

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

Nineth Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 19th to 25th July, 2022

PUNJAB											
	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY					
Date	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	
Firozpur	127	19	28	0	0	8	16	68	19	10	<p>At Faridkot, the crop is 63 to 79 days old at flower initiation stage. Mechanical/ manual intercultural operations to control emerging weeds and fertilizer application were given. One/two sprays for sucking pest control done at few locations. Whitefly incidence was above ETL at most of the locations.</p> <p>At Bathinda, the crop is at flowering stage. Hoeing and weeding operations were done. Spray of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) has been started in cotton fields where flowering has initiated. Weeds like <i>Chulai</i> (<i>Amaranthus viridus</i>), <i>Dodhak</i> (<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.), <i>Tandla</i> (<i>Digera arvensis</i>) <i>Madhana</i> (<i>Eleusine</i> spp.), <i>Trianthema monogyna</i>, Makru (<i>Ipomea</i> spp.), Khabbal (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>), Chibber bel (<i>Cucumis trigonus</i>) have infested the fields. Incidence of whitefly was noticed above ETL at many locations but jassid and thrips were below ETL. Pink bollworm incidence was noticed below ETL at few fields. The problem of boll rot was seen in many fields where boll formation has initiated.</p> <p>Advisory: At Faridkot, farmers are advised to apply recommended dose of N fertilizers only after first irrigation for maximum fertilizer use efficiency. A total of 90 kg urea/acre has to be applied in 2-3 equal splits depending upon soil type and moisture conditions. In light sandy soils, deficiency of Zinc has been noticed. Give 10-15 kg Zinc sulphate (21%) to alleviate its deficiency. To manage weed infestation under wet condition, spray 500 ml Glufosinate ammonium 13.5 SL in 100 litres of water (6-8 weeks after sowing when the crop is about 40-45 cm in height) as a directed spray to control weeds between the crop rows. The directed spray can be done by using a protective hood. Glufosinate is non-selective herbicide and can cause injury to the crop if it falls on the crop leaves. Parawilt may appear in cotton fields where rains were received after first irrigation which should be checked by spraying Cobalt chloride @ 10 mg/ litre of water on the affected plants at the initial stage of wilting itself.</p> <p>Whitefly incidence should be controlled by spraying Afidopyropen 50 DC@ 400 ml/acre or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200 g/acre alternatively with Pyriproxyfen @ 500 ml/acre or Spiromesifen</p>
Faridkot	11	15	0	0	0	8	15	65	16	9	
Muktsar	87	0	0	0	0	9	16	69	20	10	
Bhatinda	12	0	2	0	0	9	18	80	17	10	
Sangrur	1	0	0	0	0	9	68	72	20	9	
Ludhiana	0	0	28	2	0	16	85	79	21	8	

22.9 SC @200 ml/acre. In case, thrips infestation goes above ETL, spray spinoteram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre to control thrips.

To monitor pink bollworm, install pheromone trap @2 per acre and change lure as per validity.. Regularly observe squares/flowers for PBW infestation. Spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @100 g/acre alternately if PBW infestation is observed in fruiting bodies.

At Bhatinda, the overall crop stand is good. If whitefly adult population ranged between 6-8 adults per leaf in cotton fields, then farmers are advised to spray the fields with Ethion @ 800 ml/acre or dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre. Give second spray of Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Spiromesifen 240 SC (22.9 % w/w) @ 200 ml/acre 10 days after first application. If it is 10-20 whitefly adults/leaf, then spray Aafidipyropen 50 DC@ 400 ml/acre. If whitefly is very high or countless, spray Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 200 g/acre. Give second split of nitrogen where flowering has started. Spray Cobalt chloride solution @ 1 g/100 litres of water immediately on the affected plants after the appearance of symptoms of parawilt. Spray Profenophos 50 EC @500 ml/acre or Spineteram 11.7 SC @ 170 ml/acre where the population of thrips goes above ETL. Rosette flowers, if any, should be removed and destroyed. In fields where crop is at flowering stage, it should be monitored and spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Ethion 50 EC @ 800 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g/acre if the incidence of pink bollworm crosses ETL. Prophylactic sprays of Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @25-30 g and Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml or Propineb 70WP @25 g mixed in 10 litres of water is suggested to manage internal boll rot disease. Remove stagnated water from the fields by making canals and trenches. Further, foliar spray of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 10 g or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 10 ml or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Fluxapyroxad167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @6 g mixed in 10 litres of water is recommended to manage fungal boll rot disease complex.

HARYANA

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY					
Date	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	
Hisar	8	10	0	0	0	8	15	50	43	10	At Hisar, the crop is 70 to 80 days old at square formation to flowering stage. Majority of the fields were weed free but still weeds like, <i>motha</i> and <i>santhi</i> were noticed in few fields after rains. Third split dose of urea @1 bag/acre after rainfall or irrigation was given. Whitefly population declined but remained above ETL in several fields whereas, thrips population was above ETL in few fields. Honeydew excretion and sooty molds were observed. Jassid population was near ETL. Infestation of mealybug was also reported in traces. Infestation of pink bollworm has crossed ETL in cotton
Jind	0	0	0	0	0	10	60	53	20	11	
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	9	16	75	40	11	
Rohtak	6	0	33	0	0	9	58	59	15	10	

crop bearing fruiting bodies and cotton stalks stored nearby. Farmers were advised to collect and destroy initial flush of infested squares and flowers. Root rot was observed in traces in few fields but CLCuD in several fields. Drenched with Carbendazim 50 WP@ 2 g/litre of water in root zone of affected and surrounding healthy plants.

At Sirsa, the crop is 65 to 75 days old at vegetative and flowering stages. Weeding and hoeing is in progress. Whitefly incidence has gone above ETL and counts are in the increase. Thrips attack has crossed ETL at few locations and jassid at only one location. Pink bollworm incidence not reported so far during the reporting period.

Advisory:

At Hisar, as rains were received, farmers are advised to apply third split dose of urea @ 1 bag/acre in 9 to 10 weeks old crop with sufficient moisture in fields. Take up mechanical hoeing after rain or irrigation in order to keep the field free from weeds. Spray Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 2 ml/litre of water to manage whitefly population. In case of whitefly and jassid incidence, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g in 200 litres of water/acre. Install pheromone trap @ 2/ acre to monitor pink bollworm moth in more than 40 days old crop and record the population of moths. Collect and destroy the initial flush of infested squares and rosetted flowers from the field to avoid carryover of pink bollworm population. If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL, spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 2-3 ml or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 4 ml/litre of water in more than 60 days old crop which can also manage thrips population. Give another spray after 12-15 days but same insecticide should not be used continuously. Spray Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 2 ml/litre of water to manage increasing whitefly population. Tank mixing of insecticide should be avoided and surfactant (60-80 ml/acre) should be added in rainy conditions. In root rot affected patches, drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 2 g/litre water is suggested in the early stages of root rot affected fields and surrounding healthy plants. For the management of sooty molds, spraying of copper oxychloride 50 WP or copper oxychloride 50 WG @ 25-30 g mixed in 10 litres of water is suggested.

At Sirsa, farmers are advised to spray Pyriproxyfen sodium 6% + Quinalphos ethyl 4% 10 MEC @1,250 ml/ha by dissolving in 375 litres of water after first irrigation, in moist soil, to control annual grass and broadleaf weeds. Alternatively, spray Paraquat Dichloride 24 SL @1,250 ml/ha Glufosinate ammonium 13.5 SL in 250 litres of water as a directed spray to control weeds in between the crop rows. The directed spray can be done by using a protective hood. Paraquat and Glufosinate are non-selective herbicides and can cause injury to the crop if these fall on the crop leaves. Apply recommended dose of nitrogenous fertilizer. Start foliar sprays of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) solution starting at flower initiation at weekly intervals. Drain out the stagnant water from cotton fields. After draining, spray 2% Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) solution for fast recovery of the crop. In case of whitefly population above ETL, appearance of sticky leaves or sooty molds, presence of whitefly on upper surface of leaves, spray cotton crop immediately with Diafenthiuron 50% SC (500 g/ha or Afidopyropen 50 DC @ 1000 ml/ha or Dinotefuran 20 SG (150

conditions. Give foliar application of KNO₃ @ 2% to the crop 65 DAS. Monitor the crop for insect pests and disease regularly. The locations found infested with pink bollworm last year are to be monitored closely for PBW infestations. Install Pheromone trap @ 5/ha to monitor their activity. Spray neem-based insecticides @ 5 ml/litre of water to control sucking pests and PBW. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.40 g/ litre of water for jassid and whitefly control. Spray Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 1.2 g/litre of water to control whitefly adults. Pryiproxyfen 10 EC @ 2.5 ml/litre or Spiromesifen SC @ 1.00 ml/ litre of water should be applied whenever whitefly nymphal population crosses ETL. Spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.8 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 2 ml/ litre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 0.50 g/litre of water against pink bollworm.

ODISHA

		ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
		JULY					JULY					
Date	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25		
Koraput	15	11	13	9	1	4	5	25	20	15	At Odisha, the sown crop is 24 to 29 days old at early vegetative stage. The weather was rainy and humid. Intercultural operations and weeding, application of fertilizers as first top dressing and earthing up, incorporation of green manure crop, sunhemp sown along with cotton, draining of excess rain water from the field, spraying of neem based pesticide (1500 ppm) for prevention of sucking pests like aphids and other foliage feeders like Spodoptera and semi-loopers were done during the reporting period. Applied post emergence herbicides like Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @ 50 g ai/ha (for grassy weeds) and Pyriithiobac sodium 10% EC @ 62.5 g ai/ha (for broad leaf weeds) at 25 DAS. Weeds of all types i.e. broad leaf, grasses and sedges were noticed at seedling stage but controlled with pre emergence application of Pendimethalin. No incidence of pests and diseases so far. Advisory: Farmers are advised to do intercultural operations, weeding and drainage of excess rain water from the field on time. First top dressing of fertilizer at 25-30 DAS with 50% N and 50% K (Use fertilizer dose of 120:60:60 kg/ha for hybrids and 90:40:40 kg/ha for varieties) should be given. Seeds of border crops like maize and cowpea and trap crops like castor and marigold should be sown if not done earlier. In case of moist soil condition where manual weeding is not possible, go for application of herbicides like Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @ 50 g ai/ha (for grassy weeds) and Pyriithiobac sodium 10% EC @ 625 g ai/ha (for broad leaf weeds) at 20 DAS. Regularly monitor the crop to notice incidence of any pest and diseases.	
Kalahandi	16	1	34	4	0	2	10	20	20	17		
Balangir	31	12	17	10	1	2	5	15	20	23		

GUJARAT

		ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)				
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Date	JULY					JULY					ADVISORY
	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	
Amreli	13	6	2	3	1	25	6	4	8	23	<p>At Surat, the sown crop is in germination and vegetative stage. Resowing, gap filling, weeding and hoeing are in progress. Weeds have infested the fields. Root rot incidence noticed in previously infected fields. Whitefly crossed ETL at all locations and thrips count are on the increase. Pink bollworm (PBW) egg laying, rosette flowers in cotton crop and adult emergence in trap were recorded.</p> <p>At Junagadh, sowing has been completed in almost all the cotton growing areas in Saurashtra region. The sown crop is 21 days old at initial stage. Drained excess water from the fields. Agricultural operations could not be done due to continuous rains. Wet weather blight was observed in few places. Some cotton fields of the region failed due to continuous heavy rains. No incidence of pests and diseases recorded so far.</p> <p>Advisory: At Surat, farmers are advised to do field sanitation from time to time. Install five pheromone traps /acre to monitor the infestation of PBW. Post emergence spray of Quinalofop ethyl @ 50 g a.i. /ha to the 15 days of cotton crop with one hand weeding, the most effective method for the management of weeds should be done. Drain out excess rain water from the cotton fields in case of heavy rains. Give 240-40-00 NPK/ ha dose of nitrogen after sowing @ 30, 60, 75, 90 and 105 days in equal splits. Complete dose of phosphorus should be given at the time of sowing as a basal dose. If sowing yet to be done, treat the seeds with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS @ 3.5 g/kg of seeds to manage root rot and bacterial diseases with Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml/kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% w/w (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml/kg of seeds to manage root rot disease. Drenching with carbendazim 50 WP@ 20 g or <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> or <i>T. viride</i> WP@ 10 g/ litre of water is suggested for early symptomatic plants and <i>Fusarium</i> wilt patches to be applied along with one-meter radius of healthy plants in desi and upland cotton field.</p> <p>At Junagadh, farmers are advised to do gap-filling, intercultural operations, weeding and apply Ammonium sulphate @10 kg/acre on time. In those failed cotton fields, take up re-sowing of early maturity hybrid/variety with inter-cropping viz., Cotton + Groundnut (1:1) or Cotton + Black gram (1:1) or Cotton + soybean (1:1) or Cotton+ Sesamum. If hand weeding is not possible, spray Quinalofop ethyl 5 % EC @1.5 ml/litre of water. Spray Carbendazim 50 WP@ 10 g or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 10 ml or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Fluxapyroxad167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @6 g mixed in 10 litres of water is recommended to manage fungal leaf spots, blight and boll rot disease complex disease.</p>
Bhavnagar	15	1	0	3	4	26	15	15	17	31	
Jamnagar	9	2	14	0	0	16	4	5	4	12	
Rajkot	19	4	3	1	5	23	14	13	14	76	
Junagadh	34	5	1	2	3	16	15	15	14	22	
Sabarkantha						138	12	10	17	92	
Surendranagar	3	15	2	0	0	26	13	3	4	71	
Ahmedabad	31	20	5	5	2	69	16	12	25	62	
Baroda	3	16	9	3	90	74	25	24	41	40	
Patan	2	1	9	2	0	120	2	4	4	142	
Mehsana						125	4	6	8	140	

MADHYA PRADESH

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY					
Date	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	
Khargaoon											<p>At Khandwa, the crop is 28 to 59 days at vegetative stage. The weather was mostly cloudy, humid with regular showers. Sowing of cotton has been completed in almost all the cotton growing areas. Spot weeding, gap filling and thinning in areas where crop has already been sown was taken up. Fields are infested with weeds. No field operations were possible during the week because of rains. No incidence of insects, pests and diseases.</p> <p>Advisory: At Khandwa, farmers are advised to do spot weeding in areas where weeds are observed. Weeds should be controlled using bullock drawn Kolpa or hand hoe. Apply fertilizer @ 150 kg N, 75 kg P and 40 kg K/ha with 15% N to one-month old crop.</p>
Dhar	15	13	0	1	59	43	15	14	36	21	
Khandwa											

MAHARASHTRA

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY					
Date	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	
Dhule	14	0	0	1	10	30	18	12	15	19	<p>At Akola, the sown crop is at 30 to 35 days at vegetative stage. The weather during the reporting period was cloudy and rainy. Due to continuous rains, all the intercultural operations like hoeing, weeding and weedicide/insecticide spraying were hampered. Waterlogged condition was observed in many cotton fields during this week. Weed infestation is more due to continuous rains. Grassy weeds particularly <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>, prominent weed, was observed in cotton field along with some broadleaf weeds. Some cotton fields are heavily infested with <i>Commelina</i> weed species too. No major incidence of pests and diseases. Parawilt symptoms were observed in some cotton fields.</p> <p>At Nanded, the crop is 21 to 49 days at vegetative stage. Draining out excess water from the fields and plant protection measures were carried out in both irrigated and rainfed fields. Weed infestation is prevalent in the fields. No incidence of major pests and diseases except jassid but below ETL.</p> <p>At Rahuri, the crop is at vegetative to square formation stage. Weeding and fertilizer application are in progress. Sucking pest incidence and bollworms noticed below ETL. Fields are infested with weeds. No incidence of other pests and diseases.</p> <p>Advisory: At Akola, farmers are advised to drain out the excess water from fields in area where heavy rains</p>
Nandurbar	10	15	4	5	4	34	18	11	15	24	
Jalgaon	7	0	4	10	33	35	18	12	28	15	
Ahmednagar	5	0	1	0	0	16	10	6	13	11	
Aurangabad	0	0	0	6	13	18	10	7	15	4	
Jalna	0	0	0	0	12	20	14	10	18	4	
Beed	43	0	0	0	5	20	14	6	14	4	
Nanded	0	0	1	50	3	20	14	16	20	9	
Parbhani	3	0	0	30	5	23	16	13	20	5	
Hingoli	3	0	0	31	9	20	11	12	18	10	
Buldhana	13	0	0	0	23	10	10	12	20	9	
Akola	7	4	2	59	43	12	12	10	11	12	
Washim	0	0	0	44	22	11	12	17	12	9	
Amravati	11	1	0	79	55	14	14	14	14	11	
Yavatmal	13	1	3	70	29	11	10	11	10	13	
Wardha	72	10	1	169	75	17	13	14	13	14	
Nagpur	81	5	2	64	17	19	14	21	19	11	
Chandrapur	11	8	2	70	3	16	18	21	45	33	

occurred. Drenching of Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ urea 100 g mixed in 10 litres of water to the plants as line application is suggested for the management of parawilts. Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyriithiobac Sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml/10 litres of water or Pyriithiobac sodium 6% EC + Quiazalofop Ethyl 4% EC spray @20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control. Spray Quiazalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15 ml/10 litres of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton. Carry out intercultural operations like hoeing and weeding in cotton after draining excess water from the fields. Apply first split of 40 Kg N (90 Kg Urea /ha) for irrigated hybrid cotton and 30 Kg N (65 Kg urea/ha.) for rainfed hybrid/hirsutum cotton.

At Nanded, farmers are advised to take up thinning and gap filling in rainfed cotton. Excess rain water should be drained out of the field. Intercultural operations are to be carried out in rainfed crop when soil attains field condition. Basal dose of fertilizers - 30:75:75 NPK kg/ha to irrigated cotton and 48:60:60 NPK kg/ha to rainfed crop should be applied if not done at sowing time by drilling or ring method. Top dressing of nitrogen @60 kg/ha should be applied to pre seasonal crop and @ 36 kg/ha to rainfed crop at 30 DAS. Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyriithiobac Sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml/10 litres of water or Pyriithiobac sodium 6% EC + Quiazalofop Ethyl 4% EC spray @20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control. Spray Quiazalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15 ml/10 litres of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton at 20-30 DAS. Spray NSKE 5% or neem oil 5ml/L between 50-60 days after sowing.

At Rahuri, farmers are advised to drain excess rain water from field. Give fertilizer application to the crop of 30 and 60 DAS. 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 of sucking pests if it goes beyond ETL. In the early sown cotton areas, remove and destroy rosette flowers along with pink bollworm larvae. Keep the fields weed free.

TELANGANA

Date	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY					
	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	
Adilabad	44	0	2	16	3	18	25	31	50	53	At Warangal, the sown crop is 25 to 30 days old at initial stages. Continuous heavy rains were a hindrance to take up any field operations. Intensive weed growth noticed in most of the cotton fields due to continuous heavy rains. At Adilabad, the sown crop is 25 to 30 days old at vegetative stage. No major operations were carried out during this week due to heavy rainfall. Drainage facilities were made to remove excess water from fields. Stunted growth, weed infestation, nutrient deficiencies, wilt, leaf spots were
Warangal	0	0	16	12	0	5	19	20	28	6	
Khammam	0	0	3	12	0	10	21	43	11	7	
Karimnagar	6	0	9	25	0	2	11	13	20	4	
Mahabubnagar	0	0	10	2	0	8	5	0	9	8	

observed.

Advisory:

At Warangal, farmers are advised to drain out excess water from the fields. Wherever wilting noticed, take up soil drenching around the base of affected plants with Copper oxy chloride 50 WP @ 25-30 g/10 litres of water twice at 5-7 days interval. Give foliar spray of nutrients to the crop with N:P:K (19:19:19) or (13-0-45) or urea @ 10 g/litre of water twice at weekly intervals for fast recovery of the crop. Take up soil application of 25 kg urea with 10 kg MOP/acre of cotton as soon as dry weather prevails to boost the crop growth. Spray post-emergence herbicide after 25-30 days after sowing, Pyriithiobac Sodium 10 % EC @ 12.5 to 15 ml/10 litres of water or Pyriithiobac sodium 6% EC + Quizalofop Ethyl 4% EC spray @ 20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control. Spray Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @ 15 ml/10 litres of water to manage grassy weeds.

At Adilabad, farmers are advised to spray 13:0:45 @ 10g or 19:19:19 @ 10 g or Urea @ 10 g/litre of water to avoid stunted growth and nutrient recovery of the plants. Spray post-emergence herbicide after 25-30 days after sowing, Pyriithiobac Sodium 10 % EC @ 12.5 to 15 ml/10 litres of water or Pyriithiobac sodium 6% EC + Quizalofop Ethyl 4% EC spray @ 20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control. Spray Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @ 15 ml/10 litres of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton. In root rot and wilt disease affected patches, for management; drenching of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g/10 litres of water is suggested in the early stages of seedlings and surrounding healthy plants. Spray Carbendazim 50 WP @ 0.1% or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC @ 0.1% or Propineb 70 WP @ 0.25 % or Propiconazole 25 EC @ 1 ml/litre or Metiram 55% + Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 0.2% or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 0.1% or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/L + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/L SC @ 0.6% to manage *Cercospora*, *Corynespora*, *Alternaria* leaf spot, blight and fungal boll rot disease. It is suggested to take up soil application of 25 Kg urea with 10 kg MOP/acre as soon as dry weather prevails to boost the crop growth.

ANDHRA PRADESH

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY					
Date	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	
Guntur	0	0	0	31	0	8	8	6	6	6	At Nandyal, the summer cotton is at flowering stage. The sown crop is 7 to 27 days old at germination to initial stage. Hand weeding and inter cultivation were done.
Prakasam	0	0	0	17	2	8	8	2	6	6	
											At Guntur, sowing is in progress.

Advisory:

At nandyal, drench the soil with copper oxychloride @4 g/litre of water around the affected plants if wilt is noticed and also spray of 19-19-19 @4 g/litre of water for fast recovery of plants.

At Guntur, farmers are advised to take up clean cultivation, pre-emergence application of Pendimethalin @ 1.3 to 1.6 l/acre immediately within 48 hours after sowing cotton. As sowing is in progress, farmers are advised to treat the seeds with Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% DS@ 3.5 g/kg of seeds to manage root rot and bacterial diseases/ Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml/kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml/kg of seeds to manage root rot disease.

KARNATAKA

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY					
Date	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	
Dharwad	15	7	9	1	0	4	4	2	1	1	At Dharwad jurisdiction (Dharwad, Haveri, Belagavi, Bagalakot, Vijayapur, Gadag & Uttarkannada Districts), the sown crop is 25 to 35 days old at vegetative stage. Hand weeding and Inter cultivation done to manage weeds where <i>Cyanodon dactylon</i> and <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> were dominant. Sucking pest incidence noticed at few places. No incidence of diseases.
Haveri	1	1	1	1	0	4	3	3	1	2	
Mysore	6	6	0	2	0	3	3	3	2	2	
											At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 74 to 79 days old at flowering stage. Fertilizer application and inter cultivation operations were done. Incidence of aphids, jassid and mirid bugs were noticed above ETL and controlled with recommended measures.
											At Raichur, about 90 per cent of the expected cotton crop area has been sown in the region by the farmers due to receipt of good soaking rains. Early sown crop is 40 to 45 days old at vegetative stage and late sown is 5 to 10 days old drop at germination stage. First top dressing of fertilizers (Urea & MOP) and inter cultivation was recommended to the early sown crop. Given pre-emergent application of Pendimethalin @ 3.5 ml/litre of water to the sown crop. No incidence of pests and diseases.
											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.
											At Chamarajanagar, farmers are advised to spray Flonicamid 50WG @ 80g or Dinotefuran 20 SG

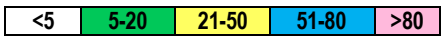
@ 60g/ acre or Clothianidin 50 WG @ 20g/acre to control sucking pests.

At Raichur, pre-emergent application of Pendimethalin @ 3.5 ml/litre of water is to be given to the sown cotton. If sowing is in progress, farmers are advised to treat the seeds with Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% DS@ 3.5 g/kg of seeds to manage root rot and bacterial diseases/ Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml/kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml/kg of seeds to manage root rot disease.

TAMIL NADU

	ACTUAL RAINFALL (mm)					PREDICTED RAINFALL (mm)					ADVISORY
	JULY					JULY					
Date	15	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25	
Perambalur	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	10	0	At fields neighbouring cotton districts, the late sown summer sown crop is 77 days old at square formation stage. Incidence of thrips and jassid were noticed above ETL. At Srivilliputhur and neighbouring areas, land preparation is over. Sowing will commence once monsoon rains are received. Advisory: At fields neighbouring cotton districts, 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 sucking pests. Foliar spray of Carbendazim 50 WP@0.1% or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC@0.1% or Propineb 70 WP @0.25 % or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 1 ml/litre or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 0.2% or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @0.1% or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/L + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/L SC @0.6% to manage <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Corynespora</i> , <i>Alternaria</i> leaf blight and fungal boll rot in cotton. At Srivilliputhur, before sowing farmers are advised to treat the seeds with Carboxin 37.5%+Thiram 37.5% DS@ 3.5 g/kg of seeds to manage root rot and bacterial diseases/ Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml/kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml/kg of seeds to manage root rot disease.
Salem	1	0	1	0	1	2	6	8	8	3	
Trichy						0	4	12	2	0	
Virudhunagar						2	3	7	7	6	

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.