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An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Organisation

Twenty First Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 29th October to 4th November, 2026

A. General advisory on soil health, nutrition, pest and disease management

Higher cotton yields rely on balanced soil nutrition, water management, and proactive, monitoring-based pest and disease management. Implementing a holistic and integrated crop management plan ensures proper growth and vigour, reduces input costs, and protects the crop from devastating pest and disease damage.

Soil health & nutrition management (INM)

- **Optimize macronutrients**: Improve soil health by prioritizing crop rotation, organic amendments, and cover crops, and by using rational chemical fertilization based on pre-sowing soil testing.
- **Apply micronutrients:** Address secondary and micronutrient deficiencies (such as Zinc, Boron, Manganese, and Magnesium) proactively via targeted foliar sprays as needed.

Disease management (IDM)

- **Deploy preventative practices**: Management of both soil-borne and foliar pathogens should be achieved through integrated cultural practices, including proper field sanitation and the application of biopesticides and biofertilizers as seed and soil treatments to enhance plant health and suppress disease incidence.
- **Control foliar outbreaks:** Regular field monitoring should be undertaken during periods of high humidity, and recommended fungicides should be applied judiciously only when prevailing environmental conditions are conducive to rapid disease development and spread.

Integrated pest management (IPM)

- **Conduct field scouting:** Perform weekly field scouting to monitor sucking pests (such as thrips, aphids, jassids and spider mites) alongside bollworms.
- **Utilize traps & biopesticides:** Deploy pheromone traps early in the season to track adult moth flights, predict egg-laying cycles and apply organic, natural or plant-based pesticides as a primary response.
- **Conserve natural enemies:** Safeguard beneficial insects like lady beetles, lacewings and big-eyed bugs by choosing highly selective insecticides over broad-spectrum formulas.
- **Restrict chemical interventions:** Use label-recommended chemical pesticides strictly as a last resort, deploying them only when pest populations reach established economic thresholds.

Clean Picking and storage

- Follow the standard procedures for clean cotton picking so as to fetch a good market price.
- Discourage use of plastic bags, plastic sheets material other than cotton for collection and storage

B. Location-specific advisory

PUNJAB		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		October							October / November				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01
	Firozpur								0	0	0	0	0
	Faridkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Muktsar								0	0	0	0	0
	Bhatinda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0
	Sangrur								0	0.2	3.4	2.4	0
	Ludhiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	1	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

At Bathinda, the crop is at the boll opening stage. Picking of cotton is in progress. Open boll damage up to 10 per cent. Incidence of boll rot was observed in cotton fields.

At Faridkot, the crop is at boll opening stage. Final picking is in progress.

Advisory:

At Bathinda, farmers are advised to shred the cotton sticks after harvest.

At Faridkot, farmers are advised to pick dry, free from trash, with no dew on it. Pick clean and dry cotton to get a good price in the market. Soon after last picking, remove cotton sticks from the field and bury remaining plant debris with furrow turning plough as sanitary measure against pink bollworm. Sowing of wheat using super seeder after picking of the seed cotton along with stalk incorporation into the soil in one go is also a healthy option to reduce pink boll worm incidence.

HARYANA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		October							October / November				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01
	Hisar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	3.5	1.5	0.1
	Jind								0	0.2	3.4	2.4	0.1
	Sirsa								0	0	0.4	0	0
	Rohtak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	1.9	1.9	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:

At Hisar, the crop is at boll development/ maturity stage. Second to third picking is in progress in majority of the fields. Incidence of dusky cotton bugs is noticed in majority of fields. The trap catches and green boll damage due to pink bollworm is also above the economic threshold in majority of fields. Less severity of cotton leaf curl virus disease was noticed in addition to boll rot in some fields. Root rot and wilt were also observed in patches of some fields in light soil.

At Sirsa, the crop is 177 days old at boll opening and harvesting stage. Second picking is almost over at most of the locations. Pink bollworm infestation was also reported above ETL with 20-45% green boll damage. A very high population of dusky cotton bug (DCB) has been observed in squares, half-opened green bolls, bracteoles, open bolls, and picked bolls.

Advisory:

At Hisar, farmers are advised not to irrigate the cotton fields. Give need-based foliar spray of 00:00:50 @ 2 kg per acre better boll opening in cotton. Since the infestation of pink bollworm started appearing, install pheromone traps @ 2 / acre. Examine at least 100 flowers or 20 green bolls per acre for pink bollworm infestation. In case pink bollworm infestation crosses the economic threshold (>5 %), spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @100 g or Profenofos 50 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Quinalphos 20 AF @ 400 ml per acre. Follow-up spray of an alternate insecticide may be done after 10-12 days of the previous spray. In root rot and wilt affected patches, drench the affected plant roots and surrounding plants with Carbendazim 50 WP@ 1.2 g/litre water. If parawilt is observed, apply 2-3 drenching with solution of Copper oxychloride 50 % WP @ 250 g or Carbendazim 50% WP @120 g plus Urea 2 kg per 100 litres of water at one-week intervals starting immediately after symptom development. For the management of boll rot and leaf spots, foliar spray of Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP @ 30 g followed by

Propineb 70% WP @25-30 g or Propiconazole 25% EC @10 ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2 % w/w+Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @ 6 ml in 10 litres of water is recommended, especially during flowering 60-120 days and as per weather conditions. Apply chemical inputs only after assessing crop condition, boll number, and economic feasibility. Pick good opened bolls during bright sunny days and produce should be stored in cool and dry places. Take up picking of stress mediated good opened bolls after proper drying of moisture.

At Sirsa, farmers are advised to pick the cotton dry, free from trash and with no dew on it. Store seed cotton at neat, clean and rat free godowns / rooms. Manage PBW monitoring through 2 pheromone traps per acre (5-8 moth catches for 3 consecutive nights) or green boll destructive sampling (2 damaged bolls out of 20 bolls per acre) at regular intervals to assess ETL. For PBW, apply Ethion 50 EC @800 ml or Fenvalerate 20 EC @100-200 ml or Lambda- cyhalothrin 5 EC @ 200 ml or Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 200-300 ml or Cypermethrin 25 EC @ 80-100 ml or Deltamethrin 2.8 EC @ 160-200 ml or Alphamethrin 10 EC @ 100-125 ml or Fenpropathrin 10 EC @ 300-400 ml per acre in 150-200 litre water. Use insecticides in rotation if required. These insecticides will take care of dusky cotton bugs also. Apply chemical inputs only after assessing crop condition, boll number, and economic feasibility. Do not mix the infected plants/plant parts in the field soil after picking cotton. Terminate the crop as early as economically feasible. It would reduce bollworms damage and their carryover to the next cropping season. After last picking, allow sheep and goats to graze in field to reduce the carryover of bollworms. If possible, shredding and mixing of cotton stalks in soil by shredder followed by spraying of Trichoderma wetteble powder fomulation @5 g per litre of water on the shredded material is advisable. If required, stack cotton stalks away from the field vertically. Do not mix the diseased plants into the field.

RAJASTHAN		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		October							October / November				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01
	Ajmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0
	Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nagaur								0	0	0.7	0.2	0
	Pali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.2	0
	Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh districts, the crop is at harvesting stage. Picking is in progress in most of the fields.

At Banswara, the crop is 113 to 120 days old at boll development stage. The fields are clean. Crop is in stress condition. Among sucking pests the incidence of whitefly was below ETL and jassids above ETL. No PBW infestation. Root rot and wilt symptoms in some fields recorded.

Advisory:

In Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh districts, farmers are advised to monitor the crop for insect pests and disease regularly. Stop spraying insecticides during picking period. After last picking, allow sheep and goat grazing in field to reduce the carryover of bollworms. If possible, shredding and mixing of cotton stalks in soil by shredder is advisable.

In southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgargh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Salumber and Udaipur), farmers are advised to continue monitoring cotton fields for any signs of sucking pest infestation. Spray 5% neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) or Azadirachtin 1500 ppm (0.15% EC) @ 5 ml/ litre of water to control sucking pests if it goes beyond ETL. Install yellow sticky traps 8 10/acre to manage whitefly and jassids. In case of sucking pests exceeding ETL, spray any one of these insecticides: Buprofezin 25 EC @ 1.25 litre/ha or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @625 g/ha or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 200 g/ha. Install pheromone traps for pink bollworm monitoring (5/ha). Regularly monitor pink bollworm occurrence and destroy the affected flowers (rosette flowers) along with larvae. For the management of leaf spot disease in late sown crops, foliar spray of Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP @ 30 g followed by Propineb 70% WP @25-30 g or Propiconazole 25% EC @10 ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2 % w/w+Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @ 6 ml in 10 litres of water is recommended. Apply the fungicides or insecticides spray only after assessing crop condition, boll number, and economic feasibility.

ODISHA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		October							October / November				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01
	Koraput	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	68	1.8	3.5	2.8
	Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	44	5.2	1.5	3.4
	Balangir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	45	14	1.2	1.7
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:

In Odisha, the crop is 113 to 117 days old at boll development and boll opening stage. Intercultural operations and weeding, spray of NPK 19-19-19, need-based herbicides to control weeds, insecticides to control sucking pests like aphids and other foliage feeders like *Spodoptera* and semi-loopers were taken up during the reporting period. Infestation of aphids, jassids, *Spodoptera*, semi-loopers, leaf miners, leaf folders and stem weevil were reported from Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nuapada and Kalahandi districts but below ETL. Wilting and leaf reddening were reported from some places.

Advisory:

As sunny weather is prevailing after heavy rains due to low pressure, farmers are advised to take extra care towards plant protection against pests and diseases. Give two foliar spray of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre at 10 days interval. Apply Glufosinate Ammonium 13.5 % @ 50ml/10 litre water as directed spray using hoods to control all types of weeds. Regularly monitor the crop to know about the incidence of any pests and diseases. To prevent sucking pests like aphids, jassids and thrips, spray neem-based pesticide @ one lit per acre in 200 litres of water. After 60 DAS of crop stage, spray Buprofezin @ 20 ml/10 litres of water when aphid population is above ETL (≥2 affected plants counted randomly showing symptoms cupping / crumpling of few leaves on the upper portion of plant (10% plants infested). To monitor pink bollworm and *Spodoptera* infestations, install pheromone traps baited with Gossyplure and Spodlure, respectively @ 5 traps /ha. Do topping when the crop attains 100 cm height. If parawilt or sudden wilt occurs due to heavy rain and waterlogging after a dry spell, give 2-3 drenchings with solutions of Copper oxychloride 50% WP @250 g or Carbendazim 50% WP @100 g plus Urea 2 kg per 100 litres of water at one week interval starting immediately after symptom development on affected plants. Spray the crop with 100 g MgSO4 mixed with 100 g Urea in 10 litres of water in waterlogged areas to reduce leaf reddening conditions. Drench early symptomatic and surrounding plants with *Trichoderma* spp. 1% WP @50 g or Carbendazim 50% WP @ 12 g/10 litres of water to manage root rot and wilt diseases.

GUJARAT		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		October							October / November				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01
	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
	Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
	Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
	Sabarkantha								0	0	0	0.4	0
	Surendranagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
	Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.1
	Patan								0	0	0	0.2	0
	Mehesana								0	0	0	1.1	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:

At Surat, the sown crop is 101 to 106 days old at boll development stage. The crop is subject to water scarcity. Weeding and intercultural operations were taken up during the reporting period. Weeds have infested the fields. Leaf hopper incidence was noticed above ETL. Scattered population of mealybug and aphid observed. Infestation of pink bollworm and BLB in low to moderate status has been reported.

At Junagadh, the sown crop is 119 days old at boll formation and boll opening stage. Insecticide spray was given during the reporting period. Kharif weeds have infested the cotton fields. Dry spell is prevailing and irrigation to cotton is under progress. Heavy incidence of thrips was noticed above ETL at most locations. TSV in cotton was observed in isolated spots. Most of the area is in deficit rainfall. Moisture stress is observed at many locations, so parawilt has started in few fields. Boll drop was noticed at many places. Boll rot was noticed at isolated places.

Advisory:

At Surat, farmers are advised to carry out field sanitation. If the crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell, give two foliar sprays of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 150 to 200 litres of water at 10 days intervals. While in case of thrips infestation above ETL, spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @0.84 ml/lit or Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.5 ml/ litre of water. For the control of wilt and root rot disease, give spot application of Carbendazim 50% WP@ 1.2 g per litre of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viride* 1% WP@10 g/ litre of water. If parawilt is observed, apply 2-3 drenchings with solution of Copper oxychloride 50 % WP @ 250 g Or Carbendazim 50% WP@ 100 g plus Urea 2 kg per 100 litres of water at one-week interval starting immediately after symptom development. Foliar application of Pseudomonas fluorescens WP @0.2% is recommended to manage bacterial blights. Collect and destroy alternate hosts and scattered infested mealybug plants, If cotton crop is more than 90 days old, do detopping or spray growth retardant Cycocel 0.4 g in 10 litres of water.

At Junagadh, farmers are advised to give top dressing of Ammonium sulphate 10 kg per acre or Urea @15 kg/acre and Potash @25 kg/acre along with irrigation. If the crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell, give two foliar sprays of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 150 to 200 litres of water at 10 days intervals.While in case of thrips infestation above ETL, spray Spinetoram 11.7 SC @0.84 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.5 ml/ litre of water. In case of jassid exceeding ETL, spray any one of these insecticides: Buperfezin 25 EC @ 1.25 litre/ha or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 625 g/ha or Flonicamid 50 WG @200 g/ha. Manage parawilt damage by spraying water soluble fertilizer (13 0-45, NP K) @ 100 g in 10 litres water and drench the affected plants 2-3 times at weekly interval with Copper oxychloride 50 WP@ 25 g or drench with solution of Carbendazim 50 WP@100 g plus Urea 2 kg/100 litres of water immediately after symptom appearance. For the management of wet weather blight and boll rot, foliar sprays of (Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP) @ 25 g or Propiconazole 25% EC @10 ml or (Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w+Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or (Pydiflumetofen 13.6% w/w + Propiconazole 11.4% w/w SE) @12 ml or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @ 6 ml in 10 litres of water is recommended. For the management of TSV, removal of Parthenium weeds from fields and surrounding area with foliar sprays of Spinetoram 11.7 SC @0.84 ml/litre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.5 ml/ litre of water for thrips infestation. For management of flower and boll dropping, spray Alpha-Naphthyl Acetic Acid (NAA) 4.5% SL @ 0.3 ml/lit water. Apply chemical inputs only after assessing crop condition, boll number and economic feasibility.

MADHYA PRADESH		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		October							October / November				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01
	Khargaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
	Dhar	0	0	0	4.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.2	0.1
	Khandwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	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:

At Khandwa, the sown crop is 105 to 153 days old in its flowering and boll development stage. Weeding and need based fertigation were given. Seasonal weeds have infested the fields. Incidence of jassids, aphids and whiteflies have been observed in some fields. No incidence of diseases reported so far.

Advisory

At Khandwa, farmers are advised to take up weeding on time. If the crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell, give two foliar sprays of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 150 to 200 litres of water at 10 days intervals. Install pheromone traps @2 / acre to monitor pink bollworm. Apply NSKE 5%+ Neem oil 5 ml/litre or neem oil-based formulations (300 or 1500 ppm) 5 ml/litre + 1.0 g laundry detergent emulsion to control sucking pests. If parawilt is observed, apply 2-3 drenching with solution of Copper oxychloride 50 % WP @ 250 g Or Carbendazim 50% WP @ 100 g plus Urea 2 kg per 100 litres of water at one-week interval starting immediately after symptom development. Go for foliar spray of NAA @ 4 ml /10 lit of water to avoid natural shedding of flowers of cotton.

MAHARASHTRA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		October							October / November				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01
	Dhule								0	0	0.3	0	0.1
	Nandurbar								0	0	1	0	0.3
	Jalgaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0	0.1
	Ahilyanagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.6
	Ch. Sambhaji Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
	Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
	Beed								0	0.1	0.2	0.3	1
	Nanded								0	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
	Parbhani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Hingoli								0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Buldhana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.1
	Akola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.9	0	0.1
	Washim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.6	0	0.1
	Amravati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.2
	Yavatmal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	3.7	1.6	0.1	0.1
	Wardha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	2.3	0.2	0.2
	Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3.7	0.4	0.2
	Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	24	4.3	0.2	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:

At Akola, the sown crop is 120 to 125 days old at boll development and boll maturity stage. Insecticide spray was done. Cotton picking has started in early sown crop and early genotypes. The crop growth is stunted due to moisture stress since the last 80 days. Brown Leaf spots and *Myrothecium* leaf spots were recorded in some fields. Grey mildew was also recorded in a few fields.

At Rahuri, the sown cotton crop is 113 to 148 days at boll development and bursting stages based on the time sown. Irrigation, hoeing, weeding, spraying and fertilizer application were done. Weeds have infested the fields. Thrips incidence was below ETL but jassid and aphids incidence has crossed ETL in many fields. *Myllocerus* weevil 0-1 % cotton plants damaged. Pink bollworm crossed ETL at few places. TSV and parawilt have been recorded in many fields. Cotton picking is in progress at few locations.

At Nanded, the sown crop is 109 to 134 days at boll formation stage. Intercultural operations, weeding, fertilizer application and plant protection sprays were done during the reporting period. Grassy, broad-leaved weeds and sedges have infested the fields. Whiteflies were noticed but below ETL. Wilt was observed in few fields.

Advisory:

At Akola, farmers are advised to provide one life-saving irrigation under limited irrigation water facility condition. If the crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell, give two foliar sprays of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 150 to 200 litres of water at 10 days intervals. If square drop is observed, go for foliar spray of NAA 4.5 SL@ 4 ml /10 litres of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton. Apply NSKE 5% + Neem oil 5 ml/litre or neem oil-based formulations (300 or 1500 ppm) 5 ml/litre + 1.0 gm laundry detergent emulsion to control sucking pests like aphids, jassids and thrips, and also to repel pink bollworm females from ovipositing on cotton squares. To monitor pink bollworm, install 2 pheromone traps per acre for surveillance purposes in the field. Observe 20 plants per acre as a representative of the cotton field for pest infestation. If parawilt is observed, apply 2-3 drenching with solution of Copper oxychloride 50 % WP @ 250 g or Carbendazim 50% WP @ 100 g plus Urea 2 kg per 100 litres of water at one-week interval starting immediately after symptom development. In *Fusarium* wilt and *Macrophomina* root rot affected areas, farmers are advised to drench the surrounding plants with Carbendazim 50% WP @ 1.2 g/L of water to prevent further spread. This should be followed by two drenches of *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viride* @ 5 g/litre of water at 15-day intervals. For the management of *Myrothecium* leaf spot, undertake foliar spray of Carbendazim 50% WP @0.1% to control the disease. Go for clean picking of fully opened cotton bolls.

At Rahuri, farmers are advised to keep the crop weed-free by hand hoeing or intercultural operations with a tractor or bullock operated implements. Remove *Parthenium* weed from the field and field bunds so as to avoid or to minimize TSV and thrips incidence. If the crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell, give two foliar sprays of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 150 to 200 litres of water at 10 days intervals. Give protective irrigation if irrigation facility is available under moisture stress situation. Monitor the fields to keep a check on the infestation of sucking pests. Install yellow sticky traps, spray homemade neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) 5% or Azadirachtin 10000 ppm 10 ml/10 litres of water. In cotton crops above 60 DAS, if sucking pests cross ETL, spray Flonicamid 50 WG 2 g/10 litre water or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml /10 litres of water. Install pheromone traps @ 5 /ha to monitor pink bollworm and collect and destroy the rosette flowers along with PBW larvae at regular intervals to avoid further generation of pink bollworm. If square drop is observed, go for foliar spray of NAA 4.5 SL@ 4 ml /10 litres of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton. Monitor the crop to avoid transmission of Tobacco Streak Virus (TSV) disease. Install blue sticky traps @20/ha to monitor and 100/ha for management of thrips. Go for clean picking of fully opened cotton bolls. Pick non-infested and pink bollworm infested cotton separately and also store separately in dry place to get a good price in the market. Picking should be done during bright sunshine hours after proper drying of seed cotton. Use only label claim insecticides for pest control and avoid mixture of pesticides.

At Nanded, farmers are advised to take up intercultural operations and weeding to manage weeds. Give protective irrigation as per availability under moisture stress situations. If the crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell, give two foliar sprays of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 150 to 200 litres of water at 10 days intervals. Give foliar spray of NSKE 5% to manage sucking pests at 30 DAS. In crops of > 60 DAS, go for foliar application of Buprofenzin 20 SC @ 1000 ml /ha or Dinotefuron 20 SG @ 150 g per ha to manage sucking pests once it crosses ETL. Field and field bunds should be kept weed free and *Parthenium* weed should be removed in and around the fields. Collect and destroy rosette flowers. Install 5 pheromone traps per ha to monitor and 20 traps per ha for mass trapping of pink bollworm. Take up hybrid wise picking of cotton separately. Dry seed cotton in shade prior to storage. Use cotton picking bags for clean and safe picking of cotton. Provide irrigation wherever available by drip method. Do not apply fertilizers for ratoon crop. Terminate crop after completion of picking cotton.

TELANGANA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		October							October / November				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01
	Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	8.6	1.4	0.1	0.1
	Warangal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	46	0.4	2.6	0.2
	Khammam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	56	1	0.9	0.2
	Karimnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	22	0.2	0.4	0.2
	Mahabubnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
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 Adilabad, the sown crop is at 121 days at boll bursting stage. No rains received during the week. Farmers having irrigation facilities have given protective sprinkler or flood irrigation. Thrips, whitefly and jassid incidence were observed in most of the fields above ETL. Pink bollworm infestation was observed in few fields around ETL.

At Warangal, the crop is 126 to 137 days old at boll bursting to harvesting stage. Thrips and jassids were noticed around ETL. No incidence of diseases.

Advisory:

At Adilabad, farmers are advised to take up periodical hoeing for moisture conservation and weed control. If the crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell, give two foliar sprays of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 150 to 200 litres of water at 10 days interval. Give protective irrigation based on water availability. If the population of sucking pests exceeds ETL, give a spray of Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.4 g per litre of water. Monitor the crop to avoid transmission of Tobacco Streak Virus (TSV) disease. Install blue sticky traps @20/ha to monitor and 100/ha for management of thrips. Uproot and destroy TSV infected plants to avoid spread of the disease and strictly follow field sanitation, particularly removal of Parthenium weed in and around the cotton fields and recommended management practices for thrips. Spray Fipronil 5% @ 2ml/liter water to control thrips, Flonicamid @ 0.3g/liter water to control jassid, Fipronil 15% + Flonicamid 15% WDG @ 0.8g/liter water to control thrips and jassid. Install pheromone traps @ 4/acre to monitor and @8/acre to control pink bollworm. Spray Metiram 55% + Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 2 g/liter water to manage Alternaria stem and leaf blight in cotton. Spray chemicals only during morning and evening hours to avoid scorching and evaporation losses due to high temperature.

At Warangal, if the crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell, give two foliar sprays of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 150 to 200 litres of water at 10 days intervals. Provide one life-saving irrigation under limited irrigation water facility condition. If the population of sucking pests exceeds ETL, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.4 or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 1.25 g or Dinotefuron 20 SG @ 0.4 g per litre of water from 60 DAS onwards. Install yellow- and blue-coloured sticky traps (10 each per acre) as a preventive measure to monitor and control the sucking pest complex. Dry conditions are favourable for the infestation of pink bollworm. So, monitor the infestation of the pest by installing pheromone traps (2 No./Acre) in the cotton fields. Farmers who adopted High Density Planting System (90 x 15 cm) or closer spacing (90 x 30 cm) cotton have to go for second spray of plant growth regulator (PGR) Mepiquat chloride 5% AS 15 20 days after first spray@1.0 ml/litre of water. The crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell. So, avoid spray of Mepiquat chloride. Alternatively, give foliar spray of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 200 litres of water. Install blue sticky traps @20/ha to monitor and 100/ha for management of thrips.

ANDHRA PRADESH		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		October							October / November				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01
	Guntur	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	32	28	0.4	0.4	2.2
	Prakasam	0	0	18	2	0	0.3	0	4.9	3.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
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:

At Guntur, the crop is 88 to 95 days from flowering to boll formation stage. Intercultivation and weeding operations were completed in the cotton fields to ensure proper crop growth. Incidence of leafhoppers, whitefly and pink bollworm were below ETL. Incidence of tobacco caterpillar was observed in isolated fields and TSV reported below ETL.

At Nandyal, the sown crop is at harvesting stage. Final picking is completed.

Advisory

At Guntur, farmers are suggested to give foliar spray with 19:19:19 or 13:0:45 @ 1% per liter of water. Spray Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 0.2g/lit or Fipronil 5% SC @ 2.0 ml/lit of water to control sucking pests. Monitor the crop to avoid transmission of Tobacco Streak Virus (TSV) disease. Install blue sticky traps @20/ha to monitor and 100/ha for management of thrips. Uproot and destroy TSV infected plants to avoid spread of the disease and strictly follow field sanitation, particularly removal of Parthenium weed in and around the cotton fields and recommended management practices for thrips. As a prophylactic measure against sucking pests and to check the initial pink bollworm infestation, spray neem-based insecticides at 1 litre per acre using 200 litres of water.

At Nandyal, farmers are advised not to extend the crop if any in the fields.

KARNATAKA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		October							October / November				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01
	Dharwad	0	0	0	0	18.6	0	0	0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
	Haveri	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0.1
	Mysore	0	0	0	0	29	43	0	0	0	0	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:

At Dharwad, the crop is at boll development/ boll opening/ first picking stage. Weeds infestation was noticed in certain fields. Thrips incidence was in low status, leaf hopper low to moderate status, aphids moderate status and mirid bug incidence in moderate status. PBW moth catch was below ETL. *Alternaria* blight disease was reported from low to moderate status in certain fields and wilt incidence in low status.

At Raichur, the sown crop is 122 days old at boll development and boll maturity stage. intercultural operations have been taken up along with sprays for sucking pest control. Field observations revealed the incidence of weeds, insect pests and diseases at varying levels. Farmers were advised to undertake timely and need-based management measures based on the incidence observed, following recommended crop protection practices.

At Chamarajanagar, the crop is at harvesting stage. Picking is in progress.

Advisory:

At Dharwad, farmers are advised to take up hand weeding and intercultural operations to manage weeds. Provide one life saving irrigation at flowering and boll development stage under limited irrigation water facility condition. If the crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell, give two foliar sprays of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 150 to 200 litres of water at 10 days intervals. Do hand collection of shoot weevils from the okra as a trap crop. Apply Phosphorous and Potash by ring method. Apply Salicylic Acid @100 ppm spray for more than 75 days old crop. Give top dressing with Urea at 75 DAS. Spray neem-based insecticide @ 5.0 ml per litre of water to manage sucking pests. After 60 DAS of crop age, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @0.4g per litre or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 1.2 g per litre of water to manage sucking pests if crosses ETL. Install pheromone traps @ 2 /acre to monitor pink bollworm moth activity. Destroy rosette flowers with PBW larvae. If square drop is observed, go for foliar spray of NAA @ 4 ml /10 lit of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton. Spray Pyraclostrabin 5%+ Metiram 55% WG @3.5 g/lit of water to manage *Alternaria* blight.

At Raichur, farmers are advised to take up weeding and intercultural operations on priority basis to avoid the land getting dried up. Provide one life-saving irrigation at flowering and boll development stage under limited irrigation water facility condition. If the crop is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spell, give two foliar sprays of 13:00:45 @ 2 kg per acre in 150 to 200 litres of water at 10 days intervals. Spray the recommended dose of Flonicamid 50% WG (4g/ 10 litres of water) against sucking pest populations that exceed ETL. Spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 2.5 ml or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.3 ml per litre of water to control mealy bug infestation. Give Carbendazim 50% WP@1gm per litre of water and 1% Urea drenching against parawilt in the early sown crop. Cotton picking has commenced in several farmers' fields. Pick fully opened, clean and dry kapas at regular intervals, avoid picking during wet conditions, and store the harvested kapas in a clean, dry place to maintain fibre quality. Timely and careful picking should be followed by regular monitoring of pink bollworm incidence and other late-season pests. spraying for sucking pest especially for thrips. Apply chemical inputs only after assessing crop condition, boll number, and economic feasibility.

At Chamarajanagar, final picking is in progress, so no chemical spray is required..

TAMIL NADU		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)							Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		October							October / November				
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	01
	Perambalur	15.4	0	3.4	17	0	2.2		0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1
	Salem	0	0	5	5	0.3	26	13	0	0.2	0	0	0.4
	Trichy								0.1	0	0	0.1	0.2

	Virudhunagar	34	0	0	0	3	8.8		1.6	0	0	0.2	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 mm	
Rainfall category		Very light rainfall		Light rainfall		Moderate rainfall			Heavy rainfall			Very heavy rainfall	

Crop Condition:

At Coimbatore and surrounding areas, the sown crop is at flowering and boll formation stage. Drainage facility has been created to drain the excess water during heavy rains. Periodical weeding and removal of root rot and stem weevil infected plants have been carried out. Spot drenching with Carbendazim @ 1 g/l at the base of affected plants as well as surrounding healthy plants has been done to manage the soil borne (root rot and wilt) diseases. Sucking pest infestation has been noticed in few fields. Root rot severity (up to 25%) infestation has been recorded.

At Srivilliputhur and surrounding areas, the sown crop is 52 to 62 days old at vegetative growth to flowering stage. Weeds have infested the cotton fields but controlled through recommended measures. Thrips, leaf hopper, tobacco cutworm and *Spodoptera* incidence were noticed in the fields. Bacterial blight disease was also recorded in few fields.

Advisory

At Coimbatore and surrounding areas, farmers are advised to carry out earthing up at the earliest to avoid stem weevil infestation. Regularly monitor the crop for incidence of pests and diseases to adopt timely management. The root rot severity may be aggravated (up to 10%) due to prevailing high temperature hence, take up spot drenching with Carbendazim 50% WP@ 1 g/l at the base of affected plants as well as surrounding healthy plants or soil application of *Trichoderma viride* and *Bacillus subtilis* @ 2.5 kg/ha along with 500 kg well decomposed FYM. Remove root rot and stem weevil-affected plants.

At Srivilliputhur, farmers are advised to utilize the available moisture for herbicide application if possible. The blanket recommendation for cotton crop (variety) is 60:30:30 kgs/ha (N:P:K). Top dress the crop with 50 per cent of the recommended dose of N and K on 40 – 45 DAS for varieties and for hybrids one third of recommended dose of N should be applied on 40-45 DAS and the remaining one third on 60- 65th DAS. In the case of Zinc deficient soils, spray $ZnSO_4$ @ 0.5% thrice at 45, 60 and 75 DAS. One hand weeding on 45 DAS will keep weed free environment up to 60 DAS. For rainfed cotton, spray 0.5% Urea and 1% KCl on 45th and 65th day of sowing if sufficient moisture is available. If herbicide is not applied at the time of sowing, give one hand weeding on 45 DAS to keep a weed free environment up to 60 DAS. For light soils, irrigate on the 20th or 21st DAS, three days after hoeing and weeding, irrigate again on the 35th or 36th DAS. For heavy soils, irrigate on the 20th or 21st DAS, three days after hoeing and weeding, irrigate again on the 40th or 36th DAS. To manage thrips and leafhopper, spray Flonicamid 50% WG @ 150 g/ha or Thiamethoxam 25%WG 100 g/ha. To control *S. litura,* spray SlNPV at 1.5 x 10^{12} POB per ha or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @150 ml/ha or Spinetoram 11.7 % SC @420-470 ml/ha during morning or evening hours. In stem weevil endemic areas, give seed treatment with Chlorpyriphos 20EC @ 10ml/kg of seed + drenching collar region with Chlorpyriphos 50 EC @ 1200 ml/ha on 15 DAS. Copper oxychloride @ 2.0 kg/ha immediately once the symptom appear on leaves and repeat ten days later

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 advisories are uploaded on the website of ICAR-CICR (https://cicr.org.in/weekly-advisory/) also to be consulted for the benefit of farmers.

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