

											<p>destroy alternate hosts and scattered infested mealybug plants, if found. For the control of bacterial leaf blight, spray Copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 25 g + Streptocycline @ 1g/10 lit of water. Farmers are advised to give foliar spray of Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 2% to improve boll setting and reduce flower drop in cotton.</p> <p>At Junagadh, as light rains have been predicted, farmers are advised to pick up open boll as early as possible. To control pink bollworm, when average male moth number reaches eight per trap per night for three consecutive days or ten percent rosette flower are observed, schedule spray of Chlorpyrifos 20 EC 20ml or Quinalphos 25 EC 20ml or Thiodicarb 75 WP 20g or Profenophos 50 EC 30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g in 10 lit of water. Avoid excess irrigation to cotton and release <i>Trichogramma bactrae</i> @ 1 to 1.5 lakh eggs per ha for management of pink bollworm.</p>
MADHYA PRADESH											
Khargaon											<p>At Khandwa, the crop is at boll bursting stage. No incidence of sucking pests and diseases. Pink bollworm incidence was noticed in few cotton fields.</p> <p>Advisory: Farmers are advised to install pheromone traps @2/acre to regularly monitor pink boll worm. Once it goes beyond ETL, start spraying Profenophos 50 EC 30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g in 10 lit of water Field should be kept clean. Collect and destroy the insect affected plant parts, put pegs so that the birds can take shelter on them and ultimately kill the larval population of different pests.</p>
Dhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	28	7	7	
Khandwa											
MAHARASHTRA											
Dhule	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	18	16	10	<p>At Akola, the monsoon and pre-monsoon crop is at boll bursting and picking stages. July sown cotton is at boll development and boll bursting stages in early varieties. Cotton picking has started in early sown and mid late varieties of cotton genotypes. Infestation of sucking pests like whitefly and leaf hoppers was observed above ETL and thrips below ETL in some fields. Heavy infestation of pink bollworm attack (8-10%) reported in non <i>Bt</i> and <i>Bt</i> hybrids. Leaf spots were recorded in some cotton fields.</p> <p>At Nanded, the crop is at boll bursting stage. Picking is in progress. Jassids and pink bollworm incidence was observed. Grey mildew and boll rot diseases were noticed in few fields.</p> <p>At Rahuri, the crop is at boll bursting and picking stages. Picking is in progress. Incidence of sucking pests and pink bollworm attack noticed and given control measures. Incidence of bacterial leaf blight 12%, tobacco streak virus 1%, <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight 4%, boll rot 10% and grey mildew 14% were noticed in the fields.</p>
Nandurbar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	6	
Jalgaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	6	
Ahmednagar	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	18	10	5	
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	13	
Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	12	
Beed	0	0	0	0	0	4	13	12	4	15	
Nanded	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	11	8	15	
Parbhani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	12	
Hingoli	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	5	15	
Buldhana	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	9	11	
Akola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	6	
Washim	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	4	6	
Amravati	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	5	9	
Yavatmal	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	5	11	
Wardha	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	3	4	

Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	4	<p>Advisory: At Akola, farmers are advised to give priority for clean picking of cotton. Keep the picked cotton variety wise. Spray 1% urea and 1% Magnesium sulphate in boll development stage to avoid reddening of cotton in later crop stage. To avoid external boll rot of matured bolls, it is advised to undertake spray of Propiconazole 25% EC 1 ml or Propineb 70 wp 2.5-3 gm/lit of water and for internal boll rot, spray Copper Oxychloride 50 wp 2.5 gm + Streptomycin 0.1 g/lit of water. Spray Acetamiprid 20 SP 15g/ha or Profenofos 50% EC 20 ml/10 lit of water or Fonicamid 50 WG 3gm per 10 lit of water to control sucking pests. Erect yellow sticking boards in Bt cotton field. If pink bollworm infestation crosses ETL (more than 5 %), it is recommended to spray Thiodicarb 75 % WP 20 g or Indoxacarb 15.8% SC 10ml/10 lit of water. Spinosad 45 SC 3ml /10 lit spray should be taken up against bollworm attack. Give foliar application of Copper oxychloride 0.3% or Carbendazim 0.1% or Mancozeb 0.25% to manage <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot.</p> <p>...</p> <p>At Nanded, farmers are advised to dry the picked cotton in shade prior to storing them. Do not mix them and store separately to avoid quality deterioration. It is recommended to spray (Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w+ Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml or Carbendazim 50 WP @2 gm/ 10 litres of water to manage grey mildew disease. Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Lambda- Cyhalothrin 5% EC @10ml/10 lit is recommended to manage pink bollworm if it crosses ETL. Do not apply nitrogenous fertilizer as it will delay the duration of the crop. Terminate crop after second or third picking preferably in December.</p> <p>At Rahuri, farmers are advised to install pheromone traps for mass trapping of PBW @10/ acre. Spray Profenofos 50EC @30ml or Thiodicarb75 WP @20g or Emamectin benzoate 5SG 4gm in 10 lit of water if pink bollworm attack crosses ETL. Sucking pests should be controlled through recommended measures. Drench the plants with Carbendazim 50 WP@ 20g/ 10 lit of water or <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> or <i>T. viridae</i> @10 g/ lit of water to control wilt and root rot affected 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+ Difenconazole11.4% 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> leaf spot and fungal boll rot. To control inner boll rot, spray Copper oxychloride 50 WP 25 g+ Streptocycline 1 g mixed in 10 lit of water.</p>
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	3	3	3	
TELANGANA											
Adilabad	0	0	0	5	0	28	12	26	7	49	<p>At Adilabad, the crop is at picking stage. Whitefly infestation was above ETL and pink bollworm below ETL. <i>Alternaria</i> leaf spot, grey mildew, bacterial leaf blight and internal boll rot was observed controlled with recommended measures.</p>
Warangal	0	0	0	83	0	22	11	17	7	13	
Khammam	0	22	0	0	1	11	13	25	7	4	

Karimnagar	0	0	0	0	0	17	11	9	5	15	
Mahabubnagar											<p>At Warangal, the crop is at boll development to boll bursting stage. Foliar nutrition sprays were taken up to arrest flower drop and other nutrient deficiencies. Leaf hoppers infestation was above ETL. External boll rot was above ETL in early sown crop. <i>Alternaria</i> leaf spot, bacterial leaf blight and parawilt were also observed.</p> <p>Advisory: At Adilabad, farmers are advised to spray Diafenthiuron 50WP@ 1.25 g/l or Spiromesifen 22.9sc @ 1 ml/l. Give spray of Thiodicarb 75 WP@ 2.0 g/l or Emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 0.5 g/l or Cypermethrin 25EC @ 1 ml/l to control pink bollworm attack. <i>Alternaria</i> leaf spot, <i>Cercospora</i> 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+ Difenconazole 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> <p>At Warangal, farmers are advised to. spray Fipronil 2 ml/lit or Flonicamid 50 WG 0.3 G/lit of water or Sulfoxaflor @1g/lit of water to control leaf hopper. 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+ difenconazole 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. .Give initial spray of Profenophos 50EC@2ml or Thiodicarb 75WP@ 2.0 g/lit or Chlorpyriphos 20EC @2.5ml along with neem oil (1500 ppm) @ 5ml/lit of water early in the morning or evening hours to kill PBW eggs and early stage larvae. Spray synthetic recommended pyrethroids at the end of November based on the severity of pink bollworm.</p>
	0	0	0	0	0	8	17	11	15	20	
ANDHRA PRADESH											At Guntur, the sown crop is at boll formation, development and bursting stages. Infestation of

Guntur	6	2	0	7	0	12	21	40	12	30	<p>leaf hopper noticed above ETL for which spraying of Fonicamid 50WP @60g/acre was recommended. Boll damage due to pink bollworm was observed above ETL at few places. <i>Corynespora</i> leaf spot and grey mildew incidence are above ETL. Sprayed 0.1% Propiconazole against fungal leaf spots and Carbendazim 0.1% against grey mildew. Traces of boll rot was observed in isolated fields for which 0.3% Copper oxychloride and 0.01% Streptocycline were sprayed.</p> <p>At Nandyal, the crop is at flowering and boll formation stages. Grassy weeds have infested the fields. Thrips and jassids were noticed below ETL. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p>Advisory</p> <p>At Guntur, farmers are advised to avoid mixing of healthy and infested kapas while picking them. Collect and destroy rosette flowers. From 90 DAS, spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 2ml/L or Thiodicarb 75WP @ 2.0 g/lit or Chlorpyriphos 20EC@ 2.5 ml/lit or Quinalphos 25EC @ 2.0 ml /lit of water. Rotate the spraying of chemicals at 10 days interval up to 120 days. Spray synthetic pyrethroids like Cypermethrin 25EC @ 1ml/l or Lamda- cyhalothrin 5EC @ 1ml/l after 120 days. Spray synthetic pyrythoids like Cypermethrin 25EC @ 1ml/l or Lamda-cyhalothrin 5EC @ 1ml/l after 120 days. Spraying Fipronil 5% SC @ 2ml/L to control thrips and Fonicamid 50WG @ 0.3g/lit against jassids and Difenthiuron 50 WP @ 1.25g/ lit against whitefly. Spray Novaluron 10 EC @ 1ml/lit against early instars of <i>S. litura</i> and application of poison bait (10kg rice bran + 2 kg, Jaggary+250g Thiodicarb) is recommended against late instars. 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.At Nandyal, farmers are advised to monitor the crop regularly for pink bollworm and observe their ETL. Install pheromone traps at 90 DAS @10/ha to monitor them or install pheromone traps at 95 DAS @ 20/ha for mass trapping of pink bollworm. Install yellow and blue sticky traps @ 8-10/acre for sucking pests. Chemical spray with Lambda-cyhalothrin 5%EC 500 ml/ha or Profenophos @ 400 ml/ha Chlorpyriphos @ 500 ml/ha is recommended to control pink bollworm attack.</p>
Prakasam	16	6	12	3	8	18	25	100	100	30	
KARNATAKA											
Dharwad	0	0	0	0	0	12	11	10	11	11	<p>In North Karnataka, under UAS, Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada Districts) the crop is at boll formation stage. Incidence of leaf hoppers was recorded in moderate status along with mirid bug in severe status. Pink bollworm moth traps were above ETL in few districts. Sprayed recommended insecticides to manage sucking pests and pink bollworm attack. <i>Alternaria</i> blight (<i>Alternaria</i></p>
Haveri	0	0	6	1	0	11	12	11	10	10	
Mysore	24	4	50	1	0	18	10	26	22	6	

macrospora), wilt, grey mildew, bacterial blight and boll rot were recorded with low to moderate status.

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 for which Fipronil @1 ml/lit of water was recommended. Leaf hoppers, aphids, mites and mealy bugs were noticed in few farmers' fields. Wilting symptoms were also recorded in some farmers' fields.

At Chamarajanagar, the crop has been completely harvested.

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 Flonicamid 50WG @ 0.3g/lit or Fipronil 5 SC @ 1ml/lit of water to manage leafhoppers. Spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 1ml/lit or Lambda cyhalothrin 5EC @ 0.5ml/ lit of water to manage pink bollworm. Destroy rosette flowers with PBW larvae. Spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 1ml/lit or Lambda-cyhalothrin 5EC @ 0.5ml/ lit of water to manage pink bollworm. Destroy rosette flowers with PBW larvae. 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 *Alternaria* 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 (Azoxystrobin 18.2%w/w+ Difenoconazole11.4% 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.

At Raichur, farmers are advised to irrigate the very late sown crop wherever facilities are available along with inter cultivation and final top dressing with Urea and MOP. Spray Flonicamid 50WG @ 0.5g or Dinotefuran 20SG@ 1.2g/lit of water against leafhoppers and aphids, Profenophos 50EC @2 ml/lit of water to 95-100 days old crop against sucking pests and PBW (ovicidal effect) Lambda -Cyhalothrin 5EC@ 1 ml/lit of water to 95-100 days old crop. White flies were noticed in some farmers' fields for which (Difenthiuron50WP) spray @ 1g/lit of water is recommended. Third foliar spray of 1% 19: 19: 19 (10g/lit of water)+1%MgSO₄ (10g/lit of water) is recommended for 100 days old crop. Give

											<p>micronutrient spray @4ml/lit of water where deficiency is noticed. In some farmers' fields, boll drop was noticed in the very late sown crop for which spray of NAA (Planofix) @ 0.25 ml/ lit of water is advised. Give foliar spray of 1% KNO₃ to the crop that has entered into boll development stage. Go for first picking (late sown crop) and second picking (early sown crop) 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, drench the plants with Carbendazim 50 WP@ 2g/lit of water.</p> <p>.At Chamarajanagar, as the crop has been picked, there is need to take measures to reduce PBW carry over. 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.</p>
TAMIL NADU											
Perambalur	10	0	2	13	0	30	30	20	35	20	<p>At Coimbatore and neighboring cotton growing districts, sown cotton is at flowering/ boll formation stages. Excess rain water was drained out from the fields and fertilizer application given during the reporting week. Incidence of leaf hopper and white flies observed in Kovilpatti cotton fields. <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight and bacterial leaf blight diseases were recorded.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, the sown crop is at boll formation to boll development stages. Plant protection measures are in progress. Incidence of bollworm attack and leaf hopper noticed in some areas. Stem weevil attack and root rot complex disease were also recorded in few fields.</p> <p>Advisory: At Coimbatore and neighbouring cotton growing areas, leaf hoppers and whiteflies attack were noticed in three villages of Kovipatti for which farmers are advised to spray Dinotefuran 20% SG 150g/ha. 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. Due to continuous rains, irrigated crop is to be controlled for weeds through intercultural operations and rectify ridges or spray iPyriothobac sodium 6% + Quizalofop ethyl 4% @65g a.i. Take up second foliar nutrition of 19:19:19 WSF. NPK @ 2% on need basis.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, farmers are advised to stop irrigation due to heavy rains received during last week and medium rains expected during the forthcoming days. Adequate drainage facilities</p>
Salem	18	1	7	1	9	30	25	25	30	25	
Trichy	17	1	0	0	0	25	12	15	30	20	
Virudhunagar	0	0	0	1	0	5	8	10	12	8	

											should be done. Nipping of terminal buds at 15 th and 20 th node for hybrids should be done to arrest the excessive vegetative growth. Need based spraying of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SL @150 ml/ha is recommended to manage bollworms. Spray Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 150 ml / ha to control leaf hoppers.
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Rainfall (mm) Legend colour

<5	5-20	21-50	51-80	>80
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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