is at boll development / boll bursting stages. Incidence of sucking pests recorded at below ETL, Incidence of spotted and pink bollworm recorded on desi and non- <i>Bt</i> American cotton has reached ETL.
Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>In southern Rajasthan (Banswara and surrounding districts), the crop has attained boll formation, boll development and boll bursting stages. Jassid and whitefly infestations were noticed below ETL. No bollworm incidence till date. Root rot observed in few fields.</p> <p>Advisory: At Sriganganagar, farmers are advised to spray Profenophos 50 EC@30 ml or Cypermethrin 25 EC @10 ml or Fenvalerate 20 EC @10 ml/10litre of water to control spotted and pink bollworm in desi and non <i>Bt</i> American hybrids.</p> <p>The farmers of Southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Udaipur etc.) are advised to go for clean picking of fully opened cotton bolls. If possible, pick non-infested and infested cotton with pink bollworm separately. Infested cotton should be properly handled in order to prevent its further spread. Keep a vigil on parawilt incidence wherein the affected plants can be saved by spraying Cobalt chloride @ 10 mg/litre of water (10 ppm) immediately after the appearance of the symptoms. Drenching of early symptomatic plants with Carbendazim 50 WP@ 20 g/ 10 litres of water or with <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> or <i>T. viride</i> WP@10 g/ litres of water should be done to manage wilt and root rot affected crops.</p>
ODISHA											
Koraput	0	0	13	0	1	15	20	5	5	2	At Odisha, the crop is at boll development and boll bursting stages. Overall crop condition in all the cotton growing area of the state is good. Second picking is in progress in all cotton growing districts of the state. Incidence of sucking pests like thrips and jassids 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, <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight, <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot and grey mildew reported from all cotton growing districts. Grey mildew incidence has become very severe in the districts of Kalahandi, Nuapada and Sonepur.
Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	4	1	1	
Balangir	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	

											<p>Advisory: Farmers are advised to go for picking of cotton during dry and clear weather from the fully matured and open bolls. Use cotton bags instead of gunny or plastic bags for picking and storing of cotton to avoid contamination of the lint. After picking, the seed cotton should be dried on concrete floor or tarpaulin sheets to reduce the moisture to 8%. 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 (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g in 10 litres of water to manage fungal leaf spot diseases like <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight and, <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot. Foliar 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 for the management of grey mildew. Similarly, foliar spray of copper oxychloride 50 % WP @25 g + streptomycin @1 g in 10 litres of water to manage bacterial leaf blight disease and internal boll rot is suggested. Spray urea or 19:19:19 NPK @ 20 g/litre of water (2%) after the first picking for development of the upper bolls.</p>
GUJARAT											
Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>At Surat, cotton sown is at boll formation and boll bursting stage. Incidence of jassid was above ETL, pink bollworm and aphids incidence from low to moderate population were recorded in few cotton fields Bacterial leaf blight (BLB) was observed from low to medium, boll rot low in few cotton fields and <i>Corynespora</i> leaf spot from low to medium status..</p> <p>At Junagadh, the crop is at flowering and boll development stages. Jassid and whitefly minor infestations were observed. Pink bollworm infestation above ETL has been recorded in the cotton fields. Grey mildew disease and internal boll rot have been noticed in the fields.</p>
Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sabarkantha						0	0	0	0	0	
Surendranagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Patan						0	0	0	0	0	
Mehesana						0	0	0	0	0	<p>Advisory: At Surat, farmers are advised to spray Acetamiprid 20 SP@2 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG@3 g/10 litre once the sucking pest incidence crosses ETL. Spray Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC @10 g/10 litres to manage pink bollworm. Spray Carbendazim 50 WP @ 10 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP @25 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water to manage fungal leaf spot, <i>Corynespora</i> leaf spot/ blight/ fungal 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. Foliar spray of copper oxychloride 50 % WP @25 g + streptomycin @1 g in 10 litres of water to manage bacterial leaf blight disease and internal boll rot is suggested.</p> <p>At Junagadh, farmers are advised to spray Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC @10 g/10 litres to manage pink bollworm if it crosses ETL. Manage grey mildew disease by spraying Kresoxim Methyl 44.3% SC @10 ml or (Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w</p>

											<p>fungal boll rot, leaf spots and <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot.</p> <p>At Nanded, farmers are advised to pick cotton preferably after morning hours to avoid dew. Picked cotton should be dried to avoid quality deterioration. Foliar spray with Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 25 g + Streptocycline @1 g/10 litres of water to manage internal boll rot and bacterial leaf blight disease. It is recommended to spray (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 to manage grey mildew disease. Spray of Propineb 70% WP @ 25 g or Propiconazole 25% EC @ 10 ml or Carbendazim 50% WP @ 10 g /10 litres of water is recommended to manage external fungal boll rot. Spray Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC @10 g/10 litres to manage pink bollworm, if it crosses ETL.</p> <p>At Rahuri, farmers are advised to spray Acetamiprid 20 SP@2 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG@3 g or Flonicamid 50 WG @4 g/10 litre to manage sucking pest incidence. Spray Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC @10 g/10 litres to manage pink bollworm if it crosses ETL. Drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 20 g/ 10 litres of water or <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> or <i>T. viride</i> WP@10 g/ litre of water should be done to manage wilt and root rot affected early symptomatic plants. 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+ Difenconazole11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @ 6 g in 10 litres of water to manage <i>Alternaria</i> leaf spot and fungal boll rot. To manage inner boll rot and bacterial leaf blight, spray Copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ Streptocycline @1 g mixed in 10 litres of water. Repeat the spray at 15 days interval as per the severity of disease. Foliar 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 for the management of grey mildew disease. Foliar spray with Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 25 g + Streptocycline @1 g/10 litres of water to manage internal boll rot and bacterial leaf blight disease. The boll rot diseased crop debris and leftover should be destroyed away from the fields to check carryover and reduction of inoculums of the pathogens.</p>
TELANGANA											
Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	5	0	<p>At Adilabad, the crop is at boll opening and picking stages. Plant protection measures were taken up for the control of whitefly, pink bollworm, grey mildew and <i>Cercospora</i> leaf spot, Whitefly infestation was above ETL. <i>Alternaria</i> leaf spot and bacterial leaf blight. Jassid infestation and external boll rot was above ETL controlled with recommended measures.</p> <p>At Warangal, the crop is at boll development to boll bursting stage. The crop condition is good. In early sown fields, first picking of cotton has started. Incidence of whitefly, thrips and jassid was observed. Pink bollworm infestation was recorded above ETL. Diseases like leaf</p>
Warangal	0	0	0	0	0	29	16	24	19	7	
Khammam	0	7	1	3	0	16	20	17	25	14	
Karimnagar	0	0	0	0	0	11	22	21	21	3	
Mahabubnagar						48	21	28	12	27	

spots, bacterial blight, tobacco streak virus and grey mildew were observed.

Advisory:

At Adilabad, farmers are advised to spray Diafenthiuron @ 1.25 g/l or Spiromesifen @ 1 ml/l to control whitefly attack. To control pink bollworm, spray Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC @10 g/10 litres to manage pink bollworm if it crosses ETL. *Alternaria* leaf spot, *Cercospora* leaf spot, fungal boll rot, blight is to be managed by spraying Propiconazole @ 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+ Difenconazole11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @ 6 g in 10 litres of water. Foliar 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 for the management of grey mildew disease. Foliar spray with Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 25 g + Streptocycline @1 g/10 litres of water to manage internal boll rot and bacterial leaf blight disease. The boll rot diseased crop debris and leftover should be destroyed away from the fields to check carryover and reduction of inoculums of the pathogens.

At Warangal, farmers are advised to spray Imidacloprid 17.8 SL@0.3 ml/litre or Flonicamid 50WG@0.4 g/litre of water to control jassid and thrips. Spray Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC @10 g/10 litres to manage pink bollworm. Spray Propiconazole @ 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+ Difenconazole11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @ 6 g in 10 litres of water is recommended to manage leaf spots. Foliar 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 for the management of grey mildew disease. Foliar spray with Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 25 g + Streptocycline @1 g/10 litres of water to manage internal boll rot and bacterial leaf blight disease. The boll rot diseased crop debris and leftover should be destroyed away from the fields to check carryover and reduction of inoculums of the pathogens.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Guntur	0	22	0	0	0	12	20	10	10	18
Prakasam	6	32	0	0	50	24	24	20	12	20

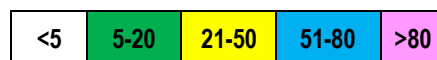
At Guntur, the crop is at boll formation and boll development stages. Foliar application of Boron @ 0.1 to 1.5%.was given. Jassid infestation was observed above ETL in some places, thrips and *Spodoptera* below ETL. Boll damage due to pink bollworm was observed above ETL at few places. Low intensity fungal leaf spots, traces of vein blight, grey mildew, boll rot in few isolated fields, tobacco streak virus disease were recorded. Sprayed 0.3% Copper oxychloride and 0.01% Streptocycline as prophylactic measure against vein blight and boll rot, 0.1% Propiconazole against fungal leaf spots and Carbendazim 0.1% against grey

											<p>mildew.</p> <p>At Nandyal, the crop is at flowering and boll formation stages. Pink bollworm was observed above ETL at many places. Thrips and jassid were noticed below ETL. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p>Advisory At Guntur, farmers are advised to avoid mixing of healthy and infested kapas while picking. Spray Profenophos@30 ml/litre or Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC @10 g/10 litres to manage pink bollworm. Release <i>Trichogramma bactrae</i> @ 60,000/acre thrice from flowering at weekly intervals. Spray Imidacloprid 17.8 SL@0.3 ml/litre or Flonicamid 50WG@0.4 g/litre of water to control jassid and thrips. Spray Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 25 g + Streptocycline @1 g/10 litres of water as prophylactic measure against angular leaf spot and internal boll rot, foliar spray of Propiconazole @ 10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or (Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG)@20 g or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @ 6 g in 10 litres of water against fungal leaf spots and Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @10 ml or (Azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+ Difenconazole11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water against grey mildew disease. The boll rot diseased crop debris and leftover should be destroyed away from the fields to check carryover and reduction of inoculums of the pathogens.</p> <p>At Nandyal, farmers are advised to monitor the crop regularly for pink bollworm and observe their ETL. Spray Profenophos@30 ml/litre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g or Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC @10 g/10 litres to manage pink bollworm.</p>
KARNATAKA											In North Karnataka, under UAS, Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada Districts, the crop is at squaring to boll formation stage. Thrips and jassid infestation in moderate status, aphids in low status along with mirid bug in severe status were recorded. Pink bollworm moth traps were above ETL in few districts. <i>Alternaria</i> blight (<i>Alternaria macrospora</i>), grey mildew and bacterial blight were recorded with low to moderate status.
Dharwad	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	4	15	6	
Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	2	2	
Mysore	0	6	0	7	6	16	18	21	16	16	
											<p>At Raichur, the early sown crop is at first picking stage, late sown crop at boll development stage and very late sown crop at boll initiation stage. Thrips were noticed in few farmers' fields. Jassid, aphids, mites and mealybugs were noticed in few farmers' fields. Farmers were advised to drain out excess rain water from their fields since excess rainfall was received during the week. Wilting symptoms were also recorded in some farmers' fields.</p>

											<p>At Chamarajanagar, the crop has been completely harvested.</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. Spray Thiomethaxam 25 SG 2g or Acetamiprid 20 SP 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml/10 liter against sucking pests. Spray Profenophos@30 ml/litre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g or Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC @10 g/10 litres to manage pink bollworm. Spray Carbendazim 50 WP@ 10 g or Propiconazole @ 10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or (Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG)@20 g or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @ 6 g in 10 litres of water to manage <i>Alternaria</i> blight. Drench early symptomatic plants with carbendazim 50 WP @20 g/litre of water to infected and nearby plants for management of wilt and root rots. Spray Copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 25 g + Streptocycline @1 g/ 10 litres of water to manage bacterial leaf blight and internal boll rot disease. Spraying of Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 % SC @10 ml or (Azoxyastrobin 18.2%w/w+ Difenconazole11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is recommended to manage grey mildew disease. Spray Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 25 g + Streptocycline @1 g/10 litres of water as prophylactic measure against bacterial leaf blight and internal boll rot is suggested. To manage leaf reddening in cotton, spray MgSO₄ @ 10 g/litre of water is suggested.</p> <p>At Raichur, farmers are advised to give third top dressing with Urea and MOP to the late sown crop. Spray Thiomethaxam 25 SG 2g or Acetamiprid 20 SP 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml/10 liter against sucking pests. Spray Profenophos@30 ml/litre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 5ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g or Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC @10 g/10 litres to manage pink bollworm. Third foliar spray of 1% 19: 19: 19 (10 g/litre of water) +1% MgSO₄ (10 g/litre of water) is recommended for 95-100 days old crop. Give micronutrient spray @4 ml/litre of water where deficiency is noticed. Give foliar spray of 1% KNO₃ to the crop that has entered into boll development stage. Spray Buprofezin+ Acephate @1 g /litre of water to control mealy bugs. Go for first picking since cotton is sold in the market at a high price and also avoid soiling the cotton as it might deteriorate the quality of cotton resulting in reduced price. Wilting symptoms were noticed in some farmers' fields. So drenching of early symptomatic plants with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g/litres of water is suggested. The boll rot diseased crop debris and leftover should be destroyed away from the fields to check carryover and reduction of inoculum of the pathogens.</p>
TAMIL NADU											
Perambalur	0	0	5	9	0	20	20	15	10	10	At Coimbatore and neighbouring cotton growing districts, sown cotton is at flowering/ boll

Salem	0	0	2	0	6	15	25	35	20	30	<p>formation stages. Weeding and insecticide spray were taken up during the reporting week. As a consequence of the persistent rains, the presence of red cotton bug, mirid bug, thrips, jassid, aphids, and whiteflies noticed but below ETL. <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight and bacterial leaf blight diseases were recorded.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, the sown crop is at flowering to boll formation stages. Weeding, top dressing and plant protection measures are in progress. Incidence of jassid, aphids, whitefly and bollworm attack noticed in some areas. Stem weevil attack and root rot complex disease were also recorded in few fields.</p> <p>Advisory: Farmers are advised to spray Profenophos @3 ml/litre to control stem weevil incidence followed by earthing up wherever it is found in abundance. Spray Thiomethaxam 25 SG 2g or Acetamiprid 20 SP 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml/10 liter against sucking pests. Give foliar spray of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 10 g or Propiconazole @ 10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or (Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG)@20 g or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @ 6 g mixed in 10 litres of water to manage <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight in cotton. To control bacterial leaf blight, foliar spray of Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 25 g + Streptocycline @1 g/10 litres of water as prophylactic measure against bacterial leaf blight and internal boll rot is suggested. Winter irrigated crop sown farmers are advised to take up spray of Magnesium sulphate @ 1% on need basis. If poor growth is noticed, go for top dressing of Urea and Potash application along with micronutrient mixture.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, farmers are advised to stop irrigation as heavy rainfall was received. Give second top dressing of Nitrogen fertilizer @ 20, 40 and 13 kg/ha of N and 20, 30 and 10 kg/ha of Potassium for cotton varieties, hybrids and rainfed conditions, respectively. Drench the collar region with Chlorpyrifos 50 EC @1200 ml/ha and Carbendazim 50 WP@10 g/10 lites of water followed by earthing up to prevent stem weevil and root rot damage. Periodical hand picking and destroying of dropped squares and rosette flowers should be done. If needed spray Thiomethaxam 25 SG 2g or Acetamiprid 20 SP 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG 4g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 3ml/10 liter against sucking pests.</p>
Trichy	0	0	0	2	3	15	10	12	15	10	
Virudhunagar	0	0	0	2	1	40	25	15	15	20	

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