

## ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

### XIV Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> Aug, 2022

PUNJAB											
	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					AUGUST					
	Date	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	
Ferozpur	0	0	0	42	0	0	1	4	0	0	<p>At Faridkot, the crop is 98 to 113 days old at peak flowering /boll initiation phase. Four to five sprays for sucking pest control were done across the locations. Herbicide sprays of Pyrethiobac sodium 6% + Quinalofop ethyl 4% 10 MEC and Glufosinate ammonium 13.5 SL was given to manage the weeds. Whitefly incidence was above ETL at few spots, however decreasing trend has been observed in the overall population. Jassid incidence was above ETL while pink bollworm below ETL at few spots. Sprayed Afidopyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml/acre or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200 g/acre alternatively with Pyriproxyfen @500 ml/acre Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @200 ml/acre to control whitefly spread. CLCuD was also observed at most of the locations from I to III grade.</p> <p>At Bathinda, the crop is 90 to 110 days old at boll formation stage. Hoeing and weeding are in progress. Spray of potassium nitrate (13:0:45) has been done. Incidence of whitefly (12-90/3 leaves, jassid (0-30/3 leaves) and thrips (6-30/3 leaves) were recorded at many locations. Pink bollworm incidence (0-50%) was noticed in few fields. Problem of internal boll rot and leaf curl virus were also observed in many fields.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b> At Faridkot, farmers are advised to spray 500 ml Glufosinate ammonium 13.5 SL in 100 litres of water to control weeds under wet condition. Alternatively, spray 500 ml/acre of Pyrethiobac 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. Start sprays of potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 2% to improve boll setting and reduce flower drop at 7-10 days interval. For this purpose, 2 kg of potassium nitrate should be dissolved in good quality water and spray should be very fine so that it may be retained on leaves. Avoid brackish/tubewell water for any type of foliar sprays on cotton as excessive salts sometimes burn margins of cotton leaves. Apply two sprays of magnesium sulphate @ 1% (through foliar application) at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development to minimize leaf reddening in Bt cotton. Both chemicals should be sprayed at alternate weeks depending upon weather and rainfall. If the jassid incidence increases, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g/acre or Dinotefuron 20 SG @60 g/acre. If infestation of pink bollworm crossed ETL, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 500 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water. To check spread of cotton leaf curl</p>
Faridkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Bhatinda	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Sangrur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Ludhiana	0	0	20	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	

											<p>virus, protect the crop against whitefly vector by using recommended insecticides. Give a spray of 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@ 0.1% 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 disease.</p> <p>At Bhatinda, farmers are advised to give four sprays of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at weekly intervals in cotton fields where flowering has started. Crop with stunted growth and virus infected fields should be sprayed with urea @ 2 kg in 200 litre of water/acre. Overall crop condition on farmer fields is improving after giving nutritional sprays. If whitefly adult population range between 6-8 adults/leaf in cotton fields, 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 22.9 SC @ 200 ml/acre 10 days after first application. If whitefly is 10-20 whitefly adults/leaf, then spray Afidipyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml/acre or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200 ml/ac. Spray Profenophos 50 EC @600 ml/acre or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml/acre if the population of thrips goes above ETL. If infestation of pink bollworm crossed ETL, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 500 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water. 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@ 0.1% 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 disease. Prophylactic sprays of Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @25-30 g followed by 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 management.</p>
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## HARYANA

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					AUGUST					
	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	
Hisar	0	0	11	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	<p>At Hisar, the crop is 100 to 120 days old at flowering to boll development stage. The weather was rainy and humid. Weeds were noticed after rains. Need based foliar spray of urea @ 2.5% and zinc sulphate 21% @ 0.5% was given. The population of whitefly is in decreasing trend but above ETL in several fields along with sooty mould whereas thrips population below ETL in majority of fields. Jassid population is found above ETL in many fields. Infestation of pink bollworm crossed ETL in few fields where flowering was triggered by dry spell. Farmers were advised to monitor the pink bollworm in flowers and green bolls. CLCuD was observed in majority of cotton fields. Boll rot, sooty mould and <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot were observed in several fields.</p>
Jind						3	0	0	0	0	
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	
Rohtak	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	

At Sirsa, the crop is 90 to 105 days old at squaring, flowering and boll formation stages. Weeding and spraying is in progress. Whitefly incidence has gone above ETL at majority of locations. Pink bollworm attack has been reported above ETL at few locations and is in increasing trend during the reporting period. Severe incidence of CLCuD recorded at all locations with root and parawilt at few locations.

**Advisory:**

At Hisar, farmers are advised to drain out the excess water and take up hand hoeing after rain in order to keep the field free from weeds. In more than 100 days old crop, need based foliar spray of urea @ 2.5 % and zinc sulphate 21% @ 0.5% is suggested. Another foliar spray of 13:00:45 @ 1% should be done after 10 days. The population of whitefly and jassid is crossing ETL and therefore, farmers are advised to monitor sucking pest population twice a week and initiate insecticide spray on need basis. If incidence of whitefly and jassid crosses ETL, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 60 g in 200 litres of water/acre. Follow up spray of Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 400 ml or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 240 ml/acre to manage whitefly population with high eggs and nymphal counts after 5-7 days. Install pheromone trap @ 2/ acre to monitor pink bollworm moth and record the population of moths in 3 consecutive nights. Collect and destroy the initial flush of infested squares and rosetted flowers from the field to avoid carryover of pink bollworm population. If infestation of pink bollworm crossed ETL, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 500 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 500 ml/ acre in 150-200 litres of water. Another spray can be done 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) can be added in rainy conditions. Prophylactic sprays of Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @25-30 g followed by Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml or Propineb 70WP @25 g mixed in 10 litres of water is suggested to manage internal boll rot disease management. 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@ 0.1% or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @0.2% or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 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, *Myrothecium* leaf spot, blights and fungal boll rot. In root rot affected patches, drenching of Carbendazim @ 2 g/lit water is suggested. In root rot and wilt affected patches, drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2 g/litre of water is suggested. Spray Cobalt chloride @ 2 g or sodium benzoate @10 g in 200 litres of water/acre within 24-48 hours of appearance of parawilt symptoms.

At Sirsa, farmers are advised start foliar spray of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) solution at flower initiation stage at weekly intervals for better yield. To manage leaf reddening in Bt cotton, give 2 sprays of 1% MgSO<sub>4</sub> (1 kg MgSO<sub>4</sub> in 100 litres of water/acre) at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development stages. In case of outbreak in whitefly above ETL, spray cotton crop

											immediately with Diafenthiuron 50% SC @ 500 g/ha or Afidopyropen 50 DC @ 1000 ml/ha or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 150 g/ha in 500 litres of 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 of water/ha. Install pheromone traps (2 or more traps /acre) to monitor PBW infestation. Whenever 6-8 moths /trap for 3 consecutive nights are recorded or if 10% rosette flowers or green boll damage are recorded, apply need-based insecticides like Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Indoxacarb @200 g/acre in 150-200 litres of water. For CLCuD management, follow weed management recommended practices for whitefly vector control. To control whitefly above ETL, spray cotton crop immediately with Diafenthiuron 50% SC @ 500 g/ha or Afidopyropen 50 DC @ 1000 ml/ha or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 150 g/ha in 500 litres of water/ha. To manage parawilt, drain out water from the fields and apply foliar spray of Sodium benzoate@ 50 ppm (5 g/100 litres of water) or Cobalt chloride @10 ppm (1 g/100 litres of water) or and/or drenching of carbendazim 50 WP @100 g or Copper oxychloride 50 WP@ 250 g+ urea 2 kg/ 100 litres of water within 24-48 hours. For the management of wilts and root rot, soil drenching of early symptomatic plants and surrounding healthy plants with carbendazim 50 WP@ 20 g per 10 litres of water is suggested. If fungal foliar diseases are observed, then spray Carbendazim 50 WP @1 g/litre or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3%SC@ 1 ml/litre or Propineb 70% WP @2.5-3 g/litre or Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenoconazole 11.4% SC@ 1 ml/litre or Propiconazole 25 EC @1ml/lit or Pyraclostrobin 20% SC @ 1 g/litre or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/L + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/L SC @ 0.6 g/litre or Metiram 55% + Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @2 g/litres of water.
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**RAJASTHAN**

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					AUGUST					
	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	
Ajmer	12	1	0	1	48	8	3	1	0	0	In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur etc), the sown crop is 52 to 59 days old at vegetative and flowering stages. 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.
Jodhpur	9	0	0	0	14	17	10	2	0	0	
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	1	0	0	
Pali	3	0	0	0	17	30	3	3	2	0	
Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	4	0	0	
											At Sriganganagar, the crop is 60 to 120 days old at branching, square formation, flower initiation and boll formation stages. Intercultural operations have been taken up in early and timely sown cotton. Second and third split dose of urea were given in late, timely and early sown crop after rainfall or irrigation. Weeds have infested the fields. Jassid noticed @1.00 to 12.00/ 3 leaves, whitefly incidence 10.00 to 49.00/ 3 leaves, thrips population ranging from 0.00 to 5.00/ 3 leaves and pink bollworm 10% rosette flower.



about incidence of any pest and diseases. Avoid chemical sprays during this period which helps to conserve naturally occurring biological control agents and keep pest population under check. Apply neem based insecticide @ 5ml/L of water. Install pheromone traps @ 2 /ac to monitor pink bollworm incidence. If parawilt or sudden wilt will occur due to heavy rain and water logging after dry spell, apply cobalt chloride @10 mg/litre (10 ppm) on affected plants within few hours of onset of symptoms and/or drench plants with a mixture of copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g and 200 g urea in 10 litres of water or carbendazim 50 WP @1 g/litre of water. To manage bacterial leaf blight disease, spray of copper oxychloride 50 WP @25-30 g in 10 litres of water is suggested. For the management of wilts and root rot, soil drenching of early symptomatic plants and surrounding healthy plants with carbendazim 50 WP@ 20 g per 10 litres of water is suggested.

## GUJARAT

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					AUGUST					
	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	
Amreli	3	2	0	0	0	8	3	2	2	1	<p>At Surat, the sown crop is 60 to 67 days old at square formation stage. Hand weeding and other intercultural operations were taken up. Weeds have infested the fields. Thrips attack was above ETL and jassid population recorded low to moderate level. Aphids were observed on young leaves along with larvae of lady bird beetle. Bacterial leaf blight (BLB) disease recorded low to moderate.</p> <p>At Junagadh, the sown crop 55 to 70 days old at squaring and flowering stages. Application of chemical fertilizers, earthing up, inter-cultural, weeding operations and pesticide spray were carried out during the reporting period. Thrips infestation has crossed ETL and jassid below ETL. Heavy infestation of fungal foliar disease (Phoma blight) was observed at all locations.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b>            At Surat, farmers are advised to do field sanitation from time to time keeping it free from debris. In case of heavy rain, farmers are advised to drain out the excess rain water from the cotton fields. Apply neem-based insecticides @ 50 ml per 10 litres of water to manage sucking pests. On crossing ETL by sucking pests, apply spray of Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre. Install pheromone traps (5 traps/ha) to monitor pink bollworm. If parawilt is noticed in the fields, drench 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 and blight diseases. To manage bacterial leaf blight disease, spray of copper oxychloride 50 WP @25-30 g</p>
Bhavnagar	5	16	0	2	0	14	3	3	4	1	
Jamnagar	1	1	0	0	0	12	2	2	1	1	
Rajkot	5	1	0	1	0	18	2	1	1	1	
Junagadh	10	1	0	0	0	3	4	2	1	1	
Sabarkantha						80	3	2	2	6	
Surendranagar	0	2	0	0	0	69	2	2	1	1	
Ahmedabad	11	4	0	1	2	75	3	4	3	1	
Baroda	6	4	0	0	0	22	10	15	6	7	
Patan	21	0	0	1	0	12	6	9	18	2	
Mehsana						72	4	8	3	1	



## MAHARASHTRA

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					AUGUST					
	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	
<b>Date</b>											
Dhule	1	0	0	2	0	10	6	9	6	2	<p>At Akola, the sown crop is at 62 to 70 days old at square formation and flowering stages. The weather during the reporting period was clear with more sunshine hours and moderate evaporation rate. Intercultural operations like hoeing, weeding operations and fertilizer application and insecticides spray were carried out during the week. Some fields are infested with weeds due to continuous rains. Sucking pests like jassid and thrips attack were observed in some fields along with pink bollworm in cotton fields. Parawilt was observed in some farmers' Bt cotton fields due to continuous rains.</p> <p>At Nanded, the crop is 49 to 77 days at vegetative to square formation stage. Plant protection measures and intercultural operations were done in irrigated fields along with fertilizer application in addition in rainfed fields. Weed infestation is prevalent in the fields. Incidence of jassid and aphids were noticed below ETL. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p>At Rahuri, the crop is 42 to 72 days at vegetative to square formation and flower initiation stage. Weeding and fertilizer application were done during the reporting period. Sucking pests and bollworms incidence were noticed around ETL. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b>                      At Akola, farmers are advised to drain out excess water from fields in the area where heavy rainfall occurred. Apply second split of urea @90 kg/ha to irrigated hybrid Bt cotton. Spray 2% urea at flowering stage and 2% spray of DAP at boll development stage of cotton. Carry out intercultural operations like hoeing and weeding in cotton. It is recommended to spray NAA 4.5 SL@ 4 ml /10 litres of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton and it is also suggested to undertake the spray of chlormequat chloride 50% SL @ 1-2 ml per 10 litre of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre to control sucking pests. To monitor pink bollworm moth activity, install 2 pheromone traps/ac for monitoring and undertake spray of neem based insecticides @ 5ml/L. Parawilt symptoms were observed in some cotton fields for which drenching of carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g or copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g + urea @100 g in mixed in 10 litres of water to the plants is suggested.</p> <p>At Nanded, farmers are advised to take up intercultural operations in irrigated as well as rainfed crop to manage weeds and conserve moisture. Open furrows in pre-seasonal crop at last harrowing. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Thiamethoxam</p>
Nandurbar	0	0	3	5	0	12	10	9	4	4	
Jalgaon	16	10	0	0	0	10	9	8	7	9	
Ahmednagar	0	0	1	0	1	5	5	9	9	3	
Aurangabad	0	16	1	1	0	5	9	12	7	3	
Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	9	5	2	
Beed	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	6	9	2	
Nanded	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	11	15	28	
Parbhani	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	6	10	12	
Hingoli	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	6	3	10	
Buldhana	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	
Akola	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	
Washim	10	0	10	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	
Amravati	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	
Yavatmal	1	0		9	0	1	1	1	1	1	
Wardha	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	
Nagpur	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	
Chandrapur	0	0	27	0	2	3	2	3	5	3	



25 WG @ 40 g/acre to control sucking pests. Top dressing of nitrogen @36 kg/ha should be given to rainfed crop at 60 DAS when soil attains field condition either by drilling or ring method. To manage fungal and boll rot diseases, apply 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 Fluxaproxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @6 g mixed in 10 litres of water.

At Rahuri, farmers are advised to carry out intercultural operations like hoeing and weeding in cotton. Change lures in pheromone traps as per expiry installed for monitoring of pink bollworm infestation. Keep the fields weed free. Drain out excess rain water from field Install yellow sticky traps 8-10/acre for whitefly and jassid, blue sticky traps 8-10/acre for thrips. Spray 5% neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) or Azadirachtin 1500 ppm (0.15% EC) @ 50 ml/10 litres of water to control sucking pests if it goes beyond ETL. Spray *Verticillium lecanii* WP @40 g/10 litres of water to control sucking pests. Only if necessary, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre against sucking pests. Under emergency situation, spray chlorantranilprole 18.5 SC@3 ml/10 litres of water to control bollworms.

**TELANGANA**

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					AUGUST					
Date	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	
Adilabad	0	0	0	2	0	8	27	26	22	44	At Warangal, the sown crop is 55 to 62 days old at vegetative to square formation stage. The weather was hot and humid. Intensive weeds coupled with stunted growth noticed in most of the cotton fields due to continuous heavy rains. Manual weeding, fertilizer top dressing, inter cultivation with cattle pair etc. were taken up during the reporting period.
Warangal	0	10	0	0	0	5	25	8	14	24	
Khammam	1	0	0	0	0	23	22	10	5	17	
Karimnagar	0	2	0	0	0	6	16	9	6	17	
Mahabubnagar	0	1	5	0	0	2	13	23	35	46	
											At Adilabad, the sown crop is 60 to 65 days old at vegetative and square formation stage. Drainage facilities were made to remove excess water from fields. Third split of soil application of 25 kg Urea with 10 Kg MOP/acre was given to boost crop growth. Most of the farmers sprayed post emergence herbicides and foliar nutrients. Stunted growth, more weed infestation, nutrient deficiencies, wilt, bacterial leaf blight, leaf spot and stem blight were observed and managed through recommended measures.
											<b>Advisory:</b> At Warangal, farmers are advised to take up soil drenching around the base of early symptomatic affected plants with carbendazim 50 WP@10 g or copper oxychloride 50 WP@ 25-30 g/10 litres of water to manage wilt and root rot, twice at 5-7 days interval wherever wilting was noticed in cotton crop. Give foliar spray of nutrients to the crop with Polyfeed (19:19:19) or Multi-K (13-0-45) or Urea



											<p>At Guntur, the sown cotton is 31 to 41 days old at vegetative stage. Intercultural operations and line weeding were taken up during the week. Destruction of weeds on the bunds was done to prevent the spread of pests and diseases by spraying herbicides.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b> At Nandyal, farmers are advised to spray Urea @ 20 g/litre of water to tide over temporary dry spells along with top dressing with urea and MOP. Give a spray of neem oil @ 5 ml/litre of water and Flonicamid 50 WP@ 0.4 g/litre of water to manage sucking pests. Monitor the summer sown crop for pink bollworm incidence with the help of pheromone traps@ 2/acre. Remove and destroy rosette flowers and spray with chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2.5 ml/litre of water if rosette flower incidence crosses 10% per acre of field.</p> <p>At Guntur, farmers are advised to give first split of fertilizer application i.e., Urea @ 40-50 kg + 15 kg of MOP /acre by pocketing in areas of excess rainfall and foliar application of 2% Urea or 2% KNO<sub>3</sub> or 1% Magnesium sulphate at seven days interval for two to three times. Apply Quisalofop ethyl @ 400 ml + Pyrethiobac sodium @ 250 ml/acre @25 – 30 DAS to control both grassy weeds and broad leaves where inter cultivation is not feasible due to continuous rains.</p>
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## KARNATAKA

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					AUGUST					
	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	
Dharwad	0	0	2		0	3	4	4	5	6	<p>At Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag &amp; Uttarkannada Districts), the sown crop is at flowering and square formation phase. Hand weeding and inter cultivation done to manage weeds. Applied Phosphorous and Potash by ring method. Sprayed Pyrethiobac Sodium 10 EC @ 1.00 ml/litre of water to manage broad leaved weeds. Shoot weevil, thrips and aphid infestation and incidence of <i>Alternaria</i> blight was recorded as moderate status. Controlled the sucking pests and weed infestation through recommended measures.</p> <p>At Raichur, early sown crop is 65 to 70 days old at flowering stage, late sown is 35 to 40 days old at vegetative stage and very late sown crop is 25 to 30 days at early vegetative stage. Intercultural operations and fertilizer application were given as per the recommendations. Due to continuous rains, the cotton fields are infested with more weeds. Farmers were advised to take up inter-cultivation and also weeding in the weeds infested plots. Thrips and aphids attacks were noticed in some farmers' fields above ETL.</p> <p>At Chamarajanagar, the crop is at boll development to harvest stage. Incidence of aphids (8 to</p>
Haveri	1	1	0	1	0	3	4	5	5	6	
Mysore	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	7	12	12	

10/3 leaves), jassid (2 to 4/3 leaves) PBW (10-12%) were noticed above ETL. Leaf reddening was noticed.

**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. Apply Phosphorous and Potash by ring method. Spray Pyrethrin Sodium 10 EC @ 1.0 ml/litre of water to manage broad leaved weeds. Hand collection of shoot weevil should be done from okra sown as trap crop. Spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.0 ml/litre of water to manage shoot weevil attack, Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.4 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 0.3 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.2 g/L against sucking pests. Destroy rosette flowers with PBW larvae. If required apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.5 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2.5 ml or Profenophos 50 EC @ 3 ml/L to control PBW infestations. Give a foliar spray of carbendazim 50 WP @ 10 g 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 + Difenoconazole 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 *Alternaria* blight, leaf spots, fungal boll rot complex, *Myrothecium*, *Cercospora*, *Corynespora* and blights diseases.

At Raichur, farmers are advised to take up weeding and intercultural operations on priority basis. Spray post emergent herbicide, Pyrethrin Sodium @ 1.5 ml/lit of water when the crop is at 25-30 days duration. Provide proper drainage in order to remove excess rain water in the fields. Give basal application of fertilizers to the late sown crop and first top dressing with Urea and MOP in the early sown crop. Spray Fipronil and Flonicamid @ 0.4 g/lit of water or Thiomethaxam @ 0.2g/lit of water against thrips and aphids, respectively. Install pheromone traps @ 2/ac in order to monitor PWB population.

At Chamarajanagar, farmers are advised to spray Cypermethrin @ 1 ml /litre of water to control sucking pests as well as pink bollworm. Spray magnesium sulphate @ 4 g/litre of water to control leaf reddening in plants.

**TAMIL NADU**

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					AUGUST					
Date	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	
Perambalur	5	0	0	0	0	22	6	4	26	3	At Coimbatore and fields neighbouring cotton districts, the monsoon sown crop is 22 to 27 days

Salem	5	0	0	0	2	4	6	24	26	8	<p>old at initial vegetative stage. Manual weeding was done. Irrigation channel and bunds were cleaned. Infestation of plants with thrips, jassids and aphids were recorded. Incidence of collar rot and foliar disease viz., <i>Cercospora</i> leaf spot was noticed. Weeds like annual sedges, broad leaved and narrow leaved weeds have infested the fields. Thrips incidence was below ETL. Collar rot was noticed in few patches.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur and neighbouring areas, the sown crop is at germination and initial vegetative stage. Land preparation in many parts and sowing in some parts of the area are in progress. The fields are infested with weeds. No incidence of pests and diseases.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b> At fields neighbouring cotton districts, heavy rain forecast has been given for the forthcoming week. So, farmers are advised to keep the drainage channel clean to prevent stagnation of water. Regularly monitor the crop for incidence of pests and diseases. Give foliar spray of neem oil @ 5 ml/ litre of water to control sucking pest infestation. If collar rot infection is noticed, soil drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP@ 2 g/litre water is suggested in the early stages of collar rot, root rot and wilt affected fields and surrounding healthy plants.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, farmers are advised to follow optimum seed rate viz., 15, 20 and 25 kg/ ha for varieties, rainfed and hybrid cotton, respectively if still sowing is to be taken up. Treat the seeds with 600 g of Azospirillum/ha and 600 g of Phospobacteria or 600 g of Azophos/ ha. To maintain optimum plant population, recommended spacing of 75 x 30 cm, 45 x 15 cm and 120 or 90 x 60 cm for varieties, rainfed and hybrid cotton, respectively should be given. Follow soil test-based fertilizer recommendation or blanket recommendation of 80: 40: 40, 40: 20: 20, 120: 60: 60 kg/ NPK / ha. At the time of sowing, give basal application of full dose of P, half dose of N and K. Farmers who have taken up sowing, apply Pendimethalin @ 1kg a.i / ha on 3-5 days after sowing based on the availability of soil moisture. To prevent stem weevil infestation, neem cake at 250 kg/ ha should be applied during last plough. If sowing is not done, farmers are advised to practice seed treatment for management of seed borne diseases with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) @3.5 g per kg of seeds (root rot and bacterial diseases) or Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml per kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml per kg of seeds for seed borne diseases (for root rot disease).</p>
Trichy	0	0	0	0	10	24	6	6	26	8	
Virudhunagar						4	8	8	8	10	

Rainfall (mm)Legend colour

<5	5-20	21-50	51-80	>80
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Source: [www.imdagrimet.gov.in](http://www.imdagrimet.gov.in)

[www.agromet.imd.gov.in](http://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.