





also found in cotton grown in light soils. Older bolls are ready for picking in April-sown cotton.

At Sirsa, the crop is 102 to 117 days old at flowering, boll formation and opening stages. Weeding and spraying has been taken up during the reporting period. Whitefly incidence was below ETL at all locations. Pink bollworm attack has been reported above ETL at few locations and is in increasing trend. Severe incidence of CLCuD recorded at all locations with root rot and parawilt at many locations.

**Advisory:**

At Hisar, farmers are advised to take up picking of cotton when there is no dew. Give need-based irrigation and take up hand hoeing after irrigation/ rain in order to keep the field free from weeds. In more than 100 days old crop, need based foliar spray of Urea @ 2% and Zinc sulphate 21% @ 0.5% is suggested to boost the crop growth. Another foliar spray of 13:0:45 @ 1% should be done after 10 days to facilitate proper growth and get optimum fruiting bodies. 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 Afidopyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml/acre or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200 ml/acre. On observing  $\geq 10\%$  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. Spray Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @ 200 g mixed with 150-200 litres of water/acre to manage sooty moulds and bacterial leaf blight disease. In root rot affected patches, drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2 g/litre of water is suggested. Spray Cobalt chloride @ 2g in 200 litres of water/acre within 24-48 hours of appearance of parawilt symptoms. 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. 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 + 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, *Myrothecium* leaf spot, blights and fungal boll rot.

At Sirsa, farmers are advised start foliar spray of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) solution at weekly intervals for better yield. To manage leaf reddening in Bt cotton, give two 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 WP @ 1000 ml/ha or Dinotefuran 20 SG (150 g/ha) in 500 litres of water/ha. 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 Afidopyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml/acre or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200 ml/acre. On observing  $\geq 10\%$

green boll infestation, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Chlorpyriphos 20 EC@ 2.5 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5SC @200 ml /acre in 150-200 litres of water to control PBW infestations. 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). 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 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 @1 ml/litre 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 per litre of water.

### RAJASTHAN

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	SEPTEMBER					SEPTEMBER					
	02	03	04	05	06	08	09	10	11	12	
Ajmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	<p>In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur etc.), the sown crop is 67 to 72 days old at squaring stage. Both the weeds, grassy and broad leaves have infested the fields. No incidence of diseases and pests except jassids above ETL.</p> <p>At Sriganganagar, the crop is 75 to 132 days old at squaring, flower initiation and boll formation stages. Intercultural operations have been taken up. Third split dose of Urea @ 27.5 kg/bigha was applied in late sown crop after rainfall or irrigation. Weeds have infested the fields. Incidence of jassids (0-3/3 leaves, whitefly (1-16/3 leaves), thrips (0-7/3 leaves) and pink bollworm (0-7 rosette flower/100 flowers) has been recorded.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b> In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur), farmers are advised to install yellow sticky traps 8-10/acre and also apply spray of Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g/acre or Dinotefuron 20 SG @60 g/acre or Imidacloprid 17.8SL @60ml/acre against jassid. Watch parawilt symptoms in plants (If, plants show sudden drooping of leaves which ultimately get wilted) and if required spray Cobalt chloride @10 mg/litre of water (10 ppm) to save the affected plants immediately after the appearance of the symptoms.</p> <p>At Sriganganagar, farmers are advised to apply recommended dose of nitrogenous fertilizers after irrigation for maximum fertilizer use efficiency. Third split of urea is to be given to late sown crop. Give foliar application of KNO<sub>3</sub> @ 2% to the crop above 65 days. Remove weeds near and around</p>
Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	
Pali	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	
Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	



## GUJARAT

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	SEPTEMBER					SEPTEMBER					
	02	03	04	05	06	08	09	10	11	12	
Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	10	90	<p>At Surat, the sown crop is 75 to 80 days old at flowering and square formation stage. Hand weeding and other intercultural operations were taken up. Thrips attack was above ETL and jassid and aphids population recorded low to moderate level. Bacterial leaf blight (BLB) disease recorded low to moderate. Mealybug population found scattered in fields.</p> <p>At Junagadh, the sown crop is 70 to 84 days old at squaring, flowering and boll development 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. Kharif weeds have again started to infest the fields. Minor attack of thrips seen in the fields. <i>Corynespora</i> leaf spot was recorded at few locations.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b>                      At Surat, farmers are advised to apply Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 litres or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g/10 litres of water if sucking pests cross ETL. Monitor the cotton crop at squaring and flowering stages for presence of pink bollworm larvae within rosette flowers in fields and destroy the damaged ones. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha to monitor pink bollworm. Apply Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @25 ml or Quinalphos 20AF @20 ml or Profenophos 50 EC @30 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @5 ml/10 litres of water wherever pink bollworm crosses ETL (10% damage to fruiting bodies). If cloudy weather and rain drizzle persists, apply prophylactic spray of Copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g/10 litres of water to manage internal boll rot and bacterial leaf blight. To control leaf reddening in <i>Bt</i> cotton, spray Magnesium sulphate @1% + Urea 1% twice at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development stages. If there is problem of square dropping, spray Naphthalic Acetic acid 4.5 SL @ 4.0 ml/10 litres of water. To prevent the entry of pathogens, apply Propiconazole 25 EC @ 10 ml or Metiram 55% + Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 20g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml in 10 litres of water to manage fungal leaf spots and blight disease. On receiving sufficient rains, apply third installment of split dose of nitrogenous fertilizer 75 DAS.</p> <p>At Junagadh, farmers are advised to give water soluble fertilizers 19-19-19 (N-P-K) @100 g with micro mix grade-4 @16 g in 10 litres of water. If there is problem of square dropping, spray Naphthalic Acetic Acid @ 4 ml/10 litres of water. Apply Nitrogen (Urea) @20 kg/acre. Timely intercultural and hand weeding operations should be taken up. Spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @12 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2g or Fipronil 5 SC @15 ml in 10 litres of water if infestation of thrips crosses ETL. Install pheromone trap @ 2/acre to monitor pink bollworm moth in more than 45 days</p>
Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	16	3	55	
Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	27	
Rajkot	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	40	
Junagadh	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	10	20	65	
Sabarkantha						9	0	0	3	19	
Surendranagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	35	
Ahmedabad	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	30	
Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	11	15	15	30	52	
Patan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	
Mehsana	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	





## MAHARASHTRA

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	SEPTEMBER					SEPTEMBER					
	02	03	04	05	06	08	09	10	11	12	
<b>Date</b>											
Dhule	2	0	0	0	0	30	16	35	40	58	<p>At Akola, the pre monsoon crop is 102-112 days at boll formation and development, monsoon cotton (77-82 days) at squaring, flowering and boll formation phase with July sown cotton (57-62 days) at vegetative and square initiation stages. 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 as weeding and other intercultural operations were not possible in those fields during the reporting week. Sucking pests like jassids and thrips attack were observed in some fields along with spotted and pink bollworm in cotton fields.</p> <p>At Nanded, the crop is 63 to 90 days at vegetative to square formation stage. Plant protection measures and intercultural operations were done in irrigated and rainfed fields. Incidence of jassids, thrips and pink bollworm were noticed below ETL. Boll rot was noticed in few fields.</p> <p>At Rahuri, the crop is at squaring, flowering to boll development stages. Weeding and fertilizer application were done during the reporting period. Weeds like <i>Parthenium</i>, Haryali, Kena, Nagarnotha, Chandvel etc., have infested the fields. Jassid, aphids and thrips incidence were recorded around ETL. Spotted, American and pink bollworms were noticed below 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. 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 @ 4ml /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. Keep a vigil on the attack of sucking pests and apply spray when infestation seen above ETL, i.e., Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre. To monitor pink bollworm, install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre, whenever 6-8 moths /trap for 3 consecutive nights are recorded or 10% green boll damage are recorded, spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 600ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @200 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @100 g or Chlorpyrifos 50 % EC @ 500ml per acre to control PBW. Use eggs @1.5 lakh/ha of <i>Trichogramma</i> in cotton field to manage PBW.. If parawilt symptom is observed in cotton due to rains, drench the affected plants with Copper oxychloride 50 WP@25 g+ Urea 150 g in 10 litres of</p>
Nandurbar	0	0	0	0	0	20	28	35	45	50	
Jalgaon	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	30	60	45	
Ahmednagar	0	0	0	16	0	35	40	52	68	75	
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	34	49	59	72	75	
Jalna	0	0	12	54	9	30	20	42	65	50	
Beed	0	0	0	2	23	45	40	47	60	37	
Nanded	0	3	0	0	2	32	43	72	45	20	
Parbhani	3	0	4	1	20	32	43	65	40	25	
Hingoli	0	3	9	15	4	32	43	70	30	20	
Buldhana	0	3	11	0	0	30	30	38	87	55	
Akola	3	0	13	23	0	11	14	17	34	9	
Washim	0	3	29	6	1	18	24	17	76	9	
Amravati	3	0	3	30	0	62	30	71	32	17	
Yavatmal	0	60	22	23	0	18	27	35	22	19	
Wardha	0	11	44	3	3	13	25	67	21	17	
Nagpur	2	25	0	13	10	13	23	67	16	19	
Chandrapur	0	0	15	11	0	10	27	35	52	20	





Mahabubnagar	3	0	0	68	0	33	16	45	16	11	<p>At Adilabad, the sown crop is 74 to 79 days old at 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 to rejuvenate the plant growth and for nutrient recovery of plants. Sucking pests, wilt, stem blight, leaf spots and BLB were recorded and kept them under control through recommended measures.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b>  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. Give foliar spray of nutrients to the crop with Polyfeed (19:19:19) or Multi-K (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 15 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 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 of Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre Imidacloprid 17.8SL @60ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre against sucking pests. If thrips population is more prevalent spray Spinetoram 11.70 % SC @170ml/acre. Spray Quinalofop ethyl @2 ml if the field is infested with grassy weeds, Pyriithobac sodium @ 1.25 ml for broad leaved weeds.</p> <p>At Adilabad, farmers are advised to spray 13:0:45 @10g or 19:19:19 @10g or Urea @10 g/litre + Micronutrient mixture formula-4 or formula-6 @5 g/litre to rejuvenate and nutrient recovery of the plants. Apply Copper oxychloride 50 WP@2.5-3 g or Carbendazim 50 WP@1 g/litre soil drenching to control wilt and root rot diseases. 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 and stem blights 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. Give a spray of Neem oil (1500 ppm) @ 5 ml/litre to control both sucking pests and bollworms attack or alternatively spray of Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre Imidacloprid 17.8SL @60ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre against sucking pests. If thrips population is more prevalent spray Spinetoram 11.70 % SC @170ml/acre.</p>
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## ANDHRA PRADESH

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	SEPTEMBER					SEPTEMBER					
	02	03	04	05	06	08	09	10	11	12	
Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	15	20	10	<p>At Nandyal, the crop is 70 to 90 days old at squaring stage. The weather was moist with intermittent rains. Both monocot and dicot weeds have infested the fields. 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%. Sucking pests like aphids were noticed to the extent of 10%.</p> <p>At Guntur, the sown cotton is 45 to 55 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. Rosette flowers were observed due to pink bollworm.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b>                      At Nandyal, farmers are advised to spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre. To control thrips as a vector of TSV, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Spinetoram 11.70 % SC @170/acre. To monitor pink bollworm, install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre, whenever 6-8 moths /trap for 3 consecutive nights are recorded or 10% green boll damage are recorded, spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 600ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @200 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @100 g or Chlorpyrifos 50 % EC @ 500ml per acre to control PBW. Use eggs @1.5 lakh/ha of <i>Trichogramma</i> in cotton field to manage PBW.</p> <p>At Guntur, farmers are advised to give second split of fertilizer application i.e., Urea @ 40-50 kg + 15 kg of MOP /ac by pocketing, if pending 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 after drainage of excess water. Collect and destroy rosette flowers. To monitor pink bollworm, install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre, whenever 6-8 moths /trap for 3 consecutive nights are recorded or 10% green boll damage are recorded, apply neem based insecticides 1 liter or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water to control PBW. Alternatively, release egg parasitoid <i>Trichogramma bactrae</i> @ 60,000/acre 3 times from flowering stage.</p>
Prakasam	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	18	8	4	

## KARNATAKA

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)	PREDICTED RAINFALL	
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						(mm)					ADVISORY
	SEPTEMBER					SEPTEMBER					
Date	02	03	04	05	06	08	09	10	11	12	
Dharwad	58	1	0	26	18	32	28	21	17	16	<p>At Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag &amp; Uttarkannada Districts), the sown crop is 92 to 97 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 80 to 85 days old at flowering stage, late sown is 50 to 55 days old at vegetative stage and very late sown crop is 40 to 45 days at early vegetative stage. Intercultural operations and fertilizer application were given as per the recommendations as per the stage of the crop. The cotton fields are infested with more weeds due to continuous rains. 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 for which Fipronil against thrips and Flomicamid @ 0.4g/lit of water or Thiomethaxam @ 0.2 g/litre of water against aphids was sprayed for their control.</p> <p>At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 122 to 128 days old at boll opening to harvest stage. Incidence of aphids (2 to 4/3 leaves), jassid (2 to 4/3 leaves) PBW (6-7%) were noticed.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b>            At Dharwad Jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag &amp; Uttarkannada Districts), farmers are advised to go for hand weeding and inter cultivation to manage weeds. Apply Phosphorous and Potash by ring method. Destroy rosette flowers with PBW larvae. To monitor pink bollworm, install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre, whenever 6-8 moths /trap for 3 consecutive nights are recorded or 10% green boll damage are recorded, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre in 150-200 litres of water to control PBW. Keep a vigil on the attack of sucking pests and apply spray when infestation seen above ETL, i.e., Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre. 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 and Alternaria blight diseases management.</p> <p>At Raichur, farmers are advised to take up weeding and intercultural operations on priority basis. Provide proper drainage in order to remove excess rain water in the fields. Give basal application of fertilizers to the very late sown crop and third top dressing with Urea and MOP to the early sown crop. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g/acre or Dinotefuron 20 SG @60 g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL</p>
Haveri	1	1	1	1	0	27	25	18	16	15	
Mysore	2	0	0	72	2	17	48	8	5	2	

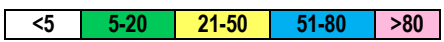
60ml per acre against sucking pests while Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre against pink bollworm.

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

### TAMIL NADU

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	SEPTEMBER					SEPTEMBER					
Date	02	03	04	05	06	08	09	10	11	12	
Perambalur	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	<p>At Coimbatore and neighbouring cotton districts, the crop is at early vegetative stage. The weather was humid and rainy during the reporting period. Earthing up and manual weeding was done. Irrigation and drainage channels were cleaned. Weeds have infested the fields. Foliar spray with Azadirachtin @3 ml/ litre of water was given to control sucking pest infestation. Jassid incidence was noticed. Collar rot was seen in few patches.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur and neighbouring areas, the sown crop is 5 to 27 days old at germination and initial vegetative stage. Sowing, gap filling, drainage and plant protection measures are in progress. The fields are infested with weeds. Jassid was noticed in few patches. No incidence of diseases.</p> <p><b>Advisory:</b> At Coimbatore and neighbouring cotton districts, farmers are advised to clean Irrigation and drainage channels and drain out excess water during heavy rains. If crop growth is poor, give 1% foliar spray with 19:19:19 NPK. Crop should be regularly monitored for the incidence of pests and diseases. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g/acre or Dinotefuron 20 SG @60 g or Imidacloprid 17.8SL 60ml per acre against sucking. In root rot and wilt affected patches, drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2 g/litre of water is suggested to manage collar rot disease.</p> <p>At Srivilliputhur, as soil is having excess moisture due to heavy rains during last week and expected moderate rainfall in coming days, farmers are advised to create proper drainage facilities. Stop irrigating the fields. Do gap filling to maintain optimum plant population. Spray neem oil @2% to manage thrips. Drench the collar region with Chlorpyrifos 50 EC @ 1200 ml/ ha on 15 and 30 DAS along with earthing up to prevent stem weevil damage.</p>
Salem	4	0	0	8	0	10	6	12	4	4	
Trichy	9	0	0	3	0	12	4	4	0	0	
Virudhunagar	0	0	0	0	0	15	10	6	5	5	

Rainfall (mm) Legend colour  
 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.