



**Second Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 18<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> June '2024**

PUNJAB		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June					June				
		14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
	Firozpur						3	8	3	0	0
	Faridkot	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	6	0	0
	Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	5	0	0
	Bhatinda	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	7	0	0
	Sangrur						3	6	7	0	0
	Ludhiana	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	2	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 Bathinda, the crop is 30-45 days at vegetative to flowering stage. First irrigation and application of first split of Nitrogen has started. Thinning, hoeing and weeding are in progress. Weeds like *Cyperus* sp., *Digera arvensis* and *Trianthemamonogynanoticed* in the fields. Population of whitefly varied from 0-5 per three leaves, Jassid from 0-1 per three leaves and thrips varied from 0-6 per three leaves

At Faridkot, the crop is 42 to 49 days old at vegetative and flowering stage. Tractor operated intercultural operations were carried out during the reporting period. First post sowing irrigation has been applied in timely sown cotton. Weeds like *Trianthema* spp. (Itsit), *Digera* spp. (Tandla) have emerged after application of first irrigation at few isolated places. Thrips incidence was above ETL at few isolated places

**Advisory:**

At Bathinda, farmers are advised to remove weeds near and around the fields. Irrigate the fields and give application of first split of Nitrogen where the crop is one month old. Spray Pyriethiobac Sodium 6% + Quinalofop ethyl 4% MEC @ 500ml/acre in 150 lit of water after first irrigation, in moist soil to control weeds. Monitor the fields to keep a check on incidence of sucking pests (whitefly, jassid, thrips and aphid) in fields where early sowing is done and flowering stage has reached. Monitor for rosette flowers/ population of pink bollworm through pheromone traps. Pink bollworm may appear in fields where early sowing was done, so farmers are advised to remain vigilant and do need based spray of recommended insecticides as soon as the population reaches ETL. Initiate monitoring of pink bollworms using pheromone traps from 45 days after sowing the crop. Change the lures after 30-45 days as per the product specifications. Remove and destroy rosette flowers. In fields where early sowing is done and the crop is at flowering stage, if the infestation of pink bollworm crosses 5-10% in flowers, spray neem based insecticides @ 5ml/lit of water. After first irrigation, check for the incidence of parawilt in cotton crop and spray Cobalt chloride solution @ 1g/100 lit of water immediately after the appearance of symptoms on the affected plants.

At Faridkot, farmers are advised to give first irrigation 4-6 weeks after sowing depending upon soil type. Thinning and gap filling should be done after first irrigation. A total of 90 kg Urea/acre has to be applied in 2-3 equal splits depending upon soil type and moisture conditions. Alternatively, manual or tractor operated interculture operation should be done to control emerging weeds. Apply recommended dose of N fertilizers only after application of first irrigation for maximum fertilizer use efficiency. 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, give light irrigation for its management. Check squares and flowers for the infestation of pink bollworm especially in the early sown crop. To monitor pink bollworm, use pheromone trap @ 2 per acre and place it at 30 cm above crop canopy. Replace the lure as per validity. Spray Profenophos 50% EC @ 500ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 100g/acre, if incidence of thrips and pink bollworm crosses ETL.

HARYANA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June					June				
		14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
	Hisar	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	

	Jind	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	0	0
	Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	0
	Rohtak	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	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 Hisar, the crop is 21 to 70 days old at initial vegetative to flowering stage. Weeds like *motha*, *santhi*, *makra* and *doob* were observed in some of the fields after rainfall. Manual hoeing by *khurpa*/spade or mechanical hoeing done as per the growth of crop. Population of sucking pests was below economic threshold. Infestation of pink bollworm started appearing on flowers in cotton crop which was sown before 20<sup>th</sup> April but it is below economic threshold. Some cases of root rot were observed and farmers were advised to drench the affected plants with Carbendazim @ 2 g/lit of water.

At Sirsa, the crop is 30 to 50 days old at vegetative stage. Gap filling, irrigation in early sown crop and other intercultural operations like weeding are in progress. Seedling burning issues recorded at isolated locations. Weeds appearance has been noticed at few locations. Stress flowering and rosette flower due to PBW noticed at some locations. Whitefly population crossed ETL at one location and population ranged between 18-35/3leaves. Negligible population of thrips was observed

#### Advisory:

At Hisar, farmers are advised to apply first irrigation in cotton crop which is 7-8 weeks followed by the application of first split dose of urea @ 1 bag per acre in cotton crop. Take up manual or mechanical hoeing after irrigation or rainfall. Remain vigilant for the attack of pink bollworm on flowers in cotton crop where flowering has started. Collect rosette flowers and destroy them. If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses 5-10% in flowers, spray neem based insecticides @5ml/lit of water. Treat root rot affected patches in field by drenching the affected plants with Carbendazim 50% WP @ 1g/lit of water. Confine root rot affected patches by making bunds before flood irrigation so that this disease can be prevented from spreading further

At Sirsa, farmers are suggested to do gap filling with existing moisture wherever possible to maintain plant stand. In case of gap filling, seed should be treated with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS @3.5 g Or *Pseudomonas fluorescens* WP @10 g Or Fluxapyroxad (333g/L FS) @1.5 ml Or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml/ kg of seeds to manage seed-borne diseases. Irrigate the field if the crop has attained duration of 40-45 days. Give first spray with neem based insecticide, neem oil 300 ppm @1.0 lit /acre to manage whitefly and other sucking pest. After irrigation, take up hand hoeing or intercultural operations with tractor at proper field capacity to control the emerging weed flora. Install pheromone traps @ 2 /acre for PBW and monitor the rosette flower at regular intervals. Drench root zone with Cabendazim 50% WP @1.0g/lit or *Trichoderma* sp. @ 10g/lit water to control root rot.

RAJASTHAN		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June					June				
		14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
	Ajmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sri Ganganagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	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, the crop is four to six leaves stage and vegetative stage in early sown cotton. Weeds viz. Itsit (*Trianthema spp.*), tandra (*Digera arvensis*) Motha (*Cyperus rotundus*), Gokhru (*Tribulus terrestris*) have infested the crop. Jassid population noticed below ETL, Whitefly incidence 0.00 to 8.00/ leaves and thrips population observed below ETL. No occurrence of pink boll worm till date but CLCuD was observed in few fields

#### Advisory:

At Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh, farmers are advised to apply 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. Give a total 27.5 kg urea in three splits i.e. first at basal, second on first irrigation and third during square formation/ second irrigation per bigha depending upon soil type and moisture conditions. Remove weeds near and around the cotton fields.

Spray neem based insecticides @ 5 ml/lit. of water for sucking pests (especially whitefly to check the spread of CLCuD) and PBW


ODISHA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June					June				
		07	08	09	10	11	13	14	15	16	17
	Koraput	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	15	15	10
	Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	10	10
	Balangir	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	10	10
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 Odisha, sowing of cotton will be started after receipt of monsoon rains. Cleaning of land, ploughing and removal of old cotton plants and weeds from the field, procurement of inputs are in process

**Advisory:**

Farmers are advised to go for final land preparation and arrange 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. Sowing should be started 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). Give Micronutrients- ZnSO<sub>4</sub>(25 kg/ha) and Boron(5 kg Borax/ha) as recommended basal dose. Sow seeds of border crops like maize and cowpea and trap crops like castor and raise marigold seedlings. Adopt intercropping system viz., Cotton + Black gram (1:2) or Cotton + soybean (1:2) or Cotton + Pigeon pea (8:2) for sustainable production. Before sowing, practice seed treatment for management of seed borne diseases with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS @3.5 g per kg of seeds (root rot and bacterial diseases) or Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml per kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml per kg of seeds for seed borne diseases (for root rot disease). Use Pendimethalin 30 EC @ 1.33 litre 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				
		14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
	Amreli	0	0	25.4	5	3.4	8	0	0	0	0
	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0.7	0	10	12	15	13	10
	Jamnagar	0	0	0	52	0	11	0	0	0	0
	Rajkot	0.4	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	13	0
	Junagadh	0	0	63	5	0	12	18	13	12	17
	Sabarkantha						0	0	0	0	0
	Surendranagar	0	0	42.4	0	1	10	0	0	0	0
	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	11	12	12	12	11
	Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	14	10	3
	Patan						0	0	6	0	0
Mehesana						0	0	0	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, sowing is yet to start but, in few areas, where sufficient rainfall was received, sowing has started. Formation of furrows and cleaning up of fields is being done as preparatory operation.


At Junagadh, sowing is in progress in isolated area of Saurashtra region of Gujarat

**Advisory:**

At Surat, farmers are advised to apply FYM @10 ton/ha and Pendimethalin as pre-sowing operation. Sow cotton crop in the month of June, only after receipt of 80 -100 mm of monsoon rainfall. For ensuring proper germination and crop stand, withstand the prolonged dry periods during early seedling stage, as 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. Clean up the fields of

residual stalks and partially or damaged opened bolls from previous crop season. Do not stack the uprooted and unwanted cotton stalks in the field. Deep summer ploughing helps to expose and kills the dormant larvae and pupae hidden in the soil due to scorching heat of sun. Minimize the incidence of insects like pink bollworm, leaf eating caterpillars and soil borne diseases like wilt, root rot and nematodes and also bacterial blight disease by following crop rotation 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 and also checks the infestation of soil borne diseases and nematodes in disease prone fields. If needed, seed treatment with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS @3.5 g per kg of seeds (root rot and bacterial diseases) or Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml per kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml per kg of seeds for management of seed and soil borne diseases.

At Junagadh, farmers are advised to spray basal chemical fertilizers viz; Phosphorus 25 kg/ha and Potassium 75 kg/ha for crops sown in irrigated areas. Purchase seeds with original bill. Those farmers having sufficient irrigation facilities are advised to start the pre sowing of cotton. Also, in other areas, start sowing the crop as sufficient amount 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				
		14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
	Khargaon										
	Dhar	0	0.8	0.5	9.3	6.5	3	4	0	4	26
	Khandwa										
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 crop is at seedling and initial vegetative stage. On an average, more than 40 per cent of cotton area has already been sown in fields having irrigation facilities. This mainly represents the area of the five major Cotton growing districts of M.P. having more than 50,000 ha. area under cotton in each district. However, the farmers, who are entirely dependent on monsoon showers, are waiting for the monsoon rains or just started their sowing after pre-monsoon showers received during previous days. Spot weeding, gap filling and thinning, fertigation are in process. Summer season weeds like *Cyanodondactylon*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Argemone maxicana* and *Phyllanthus niruri* have dominated the fields. Incidence of jassids have been observed in some fields. No incidence of diseases till date

#### Advisory:

The farmers are advised to grow only early to medium maturing *Bt* hybrids. Follow crop rotation.. Apply first dose of chemical fertilizer @ 150:75:40 kg NPK per hectare, respectively. Among these nutrients, apply split dose of Nitrogen @15% and Phosphorus and Potash @50%. by column method at the depth of 10 to 15 cm. Start weeding with bullock drawn *Kolpa* in those area where crop is more than 35 days old. If cotton seed is not treated with any fungicide, do the seed treatment with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS @3.5 g per kg of seeds (root rot and bacterial diseases) or Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml per kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml per kg of seeds for management of seed and soil borne diseases.

MAHARASHTRA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June					June				
		14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
	Dhule	1.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	9	4	5	3	10
	Nandurbar	0	0	26.5	0	0	17	15	15	16.2	18
	Jalgaon						8	4	9	3	14
	Ahmednagar	0	1.6	0	0.8	0	12	8	9	9	10
	Aurangabad	0	1.2	4.6	0.2	0	5	1	2	1	2
	Jalna	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	6	1	2	1	4
	Beed	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	2	2
	Nanded	1.8	0	0.4	28.2	0	10	4	2	3	8
	Parbhani	0	7	0	84.2	0	5	2	1	1	6
	Hingoli						5	1	2	2	4
	Buldhana	2	14	0	0	3	15	10	15	15.7	18
	Akola	0	2.1	0	0	2.8	15	11	15	15.4	17
	Washim	0	4	0	19	0	17	12	13	14.5	18


	Amravati	0	4.6	0	0	0.8	15	10	16	15.8	18
	Yavatmal	0	24	0	0	4	18	12	14	14.8	18
	Wardha	0	3.6	0	0	13.4	17	12	14	15.3	18
	Nagpur	0	1.4	0	0	19	17	15	15	16.2	18
	Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	18	15	15	16.1	18
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:

Land preparation for coming *kharif* season is in progress. All the operations like harrowing, levelling, FYM application etc. have been completed. Field layout is in progress for sowing of cotton

#### Advisory:

Farmers are advised to start sowing of cotton after receipt of sufficient rainfall of 75-100 mm. Use short duration *Bt* /non *Bt* varieties for rainfed sowing and mid-late to late varieties for irrigated condition. 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. If cotton seed is not treated with any fungicide, do the seed treatment with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS @3.5 g per kg of seeds (root rot and bacterial diseases) or Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml per kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml per kg of seeds OR *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viridae* @ 10 g/kg of seed for management of seed and soil borne diseases.

TELANGANA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June					June				
		14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
	Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	41	6	3	45	46
	Warangal	0	0	0	0	0	22	5	0	21	15
	Khammam	24	0	6	0	0	6	6	11	5	5
	Karimnagar	0	0	0	0.3	0	11	0	2	8	11
	Mahabubnagar						2	0	0	3	15
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:

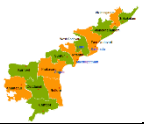
At Warangal,field preparation has been completed. Sowing is yet to start.


At Adilabad, land preparation is completed, waiting for good amount of rainfall (receipt of 60-70 mm) for the sowings to be taken up. In some areas wherever, sufficient amount of rainfall was received, sowing has already been started and in progress


#### Advisory:

At Warangal, farmers are advised to go for crop rotation for every 2 to 3 seasons. Take up deep summer ploughing to destroy pests and weeds residues in the soil. Soil incorporation of FYM should be done. Select medium duration hybrids. Sow the crop after receipt of at least 60-70mm rain fall to avoid germination related problems.Select the variety/hybrid based on soil suitability.

At Adilabad, farmers are advised to go for crop rotation for every 2 to 3 seasons. Take up deep summer ploughing to destroy pests and weeds residues in the soil. Soil incorporation of FYM should be done. Select medium duration hybrids. Sow the crop after receipt of at least 60-70mm rain fall to avoid germination related problems. Select the variety/hybrid based on soil suitability. Do not take up dry sowings. Within 24-48 hrs after sowing, spray Pendimethalin @ 5ml or Pendimethalin xtra @3.5ml/lit of water. Do not spray any insecticides to control early stage sucking pests, instead spray, neem oil (1500ppm) @5ml/lit of water. Install yellow, blue and white sticky traps @10/ acre to control all sucking pests and to reduce the pesticide usage.If cotton seed is not treated with any fungicide, do the seed treatment with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS @3.5 g per kg of seeds (root rot and bacterial diseases) or Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml per kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml per kg of seeds OR *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viridae* @ 10 g/kg of seed for management of seed and soil borne diseases.

ANDHRA PRADESH		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June					June				
		14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
	Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	6
	Prakasam	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	2	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	
<b>Crop Condition:</b> At Guntur and Nandyal, sowings will be taken up only after the receipt of sufficient monsoon rains											
<b>Advisory:</b> If the seed is not treated, farmers are advised to treat seeds with Imidacloprid 600FS@9ml/kg seed and <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> @10g/kg or <i>Trichoderma viridae</i> @8g/kg seed or Carboxin75 WP @2g/kg of seed for sucking pests and soil borne diseases											

KARNATAKA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June					June				
		14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
	Dharwad	0	0	0	10.2	0	4	2	2	4	12
	Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	4	14
	Mysore	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	15	29
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	
<b>Crop Condition:</b> At Dharwad, cleaning and land preparation is in progress											
<b>Advisory:</b> At Dharwad, farmers are advised to sow Okra for every 20 rows of cotton for soot weevil pest management. If cotton seed is not treated with any fungicide, do the seed treatment with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS @3.5 g per kg of seeds (root rot and bacterial diseases) or Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml per kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml per kg of seeds OR <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> or <i>T. viridae</i> @ 10 g/kg of seed for management of seed and soil borne diseases.											

TAMIL NADU		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		June					June				
		14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
	Perambalur	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
	Salem	3	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	5	8
	Trichy						2	2	0	0	3
	Virudhunagar	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	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	
<b>Crop Condition:</b> Field preparation is in progress. At the time of sowing, untreated cotton seed should be treated with any fungicides like Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS @3.5 g per kg of seeds (root rot and bacterial diseases) or Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml per kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml per kg of seeds OR <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> or <i>T. viridae</i> @ 10 g/kg of seed for management of seed and soil borne diseases.											

1. Clean up fields of residual stalks and partially opened bolls from previous crop season. Do not stack the uprooted cotton stalks on field bunds. At the end of crop season, the pink bollworm larvae of last generation enter the hibernation in crop residues like infested bolls, stalks or in soil. Therefore, such infested residues should be promptly destroyed in order to break the life cycle of pink bollworm. Residue destruction will also help to reduce the inoculum and infection of new season's cotton crop by diseases like bacterial leaf blight, root rot and fungal leaf spots.
2. Install at least 10 pheromone traps 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.
3. Avoid pre-monsoon sowing of cotton crop. Early sown crop bears the reproductive structures like squares and flowers early. The pink bollworm moths emerging from dormant population of previous season lay eggs on these squares and flowers thus early sown crop supports completion of new season's first generation of pink bollworm. If not controlled timely, next generations of this population further spreads onto the timely sown cotton crop with onset of squares, flowers and bolls.
4. Deep summer ploughing helps to expose and kill the dormant larvae and pupae hidden in the soil due to scorching heat of sun in April-May. Also, the birds following ploughed fields predate on these life stages of insect. This helps in minimising the incidence of insects like pink bollworm, leaf eating caterpillars, and soil borne diseases like wilt, root rot and nematodes on coming season's cotton crop.
5. Crop rotation to be followed in the fields that were heavily infested with pink bollworm during last season to break the life cycle of pink bollworm. Cotton is the only host of pink bollworm, therefore crop rotation helps to break the life cycle of this pest. Crop rotation is very effective in checking the infection of soil borne diseases and nematodes in disease prone fields.
6. Grow sucking pest and disease tolerant, short duration and early maturing varieties/hybrids/cultivars of cotton. This helps in avoiding unwanted spraying of pesticides to control sucking pests and diseases during early crop growth stage. Pink bollworm infestation starts from mid-season and increases steadily towards the late season. Therefore, short duration and early maturing varieties help to escape pink bollworm infestation in late season.
7. Sowing of cotton crop should be done in the month of June, only after receipt of 80-100 mm of monsoon rainfall. For ensuring proper germination and crop stand, withstand the prolonged dry periods during early seedling stage, there should be optimum soil moisture. This also helps to avoid re-sowing due to prolonged dry spell of rainfall. Timely sowing in June helps to avoid early infestations of pink bollworm.
8. Increased awareness should be created among the cotton farmers regarding implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) strategy for management of pink bollworm. The shopkeepers 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