ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur
Second Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 31st May to 6thJune,2022

	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD					PREDICTED RAINFALL in mm IMD					ADVISORY
	MAY					JUNE					
Date	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**02**	**03**	**04**	**05**	**06**	
PUNJAB											
Firozpur						0	0	0	0	0	At Faridkot, the crop is 14 to 29 days old at two to four leaf stage. Sowing of cotton in farmers' field is still in progress in most of the cotton growing districts. Thrips incidence was near ETL at few isolated places. At Bathinda, the crop is 10 to 30 days old at vegetative stage. Gap filling was taken up. No incidence of any insect pests or diseases except whitefly was noticed during the reporting period. **Advisory**: Farmers are advised for seed treatment before sowing 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).Give first irrigation 4 to 6 weeks after sowing depending upon soil type. Under normal soil types, application of 90 kg urea on an acre basis is recommended. Apply recommended dose of N fertilizers only after application of first irrigation for maximum fertilizer use efficiency. Avoid application of N through broadcasting just before irrigation as this leads to leaching of fertilizers and contamination of groundwater. Farmers are also advised to keep the fields and fallow/barren area around the farm/ canals etc. free from Kanghibuti (*Sida*sp.) and Peelibuti (*Abutilon* sp.) which act as collateral hosts of leaf curl virus. In case of severe thrips infestation, give light irrigation for its management. At Bathinda, farmers are advised to take up gap filling wherever burning of crop was noticed due to high temperature resulting in poor germination. Also closely monitor the fields for weed infestation.
Faridkot	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bhatinda	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sangrur	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ludhiana	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
HARYANA											
Hisar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	At Hisar, the crop is 3 to 6 weeks old at initial vegetative stage. Gap filling and hoeing were taken up. Weeds like, *motha* and *santhi* were found in the fields. Farmers were advised to do
Jind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Rohtak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	mechanical hoeing where crop is more than 3 to 4 weeks old. The initial populations of thrips, whitefly and leafhoppers have started appearing but below ETL. Farmers were advised to manage cotton stalks of previous season kept in the field. Burning of cotton leaves due to high temperature was observed. Root rot was noticed in few fields for which drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP@ 2g/litre of water in root zone of affected and surrounding healthy plants was advised. At Sirsa, the crop is 0 to 40days old at seedling stage. Gap filling taken up in already sown crop. Sowing is in progress at some of the places. Seedling burning was prevalent at few places as per the telephonic information. **Advisory:** At Hisar, farmers are advised not to take up sowing further during the month of June. Give first irrigation (if required) and apply one bag of urea per acre after irrigation. Hand hoeing where weed infestation has started appearing in the fields should be done. The population of sucking pests is below ETL and therefore, there is no need to spray insecticides.Install pink bollworm pheromone trap @ 2/ acre to monitor pink bollworm moth in more than 45 days old crop and record the population of moths. Remove/discard the rosetted flowers (if appeared) from the field to avoid further infestation of pink bollworm. Cotton stalks of previous season kept near the cotton fields are to be covered or dried and poorly opened/unopened bolls are to be destroyed. In root rot affected patches, drenching of early symptomatic root rot affected plants withCarbendazim 50 WP@ 2 g/litre of water is suggested. At Sirsa, farmers are advised to avoid delayed sowing in cotton. In case sowing is yet to be done, apply heavy pre sowing irrigation, prepare fine seed bed, give seed treatment before sowing 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)for known root rot affected fieldsto facilitate proper germination and good plant stand. Cultivate recommended as well as approved varieties and hybrids of the zone. Apply recommended basal dose of fertilizers. To control weeds, apply recommended pre- emergence herbicide within 24 hours of sowing the crop.
RAJASTHAN											
Ajmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgargh, Dunarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur), the crop is to be sown after onset of monsoon. At Sriganganagar, the crop is 0 to 40 days at vegetative stage. Sowing is in progress. Preirrigation was given to the sown fields. Sucking pests incidence noticed but below ETL
Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

											Advisory: In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgargh, Dunarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur), farmers are advised to go for deep summer ploughing to expose and kill the dormant larvae and pupae hidden in the soil due to scorching heat of sun during May. Arrange fertilizers, FYM and seeds for sowing well in advance. Select sucking pest and disease tolerant, short duration and early maturing varieties/hybrids of cotton. Farmers are advised for seed treatment before sowing 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). At Sriganganagar, farmers are advised to apply recommended dose of nitrogenous fertilizers after first irrigation to get maximum fertilizer use efficiency. Avoid application of nitrogenous fertilizer through broadcast just before irrigation as this would lead to leaching of fertilizers and in turn contamination of groundwater. Remove weeds near and around the cotton fields. If sowing is not done, farmers are advised to practice seed treatment for the 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).
ODISHA											
Koraput	3	0	0	37	0	9	0	1	5	7	At Odisha, sowing of cotton not yet started awaiting the onsetthe of monsoon probably by second week of June. **Advisory**: Farmers are advised to clean their land and go for summer ploughing when there is rain. Arrange seeds, fertilizers, FYM and seeds for green manuring crop well in advance. Procure cotton varieties/hybrids with good fibre quality and yield, sucking pest and disease tolerant, short to medium duration. Seeds of border crops like maize and cowpea and trap crops like castor and marigold should be arranged in advance. Farmers are advised for seed treatment before sowing 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).
Kalahandi	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Balangir	0	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GUJARAT											
Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	At Surat, sowing is yet to be taken up. Furrows have been formed. At Junagadh, sowing is yet to be taken up.
Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sabarkantha						0	0	0	0	0	**Advisory:**
Surendranagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Farmers are advised to apply FYM @10 ton/ha and basal dose of fertilizers @ 20kg Phosphorus and 75 kg Potassium per ha for irrigated cotton. Purchase seed with original bill. Early sowing must be avoided.Procure cotton varieties/hybrids with good fibre quality and yield, sucking pest and disease tolerant, short duration and early maturing. Farmers are advised for seed treatment before sowing 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).
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Patan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mehsana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MADHYA PRADESH											
Khargone						0	0	0	0	0	At Khandwa, the crop is 17 days old at seedling and initial vegetative stage where sowing has been taken up. Sowing is still in progress in some areas. Spot weeding, gap filling and thinning has been taken up during the reporting period. No incidence of pests and diseases. **Advisory:** At Khandwa, farmers are advised to complete sowing wherever irrigation facilities are available. Hand weeding should be taken up in areas where weeds are observed. 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).
Dhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Khandwa						0	0	0	0	0	
MAHARASHTRA											
Dhule						0	0	0	0	0	At Akola, land preparation for coming *kharif* season is in progress. All the operations like harrowing, levelling, FYM application etc. are going on. **Advisory:** At Akola, farmers are advised to start sowing of cotton after receipt of sufficient rainfall of 75-100 mm. Avoid pre-monsoon sowing of cotton crop to prevent early onset of pink bollworm infestation. Use short to medium duration *Bt* /non *Bt* varieties. 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). Also, give seed treatment of *Azotobacter* for nitrogen fixation and PSB @20-25 g/kg seed for phosphate solubilization.Include intercrops like Greengram and Blackgram in cotton in 1:1 row proportion. Use Pendimethalin 38.7 % CS @ 700 ml per acrein 200 litres of water as pre-emergence weedicide to control weeds in early stage of crop. Follow recommended spacing and fertilizer doses for arboreum
Nandurbar						0	0	0	0	0	
Jalgaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ahmednagar	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jalna						1	0	0	0	0	
Beed	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	
Nanded	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Parbhani	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Hingoli						0	0	0	0	0	
Buldhana	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Akola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Washim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amravati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yavatmal						0	0	0	0	0	
Wardha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(60x15,60x30cm,40:20:20KgNPK/ha), Improved hirsutum Cotton (60x30cm,60:30:30 Kg NPK/ha) and rainfed Bt hybrid cotton (90x45,90x60, 90:45:45Kg NPK/ha) and irrigated Bt Cotton(120x30,120x60 cm,120:60:60 Kg NPK/ha, respectively.
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TELANGANA											
Adilabad	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**Post-season and pre-sowing package of practices** 1. Clean up fields of residual stalks and partially opened bolls and diseased bolls from previous crop season. Do not stack the uprooted cotton stalks on field bunds. At the end of crop season, the pink bollworm larvae of last generation enter the hibernation in crop residues like infested bolls, stalks or in soil. Therefore, such infested residues should be promptly destroyed in order to break the life cycle of pink bollworm. Residue destruction will also helps to reduce the inoculums and infection of new season's cotton crop by diseases like bacterial leaf blight, root rot and fungal leaf spots. 2. Install at least 10 pheromone traps at 20 m distance in the premises of market yards and ginning mills to trap post season moths or suicidal emergence if any. Change the lures in pheromone traps timely. Also kill the larvae that come out of damaged seeds. This will help to check the spread of infestation of pink bollworm from ginning or market yard premises to nearby fields. 3. Avoid pre-monsoon sowing of cotton crop. Early sown crop bears the reproductive structures like squares and flowers early. The pink bollworm moths emerging from dormant population of previous season lay eggs on these squares and flowers.Thus, early sown crop supports completion of new season's first generation of pink bollworm. If not controlled timely, next generations of this population further spreads onto the timely sown cotton crop with onset of squares, flowers and bolls. 4. Deep summer ploughing helps to expose and kill the dormant larvae and pupae hidden in the soil due to scorching heat of sun in April-May. Also, the birds following ploughed fields predate on these life stages of insect. This helps in minimising the incidence of insects like pink bollworm, leaf eating caterpillars, and soil borne diseases like wilt, root rot and nematodes on coming season's cotton crop. 5. Crop rotation to be followed in the fields that were heavily infested with pink bollworm during last season to break the life cycle of pink bollworm. Cotton is the only host of pink bollworm, therefore crop rotation helps to break the life cycle of this pest. Crop rotation is very effective in checking the infection of soil borne diseases and nematodes in disease prone fields. 6. Grow sucking pest and disease tolerant, short duration and early maturing varieties/hybrids/cultivars of cotton. This helps in avoiding unwanted spraying of pesticides to control sucking pests and diseases during early crop growth stage. Pink bollworm infestation starts from mid-season and increases steadily towards the late season. Therefore, short to medium duration maturing varieties helps to escape pink bollworm infestation in late season.
Warangal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Khammam	17	0	0	4	1	17	0	0	0	0	
Karimnagar	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Mahabubnagar	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
ANDHRA PRADESH											
Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	0	9	0	
Prakasam	0	0	0	0	0	28	5	0	9	3	
KARNATAKA											
Dharwad	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	7	3	1	
Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	26	17	12	0	3	
Mysore	5	0	0	0	0	58	35	46	35	35	

											7. Sowing of cotton crop should be done in the month of June, only after receipt of 80-100 mm of monsoon rainfall. For ensuring proper germination and crop stand, withstand the prolonged dry periods during early seedling stage, there should be optimum soil moisture. This also helps to avoid re-sowing due to prolonged dry spell of rainfall. Timely sowing in June helps to avoid early infestations of pink bollworm. 8. Increased awareness should be created among the cotton farmers regardingimplementation of integrated pest management (IPM) strategy for management of pink bollworm.
TAMIL NADU											
Perambalur	0	19	0	0	3	2	5	1	1	0	The summer sown crop is 120 days old at boll maturity stage. Incidence of mirid and mealy bugs have been noticed. **Advisory:** Farmers are advised to give irrigation if there is no summer showers as the crop is in boll maturity stage which is a critical stage of the crop. Need based top dressing of nitrogenous and potassic fertilizers should be done. Spray Profenofos @1.25 litre/ ha to manage the bugs. Drench the soil of early symptomatic plants with Carbendazim 50 WP@ 1 g / litre of to manageroot rot and foliar spray of Copper oxy chloride 50 WP or copper oxychloride 50 WG@2 kg/ ha to manage bacterial blight and internal boll rot disease.
Salem	0	1	0	0	0	13	13	16	7	4	
Trichy	3	0	0	0	0	8	9	3	2	7	
Virudhunagar	6	0	0	0	0	16	34	45	13	10	

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

Rainfall (mm)Legend colour	<5	5-20	21-50	51-80	>80

0.0 mm rainfall (no rainfall)
Blank space express data not available.
Source:
www.imdagrimet.gov.in
www.agromet.imd.gov.in