## ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur Third Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 6th to 12th June '2023

	ACTUAL RAINFALL in mm IMD JUNE						EDICT	ED RA	INFAL ID		ADVISORY
Date	02	03	04	05	06	08	09	JUNE 10	11	12	
PUNJAB	UZ	03	04	0.5	00	00	03	10	11	12	
Firozpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	At Bathinda and Faridkot, the crop is 15 to 35 days old at vegetative stage. Sowing of cotton is
Faridkot	2	34	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	completed in almost all places except at few isolated farmers' fields. <i>Cyperus</i> sp. of weed was
Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	spread in few fields. No major incidence of any insect pest or disease. Whitefly thrips and jassids
Bhatinda	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	population noticed below ETL.
Sangrur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	P
HARYANA	4.3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0		Advisory:  At Bathinda, farmers are advised to remove weeds near and around the fields. Spray Hitweed Maxx 10MEC @ 500 ml/ac 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 in cotton crop and in fields where early sowing is done and flowering stage has reached. Also monitor rosette flowers/ pink bollworm incidence through pheromone traps. After first irrigation, check for the incidence of parawilt in cotton crop and spray Cobalt chloride solution @ 1g/100 lit of water immediately once symptoms appear on the affected plants.  At Faridkot, farmers are advised to give first irrigation 4 to 6 weeks after sowing depending upon soil type. Thinning and gap filling should be done after irrigation. Under normal soil types, apply 90 kg Urea on an acre basis in two splits, one after application of first irrigation for maximum fertilizer use efficiency and second split subsequently after 40-45 days of first application. Avoid N application through broadcasting just before irrigation as this leads to leaching of fertilizers and contamination of groundwater. Keep the fields and fallow/barren area around the farm/ canals etc. free from Kanghibuti (Sida sp.) and Peelibuti (Abutilon sp.) which act as collateral hosts of leaf curl virus. If thrips infestation is severe, give light irrigation for its management. To monitor pink bollworm, use sticky/delta traps with at least 10 micro lit of gossyplure and place it at 15 cm above crop canopy. Replace the lure after 15 days and use 1 trap/ha.
Hisar	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	0	3	At Hisar and Sirsa, the crop is 20 to 55 days at initial vegetative to square formation stages. Weeds
Jind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	like <i>motha</i> , <i>santhi</i> and <i>doob</i> have emerged in the fields after rainfall. Thrips and whitefly incidence
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	4	0	3	have started but below ETL. Initial infestation of pink bollworm started appearing on flowers in
Rohtak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	cotton crop but below economic threshold. At ( 2 locations) in Sirsa (Begu & Nezia village) pink bollworm adult trapped in pheromone installed for monitoring it. Some cases of root rot were observed.

RAJASTHAN											Advisory: Recommended time of sowing for cotton crop is over in the State.  At Hisar, farmers are advised to apply first split dose of Urea @ 1 bag/ac in cotton crop which is 7 to 8 weeks old after first irrigation or rainfall. Do manual or mechanical hoeing after rains or irrigation to control the weeds. Remain vigilant in the fields wherever flowering has started for the attack of pink bollworm on flowers. Manage previous season cotton stalk by not storing near cotton fields. Treat root rot affected patches in field by drenching with Carbendazim @ 2g/lit water. Make bunds to confine root rot affected patches before flood irrigation so that this disease can be prevented from spreading further  At Sirsa, farmers are requested to continue intercultural operations. Apply first split dose of Urea (45kg/Acre) after first irrigation i.e., 40 to 45 DAS. Tag 10 plants in the field and regularly monitor the insect-pest incidence. Install pheromone and yellow sticky traps in 40 to 45 days old crop for bollworms and whitefly management. Avoid any chemical spray up to 60 days old crop. If any pest infestation reported near ETL in early sown crop, spray with Neem based insecticide or NSKE 5%. Remove or destroy the cotton stalks or cover them with nylon nets at the earliest. Drench root zone of root rot affected plants with Carbendazim @2g/lit or Trichodermma S.P.P@ 5-6g/lit of water.
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	In Couthorn Dejecthon (Denouges Dhilyana Chittaragash Dynaganya Dratanagah Dejecarana
Ajmer Jodhpur	4.1	0.3	5.7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	In Southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgargh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand
Nagaur	0	0.5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	and Udaipur etc), the crop will be sown after onset of monsoon. Sowing is initiated wherever irrigation facilities are available. The sown crop is 0 to 25 days old at seedling to initial vegetative
Pali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	stage.
Sri Ganganagar	2.7	0	0	0	0	15	5	3	0	0	- staye.
											In Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh, sowing is almost completed under assured irrigation track. The sown crop is 0 to 50 days old at germination to vegetative stages. Sowing is still continuing in some areas. Weeds have emerged in the fields. Sucking pests incidence noticed but below ETL.  Advisory:
											Farmers are advised to do gap filling in early sown crop for proper plant population and thinning to reduce crop competition wherever needed. In the fields where sowing is taken up, spray Pendimethalin 30 EC @ 3.25-3.50 lit/ha after sowing and before germination for weed control. Monitor the fields for infestation of sucking pests in earlier sown cotton. Those farmers who are to

ODISHA											(root rot and bacterial diseases) or 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 for seed borne diseases (for root rot disease).  In Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh, farmers are advised to apply irrigation after 40-45 DAS and supply first split of recommended dose of Nitrogenous fertilizers after first irrigation for maximum fertilizer use efficiency. Avoid application of Nitrogenous through broadcast just before irrigation as this leads to leaching of fertilizers and in turn contamination of groundwater, Remove weeds near and around the cotton fields
Koraput	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	At Odisha, sowing of cotton not yet started awaiting onset of monsoon probably by second week
Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	
Balangir	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	of June.
					,						Advisory: Farmers are advised to clean their land and go for summer ploughing when there is rain. Arrange seeds, fertilizers, FYM and seeds for green manuring crop well in advance. Procure cotton hybrids with good fibre quality and yield. Seeds of border crops like maize and cowpea and trap crops like castor and marigold should be arranged in advance.
GUJARAT											
Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	At Surat and Junagadh, sowing is yet to be taken up. Furrows have been formed.
Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	
Jamnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Advisory:
Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Farmers are advised to apply FYM @10 ton/ha and basal dose of fertilizers @ 20kg Phosphorus
Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	and 75 kg Potassium per ha for irrigated cotton. Purchase seed with original bill. Early sowing
Sabarkantha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	must be avoided. Those farmers having sufficient irrigation facilities can start pre sowing of cotton
Surendranagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	in their fields.
Ahmedabad	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Baroda	0	0	0.4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Patan	0	0	20.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mehesana MP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Khargaon	0	_	0.0	0	^	0	1	_	_		At Khandwa, sowing has been completed in some areas having irrigation facilities. Crop is 0 to 28
Dhar Khandwa	U	0	0.2	U	0	2	1	0	0	0	days old at seedling and initial vegetative stage. Sowing is slowly in progress because of high
Midiluwa											temperature. Spot weeding, gap filling and thinning are being taken up in these areas. As per field conditions, farmers have been advised to irrigate the crop by drip irrigation. There is no incidence of insect pests and diseases. However, summer season weeds like <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , <i>Argemone maxicana</i> and <i>Phylanthus niruri</i> have infested the fields  Advisory  As per Pest and Disease Management Strategies 2023-24 issued by the Director ICAR-CICR Nagpur, it is advised to discourage the pre season sowing of cotton crop. In spite of these

											recommendations, sowing of cotton has been initiated in the major cotton growing areas of Madhya Pradesh. Farmers are advised to grow only early to medium maturing Bt. hybrids. Avoid taking up cotton in those fields where the same crop was sown during the previous year.
MAHARASHTRA		•			_		_			1-	
Dhule	0	0	0	29	0	3	0	0	9	17	At Akola, land preparation for coming kharif season is in progress. All the operations like
Nandurbar	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	10	16 18	harrowing, levelling, FYM application etc. are going on.
Jalgaon	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	_	
Ahmednagar	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	4	14	16 13	Advisory:
Aurangabad	0	3	0	0	0	6	_ '	0	6	13	At Akola, farmers are advised to start sowing of cotton after receipt of sufficient rainfall of 75-100
Jalna	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	3	6 10	8	mm. Use short duration Bt /non Bt varieties for rainfed sowing and mid-late to late varieties for
Beed Nanded	0	0	0 0.4	0	0	12	4 9	4	3	6	irrigated condition. Treat the cotton seed with Carboxin (Vitavax) 1gm or Thiram 3 gm/kg seed
Parbhani	0	0	1.7	0	0	10	0	5	4	8	before sowing them. Also give seed treatment of Azotobacter for Nitrogen fixation and PSB @20-
Hingoli	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	3	7	25 gm /kg seed for phosphate solubilization. Include intercrops like Greengram and Blackgram in
Buldhana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cotton in 1:1 row proportion. Use Pendimethalin 38.7 % CS @1.5 -1.75 ai/ha(20-25 ml/ lit of water)
Akola	0	0	0	0.3	8.6	0	0	0	0	1	as pre-emergence weedicide to control of weeds in early stage of crop. Follow recommended
Washim	0	0	0	0.5	0.0	1.6	0	0	0	1	spacing and fertilizer doses for arboreum (60x15,60x30cm,40:20:20KgNPK/ha), Improved
Amravati	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	2	hirsutum (60x30cm,60:30:30 Kg NPK/ha ) and rainfed Bt hybrid cotton (90x45,90x60, 60:30:30Kg
Yavatmal	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	0	0	2	NPK/ha) and irrigated Bt Cotton(120x30,120x60 cm,120:60:60 Kg NPK/h, respectively
Wardha	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0	0	0	
Chandrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
TELANGANA											
Adilabad	0	0	0	5.2	0	11	10	12	0	2	At Warangal, field preparation is going on in the fields.
Warangal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	The manager, note proportion to going on in the notes.
Khammam	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	10	4	5	At Adilabad, summer ploughing has been completed in all the fields. Farmers will sow cotton crop
Karimnagar	0	0	3.5	0	0	10	0	10	6	0	seed from first week of June.
Mahabubnagar	2	0	0.0	0	0	9	8	8	17	10	Advisory
Wallabubilagai	۷	0	O	O	0	3	O	0	17	10	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.
AP											
Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	Sowings will be taken up only after the receipt of sufficient monsoon rains.
Prakasam	13.2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	6	
KARNATAKA											
Dharwad	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	5	5	

Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	;	3	3	5	5	5	At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 32 to 37 days old at vegetative stage. Inter cultivation operation
Mysore	0	0	0	0	0		6	7	9	10	10	is going on. Incidence of aphids (25-30/3leaves) was noticed.
												Advisory At Chamarajanagar, farmers are advised to install yellow sticky traps and spray Imidachloprid @ 0.5ml /lit of water
TAMIL NADU												
Perambalur	0	0	21	0	0		5	6	3	2	4	Post-season and pre-sowing package of practices
Salem	0	0	0	0	0	(	6	10	6	6	6	1. Clean up fields of residual stalks and partially opened bolls from previous crop season.
Trichy	0	0	0	0	0	;	3	4	3	2	3	Do not stack the uprooted cotton stalks on field bunds. At the end of crop season, the
Virudhunagar	0	0	1	0	0		8	4	3	2	4	pink bollworm larvae of last generation enter the hibernation in crop residues like infested bolls, stalks or in soil. Therefore, such infested residues should be promptly destroyed in order to break the life cycle of pink bollworm. Residue destruction will also helps to reduce the inoculums and infection of new season's cotton crop by diseases like bacterial leaf blight, root rot and fungal leaf spots.  2. Install at least 10 pheromone traps 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-monson 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 born 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

bollworm infestation starts from mid-season and increases steadily towards the late season. Therefore, short duration and early maturing varieties helps 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 famers not to adopt premonsoon 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 also to be consulted for the benefit of farmers

Rainfall (mm)Legend colour

<5 **5-20 21-50 51-80 >80** 

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