

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur
Ninth Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 20th to 26th July '2021

	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD					PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY					
Date	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	26	
PUNJAB											
Ferozpur						45	6	1	1	0	<p>At Faridkot, the crop is 63 to 76 days old at flower initiation and reproductive phase. Mechanical/ manual intercultural operations and fertilizer application were taken up during the reporting period. One spray for sucking pest given at few locations. No serious problem of weed infestation as intercultural operations has been carried out on regular intervals. Incidence of whitefly (8.4-45.0 per three leaves) noticed for which neem-based insecticides @ 1.0 litre/acre was sprayed. Jassid incidence (2.5-9.8 per three leaves) crossed ETL at few locations. Thrips incidence was found above ETL at most of the farmers' fields, so Profenofos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre was sprayed for its control.</p> <p>At Bathinda, the crop is 60 to 80 days old at flowering stage. Hoeing and weeding are in progress. Sprayed 2% Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) in cotton fields where flowering has initiated. Weeds like <i>Chulai</i> (<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>), <i>Dodhak</i> (<i>Euphorbia</i> spp), <i>Tandla</i> (<i>Digera arvensis</i>) <i>Madhana</i> (<i>Eleusine</i> spp), <i>Trianthema monogyna</i>, Makru (<i>Ipomea</i> spp), Khabbal (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>), Chibber bel (<i>Cucumis trigonus</i>) have infested the crop. Whitefly population ranged from 0-3 per three leaves; jassids 0-5 per three leaves and thrips from 3-25 per three leaves. Incidence of pink bollworm was noticed in some fields (0-7% rosette flowers). Incidence of Para wilt after rainfall/ irrigation was observed in some scattered cotton fields</p> <p>Advisory: At Faridkot, to minimize loss of cotton yield owing to water stress (due to no rains or sudden canal closures), dissolve 12.5 g Salicylic acid in 375 ml of Ethyl alcohol and then add it to 125 lit of water to spray on the crop per acre at the appearance of stress in plants. (Caution: Application under well watered conditions may not increase yield). To manage weed infestation under wet condition, farmers are advised to spray 500 ml Gramoxone 24 SL (Paraquat) in 100 lit of water (6 to 8 weeks after sowing when the crop is about 40 to 45 cm in height) as a directed spray to control weeds between the crop rows. The directed spray can be done by using a protective hood. Paraquat is non-selective herbicide and can cause injury to the crop if it falls on the crop leaves. 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 appeared. Apply 10 to 15 kg Zinc</p>
Faridkot	0	0	0	0	0	40	4	3	6	0	
Muktsar						40	3	7	8	0	
Bathinda	0	0	0	0	0	45	3	12	17	0	
Sangrur						55	3	8	10	0	
Ludhiana	0	0	1	22	128	30	14	6	12	0	

											<p>sulphate (21%) to alleviate its deficiency. After heavy rains or irrigation some plants might show wilting due to Para wilt which can be checked by spraying Cobalt chloride @ 10 mg/ lit of water on the affected plants at the initial stage of wilt. For jassid management, spray Dinotefuran 20SG @ 60 g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25WG/ ()@40g/acre. If whitefly population crosses above ETL, spray Dinotefuran 20SG @ 60 g/acre. If incidence of both jassid and whitefly increases beyond ETL, spray Dinotefuran 20SG @ 60 g/acre or Fonicamid 50 WG @80 g/acre.</p> <p>At Bathinda, the overall crop stand is good. If whitefly adult population ranges between 4 to 6 adults per leaf in cotton fields, then farmers are recommended to spray the fields with Neem based insecticide @ 1 lit per acre. If the population of jassid crosses ETL, then spray Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g per acre. Farmers are advised to spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml per acre where the population of thrips is above ETL. Apply second split of Nitrogen where flowering has started. In case of heavy rainfall, drain out the excess water from cotton fields. Problem of para wilt was observed in some cotton fields after rainfall/irrigation. So, farmers are advised to spray Cobalt chloride solution @ 10mg/ lit of water immediately after the appearance of symptoms on the affected plants. Farmers should survey their fields regularly. In fields where crop is at flowering stage, monitor and spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml per acre or Ethion 50 EC @ 800 ml per acre if the incidence of pink bollworm goes above 10 per cent (ETL). Give 4 sprays of 2% Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at weekly intervals in cotton fields at boll development stage.</p>
HARYANA											
Hisar	0	0	0	4	8	38	4	3	32	5	
Jind						66	4	3	27	5	
Sirsa						21	4	65	27	0	
Rohtak	0	0	0	11	65	70	1	3	31	5	<p>At Sirsa, the crop is 70 to 85 days old at vegetative and reproductive stage. Thrips incidence (6-40thrips/3 leaves), leafhoppers (0-2/3leaves) and whitefly (0-5/3leaves) has been reported. Out of 8 locations visited, four were above ETL for thrips incidence. Nematode infestation was recorded at two locations and mild CLCuD incidence was also reported</p> <p>At Hisar, the crop is 42 to 84 days old at vegetative to flowering stages. Foliar application of insecticides and irrigation were given during the reporting period. Weeds like, <i>santhi</i> (<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>), <i>makra</i> (<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>), <i>motha</i> (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>), <i>hirankhuri</i> (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>) etc. have infested the fields for which hoeing was done by the farmers to control them. Population of thrips was above ETL whereas whitefly and leafhopper were below ETL. In Bhiwani, whitefly and leafhopper incidence were below ETL and thrips above ETL in few fields. Leaf curl virus disease and <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot were observed in few fields. Magnesium deficiency was also observed.</p> <p>Advisory: At Sirsa, farmers are advised to monitor the crop for insect pests and disease regularly.</p>

											<p>Though earlier advised as off-season management practices, farmers are again advised to remove the old cotton stalks at the earliest from the fields. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha to monitor pink bollworm and yellow sticky trap to monitor whitefly attack. Incidence of sucking pests is negligible. However, in case required, farmers are advised to apply first spray with neem-based insecticide @ 1.0 lit/acre followed by Spinetoram 11.7Sc@170 ml using 200 lit of water. If incidence of root rot noticed, drench the roots with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2g/lit of water. For root knot nematode, soil drenching of bionematicides (<i>Purpureocillium lilacinum</i> or <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>) @2.5kg/acre using 200 lit of water is recommended.</p> <p>At Hisar, farmers are advised to apply first split dose of Nitrogenous fertilizer (urea) @ 1 bag per acre after rainfall or irrigation at the time of square formation stage. Second split dose of Nitrogenous fertilizer (urea) @ 1 bag per acre should be applied to the crops in flowering stage. Intercultural operation like mechanical/manual hoeing is required to keep the crop weed free after rainfall or irrigation. Monitor the population of sucking pest and natural enemies at weekly intervals and apply insecticides only at ETL of pests. Spray of neem based insecticides @ 5 ml per lit water is advised to manage sucking pests without harming natural enemies. In case of moderate infestation, foliar spray of Imidacloprid 200SL @ 40 ml or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40 g per 120-150 lit water can be given. In pink bollworm affected areas, farmers are advised to install pheromone traps @ 2 traps/ acre to monitor moth, to destroy rosette flowers and initially infested bolls. Initial spray of neem-based insecticides @ 5.0 ml per lit is required to be given followed by need based second spray of Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.5-3.0 ml per lit water at 12 to15 days interval. Need based third spray of Quinalphos 20AF @ 2 ml or Thiodicarb 75WP @ 2 g per lit of water is also suggested. Use of synthetic pyrethroids should be avoided at this stage Use only recommended insecticides and avoid tank mixing of insecticides. In root rot affected patches, drench the roots with Carbendazim 50 WP@ 2 g/litre water in affected and surrounding healthy plant. Give foliar spray of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 2 g/litre of water to manage <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot disease</p>
RAJASTHAN											
Ajmer	0	0	0	3	0	13	0	2	25	10	<p>At Sriganganagar, the crop is 35 to 75 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>), tandla (<i>Digera arvensis</i>) Motha (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>) have infested the crop. CLCuD appearance noticed in the crop. Jassid attack recorded at below ETL (0.0 to 2.0/3 leaves), Whitefly incidence has started increasing and has reached near ETL (0.0-15/3 leaves) and thrips population observed ranging from 6.0-45.0/ 3 leaves above ETL.</p> <p>In southern Rajasthan (Banswara and surrounding districts), the sown crop is 35 to 40 days</p>
Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	25	7	
Nagaur						2	0	3	13	8	
Pali	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	22	19	
Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	16	3	0	

											<p>old at vegetative stage. Intercultural operations were carried out with kulfa. The fields are free from weeds and diseases till date. Incidence of jassids noticed but below ETL.</p> <p>Advisory: At Sriganaganagar, farmers are advised to apply Nitrogenous fertilizer (urea) @ 27.5 kg per ha at first irrigation or after rainfall (5-6 weeks after sowing). Weed infestation is to be removed manually or by spraying of weedicide. Spray neem-based insecticides @5ml or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.4g or Pyriproxyfen10 EC @ 2.5 ml/lit of water for whitefly control. Spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 3.0 ml or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.84 ml/lit of water for thrips control.</p> <p>In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dunarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur etc),. the weather has been forecasted to be rainy and cloudy. Farmers are advised to make proper drainage system in their fields owing to forecast of rains. Install pheromone traps for spotted and American bollworm (5/ha). Watch crop and spray any one of insecticide (when infestation seen above ETL) against sucking pests <i>i.e.</i> Buprofezin 25 EC @ 1.25 lit /ha or Acetamiprid 20 EC @100 ml/ ha or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @625g/ ha or Flonicamid 50 WG @200g/ ha.</p>
ODISHA											
Koraput	16	8	0	0	41	25	20	40	10	10	<p>At Odisha, sowing of cotton has been completed in all the districts covering an area of about 2.0 lakh ha. Crop is 23 to 30 days old at seedling and vegetative stage. The weather was hot and humid during the reporting period. There is a prolonged dry spell in almost all the cotton growing districts for the last 10 days which hampered normal field operations. First top dressing with N (50% of RDF) and MOP (50 % of RDF), weeding and earthing up, incorporation of sunhemp crop for green manuring, spraying of neem pesticide (1500 ppm @ 30 ml/10 lit of water) to prevent incidence of sucking pests were taken up during the week. All the three types of weeds, grasses (<i>Echinochloa</i> sp., <i>Cynodon</i> sp., <i>Brachiaria</i> sp, <i>Digitaria</i> sp, <i>Dactyloctenium</i> sp. etc.), sedges (<i>Cyperus</i> sp.) and broad-leaved weeds (<i>Commelina</i> sp., <i>Phyllanthus</i> sp. <i>Croton</i> sp. etc) have infested the cotton fields. Manual weeding was done at the stage of 25 to 30 DAS. Incidence of aphids noticed at few fields. No incidence of diseases reported till date</p> <p>Advisory: Farmers are advised to go for weeding and first top dressing with 50% K and 50% N. Earthing up should be done to prevent lodging and drainage problems during heavy rains. Sunhemp should be incorporated into the soil at 30 days after sowing at the time of earthing up. Regular monitor cotton crop for incidence of sucking pests like aphids at early stages of growth. Gap filling at 7 DAS for maintaining optimum plant population should be done. Spray neem based insecticide (1500 ppm) @ 50 ml/10 lit of water at 30 DAS to prevent</p>
Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	12	15	40	35	10	
Balangir	0	0	0	0	1	10	15	40	20	20	

											Phosphorus, Potassium and 25% Nitrogen as basal by ring method. During the application of fertilizers, sufficient moisture should be available in the soil. Install pink bollworm pheromone traps @2 per acre for monitoring of moth activity.
MAHARASHTRA											
Dhule						9	12	15	4	8	<p>At Akola, the crop is of 30 to 35 days old at vegetative stage. The weather during the reporting period was cloudy and rainy. Satisfactory rainfall was received during this week. Gap filling, thinning and hoeing operations are going on. Weedicides spray is also in progress in weed infested fields. Grassy weed particularly <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> is a prominent weed observed in cotton fields with few broad leaved weeds in some patches. Also, some cotton fields were heavily infested with <i>Commelina</i> weed species. No incidence of pests and diseases.</p> <p>At Nanded, the crop is 14 to 50 days old at initial germination to vegetative stage. Intercultural and plant protection operations were being taken up in irrigated fields. Gap filling, thinning, intercultural and plant protection measures were taken up in rainfed fields. Weeds like <i>Cynadon dactylon</i>, <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>, <i>Digeria arvensis</i>, <i>Merremia emarginata</i>, <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>, <i>Cassia tora</i>, <i>Acalypha indica</i>, <i>Achyranthes aspera</i>, <i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>, <i>Eclipta alba</i>, <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>, <i>Phyllanthus niruri</i>, <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>, <i>Dinebra retroflexa</i>, <i>Setaria viridis</i> have infested the fields. Mild infestation of few fields with aphids and jassids noticed. No incidence of other pests and diseases</p> <p>At Rahuri, the crop is 32 to 65 days at vegetative to flower initiation stage. Weeding, intercultural operations and fertilizer application have been taken up during the reporting period. Weeds like <i>Lavala (Cyperus rotundus)</i>, hariyal (<i>Cynadon dactylon</i>), choti dudhi (<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>), Chandvel (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>) etc. have infested the fields. Incidence of sucking pests and pink bollworm attack noticed but below ETL. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p>Advisory: At Akola, farmers are advised to drain out excess water from the fields in the area where heavy rainfall occurred. Symptoms of para wilt was observed in few areas. Farmers are suggested to drench the plants with Carbendazim 50 WP 25 gm + Urea 100 gm in 10 lit of water. Spray post emergence herbicide after 20-25 days after sowing, Pyrethriobac Sodium 10 % EC @ 12.5 to 15 ml per 10 lit of water or Pyrethriobac sodium 6% EC + Quinalofop Ethyl 4% EC @ 20-25 ml per 10 lit of water for broad spectrum weed control or spray Quinalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15-20 ml per 10 lit of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton. Farmers are also advised to carry out intercultural operations like hoeing and weeding in cotton. 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 of chemical fertilizer. For the management of sucking pests in cotton, spray Acetamiprid 20 SP 50 gm</p>
Nandurbar						13	8	7	16	15	
Jalgaon	5	0	0	0	36	13	28	28	21	14	
Ahmednagar	5	10	22	4	1	9	83	10	15	4	
Aurangabad	3	10	0	3	1	7	6	12	3	4	
Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	12	9	5	
Beed	15	15	5	1	0	14	5	8	3	3	
Nanded	0	5	0	0	8	17	15	25	10	8	
Parbhani	1	0	0	7	2	15	10	15	7	4	
Hingoli						15	10	25	8	5	
Buldhana	22	0	0	5	12	9	12	14	17	6	
Akola	0	0	0	10	0	5	21	31	36	11	
Washim	0	0	0	40	0	23	25	47	19	5	
Amravati	0	0	0	2	7	5	23	22	39	12	
Yavatmal						19	40	48	14	3	
Wardha	4	0	0	2	0	19	39	48	17	3	
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	40	17	45	28	20	2	
Chandrapur	0	0	0	22	1	19	25	44	11	3	

											<p>per hectare (2 g/10 litres water) based on ETL.</p> <p>At Nanded, farmers are advised to do gap filling in late planted crop. Excess rain water should be drained out of the field. Drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 20g /10 lit water should be done to manage wilt. Weeding should be done in rainfed crop. Intercultural operations are to be carried out after 15 days of interval. Basal dose of fertilizers - 48:60:60 NPK kg/ha to rainfed cotton should be applied if not applied at the time of sowing cotton. Top dressing of N@ 36 kg/ ha should be given to rainfed crop at 30 DAS. Spray post emergence herbicide after 20-25 days after sowing, 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 or spray Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15-20 ml per 10 lit of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton. Spray Acetamaprid 20 SP @ 2g or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml per 10 lit of water considering ETL for management of aphids and jassids. Spray Mepiquat chloride 5% aqueous solution @8 ml/10 lit of water at flowering stage for canopy management in high density planted cotton.</p> <p>At Rahuri, farmers are advised to carry out intercultural operations. Apply fertilizer to the crop 30 and 60 DAS. Install yellow sticky traps 8/acre for whitefly and jassid, blue sticky traps 8/acre for thrips, spray NKE 5% or neem based insecticides @ 5ml/l of water. Excess rain water should be drained out from field. After crossing ETL of sucking pest, spray Buprofezin 25 SC 20ml/10lit of water or Flonicamid 50 WG 4gm/10 lit of water for management of sucking pests.</p>
TELANGANA											At Warangal the crop is at 30-40 days old at vegetative stage. The crop condition was good. Received excess rainfall during the reporting period. The incidence of jassid and aphid was observed but below ETL at few locations. No incidence of other pests and diseases. Some grassy weeds, particularly <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , the prominent weed in cotton field along with some broadleaved weeds have infested the fields Farmers were advised to apply pre-emergence herbicide Pendimethalin 30 EC @ 5 ml / litre of water. Weedicide spray was also going on in weed infested fields. Observed incidence of pink boll worm in early sown crop (around May 20 th).
Adilabad	0	0	0	13	0	10	35	47	32	25	
Warangal	0	0	0	8	0	18	22	31	37	10	
Khammam	3	1	0	24	0	30	11	33	28	12	
Karimnagar	0	1	0	13	0	10	18	18	48	2	<p>Advisory: At Warangal, farmers are advised to monitor the crop for pest and diseases regularly. In case of heavy rains, drain out the excessive water from cotton fields. Advised to apply first dose of nitrogen and potash fertilizers 25 kg urea and 10 kg MOP per acre. Advised to carry intercultural operations to control weeds. Spray Quizalofop ethyl 400 ml and pyriithiobac sodium 250 ml per acre in case intercultural operations are not possible. Spray neem oil 5 ml/lit for the control of jassid and aphid at initial stages (below ETL). In early sown crop to manage pink bollworm install 2 pheromone trap per acre and on crossing ETL spray Neem oil @ 5ml or</p>

											Profenophos @ 3ml or Thiodicarb @ 2g or Chlorpyriphos @ 2.5 ml per litre of water at initial stage.
Mahabubnagar	7	0	4	0	4	0	16	13	36	14	
ANDHRA PRADESH											
Guntur	5	35	27	1	0	10	25	31	15	13	At Guntur, the crop is 14 to 21 days old in few mandals at initial stage. Sowing is still in progress. Pre-emergence herbicide Pendimethalin @1.25 to 1.5 l/acre was sprayed to prevent the emerging weeds. The crop is in healthy condition. Advisory: At Guntur, farmers are advised to maintain field hygiene to prevent pests and diseases incidence. Take up gap filling and thinning operations to maintain optimum plant population. Give first dose of urea and Potash by pocketing in soil.
Prakasam	12	0	40	3	0	12	20	22	13	13	
KARNATAKA											
Dharwad	10	0	0	0	0	8	7	17	14	6	At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 64 to 70 days old at boll formation stage. Broad leaved weeds, <i>Cyperus</i> and <i>Parthenium</i> have infested the fields. Incidence of thrips, aphids and leafhoppers noticed but below ETL. The crop was in good condition.
Haveri	8	4	6	8	15	7	8	12	14	13	
Mysore											In North Karnataka, under UAS, Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada Districts, the crop is 25 to 45 days old at vegetative stage. Cloudy conditions and intermittent sunny days with total rainfall of 45.80 mm prevailed during this week in cotton growing areas of all districts.. <i>Cyanodon dactylon</i> and <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> were the dominant weeds that infested the fields. Hand weeding and inter-cultural operations were done to control weeds. Shoot weevil and aphid infestations were in moderate status. Hand collection of shoot weevil from the Okra as a trap crop was done. Sprayed Acetamiprid 20SP @0.2 g per litre or Fipronil 5 SC @ 1 ml per lit of water to manage aphid infestation. Sprayed neem-based insecticide @ 5.0 ml per lit of water to15-30 days crop to manage sucking pests. Sprayed Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 0.2g per lit of water to manage aphids. Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.0 ml / lit of water was sprayed to manage pink bollworm in 45 days crop. No incidence of diseases. At Raichur, the early sown crop is 35 to 40 days old and late sown crop 20 to 25 days old. Weather was generally humid and cloudy. Sowing was taken up in some areas of the region. Pre-emergent application of Pendimethalin herbicide was sprayed to the sown crop. Inter-cultivation was taken up in the early sown crop. Basal application of fertilizers was also given.

											<p>Advisory: At Chamarajanagar, good rains were received during the reporting period. As the pest population is below ETL, it is advised not to spray any chemicals.</p> <p>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 for management of weeds. Spray Pyrethrin Sodium 10 EC @ 1.25 – 1.5 mL per lit of water to manage broad leaved weeds after 25 days after sowing. Spray neem-based insecticide @ 5.0mL per lit of water for managing sucking pests attack. Spray Acetamprid 20 SP @ 0.2g per lit of water to control aphids. Install pheromone traps to control pink bollworm. Spray Profenophos 50 EC @2.0ml/litre of water to manage pink bollworm attack in 45 days crop</p> <p>At Raichur, weeds were noticed in early sown crop. So farmers are advised to take up intercultural operations to control weeds infesting the cotton field. Post emergent application of Pyrethrin Sodium 10 EC@ 1.5ml in 1 lit of water is recommended to 25 days old crop. Thrips were noticed in few farmers' fields. Spray Flonocamid 50WG@0.4g in 1litre of water to control thrips.</p>
TAMIL NADU					0	2	2	0	4		
Perambalur	2	8	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	<p>The summer irrigated cotton is 117 to 127 days old at boll bursting stage. Hand picking of kapas is being taken up. In and around cotton growing areas of Coimbatore and surrounding districts, rainfed crop is 44 to 51 days old. Field preparation was in progress for winter irrigated cotton. Pink bollworm noticed in some places but below ETL.</p> <p>Advisory: Rainfed sown farmers are advised to take up second spray of Cotton plus. Winter irrigated farmers are advised to take up sowing and advised to go for pre emergence herbicide like Pendimethalin 30 % EC @ 1 litre/acre within 2 days to reduce the labour cost on weeding and for effective weed management. Maintain the field free from <i>Parthenium</i> throughout the cropping period.</p>
Salem					0	4	4	0	4		
Trichy					0	0	0	0	0		
Virudhunagar											
<p>Post-season and pre-sowing package of practices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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 helps to reduce the inoculums and infection of new season's cotton crop by diseases like bacterial leaf blight, root rot and fungal leaf spots. 2. 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. 3. Avoid pre-monsoon sowing of cotton crop. Early sown crop bears the reproductive structures like squares and flowers early. The pink bollworm moths 											

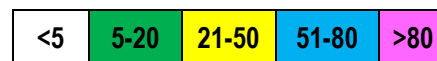
emerging from dormant population of previous season lay eggs on these squares and flowers thus early sown crop supports completion of new season's first generation of pink bollworm. If not controlled timely, next generations of this population further spreads onto the timely sown cotton crop with onset of squares, flowers and bolls.

4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 helps to escape pink bollworm infestation in late season.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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 famers not to adopt pre-monsoon sowing. This will help to spread the right message to farmers more effectively.

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

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