

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

Tenth Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 26th July to 1st August, 2022

PUNJAB											
	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY/AUGUST					
Date	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01	
Firozpur						4	9	28	35	38	<p>At Faridkot, the crop is 70 to 85 days old at reproductive phase. Mechanical/ manual intercultural operations to control emerging weeds and fertilizer application were given. Two to three sprays for sucking pest control were done across the locations. Whitefly incidence was above ETL at some locations. Thrips attack was recorded below ETL and jassid above ETL at few spots.</p> <p>At Bathinda, the crop is 70 to 85 days at flowering stage. The weather was cloudy. Hoeing and weeding are in progress. Spray of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) has been started in cotton fields where flowering has initiated. Weeds infestation kept under control through recommended measures. Incidence of whitefly (9-75/3 leaves) was noticed above ETL at many locations but jassid and thrips were below ETL. Pink bollworm incidence (0-20%) was noticed above ETL in few fields. Problem of internal boll rot, leaf curl virus and sooty mould were observed in many fields.</p> <p>Advisory: At Faridkot, farmers are advised to apply recommended dose of N fertilizers only after first irrigation for maximum fertilizer use efficiency. A total of 90 kg urea/acre has to be applied in 2-3 equal splits depending upon soil type and moisture conditions. To manage weed infestation under wet condition, spray 500 ml Glufosinate ammonium 13.5 SL in 100 litres of water as a directed spray to control weeds between the crop rows. The directed spray can be done by using a protective hood. Glufosinate is non-selective herbicide and can cause injury to the crop if it falls on the crop leaves. Alternatively, spray 500 ml/acre of Pyrethrin sodium 6% + Quinalofop ethyl 4% 10 MEC by dissolving in 150 litres of water after irrigation, in moist soil, to control annual grass and broadleaf weeds. After heavy rains or irrigation, some plants might show wilting due to para wilt which can be checked by spraying Cobalt chloride solution @ 1 g/100 litres of water or sodium benzoate 5 g/100 litres of water on the affected plants at the initial stage of wilt itself. If the jassid incidence increases, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g/acre or Dinotefuron 20 SG @60 g/acre. To monitor pink bollworm, install pheromone traps @2 per acre. Regularly observe squares/flowers for PBW infestation. Spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @100 g/acre alternately if PBW crossed ETL. To check further</p>
Faridkot	22	11	21	3	0	3	7	12	30	16	
Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	14	20	18	
Bhatinda	5	0	0	7	0	3	10	12	30	22	
Sangrur	1	0	0	0	0	4	12	25	45	32	
Ludhiana	2	6	3	2	0	8	22	40	85	60	

spread of cotton leaf curl virus, protect the crop against whitefly vector by spraying Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Spiromesifen 240 SC (22.9 % w/w) @ 200 ml or Afidipyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml/acre.

At Bhatinda, farmers are advised to apply second split of nitrogen at flowering stage. In case of heavy rains, drain out the excess water from cotton fields. Spray Cobalt chloride solution @ 1 g/100 litres of water or sodium benzoate 5 g/100 litres of water immediately after the appearance of symptoms of parawilt on the affected plants. Give four sprays of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at weekly intervals in cotton fields where flowering has started. If whitefly adult population ranges between 6-8 adults/leaf in cotton fields, then spray the fields with Ethion @ 800 ml/acre or dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre. Then give second spray of Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Spiromesifen 240 SC (22.9 % w/w) @ 200 ml/acre after 10 days of first application. If whitefly is 10-20 adults/leaf, then spray Afidipyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml/acre. If whitefly is very high or countless, spray Difenthiuron 50 WP @ 200 g/acre. Rosette flowers, if any, should be removed and destroyed. In fields where crop is at flowering stage, should be monitored and spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Ethion 50 EC @ 800 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g/acre if the incidence of pink bollworm is above 5 per cent (ETL). Prophylactic sprays of Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @25-30 g and Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml or Propineb 70WP @25 g mixed in 10 litres of water is suggested to manage internal boll rot disease. Remove stagnated water from the fields by making canals and trenches. Similarly, foliar spray of Carbendazim 50 WP@0.1% or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC@0.1% or Propineb 70 WP@0.25 % or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 1 ml/litre or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @0.2% or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @0.1% or Fluxapyroxad167 g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/lit SC @0.6% is recommended to manage fungal leaf spots, blights and fungal boll rot.

HARYANA

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY/AUGUST					
Date	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01	
Hisar	81	14	2	0	0	4	8	15	22	16	At Hisar, the crop is 70 to 80 days old at square formation to flowering stage. Majority of the fields were weed free but still weeds like, <i>motha</i> and <i>santhi</i> were noticed in few fields after rains. Third split dose of urea @1 bag/acre after rainfall or irrigation was given. Whitefly population declined but remained above ETL in several fields whereas thrips population was above ETL in few fields. Honeydew excretion and sooty moulds were observed. Jassid population was near ETL in cotton fields. Infestation of mealybug was also reported in traces. Infestation of pink bollworm has crossed ETL in cotton crop bearing fruiting bodies and cotton stalks stored nearby. Root rot was observed in traces in few fields but CLCuD in several fields.
Jind	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	18	20	17	
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	16	21	19	
Rohtak	8	2	7	8	0	6	9	15	30	19	

At Sirsa, the crop is 65 to 90 days old at squaring, flowering and boll formation stages. Weeding and hoeing is in progress. Whitefly incidence has gone above ETL at all locations, jassid at most of the locations found increasing in number. Thrips attack has crossed ETL at few locations. Pink bollworm (PBW) incidence is not reported so far during the reporting period.

Advisory:

At Hisar, as rains were received, farmers are advised to apply third split dose of urea @ 1 bag/acre in 9 to 10 weeks old crop with sufficient moisture in fields. Take up mechanical hoeing after rain or irrigation in order to keep the field free from weeds. Spray Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500 ml per acre to manage whitefly population. In case of whitefly and jassid incidence, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g per acre. Install pheromone trap @ 2/ acre to monitor pink bollworm moth and record the population of moths. Collect and destroy the initial flush of infested squares and rosetted flowers from the field to avoid carryover of pink bollworm population. If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL, spray profenophos 50 EC @ 3 ml or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 3 ml/litre water. Give another spray after 12-15 days but same insecticide should not be used continuously. Tank mixing of insecticide should be avoided and surfactant (60-80 ml/acre) should be added in rainy conditions. In root rot affected patches, drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 2 g/litre water is suggested in the early stages of root rot affected fields and surrounding healthy plants. For the management of sooty molds, spraying of copper oxychloride 50 WP or copper oxychloride 50 WG @ 25-30 g mixed in 10 litres of water is suggested.

At Sirsa, farmers are advised to give recommended dose of nitrogenous fertilizer. Start foliar sprays of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) solution starting at flower initiation at weekly intervals. During heavy rains, low lying areas become inundated with rain water. Drain out the stagnant water from cotton fields if such a situation arises. After draining, spray 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) solution for fast recovery of the crop. In case of outbreak in whitefly counts above ETL, appearance of sticky leaves or sooty molds, presence of whitefly on upper surface of leaves, spray cotton crop immediately with Diafenthiuron 50% SC 500 g/ha or Afidopyropen 50 g/L DC @ 1000 ml/ha or Dinotefuran 20 SG (150 g/ha) or Flonicamid 50 WG (200 g/ha) for adults control followed by Pyriproxifen 10 EC @1250 ml/ha or Buprofezin 25 SC @1000 ml or Spiromesifen 240 SC (22.9 % w/w) @500 ml for nymphal control after 5 days of adult spray in 500 litres water/ha. If mixed infestations of whitefly and thrips or alone are observed above ETL 70 DAS, spray Diafenthiuron 50 WP 500 g/ha or Spinetoram 11.7 SC 425 ml/ha or Profenophos 50 EC 1250 ml/ha to manage both the pests in 500 litres water/ha. If mixed infestation of whitefly and jassid or alone is observed above ETL, apply Flonicamid 50 WG (200 g/ha) or Dinotefuran 20 SG (150 g/ha) in 500 litres water/ha. Install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre to monitor PBW infestation. Whenever 6-8 moths /trap for 3 consecutive nights or 10% rosette flowers or green boll damage are recorded, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water to control thrips and PBW infestations.

RAJASTHAN

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY/AUGUST					
	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01	
Ajmer	0	5	56	85	45	35	22	10	2	1	<p>In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dunarapur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur etc.), the sown crop is 29 to 35 days old at initial vegetative stage. Intercultural operations could not be carried out due to continuous rains. Both the weeds, grassy and broad leaves have infested the fields. No incidence of diseases and pests except jassid but below ETL.</p> <p>At Sriganganagar, the crop is 42 to 90 days old at vegetative, branching, square formation and flower initiation stages. Second post sowing irrigation was given to the sown fields. Intercultural operations have been taken up in early and timely sown cotton. Weeds have infested the fields. Jassid noticed @1.00 to 9.00/ leaves, whitefly incidence 13-74/ leaf, thrips population ranging from 8-14/leaf and pink bollworm 3 to 15 rosette flower/ 100 flowers. Occurrence of CLCuD (PDI 5-7 %) disease was noticed in the fields.</p> <p>Advisory: In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dunarapur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur), farmers are advised to make proper drainage system in their fields looking to forecast of rains. Give first top dressing of urea to the plants. In case of moist soil condition where manual weeding is not possible, apply herbicides like Quizalofop ethyl 5% EC @ 2 ml /litre of water if the field is infested with grassy weeds, Pyriithiobac sodium 10 % EC @ 1.25 ml/litre of water for broad leaved weeds or Quizalofop ethyl 6% EC @2 ml + Pyriithiobac sodium 4% EC @ 2.5 ml /litre of water to control both grassy and broad-leaved weeds. Install yellow sticky traps 8-10/acre for whitefly and jassid control. Install pheromone traps to monitor bollworms @2/ac. Spray 5% neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) or Neem oil 1500 ppm (0.15% EC) @ 5 ml/ litre of water to control sucking pests if it goes beyond ETL.</p> <p>At Sriganganagar, farmers are advised to apply recommended dose of nitrogenous fertilizers after first and second irrigation to get maximum fertilizer use efficiency. Remove weeds near and around the cotton fields. Avoid application of nitrogenous fertilizer through broadcast just before irrigation as this leads to leaching of fertilizers and in turn contamination of groundwater. A total of 27.5 kg/acre urea in three splits i.e. first at basal, second after first irrigation and third during square formation after second irrigation is to be given depending upon soil type and moisture conditions. Give foliar application of KNO₃ @ 2% to the crop 65 DAS. Monitor the crop for insect pests and disease regularly. The locations found infested with pink bollworm last year are to be monitored closely for PBW infestations. Install Pheromone trap @ 5/ha to monitor their activity. Spray neem-based insecticides @ 5 ml/litre of water to control sucking pests and PBW. Spray</p>
Jodhpur	0	0	3	0	119	42	44	5	0	1	
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	30	17	5	0	1	
Pali	3	0	30	0	0	35	21	5	2	1	
Sri Ganganagar	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	4	2	3	

Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.40 g/ litre of water for jassid and whitefly control. Spray Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 1.0 g/litre of water to control whitefly adults. Pryiproxyfen 10 EC @ 2.5 ml/litre or Spiromesifen 240 SC (22.9 % w/w) @ 1.00 ml/ litre of water should be applied whenever whitefly nymphal population crosses ETL. Spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.8 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 2 ml/ litre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 0.50 g/litre of water against pink bollworm.

ODISHA

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY/AUGUST					
	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01	
Koraput	7	1	3	5	5	20	7	7	12	12	<p>At Odisha, the sown crop is 29 to 34 days old at vegetative stage and overall crop condition is good in all the cotton growing districts. The weather was rainy and humid. Application of fertilizers as first top dressing, incorporation of green manure crop, sunhemp sown along with cotton, draining of excess rain water from the field, spraying of neem-based pesticide (1500 ppm) for prevention of sucking pests like aphids and other foliage feeders like Spodoptera and semi-loopers were carried out during the reporting period. Weeds of all types i.e. broad leaf, grasses and sedges were noticed with high population. Applied post emergence herbicides like Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @ 50 g ai/ha (for grassy weeds) and Pyriithiobac sodium 10% EC @ 62.5 g ai/ha (for broad leaf weeds) at 25 DAS in late sown crop where manual weeding and earthing up was not possible due to rain. Incidence of <i>Spodoptera</i>, aphids, semi-loopers and leaf miners were recorded. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p>Advisory: Farmers are advised to do intercultural operations, weeding and drainage of excess rain water from the field on time. First top dressing of fertilizer at 25-30 DAS with 50% N and 50% K (use fertilizer dose of 120:60:60 kg/ha for hybrids and 90:40:40 kg/ha for varieties) should be given. In case of moist soil condition where manual weeding is not possible, spray Pyriithiobac sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml/10 litres of water or Pyriithiobac sodium 6% EC + Quizalofop Ethyl 4% EC@20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control or Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15 ml/10 litres of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton. Regularly monitor the crop to notice incidence of any pest and diseases. To prevent sucking pests like aphids, neem-based pesticide (1500 ppm) should be sprayed @ 50 ml/10 litres of water. To monitor bollworms, install pheromone traps @ 5 /ha.</p>
Kalahandi	9	2	3	0	0	7	5	10	15	10	
Balangir	0	20	28	5	2	7	3	7	10	10	

GUJARAT

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY/AUGUST					

Date	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01	
Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	18	9	9	1	1	At Surat, the early sown crop is 30 to 40 days old at vegetative stage. The weather was rainy and cloudy. Resowing, gap filling and manual weeding were taken up. Weeds have infested the fields. Thrips and jassid population recorded below ETL.
Bhavnagar	0	13	4	0	0	34	17	9	1	1	
Jamnagar	2	11	4	1	0	6	8	3	1	2	
Rajkot	3	11	3	6	1	14	10	5	1	1	
Junagadh	5	6	10	8	1	10	8	1	1	1	
Sabarkantha						73	12	6	4	3	
Surendranagar	0	0	12	0	4	31	17	4	1	1	
Ahmedabad	1	0	79	14	50	35	17	2	1	1	
Baroda	0	22	38	32	36	37	15	4	3	2	
Patan	0	1	0	0	0	76	25	3	2	2	
Mehsana						73	17	2	3	2	
											<p>Advisory:</p> <p>At Surat, farmers are advised to do field sanitation from time to time. Apply neem-based insecticides, Azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 50 ml or <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> WP@ 50 g in 10 litres of water to manage sucking pests. Install pheromone traps (5 traps/ha) to monitor pink bollworm. Give one post emergence spray of Pyrethiobac sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml/10 litres of water or Pyrethiobac sodium 6% EC + Quinalofop Ethyl 4% EC@20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control or Quinalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15 ml/10 litres of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton. In case of heavy rains, drain out excess rain water from the cotton fields. Give 240-40-00 NPK/ ha dose of nitrogen after sowing @ 30, 60, 75, 90 and 105 days in equal splits. Complete dose of phosphorus should be given at the time of sowing as a basal dose. If parawilt is noticed in the fields, drench the affected plants with urea (2%) near root zone by manually making 3 to 4 holes for proper aeration and recovery of the plant. Further, to prevent the entry of pathogens, apply Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 10 ml or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Fluxapyroxad167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @6 g mixed in 10 litres of water to manage fungal leaf spots, boll rot and blight diseases.</p> <p>At Junagadh, farmers are advised to do gap-filling, intercultural operations, weeding and apply Ammonium sulphate @10 kg/acre on time. In those failed cotton fields, take up re-sowing of early maturity hybrid/variety with inter-cropping viz., Cotton + Groundnut (1:1) or Cotton + Black gram (1:1) or Cotton + soybean (1:1) or Cotton+ Sesamum. If hand weeding is not possible, use post emergence herbicides like Quinalofop ethyl 5 % EC @ 2.0 litre/litre of water (for grassy weeds) and Pyrethiobac sodium 10% EC @ 1.25 ml/litre of water (for broad leaf weeds) at 25 DAS. Spray Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 10 ml or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Fluxapyroxad167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @6 g mixed in 10 litres of water to manage <i>Phoma</i> blight and fungal foliar diseases.</p>

Dhule	0	0	5	11	0	18	12	4	7	3
Nandurbar	23	12	12	4	0	15	14	10	9	2
Jalgaon	0	0	3	1	0	17	12	15	10	3
Ahmednagar	0	0	3	1	0	12	19	16	10	3
Aurangabad	0	3	6	9	1	10	9	6	5	3
Jalna	0	0	11	5	0	20	8	2	4	0
Beed	0	0	1	0	0	25	10	7	5	6
Nanded	0	4	14	5	3	60	35	15	20	16
Parbhani	0	5	13	1	7	35	13	9	4	6
Hingoli	0	15	9	4	5	26	10	7	5	7
Buldhana	0	0	11	4	2	3	3	2	1	2
Akola	1	6	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	2
Washim	0	0	12	10	15	2	4	2	2	1
Amravati	0	12	10	3	20	3	38	6	3	1
Yavatmal	0	11	34	6	26	4	2	2	2	2
Wardha	0	39	69	2	104	1	8	2	3	2
Nagpur	0	2	31	26	3	2	4	4	2	1
Chandrapur	0	59	19	10	3	10	18	12	10	10

At Akola, the sown crop is at 35 to 40 days at vegetative and square initiation stage. Light to moderate rainfall were received during the week. The weather during the reporting period was cloudy and rainy. Grassy weeds particularly *Cyperus rotundus*, prominent weed, was observed in cotton field along with some broadleaf weeds. Some cotton fields are heavily infested with *Commelina* weed species too. Thinning, hoeing, weeding and top dressing of fertilizer are in process. Sucking pests were noticed in some fields but below ETL level. No incidence of diseases.

At Nanded, the crop is 28 to 56 days at vegetative to square formation stage. Draining out excess water from the fields and plant protection measures were done in both irrigated and rainfed fields. Weed infestation is prevalent in the fields. Incidence of jassid and aphids noticed below ETL. No incidence of diseases.

At Rahuri, the crop is at vegetative to square formation stage. Weeding and fertilizer application was done during the reporting period. Sucking pest incidence like jassid and aphids noticed around ETL and bollworms below ETL. Fields are infested with weeds. No incidence of diseases.

Advisory:

At Akola, parawilt symptoms were observed in some cotton fields for which drenching of Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @25-30 g or carbendazim 50 WP @20 g + urea 100 g in 10 litres of water to the plants may be done. Take up intercultural operations like hoeing and weeding in cotton Open furrows in cotton field for moisture conservation purpose and to drain the excess water from the field. Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyriithiobac sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml/10 litres of water or Pyriithiobac sodium 6% EC + Quizalofop Ethyl 4% EC@20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control. Spray Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15 ml/10 litres of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton. Apply first split of 40 Kg N (90 kg Urea /ha) for irrigated hybrid cotton and 30 Kg N (65 kg urea/ha.) for rainfed hybrid/hirsutum cotton as a top-dressing dose. To monitor pink bollworm, install 2 pheromone traps/ac for monitoring moth activity and spray of neem seed kernel extract 5% or Neem oil @5ml/L when crop attains 50days.

At Nanded, farmers are advised to drain out excess rain water from the field. Intercultural operations are to be carried out in rainfed crop when soil attains field condition. Basal dose of fertilizers - 30:75:75 NPK kg/ha to irrigated cotton and 48:60:60 NPK kg/ha to rainfed crop should be applied if not done at sowing time by drilling or ring method. Top dressing of nitrogen @60 kg/ha should be applied to pre seasonal crop and @ 36 kg/ha to rainfed crop at 30 DAS. Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyriithiobac sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml/10 litres of water or Pyriithiobac sodium 6% EC + Quizalofop Ethyl 4% EC@20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control. Spray Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15 ml/10 litres of water to manage

Advisory:

At Warangal, farmers are advised to drain out excess water from the fields. Wherever wilting is noticed in cotton crop, it is suggested to take up soil drenching around the base of affected plants with Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG@2.5-3 g/litre or Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2 g/litre of water twice at 5-7 days interval. Give foliar spray of nutrients to the crop with water soluble fertilizer 19:19:19 or 13-0-45 or urea @10 g/litre of water twice at weekly intervals for fast recovery of the crop. Take up soil application of 25 kg Urea with 10 Kg MOP/acre of cotton as soon as dry weather prevails to boost the crop growth. Take up prophylactic/preventive spray of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 10 g or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 10 ml or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @6 g mixed in 10 litres of water and neem oil (1500 ppm) @ 5 ml or Fipronil 5 SC@2 ml/litre of water to avoid flare up of disease and pest problems, respectively. Spray Quinalofop ethyl 5 EC@2 ml if the field is infested with grassy weeds, Pyriothiac sodium 10 EC @ 1.25 ml for broad leaved weeds and Quinalofop ethyl @2 ml + Pyriothiac sodium @ 1.25 ml /litres of water to control both grassy and broad-leaved weeds.

At Adilabad, farmers are advised to spray 13:0:45 @ 10 g or 19:19:19 @ 10 g or Urea @ 10 g/litre to avoid stunted growth and nutrient recovery of the plants. Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyriothiac sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml/10 litres of water or Pyriothiac sodium 6% EC + Quinalofop Ethyl 4% EC@20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control. Spray Quinalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15 ml/10 litres of water to manage grassy weeds. In root rot and wilt disease affected patches, drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 2 g/litre water is suggested in the early stages of root rot affected fields and surrounding healthy plants. To monitor pink bollworm, install 2 pheromone traps/ac for monitoring moth activity and spray of neem seed kernel extract 5% or Neem oil @5ml/L when crop attains 50days. Spray Carbendazim 50 WP@ 10 g or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 10 ml or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @6 g mixed in 10 litres of water is recommended to manage fungal leaf spots, blight and boll rot disease complex disease. It is suggested to take up soil application of 25 kg urea with 10 kg MOP/acre if dry weather prevails to boost the crop growth.

ANDHRA PRADESH

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)	PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)	ADVISORY
	JULY	JULY/AUGUST	

Date	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01	
Guntur	18	19	0	0	1	18	11	8	15	32	<p>At Nandyal, the summer cotton is at flowering stage. The sown crop is 14 to 35 days old at germination to initial stage. Hand weeding and inter cultivation were done. Incidences of aphids, jassid and whiteflies were noticed in farmers' fields above ETL.</p> <p>At Guntur, sowing is in progress. Continuous rains with heavy winds interrupted sowing during the week.</p> <p>Advisory: At Nandyal, farmers are advised to spray neem oil 1500 ppm @ 5 ml/litre of water and Flonicamid 50 WG@ 0.4 g/litre of water to manage sucking pests, if necessary. Install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre to monitor PBW infestation. Whenever 6-8 moths /trap for 3 consecutive nights are recorded or 10% rosette flowers or green boll damage are recorded, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water to control thrips and PBW infestations. In root rot and wilt disease affected patches, for management; drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 20 g/10 litres of water is suggested in the early stages of seedlings and surrounding healthy plants and also spray of 19-19-19 @3 g/litre of water for fast recovery of plants.</p> <p>At Guntur, give pre-emergence application of Pendimethalin @ 1.3 to 1.6 l/acre within 48 hours after sowing cotton. As sowing is in progress, treat the seeds with Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% DS@ 3.5 g/kg of seeds to manage root rot and bacterial diseases/ Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml/kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml/kg of seeds to manage root rot diseases.</p>
Prakasam	70	8	0	0	16	18	12	10	12	24	

KARNATAKA

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY/AUGUST					
Date	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01	
Dharwad	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	3	3	<p>At Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada Districts), the sown crop is 30 to 40 days old at vegetative stage. Hand weeding and inter cultivation done to manage weeds. Shoot weevil and aphid infestation was in moderate status. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p>At Raichur, sowing is in process in rainfed areas due to receipt of good soaking rains. Early sown crop is 50 to 55 days old at vegetative stage and late sown is 15 to 20 days old crop at germination to true leaf stage. First top dressing of fertilizers (Urea & MOP) and inter cultivation was recommended to the early sown crop. Due to continuous rains, the cotton fields are infested</p>
Haveri	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	4	
Mysore	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	4	2	4	

											<p>with intense weeds for which intercultivation and weeding in the weed infested plots were recommended.</p> <p>At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 81 to 86 days old at flowering and boll formation stage. Fertilizer application and inter cultivation operations were done. Incidence of aphids (25-35/3 leaves), jassid (04-06/3 leaves) and mirid bug (08-10/25 squares) were noticed above ETL controlled with a spray of Acephate @ 1 g/litre of water.</p> <p>Advisory: At Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada Districts), farmers are advised to go for hand weeding and inter cultivation to manage weeds. Hand collection of shoot weevil should be done. Spray neem-based insecticide @ 5.0 ml/litre of water to manage sucking pests.</p> <p>At Raichur, farmers are advised to take up weeding and intercultural operations on priority basis. Spray post emergent herbicide, Pyriithiobac Sodium 10 EC @ 1.5 ml/litre of water when the crop is at 25-30 days duration. Provide proper drainage in order to remove excess rain water in the fields. First top dressing with Urea and MOP should be given to the early sown crop. If sucking pests goes beyond ETL, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/ acre. As sowing is in progress, treat the seeds with Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% DS@ 3.5 g/kg of seeds to manage root rot and bacterial diseases/ Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml/kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml/kg of seeds to manage root rot diseases.</p> <p>At Chamarajanagar, farmers are advised to spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/ acre to control sucking pests. Prophylactic sprays of Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @25-30 g and Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml or Propineb 70 WP @25 g mixed in 10 litres of water is suggested to manage internal boll rot disease. Remove stagnated water from the fields by making canals and trenches. Further, foliar spray of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 10 g or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 10 ml or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Fluxapyroxad167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @6 g mixed in 10 litres of water is recommended to manage fungal boll rot disease complex.</p>
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TAMIL NADU

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY/AUGUST					
Date	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01	
Perambalur	0	2	28	0	0	22	22	4	3	3	At fields neighbouring cotton districts, the crop is 45 to 50 days old at vegetative stage. The

Salem	61	0	1	0	3	8	8	24	26	26	<p>weather was rainy and humid during the reporting period. Intercultural operations viz., weeding and earthing up was done. Foliar spray of Pyrethiobac sodium 10% EC @ 62.5 g ai/ha was done to manage Parthenium and other broad-leaved weeds. Flonicamid 50 WG @ 150 g/ha was sprayed to control jassid and aphids. Foliar spray of Propiconazole 25 EC@ was done 0.1% to manage <i>Cercospora</i> leaf spot. Incidence of jassid and aphids were observed.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur and neighbouring areas, land preparation is over. Sowing will commence once monsoon rains are received.</p> <p>Advisory: At fields neighbouring cotton districts, farmers are advised to maintain field sanitation without weeds through manual weeding / spraying post emergence herbicide viz., Pyrethiobac sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml/10 litres of water or Pyrethiobac sodium 6% EC + Quinalofop Ethyl 4% EC@20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control or Quinalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15 ml/10 litres of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton. If sucking pest goes beyond ETL, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/ acre or Clothianidin 50 WG @ 20 g/acre. Foliar spray of Carbendazim 50 WP@0.1% or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC@0.1% or Propineb 70 WP @0.25 % or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 1 ml/litre or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 0.2% or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @0.1% or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/L + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/L SC @0.6% to manage <i>Cercospora</i>, <i>Corynespora</i>, <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight and fungal boll rot in cotton. Provide good drainage to avoid water stagnation during rains. Regularly monitor pests and diseases to facilitate to take appropriate management on time.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, farmers are advised to treat the seeds with Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% DS@ 3.5 g/kg of seeds to manage root rot and bacterial diseases/ Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml/kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml/kg of seeds to manage root rot diseases.</p>
Trichy						26	32	28	6	3	
Virudhunagar						2	6	28	2	2	

Rainfall (mm)Legend colour

<5	5-20	21-50	51-80	>80
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Source: www.imdagrimet.gov.in

www.agromet.imd.gov.in

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 also to be consulted for the benefit of farmers.