

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur
Seventh Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 6th to 12th July '2021

	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD					PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY					
Date	02	03	04	05	06	08	09	10	11	12	
PUNJAB											
Ferozpur											<p>At Faridkot, the crop is 49 to 62 days old at peak vegetative stage to square formation in early sown crop. Second post sowing irrigation to timely sown crop has been given followed by urea application. Tractor operated intercultural operations have been taken up in timely sown cotton. Manual hand hoeing has been done to remove left over weeds from intra row spaces. At few isolated places, weeds like <i>Trianthema</i> spp. (Itsit), <i>Digera</i> spp. (Tandla) have emerged after application of irrigation. Sprayed 500 ml per acre of Pyrethriobac sodium 6% + Quizalofop ethyl 4% by dissolving in 150 lit of water after irrigation in moist soil to control annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Alternatively, manual or tractor operated intercultural operations done to control emerging weeds. At most of the farmers' fields Thrips incidence was found above ETL, whereas, whitefly and jassid incidences were below ETL.</p> <p>At Bathinda, the overall crop stand was good. The crop is 35 to 55 days old at vegetative to flower initiation stage. Applied first/second split of Nitrogen where the crop is one/two months old. Hoeing and weeding are in progress. Population of whitefly and jassids were below ETL. However, in some scattered fields, the incidence of thrips was above ETL (12 per leaf). Incidence of Pink bollworm was noticed in some fields at Gurusar sanewala, Jodhpur romana, Sheikhpura and Kot Shamir in the range 4 to 18% rosette flowers and damaged flowers 2-6%. Weeds- <i>Cyperus</i> sp., <i>Digera arvensis</i> and <i>Trianthema monogyne</i> noticed during the reporting period.</p> <p>Advisory: At Faridkot, farmers are advised to apply recommended dose of N fertilizers only after application of irrigation for maximum fertilizer use efficiency. A total of 90 kg urea/acre may be applied in 2 to 3 equal splits depending upon soil type and moisture conditions. Farmers should avoid application of N through broadcasting just before irrigation as this leads to leaching of fertilizers and contamination of groundwater. In light sandy soils, deficiency of Zinc has been noticed. Application of 10 to 15 kg Zinc sulphate (21%) is recommended to alleviate Zinc deficiency. Para wilt may appear in cotton field where rainfall has been received after first irrigation. So, farmers should keep regular surveillance of the fields and contact University/officials of State Department for any corrective measures. In case of high</p>
Faridkot	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Muktsar						0	0	1	0	0	
Bathinda	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	
Sangrur						0	0	1	5	4	
Ludhiana	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	

											<p>thrips infestation, give light irrigation for its management. If the incidence increases, spray Profenophos 50 EC @500ml/acre or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml per acre. Farmers are advised to be vigilant about increase in insect pest incidence during next fortnight as the humidity level increases.</p> <p>At Bathinda, farmers are advised to spray Profenophos 50 EC @500ml/acre or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml per acre where the population of thrips is above ETL. Farmers should survey their fields regularly for the incidence of sucking pests in cotton. Spray of Afidopyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml per acre or Flonicamid50 WG @ 80 g per acre be done if population of whitefly crosses ETL (6 adults per leaf). Monitoring of pink bollworms using pheromone traps @2 per acre may be initiated 45 days after sowing cotton. Lures should be changed after the days specified on the label of lure. Also, 'Rosette flowers', if any, should be removed and destroyed. In fields where crop is at flowering stage, should be monitored and spray Profenophos50 EC @ 500 ml per acre or Ethion 50 EC @ 800 ml per acre if the incidence of Pink bollworm is above ETL.</p>
HARYANA											
Hisar	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	<p>At Sirsa, the crop is 60 to 75 days old at vegetative to flowering stage. Weeding was in progress. Thrips incidence (7-52/3 leaves), leafhoppers (0-2/3leaves) and whitefly (1-2/3leaves) has been reported. Pink Bollworm infestation has not been recorded at Hisar, Jind (Haryana) due to absence of fruiting body on the plant. No root rot and CLCuD incidence was reported so far.</p> <p>At Hisar, the crop is 25 to 70 days old at vegetative to square formation stage. The weather was both clear and cloudy during the reporting period. Hoeing was taken up. Weeds like, <i>motha</i>, <i>hirankhuri</i>, <i>makra</i> and <i>santhi</i> were noticed in the fields. Farmers were advised to do mechanical hoeing to control weeds. Population of whitefly is on increase but below ETL whereas thrips and leafhopper incidence were above ETL. Pink bollworm has started attacking the crop that is in flowering and boll formation stage. Farmers were advised to spray neem-based insecticides @ 5 ml per lit water. Root rot is observed in few fields. Farmers were advised to drench the affected roots with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2g/lit of water.</p> <p>Advisory: At Sirsa, farmers are advised to monitor the crop for insect pests and diseases regularly. The locations found infested with Pink bollworm last year are to be monitored closely for pink bollworm infestations. Install pheromone traps @2 per acre to monitor pink bollworm. Incidence of sucking pests was negligible. Farmers are advised to spray the recommended insecticide ie Neem based insecticides @ 1.0 lit/acre or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170ml/acre or Profenophos 50 EC@ 500 ml/ acre or Emamectin benzoate 5% SG@ 100 g/acre. These</p>
Jind						0	0	1	4	2	
Sirsa						1	0	1	3	1	
Rohtak	0	36	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	

											interventions are effective against both thrips as well Pink Bollworm. At Hisar, farmers are advised to apply Nitrogenous fertilizer (urea) @1 bag per acre after rainfall or first irrigation after 6 weeks of sowing in loamy soil. In light soils, farmers can apply half bag of urea per acre. Farmers are also advised to do mechanical hoeing after irrigation or rainfall. In root rot affected patches, drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP @2g/lit water is required to be done around affected and surrounding healthy plants. Monitor the population of sucking pest and natural enemies at weekly intervals and only apply insecticides at ETL of pest incidence. Use only recommended insecticides and avoid tank mixing of insecticides. First spray of neem-based insecticides @5ml per lit water is advised to manage sucking pests without harming natural enemies. In case of jassid, a spray of Imidacloprid 30.5% SC @ 40 ml or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40 g with 200 litre water per acre is suggested. In pink bollworm affected areas, farmers are advised to install pheromone traps @ 2 traps/ acre to monitor moth and required to destroy rosette flowers and initially infested bolls. Initial spray of neem-based insecticides @ 5 ml per lit is required to be done followed by need based second spray of Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.5-3.0 ml per lit water at 12 to15 days interval.
RAJASTHAN											
Ajmer	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	12	At Sriganaganar, the crop is 28 to 72 days old at vegetative to square formation stage. Need based irrigation was given, weed hoeing to clean the crop and first recommended dose of fertilizer (Urea) also applied during the reporting period. Weeds like Itsit (<i>Trianthema spp.</i>), tandra (<i>Digera arvensis</i>) Motha (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) have infested the crop. CLCuD appearance noticed in the crop. Jassid attack recorded at ETL (1.67 – 6.00/3 leaves), Whitefly incidence below ETL (3.17-7.67/3 leaves), nymphal population at ETL (6.33-12.33/3 leaves) and thrips population observed ranging from 0.67-4.33/ 3 leaves. In southern Rajasthan (Banswara and surrounding districts), the sown crop is 14 to 21 days old at 4 to 6 leaved stage. The fields are free from weeds, pests and diseases till date. Advisory: At Sriganaganar, farmers are advised to spray neem based insecticides @ 5ml/lit. of water or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g or Pyriproxyfen10 EC @ 25 ml per 10 lit of water for sucking pests (jassid and whitefly). In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur etc), initiate intercultural operations.
Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Nagaur						0	0	0	0	4	
Pali	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	
Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	
ODISHA											
Koraput	3	4	0	27	4	7	20	12	12	35	At Odisha, sowing of cotton was in progress in all the cotton growing districts like Kalahandi,
Kalahandi	0	34	1	2	0	3	10	15	17	20	

Balangir	18	3	2	0	0	5	15	20	14	11	<p>Rayagada, Bolangir, Nuapada and Sonepur to be completed by second week of July. The sown crop is 10 to 17 days old at germination and seedling stage. The weather was hot and humid. Application of fertilizers and FYM, sowing of seeds and application of pre-emergence herbicide like Pendimethalin 30 EC @ 3.25 to 3.50 lit/ha at 1-2 DAS were the operations carried out during the reporting period. All the three types of weeds grasses (<i>Echinochloa</i> sp., <i>Cynodon</i> sp., <i>Brachiaria</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. No pest and disease incidences reported till date</p> <p>Advisory: Farmers are advised to go for final land preparation and sowing of cotton and it should be completed by second week of July. Deep ploughing using MB plough for controlling weeds and more rain water penetration should be taken up. Procure cotton hybrids with good fibre quality and yield. Use fertilizer dose of 120:60:60 kg/ha for hybrids and 90:40:40 kg/ha for varieties(Basal dose- Full P, 25% N and 50% K). Apply Pendimethalin 30 EC @ 3.25 to 3.50 lit/ha as pre-emergence spray at 1-2 days after sowing to control weeds. Micronutrients- ZnSO₄ (25 kg/ha) and Boron (5 kg Borax/ha) as basal dose is recommended. Regularly monitor cotton crop for incidence of sucking pests at early stages of growth. Gap filling at 7 DAS for maintaining optimum plant population should be done.</p>
GUJARAT											
Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<p>At Surat, sowing was in progress and some crops were in germination stage. Due to dry spell, prevailed in the region, infestation of weeds like Chido (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) was observed.</p> <p>At Junagadh, sowing of cotton was in progress, some crops were about two weeks old. In some parts of the region, sufficient rainfall is yet to be received to take up sowing till date. Dry spell was observed for the past two weeks, so life saving irrigation was given to cotton seedlings. Intercultural operations and weeding is in progress. Kharif weeds like <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> (Sambo), <i>Eclipta alba</i> (Bhangro), <i>Euphorbia hitra</i> (Dudheli), <i>Phyllanthus fraternus</i>(Bhoi amali), <i>Portulaca sativa</i> (Luni), <i>Amaranthus viridis</i> (Dhimano) have infested the fields.. Inter-cultural and weeding operations have been carried out during the reporting period. No incidence of pests and diseases observed till date.</p> <p>Advisory: At Surat, farmers are advised to take up gap filling after receipt of proper rainfall.</p> <p>At Junagadh, those farmers having irrigation facilities are advised to give life saving irrigation to cotton crop and also take up gap filling in cotton wherever gaps are observed. Intercropping system viz., Cotton + Green gram (1:1) or Cotton + Black gram (1:1) or Cotton</p>
Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
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	3	
Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Patan						0	0	0	0	3	
Mehesana						0	0	0	0	3	

											+ soybean (1:1) or Cotton+ Sesame (1:1) should be adopted in dry area to sustain production. Inter-cultural operations and weeding should be done as per requirement.
Khargaon											At Khandwa, the crop is 50 to 57 days old at square formation stage. Given irrigation wherever required. Weeds like <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , etc have infested the fields. Weed controlled by cultural method, hand weeding/ bullock drawn implement (Kulpa)..No pests or diseases incidence noticed in the cotton fields. Advisory: Farmers are advised to take up inter-cultural operations as per requirement. Apply recommended dose of fertilizers 150 Kg N, 75 Kg P ₂ O ₅ and 60Kg K ₂ O. Apply full dose of Phosphorus, Potassium and 25% Nitrogen as basal by ring method. During the application of fertilizers, sufficient moisture should be available in the soil. Install pheromone traps @2 per acre to monitor pink bollworm.
Dhar	0	0	0	0	26	17	2	3	4	16	
Khandwa											
MAHARASHTRA											
Dhule						5	0	0	6	7	At Akola, sowing of cotton was completed till last week of June and in some parts, sowing was delayed due to non-receipt of rainfall. Already sown crop was 17 to 22 days old at vegetative stage. The crop growth was stunted during the reporting week as no rain received. Gap filling, thinning and hoeing operations were in progress. Some grassy and broadleaved weeds were observed. No incidence of pests and diseases. At Nanded, the crop was 0 to 36 days old at sowing to vegetative stage. Intercultural operations were taken up in irrigated and rainfed fields Weeds like <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , <i>Digeria arvensis</i> , <i>Merremia emarginata</i> , <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> , <i>Cassia tora</i> have infested the fields. No incidence of pests and diseases At Rahuri, the crop was 0 to 29 days at seedling to vegetative stage. Sowing, weeding, gap filling and inter-cultural operations have been taken up during the reporting period. Weeds like <i>Kena</i> , <i>Lavala</i> , <i>parthenium</i> , <i>harali</i> etc. have infested the fields. Aphids, jassids and thrips noticed but below ETL. Due to prolonged dry spell, millipede infestations on germinating seedlings of cotton and other kharif crops was observed in some parts of Marathwada and Vidarbha region. Advisory: At Akola, farmers are advised to apply first split of 40 Kg N (90Kg Urea per ha.) for irrigated hybrid cotton and 30 Kg N (65 Kg urea per ha.) for rainfed hybrid/ hirsutum cotton as a top dressing dose. For the management of sucking pests of cotton, spray Acetamiprid 20 SP 50 gram per hectare based on ETL. The infestation of some grassy and broadleaved weeds
Nandurbar						0	0	0	3	10	
Jalgaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	15	
Ahmednagar	0	0	0	0	0	18	9	10	9	11	
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	3	12	20	
Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	35	20	
Beed	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	22	35	45	
Nanded						0	16	55	60	37	
Parbhani	0	0	0	0	22	4	9	25	54	28	
Hingoli						0	3	20	50	27	
Buldhana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	12	
Akola	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	7	11	
Washim	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	7	17	
Amravati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	13	18	
Yavatmal						1	5	13	18	14	
Wardha	28	0	0	0	0	1	1	23	8	22	
Nagpur	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	13	3	20	
Chandrapur	61	0	0	5	0	1	2	25	17	11	

was observed during early stage of cotton after germination. Farmers are advised to spray post-emergence herbicide Pyriithiobac Sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml per 10 lit of water or Pyriithiobac sodium 6%EC + Quizalofop Ethyl 4% EC @20-25 ml per 10 lit of water for broad spectrum weed control. It is recommended to spray Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15ml per 10 lit of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton. Gap filling in cotton should be undertaken where gaps are observed. Also advised to carry out hoeing operation and weeding in cotton.

At Nanded, farmers are advised to take up rainfed cotton sowing with spacing of 120 x 45 cm after receipt of rainfall. Basal dose of fertilizers - 48:60:60 NPK kg/ha should be applied at the time of sowing rainfed cotton. Intercultural operations and weeding should be done in pre-seasonal crop and rainfed crop sown in second week of June. Post emergence weedicide Pyriithiobac Sodium @ 62.5 g a.i. /ha + Quizolfop ethyl 50 g a.i. / ha should be sprayed as tank mix at 20-30 DAS (2-4 weed leaf stage) for irrigated crop sown in first week of June. Intercultural operations are to be carried out after 15 days of emergence. Top dressing of N @ 60 kg/ha should be applied to pre-seasonal crop at 30 DAS. If basal dose was not applied to pre-seasonal crop, chemical fertilizer dose of 30:75:75 NPK kg/ha should be applied at the earliest possible. Spray 5% NSKE on pre-seasonal crop after 30 to 35 DAS to manage sucking pests.

At Rahuri, farmers are advised to keep the fields weed free through weeding and intercultural observations. .

For control of millipedes farmers are advised to keep the field bunds free of grasses, weeds and any decaying organic residues. If incidence is more, spot application of Chlopyriphos 20EC @2 ml per litre of water may be given.

TELANGANA										
Adilabad	32	0	0	0	0	7	26	29	20	32
Warangal	28	0	0	0	0	6	52	35	19	33
Khammam	45	2	0	0	0	20	24	14	6	41
Karimnagar	18	0	0	22	0	7	62	36	26	28
Mahabubnagar	0	0	0	30	0	18	32	23	22	14
Guntur	2	0	0	3	0	11	74	14	20	25
Prakasam	15	3	0	0	47	25	75	25	25	25

At Guntur, sowings were taken in few isolated areas. The crop was about a week to 10 days old and in few mandals at germination stage. Applied entire dose of Phosphorus @60kg /ha. before sowing cotton. Pre-emergence herbicide Pendimethalin @ 1.25 to 1.5 l/acre was sprayed to prevent the emerging weeds.

Advisory:

At Guntur, as pre-season practice, farmers are advised to maintain field hygiene to prevent pests and diseases incidence. Gap filling and thinning should be done to maintain the optimum plant population.

KARNATAKA											At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 50 to 56 days old at flowering to boll formation stage. Weeding and intercultural operations have been taken up. Top dressing of fertilizers was done. Broad leaved weeds, <i>Cyperus</i> and <i>Parthenium</i> have infested the fields. Incidence of aphids, leafhoppers noticed but below ETL. Natural enemies like Coccinellids have been observed. No incidence of diseases noticed.
Dharwad	0	0	0	0	0	11	17	12	7	12	In North Karnataka (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada Districts), the crop was 14 to 25 days old at vegetative stage. No incidence of weeds. Shoot weevil attack observed in few fields. No incidence of diseases. For cutworm incidence, soil drenching of Chloropyrifos 20 EC @ 2ml per litre of water was done. No incidence of diseases. At Raichur, about 20% of the <i>Kharif</i> crop has been sown in the region having irrigation facilities. Sowing operation has been taken up in some irrigated patches and in some rainfed areas where sufficient rainfall was received. Early sown crop was 27 days old. Pre-emergent application of Pendimethalin 30 EC @ 3.5 ml per lit of water within 1-2 days of sowing was advised to the farmers who have taken up sowing of cotton. No incidence of pests and diseases reported till date. Advisory: At Chamarajanagar, as the crop completing two months, sucking pests are likely to cross ET. If ETL is crossed advised to spray neem based insecticides @5ml per lit water and after 10 days time spray Imidacloprid 30.5% SC @ 40 ml or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40 g with 200 litre water per acre. Farmers are advised to install pheromone traps @ 2 traps/ acre to monitor moth and required to destroy rosette flowers and initially infested bolls. In North Karnataka, (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada districts), farmers are advised to take up hand weeding and intercultural operations for management of weeds. Sow Okra for every 20 rows of cotton for shoot weevil management at the time of sowing cotton. Soil drenching with Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 2ml per lit of water to be given to manage cutworm. At Raichur, farmers are advised to take up sowing without delay as this is the most appropriate time of sowing cotton in this region of the State. Purchase <i>Bt</i> cotton seeds identified for this region from reputed dealers.
Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	10	17	14	14	11	
Mysore	0	0	0	20	28	15	18	16	14	3	
TAMIL NADU											
Perambalur	0	0	5	0	0	30	5	0	0	5	In and around cotton growing areas of Coimbatore and surrounding districts, rainfed crop is 30 to 40 days old. Field preparation was also in progress for winter irrigated cotton
Salem	47	0	0	98	0	5	25	20	6	6	

Trichy						20	6	10	0	0	Advisory: Maintain the field free from <i>Parthenium</i> throughout the cropping period for the management of cotton diseases.
Virudhunagar						5	2	5	0	0	
<p>Post-season and pre-sowing package of practices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Clean up fields of residual stalks and partially opened bolls from previous crop season. Do not stack the uprooted cotton stalks on field bunds. At the end of crop season, the pink bollworm larvae of last generation enter the hibernation in crop residues like infested bolls, stalks or in soil. Therefore, such infested residues should be promptly destroyed in order to break the life cycle of pink bollworm. Residue destruction will also help to reduce the inoculum and infection of new season's cotton crop by diseases like bacterial leaf blight, root rot and fungal leaf spots. Install at least 10 pheromone traps each at 20 m distance in the premises of market yards and ginning mills to trap post season moths or suicidal emergence if any. Change the lures in pheromone traps timely. Also kill the larvae that come out of damaged seeds. This will help to check the spread of infestation of pink bollworm from ginning or market yard premises to nearby fields. Avoid pre-monsoon sowing of cotton crop. Early sown crop bears the reproductive structures like squares and flowers early. The pink bollworm moths emerging from dormant population of previous season lay eggs on these squares and flowers thus early sown crop supports completion of new season's first generation of pink bollworm. If not controlled timely, next generations of this population further spreads onto the timely sown cotton crop with onset of squares, flowers and bolls. Deep summer ploughing helps to expose and kill the dormant larvae and pupae hidden in the soil due to scorching heat of sun in April-May. Also, the birds following ploughed fields predate on these life stages of insect. This helps in minimising the incidence of insects like pink bollworm, leaf eating caterpillars, and soil born diseases like wilt, root rot and nematodes on coming season's cotton crop. Crop rotation to be followed in the fields that were heavily infested with pink bollworm during last season to break the life cycle of pink bollworm. Cotton is the only host of pink bollworm, therefore crop rotation helps to break the life cycle of this pest. Crop rotation is very effective in checking the infection of soil borne diseases and nematodes in disease prone fields. Grow sucking pest and disease tolerant, short duration and early maturing varieties/hybrids/cultivars of cotton. This helps in avoiding unwanted spraying of pesticides to control sucking pests and diseases during early crop growth stage. Pink bollworm infestation starts from mid-season and increases steadily towards the late season. Therefore, short duration and early maturing varieties help to escape pink bollworm infestation in late season. Sowing of cotton crop should be done in the month of June, only after receipt of 80-100 mm of monsoon rainfall. For ensuring proper germination and crop stand, withstand the prolonged dry periods during early seedling stage, there should be optimum soil moisture. This also helps to avoid re-sowing due to prolonged dry spell of rainfall. Timely sowing in June helps to avoid early infestations of pink bollworm. In view of lockdown due to corona virus epidemic, proper social and physical distancing should be followed to avoid unnecessary crowd during purchasing of seed and other inputs at agro-input shops. Increased awareness should be created among the cotton farmers regarding implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) strategy for management of pink bollworm. In view of lockdown due to corona epidemic, it is practically difficult to reach the farmers personally through field visits for creating awareness. Therefore, as apart of awareness, the literature on pink bollworm management may be distributed to the farmers along with cotton seed at the seed sale counters. The shopkeepers may also be advised to inform the farmers not to adopt pre-monsoon sowing. This will help to spread the right message to farmers more effectively. <p>The detailed information regarding cotton production technology, e.g. selection of soil, varieties, fertilizer application, sowing methods, irrigation systems, management of weeds, insect pests and diseases, etc. can be availed from an android based CICR Cotton App developed by ICAR-CICR, Nagpur. The app can be downloaded free of cost from Google play store. Additionally, the crop growth stage specific and weather based weekly advisory are uploaded on the</p>											

website of ICAR-CICR that may also be consulted for the benefit of farmers

Rainfall (mm)	Legend colour			
<5	5-20	21-50	51-80	>80

0.0 mm rainfall (no rainfall)

Blank space express data not available.

Source: http://agromet.imd.gov.in/index.php/download/download_state_wise