




First Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 11th to 17th June '2026

PUNJAB		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)						Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)					
		June						June					
		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
	Firozpur												
	Faridkot							2.4	0.5	0.5	4.6	0.3	
	Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0.5	0.5	4.6	0.3	
	Bhatinda							2.4	0.5	0.5	4.6	0.3	
	Sangrur	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.4	1.2	6.9	1.3	
	Ludhiana							4.6	1	1.5	7.1	0.8	
Amount of rainfall & colour Code		6.2	0	0	0	0	0	16	2.9	1.1	0.1	2.2	0.5
Rainfall category		Very light rainfall		Light rainfall		Moderate rainfall			Heavy rainfall		Very heavy rainfall		

Crop condition


At Bathinda, the crop is 15 to 35 days old at vegetative stage. Hoeing and weeding are in progress. Population of whitefly ranged from 0-2 per three leaves, jassid from 0-1 per three leaves and thrips from 0-5 per three leaves. Weeds such as *Digera arvensis*, *Cyperus* sp., and *Trianthema monogyna* were observed in the cotton fields.

At Faridkot, the crop is at vegetative stage. Manual or tractor operated intercultural operation was carried out. First post sowing irrigation has been applied in timely sown cotton. Weeds like *Trianthema* spp. (Itsit), *Digera* spp. (Tandla) have emerged after irrigation but controlled through recommended measures.

Advisory:

At Bathinda, farmers are advised to remove weeds in and around the fields. Spray Hitweed Maxx 10MEC @ 500ml per acre in 150 litres of water after first irrigation in moist soil to control weeds. Monitor the fields to keep a check on incidence of sucking pests in cotton crop and in fields where early sowing is done and flowering stage has reached; Monitor rosette flowers by random sampling and pink bollworm populations through pheromone traps. Check for incidence of parawilt in cotton crop. Spray Cobalt chloride solution @ 1g/100 litre of water immediately after the appearance of symptoms on the affected plants. Parthenium weed should be eradicated in and around the fields to minimize the TSV incidence.

At Faridkot, farmers are advised to give first irrigation 4-6 weeks after sowing depending upon soil type. A total of 90 kg Urea/acre has to be applied in 2-3 equal splits depending upon soil type and moisture conditions. Stomp 30 EC @ 1 litre/acre can be applied as post-emergence weedicide after first irrigation in 200 litres of water. Alternatively, manual or tractor operated interculture operation should be done to control emerging weeds. Avoid N application through broadcasting just before irrigation as this leads to leaching of fertilizers resulting in contamination of groundwater. In case of high thrips infestation, apply light irrigation for its management. If the incidence increases, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre. To monitor pink bollworm, use funnel or delta traps baited with gossyplure and place traps approximately 15 cm above the crop canopy. Replace the lure after 15 days and use 5 trap/ha. Keep the fields and fallow/barren area around the farm/ canals etc. free from Kanghi buti (*Sida* sp.) and Peeli buti (*Abutilon* sp.) which act as collateral hosts of leaf curl virus.


RAJASTHAN		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June							June				
		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
	Ajmer	42.8	0	6.8	8.2	0	0	0	4.8	2.4	0.7	1.2	0.1
	Jodhpur	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.8	2.4	0.7	1.2	0.1
	Nagaur								2.3	1.4	1	1.2	0
	Pali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
	Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.4	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.1
Amount of rainfall & colour Code		0.1 to 2.4 mm		2.5 to 15.5 mm		15.6 to 64.4 mm			64.5 to 115.5 mm		115.6 to 204.4		
Rainfall category		Very light rainfall		Light rainfall		Moderate rainfall			Heavy rainfall		Very heavy rainfall		

Crop Condition:

In Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh districts, the crop is at seedling/vegetative stages (26 to 42 days old). Post sowing irrigation has been applied at some places; manual hoeing/weeding and intercultural operations are going on. Weeds like Itsit (*Trianthema spp.*), tandla (*Digera arvensis*) and Motha (*Cyperus rotundus*) have infested the crop. Jassid incidence ranged from 0 to 1.00/3leaves, Whitefly 0 to 4 / 3leaves and thrips 0 to 7/3leaves.

Advisory:

Farmers are advised to apply a recommended dose of nitrogenous fertilizers after first irrigation for maximum fertilizer use efficiency. Avoid broadcast application of nitrogenous fertilizers before irrigation as this leads to leaching of fertilizers. Remove weeds in and around the cotton fields. Parthenium weed should be eradicated in and around the fields to minimize the TSV incidence. Monitor the crop for insect pests and diseases regularly. Install yellow sticky trap @ 8-10 per acer to monitor whitefly population. Spray neem-based insecticides @ 5 ml/lit. of water to control sucking pests and PBW. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha (2 /acre) to monitor pink bollworm moth activity.


ODISHA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June							June				
		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
	Koraput	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.8	16	14	3.7	6.3
	Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0.2	3.7	5.3	3.3	5.5
	Balangir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	2	5.7	6.9	6.2
Amount of rainfall & colour Code		0.1 to 2.4 mm		2.5 to 15.5 mm		15.6 to 64.4 mm			64.5 to 115.5 mm		115.6 to 204.4		
Rainfall category		Very light rainfall		Light rainfall		Moderate rainfall			Heavy rainfall		Very heavy rainfall		

Crop Condition:

In Odisha, land preparation and arrangement of inputs is going on in other areas. Cleaning of land, ploughing and removal of old cotton plants and weeds from the field, procurement of inputs has been taken up.

Advisory:

Farmers are advised to go for final land preparation and arrangement of inputs like good quality cotton seeds, FYM, fertilizers and bio fertilizers and pre-emergence herbicides, seeds of green manuring crop like sunhemp, seeds of maize and cowpea as border crop, castor and marigold as trap crop, seeds of pigeon pea, cowpea, black gram as intercrop. Take up sowing as soon as monsoon rain starts. Use fertilizer dose of 120:60:60 kg/ha for hybrids and 90:45:45 kg/ha for varieties (Basal dose- Full P, 25% N and 50% K) Micronutrients- ZnSO₄(25 kg/ha) and Boron (5 kg Borax/ha) as basal is recommended. Seeds of border crops like maize and cowpea and trap crops like castor should be sown and seedlings of marigold to be raised. Intercropping system viz., Cotton + Black gram (1:2) or Cotton + soybean (1:2) or Cotton + Pigeon pea (8:2) should be adopted for sustainable production. Before sowing, 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 blight disease) or Fluxapyroxad (333g/lit FS) @1.5ml/kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% w/w (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml/kg of seeds for seed borne diseases (for root rot disease). Use Pendimethalin 30 EC @1.33 lit in 200 litres of water for one acre as pre-emergence spray at 1-2 days after sowing to control weeds.

GUJARAT		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June							June				
		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
	Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
	Sabarkantha								0	0	0.1	0.1	0
	Surendranagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0
	Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Patan								0	0	0.4	0	0
Mehesana								0	0	0.7	0	0	
Amount of rainfall & colour Code		0.1 to 2.4 mm		2.5 to 15.5 mm		15.6 to 64.4 mm			64.5 to 115.5 mm		115.6 to 204.4		
Rainfall category		Very light rainfall		Light rainfall		Moderate rainfall			Heavy rainfall		Very heavy rainfall		


Crop Condition:

In Surat, formation of furrows and cleaning of fields is taken up. In some pockets, sowing is in progress where rainfall was sufficient. At Junagadh, land preparation is completed. Sowing is in progress in isolated area of Saurashtra region of Gujarat

Advisory:

Farmers are advised to apply FYM @10 ton/ha (alternate years) 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. Those farmers having sufficient irrigation facilities can start sowing of cotton in their fields. Pendimethalin 38.7 % CS @ 700 ml/acre as pre-emergence weedicide to control weeds in the early stage of crop. Take up sowing of cotton crop only after receipt of 75 -100 mm of monsoon rainfall. For ensuring proper germination and crop stand, to withstand prolonged dry periods during early seedling stage, there should be optimum soil moisture which also helps to avoid re -sowing the crop. Clean up the fields of residual stalks and partially opened or damaged open bolls from previous crop season. Do not stack the uprooted and unwanted cotton stalks on the field. Deep summer ploughing helps minimizing incidence of insects like pink bollworm, leaf eating caterpillars and soil borne diseases like wilt, root rot and nematodes and also bacterial blight disease in forthcoming cotton crop season. Follow crop rotation in the fields that were heavily infested with pink bollworm during last season to break the life cycle of pink bollworm.

At Junagadh, farmers are advised to purchase recommended Bt varieties/ Bt. hybrids seeds with the original bill. Those farmers having sufficient irrigation facilities are advised to start the sowing of cotton. Also in other areas, start sowing the crop as sufficient amounts of rains are forecasted to facilitate lifesaving irrigation to the crop.


MADHYA PRADESH		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June							June				
		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
	Khargaon								0.1	0	0	0	0.2
	Dhar	5.1	8.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	1.1
	Khandwa								0.3	0.1	0.1	0	0.6
Amount of rainfall & colour Code		0.1 to 2.4 mm		2.5 to 15.5 mm		15.6 to 64.4 mm			64.5 to 115.5 mm		115.6 to 204.4		
Rainfall category		Very light rainfall		Light rainfall		Moderate rainfall			Heavy rainfall		Very heavy rainfall		

Crop Condition:

At Khandwa, field preparation is in progress.

Advisory

Discourage pre-season sowing of cotton crop. Farmers are advised to grow only early to medium maturing cotton non Bt varieties/ Bt. hybrids. Avoid taking up cotton in those fields where the same crop was sown during the previous year.

MAHARASHTRA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June							June				
		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
	Dhule								0	0	0	0	0.1
	Nandurbar								0	0.1	0.2	0	0
	Jalgaon	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
	Ahmednagar	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.5
	Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0.1	0	0.1	0.4
	Beed	0	0	0	0	0			1.3	0.7	0	0	0.6
	Nanded								2.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.2
	Parbhani	18.3	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0.9	0	0	0.8
	Hingoli								0.7	0.4	0	0.1	0.7
	Buldhana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0.1	0	0.2
	Akola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	0.1	0	0.6
	Washim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0.1	0	0.1	0.5
	Amravati	0	0	5	1	20	0	0	1.2	0.1	0	0	4.4
	Yavatmal	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0.6	0	1.2	3.6
	Wardha	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2.7	1.1	0.1	4.7	2.3
	Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	3.9	1.5	0.7	2.3	0.4
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	4.7	3.8	1.2	8.9	4.8	
Amount of rainfall & colour Code		0.1 to 2.4 mm		2.5 to 15.5 mm		15.6 to 64.4 mm			64.5 to 115.5 mm		115.6 to 204.4		
Rainfall category		Very light rainfall		Light rainfall		Moderate rainfall			Heavy rainfall		Very heavy rainfall		

Crop Condition:


At Akola, land preparation for the coming *kharif* season is in progress. All the operations like harrowing, levelling, FYM application etc. are completed.

At Rahuri and Nanded, land preparation, harrowing, levelling, FYM application etc. is in progress. Field layout of the majority of the farmers is in progress for sowing of cotton.

Advisory:

At Akola, farmers are advised to start sowing cotton after receipt of sufficient rainfall of 75-100 mm. Use short duration *Bt* / non *Bt* varieties/hybrids for rainfed sowing and mid-late to late varieties/hybrids for irrigated condition. In case the commercially available cotton seeds are not pre-treated with insecticides, treat the cotton seed with Carboxin (Vitavax) 1gm or Thiram 3 gm/kg seed before sowing them. Also give seed treatment of *Azotobacter* for Nitrogen fixation and PSB @20-25 gm /kg seed for phosphate solubilization. Include intercrops like greengram and blackgram in cotton in 1:1 row proportion. Use Pendimethalin 38.7 % CS @1.5 -1.75 ai/ha (20-25 ml/ lit of water) as pre-emergence weedicide to control of weeds in early stage of crop. Follow recommended spacing and fertilizer doses for arboreum (60x15,60x30cm,40:20:20KgNPK/ha), Improved hirsutum (60x30cm,60:30:30 Kg NPK/ha) and rainfed *Bt* hybrid cotton (90x45,90x60, 60:30:30Kg NPK/ha) and irrigated *Bt* Cotton(120x30,120x60 cm,120:60:60 Kg NPK/h, respectively.

At Rahuri, farmers are advised to avoid early sowing of the crop. Start sowing after receipt of sufficient rainfall of 75-100 mm. Those farmers having sufficient irrigation facilities can start sowing of cotton in their fields. Use short duration *Bt* / non *Bt* varieties/hybrids for rainfed sowing and mid-late to late varieties/hybrids for irrigated condition. In case the commercially available cotton seeds are not pre-treated with fungicides, 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 blight disease) or Fluxapyroxad (333g/lit FS) @1.5ml/kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% w/w (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml/kg of seeds for seed borne diseases (for root rot disease). Also give seed treatment of *Azotobacter* for Nitrogen fixation and PSB @20-25 gm /kg seed for phosphate solubilization. Include intercrops like green gram and black gram in cotton in 1:1 row proportion. Take up sowing of cowpea, maize, *Setaria* and marigold as trap crops.

TELANGANA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June							June				
		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
	Adilabad	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	3.6	1.1	0.7	1.1	6.4
	Warangal	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	3.9	6.2	3	0.9	2.1
	Khammam	2	18	7	19	36	0	0	13	8.4	2.9	1.2	3.5
	Karimnagar	0	0	0	1.5	10	0	0	6.3	6.1	2.7	0.3	1.3
	Mahabubnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.6	8.9	3.2	2.1	2.7
Amount of rainfall & colour Code		0.1 to 2.4 mm		2.5 to 15.5 mm		15.6 to 64.4 mm			64.5 to 115.5 mm		115.6 to 204.4		
Rainfall category		Very light rainfall		Light rainfall		Moderate rainfall			Heavy rainfall		Very heavy rainfall		

Crop Condition:


At Warangal, field preparation has been completed. Sowing is yet to start.

At Adilabad, land preparation is completed, waiting for a good amount of rainfall (75-100 mm) for the sowings to be taken up.

Advisory:

At Warangal, farmers are advised to go for crop rotation for every 2 to 3 seasons. Take up deep summer ploughing to destroy pest life stages and weed residues in the soil. Soil incorporation of FYM should be done. Select medium duration hybrids. Sow the crop after receipt of at least 80-100 mm rainfall to avoid germination related problems. Select the variety/hybrid based on soil suitability.

At Adilabad, farmers are advised to take up deep summer ploughing to kill pupae of pink bollworm and other weed seeds


ANDHRA PRADESH		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June							June				
		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
	Guntur	3	0	0	0	0	0	67	14	5.4	2.6	1.7	8.1
	Prakasam	12	0	0	2	0	0	4	14	3.9	3.4	0.5	2.8
Amount of rainfall & colour Code		0.1 to 2.4 mm		2.5 to 15.5 mm		15.6 to 64.4 mm			64.5 to 115.5 mm		115.6 to 204.4		
Rainfall category		Very light rainfall		Light rainfall		Moderate rainfall			Heavy rainfall		Very heavy rainfall		

Crop Condition:

At Guntur and Nandyal, sowings will be taken up only after the receipt of sufficient monsoon rains.

Advisory

Farmers are advised to take up deep summer ploughing to kill pupae of pink bollworm and other weed seeds. Soil incorporation of FYM should be done. Select medium duration hybrids. Sow the crop after receipt of at least 80-100 mm rainfall to avoid germination related problems.

KARNATAKA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June							June				
		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
	Dharwad	0	0	1	3	4	2	0	3.7	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.7
	Haveri	3	1	2	0	6	0.5	0	4.5	6.5	2.4	1.3	0.6
	Mysore	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5.8	2.1	5	5.8	7
Amount of rainfall & colour Code		0.1 to 2.4 mm		2.5 to 15.5 mm		15.6 to 64.4 mm			64.5 to 115.5 mm		115.6 to 204.4		
Rainfall category		Very light rainfall		Light rainfall		Moderate rainfall			Heavy rainfall		Very heavy rainfall		

Crop Condition:


At Dharwad, cleaning and land preparation is in progress.

At Chamarajanagar, the crop is at vegetative stage

Advisory:

At Dharwad, farmers are advised to sow Okra for every 20 rows of cotton for shoot weevil management.

At Chamarajanagar, farmers are advised to install yellow sticky traps @ 8-12 per acre for monitoring of sucking pests

TAMIL NADU		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June							June				
		05	06	07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
	Perambalur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.7	0.4	4.5	3.2
	Salem	1	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	7.5	6	1.3	3.5	4.8
	Trichy								1.5	0.5	0.7	2.3	12.8
	Virudhunagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	1	1.9	5
Amount of rainfall & colour Code		0.1 to 2.4 mm		2.5 to 15.5 mm		15.6 to 64.4 mm			64.5 to 115.5 mm		115.6 to 204.4		
Rainfall category		Very light rainfall		Light rainfall		Moderate rainfall			Heavy rainfall		Very heavy rainfall		

Crop Condition:

Field preparation is in progress.

Advisory

Farmers are advised to take up deep summer ploughing to kill pupae of pink bollworm and other weed seeds. Soil incorporation of FYM should be done. Select medium duration hybrids. Sow the crop after receipt of at least 80-100 mm rainfall to avoid germination related problems.

Post-season and pre-sowing package of practices

- Clean up fields of residual stalks and partially opened bolls from the 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 hibernation in crop residues like infested bolls. Therefore, such infested residues should be promptly destroyed in order to break the life cycle of pink bollworm. Residue destruction will also help to reduce the inoculums and infection of new season's cotton crop by diseases like bacterial leaf blight, root rot and fungal leaf spots.
- Install at least 10 pheromone traps for pink bollworm each 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.
- Avoid pre-monsoon sowing of cotton crop. Early sown crops bear reproductive structures like squares and flowers early. The pink bollworm moths emerging from dormant populations 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.
- Deep summer ploughing helps to expose and kill the dormant larvae and pupae hidden in the soil due to scorching heat of sun and predation by birds. in April-May. Also, the birds following ploughed fields predate these life stages of insects. 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 the coming season's cotton crop.
- 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.
- 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 the early crop growth stage. Pink bollworm infestation starts from mid-season and increases steadily towards the late season. Therefore, short duration and early maturing varieties help to escape pink bollworm infestation in late season.
- 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, to 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.
- Increased awareness should be created among the cotton farmers regarding implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) strategy for management of pink bollworm. The input dealers may also be advised to inform the farmers not to adopt pre-monsoon sowing. This will help to spread the right message to farmers more effectively

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 (<https://cicr.org.in/resource-weekly-advisory>) also to be consulted for the benefit of farmers.

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