

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

XV Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 30th August to 5th September, 2022

PUNJAB											
	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					
	Date	26	27	28	29	30	01	02	03	04	
Firozpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>At Faridkot, the crop is 105 to 120 days old at full bloom /boll formation stage. Given sprays for management of sucking pests and foliar applications of KNO₃ and MgSO₄ for better yield. Whitefly incidence was above ETL at few spots, However, a decreasing trend has been observed in the overall population. Jassid and pink bollworm incidence noticed below ETL at few spots controlled with recommended measures. Sprayed Afidopyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml/acre Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200 g/acre alternatively with Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @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 95 to 115 days old at boll formation stage. The weather was hot and humid. Hoeing and weeding are in progress. Foliar spray of potassium nitrate (13:00:45) and insecticide sprays to control sucking pests have been done. Incidence of whitefly (2-45/3 leaves, jassid (0-6/3 leaves) and thrips below ETL were recorded at many locations. Pink bollworm incidence (0-20%) was noticed in few fields. Problem of internal boll rot and leaf curl virus were also observed in many fields.</p> <p>Advisory: 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 Pyriproxyfen 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 100 litres of 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. Cotton growers who had experienced leaf reddening during last season crop, must 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</p>
Faridkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Muktsar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhatinda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sangrur	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Ludhiana	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	

											<p>Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g/acre or Dinotefuron 20 SG @60 g/acre or Imidacloprid 17.8SL @60ml/acre. On observing ≥10% green boll infestation, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 2.5 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water to control PBW infestations. To check spread of cotton leaf curl virus, protect the crop against whitefly vector by using recommended insecticides. To control whitefly population, spray the crop with dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g/acre or pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 200 ml/acre or Afidipyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml/acre or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200 ml/acre. 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/L + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/L 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 (13:00:45) at weekly intervals in cotton fields where flowering has started. For high yield and management of leaf reddening in Bt cotton, give 2 sprays of 1% MgSO₄ at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development stage. Spray 500 ml/acre of Pyriithobac sodium 6% + Quizalofop ethyl 4% 10 MEC in 150 litres of water to control annual grass and broadleaved weeds. If the population of jassid crosses ETL, then spray Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL@ 60ml/ acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre. To control whitefly population spray the crop with dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g/acre or pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 200 ml/acre or Afidipyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml/acre or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200 ml/acre. On observing ≥10% green boll infestation, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 2.5 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water to control PBW infestations. 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/L + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/L SC @0.6% is recommended to manage fungal leaf spots, blights and fungal boll rot disease. Spray 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					SEPTEMBER					
	26	27	28	29	30	01	02	03	04	05	
Hisar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	At Hisar, the crop is 105 to 125 days old at flowering to boll development stage. The weather was
Jind	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	

arises. After draining, spray 2% Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) solution for fast recovery of the crop. To manage leaf reddening in Bt cotton, give 2 sprays of 1% MgSO₄ (1 kg MgSO₄ 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 Diafenthion 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. On observing ≥10% green boll infestation, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 2.5 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 500 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water to control PBW infestations. To manage parawilt, drain out excess 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@ 150-200 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% + Difenconazole 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.

RAJASTHAN

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					
	26	27	28	29	30	01	02	03	04	05	
Ajmer	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur etc.), the sown crop is 60 to 65 days old at flowering and squaring 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Pali	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Sri Ganganagar	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
											At Sriganganagar, the crop is 67 to 125 days old at square formation, flower initiation and boll formation stages. Intercultural operations have been taken up in early and timely sown cotton along with fertilizer application in late, timely and early sown crop. Weeds have infested the fields. Incidence of jassid, whitefly incidence, thrips population and pink bollworm has been recorded.
											Advisory: In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur), farmers are advised to make proper drainage system in their fields. Install yellow sticky

EC@ 2.5 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water to control PBW infestations. 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 Carbendazim 50 WP@20 g or Copper oxychloride 50 WP@25 g and 200 g urea in 10 litres 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. Apply NAA 4.5 SL hormone @ 4.5 ml/10 litres of water to control dropping of squares, flowers and bolls.

GUJARAT

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					
	26	27	28	29	30	01	02	03	04	05	
Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	3	<p>At Surat, the sown crop is 67 to 74 days old at the flowering and square formation stage. Hand weeding and other intercultural operations were taken up. Weeds have infested the fields. Thrips attack was above ETL and jassid and aphid population recorded low to moderate level. Bacterial leaf blight (BLB) disease recorded low to moderate.</p> <p>At Junagadh, the sown crop is 62 to 77 days old at squaring, flowering and boll formation stages. The weather was clear with bright sunshine during the reporting period. Application of chemical fertilizers, earthing up, weeding operations and pesticide spray were carried out during the reporting period. Thrips and jassids infestation have crossed ETL.</p> <p>Advisory: At Surat, farmers are advised to do field sanitation from time to time keeping it free from debris. Apply neem-based insecticides, Azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 50 ml or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 200 g / acre to control sucking pests. 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 disease. To manage bacterial leaf blight disease, spray of copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @25-30 g in 10 litres of water is suggested. On receiving sufficient rain, apply third instalment of split dose of</p>
Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Rajkot	0	0	1	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	
Junagadh	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	
Sabarkantha						0	0	0	0	0	
Surendranagar	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Ahmedabad	18	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	
Patan	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Mehsana						3	0	0	0	0	

acre to control sucking pests. Install pheromone traps @2/acre to monitor pink bollworm. 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 Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyriphos 20 EC@ 2.5 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 500 ml/acre.

MAHARASHTRA

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					
	26	27	28	29	30	01	02	03	04	05	
Dhule	0	0	0	0	0	14	12	10	9	8	<p>At Akola, the pre monsoon cotton is 95-105 days at boll formation and development, monsoon cotton (70-75 days) at squaring and flowering phase with July sown cotton (50-55 days) at vegetative growth. 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 spotted and pink bollworm in cotton fields.</p> <p>At Nanded, the crop is 56 to 84 days at vegetative to square formation stage. Plant protection measures and intercultural operations were done in irrigated and rainfed fields. Incidence of jassid and aphids were noticed below ETL. Boll rot was noticed in few fields.</p> <p>At Rahuri, the crop is at square formation and flower initiation stage. Spraying and intercultural operations were done during the reporting period. Weeds have infested the fields. Jassid incidence at ETL, aphids below ETL and thrips incidence above ETL were recorded. Spotted, American and pink bollworms were noticed below ETL. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p>Advisory: At Akola, farmers are advised to drain out excess water from fields in the area where heavy rainfall occurred. For moisture conservation, earthing up should be done in June and July sown crop. Take up weeding to avoid crop weed competition. Spray 2% urea at flowering stage, 2% spray of DAP at boll development stage of cotton and NAA 4.5 SL@ 4 ml /10 litres of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton. It is also suggested to undertake spray of chlormequat chloride 50% SL @ 1-2 ml/10 litres of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 200 g / acre to control sucking pests.</p> <p>In some parts of Akola district, pink bollworm infestation is noticed for which two pheromone</p>
Nandurbar	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	12	10	9	
Jalgaon	0	0	0	0	0	12	18	14	10	9	
Ahmednagar	0	0	0	0	0	12	28	18	10	9	
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	25	30	30	14	9	
Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	19	20	14	9	6	
Beed	0	0	0	0	0	19	22	12	8	5	
Nanded	0	0	0	0	0	21	15	11	10	7	
Parbhani	0	0	0	0	0	17	15	10	10	5	
Hingoli	0	0	0	0	0	26	18	9	7	5	
Buldhana	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	2	3	2	
Akola	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	3	3	
Washim	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	2	2	
Amravati	0	3	0	0	0	3	5	1	3	4	
Yavatmal	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	5	
Wardha	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	2	
Nagpur	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	4	
Chandrapur	0	0	55	0	0	2	2	2	4	6	

										<p>traps/ha should be installed for surveillance purpose in the field along with spray of Neemark 5% on cotton. For further management of pink bollworm, initiate spray of Neem based insecticides like Azadiractin 1500 ppm@ 50 ml /10 litres of water. On observing $\geq 10\%$ flower or green boll infestation, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 2.5 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 500 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water to control PBW infestations. Or use eggs @1.5 lakh/ha of <i>Trichogramma bactrae</i> in cotton field to manage PBW. If parawilt symptom is observed in cotton due to rains, drench the early symptomatic affected plants with Copper Oxychloride 50@25-30 g + Urea @150 g in 10 litres of water.</p> <p>At Nanded, farmers are advised to take up inter-cultural operations to manage weeds and conserve moisture. Open furrows in pre-seasonal crop at last harrowing in the field. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 200 g / acre to control sucking pests. For pink bollworm management, monitoring with pheromone traps @2/acre, removal and destruction of rosette flowers, spraying of 5 % NSKE should be carried out. On crossing ETL, spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 2.5 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water to control PBW infestations. Top dressing of Nitrogen @36 kg/ha should be given to rainfed crop at 60 DAS after receipt of sufficient rains by drilling or ring method. Foliar spray of KNO₃ (13:0:45) should be done @ 2% for dry spell management. 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 Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @6 g mixed in 10 litres of water.</p> <p>At Rahuri, farmers are advised to keep the fields weed free. 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 Azadiractin 1500 ppm (0.15% EC) @ 50 ml/10 litres of water to control sucking pests if it goes beyond ETL. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 200 g / acre to control sucking pests. Early population of bollworms can be controlled with spray of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC@3 ml/10 litres water. 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 Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 2.5 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water to control PBW infestations. Alternatively, release parasitoid <i>Trichogramma bactrae</i> @ 60000/acre.</p>
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TELANGANA

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					
Date	26	27	28	29	30	01	02	03	04	05	
Adilabad	0	13	0	0	0	11	16	34	21	20	<p>At Warangal, the sown crop is 62 to 70 days old at flowering to square formation stage. Intensive weeds growth noticed in most of the cotton fields. Manual weeding, fertilizer application, inter cultivation were taken up during the reporting period.</p> <p>At Adilabad, the sown crop is 67 to 72 days old at square formation to flowering stage. 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 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.</p> <p>Advisory: At Warangal, farmers are advised to take up soil drenching around the base of affected plants with Copper oxychloride 50 WP@ 2.5-3 g/litre or Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2 g/litre of water twice at 5-7 days interval wherever wilting was noticed in cotton crop. Give foliar spray of nutrients to the crop with 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 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 Fluxapyroxad167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @6 g mixed in 10 litres of water for fungal leaf spots, stem blights, blights management. Spray Quinalofop ethyl 5 SC@2 ml/litre of water if the field is infested with grassy weeds, Pyriothobac sodium 10 EC @ 1.5/litre of water ml for broad leaved weeds.</p> <p>At Adilabad, farmers are advised to spray 13:0:45 @ 10 g or 19:19:19 @ 10 g or Urea @ 10 g/litre + Micronutrient mixture formula-4 or formula-6 @ 5 g/litre to rejuvenate and nutrient recovery of the plants. 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. As a prophylactic measure, spray neem based insecticides @ 1 liter / acre against sucking pests as well as pink bollworm. 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 for fungal leaf spots, stem blights and blights diseases management. Foliar prophylactic spray of copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @25-30 g per 10 litres of water is suggested for the management of bacterial leaf blight disease. Take up third split of soil application of 25 Kg Urea with 10 Kg MOP per acre to boost crop growth.</p>
Warangal	3	0	0	0	0	12	13	3	0	2	
Khammam	13	0	19	0	0	9	2	2	1	11	
Karimnagar	24	1	0	44	0	2	5	1	1	15	
Mahabubnagar	14	2	0	9	0	34	17	18	2	6	

ANDHRA PRADESH

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					
	Date	26	27	28	29	30	01	02	03	04	
Guntur	4	0	0	3	0	2	8	10	4	2	<p>At Nandyal, the crop is 60 to 80 days old at the flowering and squaring stage. The weather was moist with intermittent rains. Both monocot and dicot weeds have infested the fields. Hand weeding and top dressing of fertilizers were taken up. Pink bollworm trap catches were noticed above ETL. Tobacco streak virus was noticed in most of the surveyed villages in the range of 5-20%.</p> <p>At Guntur, the sown cotton is 38 to 48 days old at vegetative, squaring to flowering stages. 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. Incidence of sucking pests recorded for which stem application of Flonicamid 50 WG@ 0.4 g/l (1:20)/ Monocrotophos 1:4 was given. Rosette flowers were observed due to pink bollworm.</p> <p>Advisory: At Nandyal, farmers are advised to spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 200 g / acre to control sucking pests. On observing 8 moths per nights for 3 consecutive days or ≥10% flower or green boll infestation, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 500 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 500 ml/acre to manage pink bollworm.</p> <p>At Guntur, farmers are advised to give first/ second split of fertilizer application i.e., Urea @ 40-50 kg + 15 kg of MOP /acre by pocketing, if pending in areas of excess rainfall and foliar application of 2% Urea or 2% KNO₃ or 1% Magnesium sulphate at seven days interval for two to three times after drainage of excess water. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 200 g / acre to control sucking pests. On observing 8 moths per nights for 3 consecutive days or ≥10% flower or green boll infestation, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 500 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 500 ml/acre to manage pink bollworm. Apply Quizalofop ethyl @ 400 ml + Pyriithiobac 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>
Prakasam	28	7	23	0	0	2	4	2	4	3	

KARNATAKA

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					
	26	27	28	29	30	01	02	03	04	05	
Dharwad	0	0	0	15	1	32	12	16	6	5	<p>At Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada Districts), the sown crop is 85 to 90 days old at squaring and boll formation stage. Hand weeding and inter cultivation done to manage weeds. Shoot weevil, thrips, aphid infestation and Alternaria blight (<i>Alternaria macrospora</i>) were noticed in moderate status.</p> <p>At Raichur, early sown crop is 72 to 77 days old at flowering stage, late sown is 42 to 47 days old at vegetative stage and very late sown crop is 32 to 37 days at early vegetative stage. Intercultural operations and fertilizer application were given as per the recommendations. 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 attack were noticed in some farmers' fields.</p> <p>At Chamarajanagar, the crop is at boll development to harvest stage. Incidence of aphids (4 to 6/3 leaves), jassid (1 to 3/3 leaves) PBW (5-6%) were noticed.</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. Apply Phosphorous and Potash by ring method. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 200 g / acre to control sucking pests. On observing 8 moths per nights for 3 consecutive days or ≥10% flower or green boll infestation, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 500 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 500 ml/acre to manage pink bollworm. Destroy rosette flowers with PBW larvae. 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 + 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 <i>Alternaria</i> blight, leaf spots, fungal boll rot complex, <i>Myrothecium</i>, <i>Cercospora</i>, <i>Corynespora</i> and blights diseases.</p> <p>At Raichur, farmers are advised to take up weeding and intercultural operations on priority basis. Spray post emergent herbicide, Pyriithiobac 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 Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 200 g / acre to control sucking pests. Install pink bollworm pheromone traps @ 2/acre in order to monitor PBW population. On observing</p>
Haveri	1	1	0	1	0	16	11	16	6	4	
Mysore	7	0	6	12	0	15	15	13	8	11	

8 moths per nights for 3 consecutive days or $\geq 10\%$ flower or green boll infestation, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC@ 500 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 500 ml/acre to manage pink bollworm.

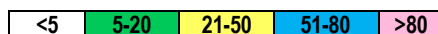
At Chamarajanagar, farmers are advised not to take up any spray due to continuous rains.

TAMIL NADU

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	AUGUST					SEPTEMBER					
	26	27	28	29	30	01	02	03	04	05	
Perambalur	1	0	2	0	0	5	5	12	4	4	<p>At Coimbatore and fields neighbouring cotton districts, the monsoon sown crop is at flowering and squaring stage. Manual weeding was done. Top dressing was given with Urea and Potash @ 50: 25 kg/ ha for hybrids and variety @ 35: 20 kg/ ha. Irrigation channel and bunds were cleaned. Weeds like annual sedges, broad leaved and narrow leaved weeds have infested the fields. Pink bollworm incidence was recorded below ETL. <i>Cercospora</i> leaf spot was noticed in few patches.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur and neighbouring areas, the sown crop is 0 to 20 days old at germination and initial vegetative stage. Sowing is still in progress. The fields are infested with weeds. No incidence of pests and diseases.</p> <p>Advisory: At fields neighbouring cotton districts, farmers are advised to give top dressing with Urea and Potash @ 50: 25 kg/ ha for hybrids and variety @ 35: 20 kg/ ha. Apply Cotton plus @6.25 kg/ ha or 2 % DAP. Weeding should be done with power weeder. If the moisture content of the field (excess) is not conducive for operating power weeder, post emergence herbicide viz., Pyriithobac sodium @ 65 g a.i/ha should be applied. Regularly monitor the crop for incidence of pests and diseases. Install pheromone traps @2 /acre and also give foliar spray of neem oil @50ml/10 liter of water against sucking pests and pink bollworm. Spray 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 Fluxapyroxad167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @6 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml mixed in 10 litres of water to manage <i>Cercospora</i> leaf spot, fungal leaf spots and blight diseases.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, farmers are advised to continue sowing by utilizing the rains in rainfed areas also. Do gap filling to maintain optimum plant population. Give pre emergence herbicide application of Pendimethalin at 1.0 kg ai/ ha within 2 DAS to control the early emergence of weeds. Farmers who are yet to take up sowing may use optimum seed rate viz., 15, 20 and 2.5 kg/ ha for varieties, rainfed and hybrid cotton, respectively. Treat the seeds with 600g of Azospirillum/ha and 600 g of</p>
Salem	23	2	6	12	0	25	18	26	15	8	
Trichy	0	41	5	0	0	8	5	18	6	2	
Virudhunagar						12	8	6	8	10	

											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. To prevent stem weevil infestation, neem cake at 250 kg/ ha should be applied during last plough. To prevent root rot, treat the seeds with <i>Trichoderma asperellum</i> @ 4 g/ kg of seeds and soil application at 2.5 kg/ ha. 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).
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Rainfall (mm)Legend colour



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.