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ICAR-central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Organisation



XV Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 29th August to 4th September, 2023

PUNJAB		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		August					August/ September				
		25	26	27	28	29	31	01	02	03	04
	Firozpur						4	0	0	0	0
	Faridkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Muktsar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bhatinda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sangrur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ludhiana	0	9.2	0	2.2	42.8	5	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 Bathinda, the crop is 100 to 115 days old at boll formation stage. Hoeing and weeding are in progress. Foliar sprays of Potassium nitrate and insecticide spray for the control of sucking pests and pink bollworm have been done. Weeds have infested the fields. Whitefly population ranged between 3-24/3 leaves and jassid between 0-12/3 leaves. Incidence of pink bollworm noticed in few fields (0-65%). Boll rot was observed in maximum fields.


At Faridkot, the crop is 112 to 120 days old at peak flowering/ initiation of boll formation stage. Herbicide sprays, fertilizer application and 4-5 sprays against sucking pests and pink bollworm were done. Foliar applications of KNO₃ and MgSO₄ were given to boost the yield. Whitefly incidence was near ETL at few locations and jassid below ETL at most of the spots. Pink bollworm incidence was above ETL ranging between 5-20%. Cotton leaf curl disease up to grade I, internal boll rot and leaf spots were observed at few locations.

Advisory:

At Bathinda, farmers are advised to give four sprays of 2% Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at weekly intervals in cotton fields where flowering has started which would reduce flower drop and improve boll setting in cotton. For high yield and management of leaf reddening in *Bt* cotton, give 2 sprays of 1% Magnesium sulphate at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development stage. If whitefly adult population is above ETL, spray Afidopyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml/acre or Flonicamid 50WG @ 80g/acre or Clothianidin 50 WDG @ 20g/acre or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g/acre. If nymphs of whitefly population are high, then spray Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500 ml/acre. For jassid above ETL, spray Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40g/acre. Rosette flowers, if any, should be removed and destroyed. Monitor pink bollworm in fields where crop is at flowering stage and spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 100 g/acre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC/15.8 EC @ 200 ml/acre if the incidence of pink bollworm goes above ETL (5-10) in flowers or green bolls. In areas where crop is more than 120 days old, spray Fenprothrin 10 EC @ 300 ml/ acre or Cypermethrin 25% EC @ 100ml/acre or Deltamethrin 2.8 EC @ 200 ml/acre or Fenvalerate 20 EC @ 200 ml/acre or Lambda cyhalothrin 5%EC @ 200 ml/acre. Give foliar spray of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 0.04% or Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP @ 0.3% or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC @ 0.1% or Propineb 70 WP @ 0.25 % or Propiconazole 25 EC @ 0.1% or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 0.2% or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 0.1% or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/L + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/L SC @ 0.6% to manage boll rot disease complex and fungal foliar leaf spots.

At Faridkot, farmers are advised to give third spray of Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 2% to improve boll setting and reduce flower drop at 7 to 10 days interval. Avoid brackish/tubewell water for any type of foliar sprays on cotton as excessive salts sometimes burn margins of cotton leaves. Cotton growers who experienced leaf reddening during last season in cotton crop, they can give two sprays of Magnesium sulphate @ 1% through foliar application at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development. Both chemicals (potassium nitrate and magnesium sulphate) should be sprayed at alternate weeks depending upon weather and rainfall. Spray Glufosinate ammonium 13.5 SL @ 500 ml in 100 litres of water as a directed spray to control weeds between the crop rows by using a protective hood. Alternatively, spray Pyriproxyfen sodium 6% + Quinalofop ethyl 4% @ 500 ml/acre by dissolving in 150 litres of water after irrigation, in moist soil to control annual grass and broadleaf weeds. If whitefly adult population is above ETL, spray Afidopyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml/acre or Flonicamid 50WG @ 80g/acre or Clothianidin 50 WDG @ 20g/acre or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g/acre. If nymphs of whitefly population are high, then spray Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500 ml/acre. For jassid above ETL, spray Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40g/acre. Check for squares and flowers for the infestation of pink

bollworm. Spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 600ml/acre or Emamectinbenzoate 5 SG @ 100 g/acre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC/15.8 EC @ 200 ml/acre, if incidence crosses ETL. To manage fungal foliar diseases, spray of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 0.04% or Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP@0.3% or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC @ 0.1% or Propineb 70 WP @ 0.25 % or Propiconazole 25 EC @ 0.1% or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 0.2% or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 0.1% or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/L + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/L SC @ 0.6% is suggested. To check further spread of internal boll rot, spray of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 0.04% or Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP@0.3% or Propineb 70 WP @ 0.25 % or Propiconazole 25 EC @ 0.1% is suggested. To check further spread of cotton leaf curl virus, protect the crop against whitefly vector by using recommended insecticides.

HARYANA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		August					August/ September				
		25	26	27	28	29	31	01	02	03	04
	Hisar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sirsa						0	0	0	0	0
	Rohtak	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:

At Hisar, the crop is 98 to 142 days old at flowering to boll development stage. Irrigation and insecticide sprays were done. Cotton bolls in the lower stratum of plants are ready for picking in 18-19 weeks old crop. Deficiency symptoms of Nitrogen, Zinc and Magnesium was observed in cotton grown in light soils. Population of jassid is below ETL but whitefly population was recorded above ETL in several fields having history of synthetic pyrethroids use in combination product/sole for pink bollworm. Moderate to high eggs and nymphal population of whitefly and honey dew symptoms on cotton leaves are appearing in few fields of Hisar and Bhiwani districts. Infestation of pink bollworm was observed in flowers and green bolls in majority of fields above ETL. Cotton leaf curl viral disease, boll rot, sooty mould and *Myrothecium*/fungal leaf spot were observed in several fields. Wilting of plants is also observed in few fields having light soils.


At Sirsa, the crop is 110 to 125 days old at flowering, boll formation and boll opening stage. Irrigation, fertilizer application and need based insecticidal sprays are in progress. Whitefly and jassid populations crossed ETL at most of the locations. Incidence of pink bollworm crossed ETL at all locations based on green boll damage. Necessary recommendation for installation of 8-10 low-cost yellow sticky trap/acre for whitefly and 2 pheromone traps/acre for monitoring of PBW has been issued. Root rot and boll rot incidence were noticed in the cotton fields.

Advisory:

At Hisar, farmers are advised to irrigate their cotton crop as per its requirement. Start picking of open bolls in lower stratum of cotton plants. The crop is in good flowering and boll development stage. So, give foliar spray of 13:00:45(KNO₃) @2 kg/acre at an interval of 10 days to obtain higher yield. In addition, spray the crop grown in light soils with Urea @ 2.5% and Zinc sulphate 21% @ 0.5% to overcome Zinc deficiency and Magnesium sulphate @1kg/100 litres of water to overcome Magnesium deficiency in crop. In cotton crop where flowering and boll formation has initiated, remain vigilant for pink bollworm attack in flowers and bolls as this time. Install pheromone traps @ 2/acre or 5/ha to monitor adults of pink bollworm. This month is very crucial for the management of pink bollworm in cotton crop in Haryana. In case the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL of 5-10%, rosette flowers or 5-10% infested fruiting bodies or 8 moths per trap per day consecutive 3 days, give 2 to 3 sprays of alternate insecticides such as Profenofos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 100 g/acre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 200 ml/acre at 10 days interval. Farmers are advised not to use combination product or tank mixing of synthetic pyrethroids for managing pink bollworm as it is increasing the whitefly incidence. In case of severe infestation of whitefly nymphs, spray Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500 ml or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @240 ml/acre with 200 litres of water/acre. To manage foliar diseases like *Myrothecium* leaf spot, *Corynespora*, *Alternaria* leaf spot and wet weather blight give foliar sprays of Carbendazim 12%+ Mancozeb 63% WP@0.3% or Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml or Carbendazim 50 WP@ 4 g or Fluxapyroxad 167g/litre + Pyraclostrobin 333g/litre SC @ 6 g Or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20 g per 10 litres of water is recommended. Treat early symptomatic root rot-affected patches and wilt affected cotton fields by drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 1.2 g/litre of water. Manage boll rot disease complex by applying Carbendazim 12%+ Mancozeb 63% WP@30g or Propiconazole 25EC @10ml or Carbendazim 50WP@4g or Propineb 70WP @30g or Fluxapyroxad 167g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333g/lit SC @6g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w +Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5%WG @20g/10 litres of water. Monitor the fields regularly at least at weekly intervals. In case of parawilt symptoms, spray Cobalt chloride @ 2g/200 litres of water/acre applied within 24-48 hours.

At Sirsa, farmers are suggested to continue intercultural operations. Regularly monitor the insect-pest incidence. Complete 2-3 foliar application of N:P:K (13:0:45) @ 2.0 kg /100 litres of water at 10 days interval. Give two sprays of 1kg magnesium sulphate in 100 litres of water/acre at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development stages for high yield and management of leaf

reddening in *Bt*cotton. To control jassids, apply Dinotefuran 20SG @60g or Flonicamid 50WG @ 80g or Afidopyropen50G/lit@ 400 ml/acre and later three insecticides additionally to control whitefly also. To manage only whitefly adult's population, apply Diafenthiuron 50% WP 200 g in150-200 litres of water and after 3-5 days, apply Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500 ml or Buprofezin25 SC @ 400 ml or Spiromesifen22.9 SC@ 200 ml /acre in 150 litres of water to control the nymphs. In case of sooty mould development, give three prophylactic/therapeutic sprays of Propiconazole 25EC @1ml/litre or Copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 2.5g/litre of water at 15 days interval. For PBW, dissect10-20 days old 20 greens bolls/acre to see the level of incidence. In case PBW crosses ETL based on trap catches or Green boll damage, apply Emamectin benzoate 5SG@100 g/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC @ 500 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @200ml/acre. Do not repeat the same insecticide and rotate insecticide whenever repetition is required. To manage boll rot disease complex, spray Carbendazim 12%+ Mancozeb 63% WP@30 g or Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml or Carbendazim 50WP@ 4 g or Propineb 70 WP @30 g or Fluxapyroxad 167g/litre + Pyraclostrobin 333g/litre SC @ 6 gOrAzoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5%WG @20 g per 10 litres of water.. Give foliar spray of Cobalt chloride @10mg/litre of water on the parawilt affected plants immediately after the appearance of wilting symptoms followed by drenching of carbendazim 50 WP @1.2 g or Copper oxychloride 50 WP @2.5 or 3 g+20g Urea/litre of water. Manage fungal foliar leaf spots by spraying Kresoxim methyl 44.3% SC@ 1 ml/litre or Propiconazole 25EC@1ml/litre or Propineb 70 WP@3 g/litre or carbendazim 50 WP @0.4 g/litre or Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenconazole 11.4%SC@1ml/litreorPyraclostrobin 20% WG @1 ml/litre or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/lit SC @ 0.6 g/litre of water.Treat early symptomatic root rot-affected patches and wilt affected cotton fields by drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 1.2 g/litre of water.

RAJASTHAN		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		August					August/ September				
		25	26	27	28	29	31	01	02	03	04
	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
	Pali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sri Ganganagar	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 Southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur), the crop is 63 to 109 days old at vegetative to flowering and boll formation stage. Most of the fields are free from weeds as timely intercultural operations have been taken up. No Incidence of pests and diseases except jassids but below ETL.

In Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh, the crop is 87 to 139 days old at square formation and flower initiation stages. Intercultural operations have been taken up in early and timely sown cotton. Manual hoeing and weeding have been done to remove the weeds from row spaces. Incidences of sucking pests noticed in most of the fields. CLCuD symptoms observed in the range of PDI 5% in the cotton fields.

Advisory:

In Southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur), farmers are advised to apply recommended dose of N fertilizers according to crop stage. Monitor infestation of sucking pests and spray 5% neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) or Azadirachtin 1500ppm (0.15% EC) @ 2.5L/ha or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.25 litre/ha or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @600g/ha or Flonicamid 50WG @200g/ha to control them if it goes beyond ETL. Install yellow sticky traps @ 8/acre to monitor whitefly and jassid and pheromone traps @ 2/acre to monitor pink bollworm and replace the lure as per validity indicated. Regularly monitor pink bollworm occurrence and destroy the affected flowers (rosette flowers) along with larvae. For PBW, dissect 10-20 days old 20 greens bolls/acre to see the level of incidence. In case PBW crosses ETL based on trap catches or green boll damage, apply Emamectin benzoate 5SG@100 g/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC @ 500 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @200ml/acre. Do not repeat the same insecticide and rotate insecticide whenever repetition is required. If plants show sudden drooping of leaves (Parawilt) which ultimately get wilted, save the affected plants by spraying Cobalt chloride @ 10mg/litre of water (10 ppm) or drench with Copper oxychloride 50 WP@2.5 g/litre of water or Carbendazim 50 WP @12g + Urea 100g/10 litres of water immediately after the appearance of these symptoms. In case of foliar diseases like *Myrothecium*, *Corynespora*, *Alternaria* leaf spot, boll rot disease and wet weather blight, give foliar spray of Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml or Carbendazim 50 WP @ 4g or Carbendazim 12%+ Mancozeb 63% WP@ 30 g or Fluxapyroxad 167g/litre + Pyraclostrobin 333g/litre SC @ 6 g Or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10ml or Metiram 55%+ Pyraclostrobin 5%WG @ 20 g per 10 litres of water. Drench the root rot affected plants and surrounding healthy plants with Carbendazim 50WP@ 1.2 g/litre of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viride* WP formulation @ 5 - 6 g/litre of water. Do not repeat same insecticides/fungicides as well same group of insecticides/fungicides. Avoid tank mixture of two or more insecticides.

In Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh, farmers are advised to apply dose of nitrogenous fertilizers as recommended and irrigation for maximum fertilizer use efficiency. Avoid nitrogen application through broadcast just before irrigation as this leads to the leaching of fertilizers and in turn, contamination of groundwater. Apply third dose of Urea 27.5 kg/split during square formation/ second irrigation depending upon soil type and moisture conditions. Give foliar application of KNO₃ @ 2% where the crop is above 65 days. Remove weeds near and around the cotton fields. Monitor the crop for insect pests and diseases regularly. To control jassid and whitefly, spray Afidopyropen 50 DC @ 400 ml/acre or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g/acre or Clothianidin 50 WDG @20 g/acre or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre. If nymphs of whitefly population are high, then spray Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 500ml/acre. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha to monitor pink bollworm. Regularly, monitor bollworm occurrence and destroy the affected flower along with larvae. Wherever pink bollworm population crosses ETL, i.e. flower or bolls infestations is more than 5%, spray Profenofos 50EC @ 600 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 100 g/acre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 200 ml/acre.


ODISHA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		August					August/ September				
		25	26	27	28	29	31	01	02	03	04
	Koraput	16	17	1	10	0	2	1	5	15	25
	Kalahandi	42.2	0	2	0	0	1	1	5	7	15
	Balangir	7.2	14	7.8	0	0	0	1	2	12	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 Odisha, the crop is 59 to 69 days old at reproductive stage i.e., flowering and boll formation stage. Intercultural operations, weeding and application of third dose of fertilizer (25%N), spraying of neem-based pesticides to suppress sucking pests like aphids and other foliar feeders like *Spodoptera* and semi loopers, application of herbicides and NAA 4.5 SL@ 5 ml/15 litres of water to prevent square and flower drop were the operations taken up. Manual weeding in few places is in progress. Minor incidences of aphids, jassid, *Spodoptera*, semi-loopers and leaf miners were noticed. Wilting, root rot and Bacterial Leaf Blight were reported from some regions of the State.

Advisory:

Farmers are advised to complete weeding and intercultural operations at the earliest. Apply third dose of fertilizer 25% of N as delayed application of N fertilizer will enhance more vegetative growth. Regularly monitor the crop to know about incidence of any pest and disease. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g/10 litres or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g/10 liter or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2g/10 litres of water once the sucking pests like jassid and whitefly crosses ETL. Install yellow sticky trap @ 8/acre to monitor jassid and whitefly. Spray Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @25ml or Quinalphos 20 AF@20ml or Profenophos 50 EC@30ml/10 litres of water for controlling pink bollworm on crossing ETL as well as shoot weevil. If parawilt or sudden wilt occur due to heavy rains and water logging after dry spell, apply Cobalt chloride @10 mg/litre (10 ppm) on affected plants within 24 hours of onset of symptoms and/or drench plants with a mixture of Copper-oxychloride 50 WP@25 g or carbendazim 50 WP@12 g and 200 g Urea mixed in 10 litres of water. To reduce leaf reddening if any, spray 100g Magnesium sulphate mixed with 100g Urea in 10 litres of water in water logged areas. To manage root rot and wilt, drench with Carbendazim 50 WP @12g mixed/10 litres of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viride* WP formulation @100g/10 litres of water to recover early symptomatic affected plants. Foliar spray of copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG@30 g per 10 litres of water is suggested to manage bacterial blights.

GUJARAT		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		August					August/ September				
		25	26	27	28	29	31	01	02	03	04
	Amreli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bhavnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jamnagar	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rajkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Junagadh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sabarkantha						5	0	0	0	0
	Surendranagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Baroda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Patan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mehesana						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 Surat, the sown crop is 63 to 69 days duration crop at squaring and flowering stage. Weeding, intercultural operations and Nitrogen application were done. Thrips have crossed ETL and jassid population below ETL. Bacterial leaf blight disease was noticed at few pockets.

At Junagadh, the sown crop is 70 days old at square formation and flowering stage. Intercultural operations, weeding, fertilizer application and pesticides spray have been carried out. Thrips infestation has crossed ETL at few places. Shoot weevil (*Alcidodes affaber*) infestation has started in some isolated places. *Fusarium* wilt has been observed at few places. Pink bollworm incidence has also started in few fields.

Advisory:

At Surat, farmers are advised to take up field sanitation. Spray the crop grown in light soils with urea @ 2.0%, zinc sulphate 21% @0.5% to overcome zinc deficiency and Magnesium sulphate @ 1 kg/100 litres of water to overcome magnesium deficiency in crop. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g/10 litres or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g/10 liter or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2g/10 litres of water once the sucking pests crosses ETL. Monitor the cotton crop at squaring and flowering stages for presence of pink bollworm larvae within rosette flowers in fields and destroy them. Install pheromone traps @5 traps/ha to monitor pink bollworm. Spray Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @25ml or Quinalphos 20 AF@20ml or Profenophos 50 EC@30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @5 ml/10 litres of water wherever pink bollworm crosses ETL (10% damage to fruiting bodies). Give spot application of Carbendazim 50% WP@1.2 g/litre of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viride* WP formulation @10g/litre of water to manage wilt and root rot and for *Fusarium* wilt disease (in desi cotton) in patches along with one meter radius of healthy plants in desi cotton field. Apply prophylactic spray of Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @ 25-30 g/10 litres of water to manage bacterial leaf blight disease. Apply 2% Urea at the base of plant (root system) by making 3-4 holes with stick or rod for proper aeration which will reduce para wilting, if persists. Further, give foliar spray of Carbendazim 12%+ Mancozeb 63% WP @ 0.3% or Propiconazole 25EC @10ml or Carbendazim 50 WP@ 4g or Fluxapyroxad 167g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333g/lit SC @6g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% 4/13 w/w SC @10ml or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20g/10 litres of water to manage fungal leaf spots, fungal boll rots and other blight diseases.

At Junagadh, farmers are advised to take up top dressing application of nitrogen fertilizers (25 kg Urea/acre) and foliar spray naphthalene acetic acid 4.5 SL@ 5 ml/10 litres of water. Spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2g/10 litres or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 8.4 ml or Fipronil 5 SC @30-40ml/ 10 litres of water to control thrips infestation. Install pheromone trap @ 2/ acre to monitor pink bollworm moth in more than 45 days old crop and record the population of moths. Collect and destroy the initial flush of infested squares and rosetted flowers from the field to avoid carryover of pink bollworm population. If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL, spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @5g or Profenophos 50 EC @ 30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 10 ml per 10litres of water. To manage fungal foliar disease, give a spray of Fluxapyroxad 167g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333g/lit SC @ 0.6 g/litre or Metiram 55%+ Pyraclostrobin 5%WG @ 2g/litre of water. For wilt and root rot management, apply *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viride* WP formulation in soil @2.5kg/ha or Carbendazim 50WP@ 1.2g/litre of water with drenching around root zone of plant.

MADHYA PRADESH		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		August					August/ September				
		25	26	27	28	29	31	01	02	03	04
	Khargaon										
	Dhar	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	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 63 to 112 days at vegetative, pre- flowering, flowering and boll formation stages. Weeding, intercultural operations, irrigation, fertilizer and pesticide application has been carried out as per stages of the crop. The incidence of jassid and aphids were noticed in many fields while whitefly in few fields. Potassium deficiency was recorded in some areas. Bacterial leaf blight and *Cercospora* leaf spot were observed in some fields.

Advisory:

Farmers are advised to apply second dose of chemical with 25% of N and 50% of P and K at 60 DAS and 25% N at 90 DAS. Split doses of these nutrients should be applied by column method at the depth of 10 to 15 cm. Spray Potassium Sulphate 0.5% in Potassium deficit areas. Take up weeding with bullock drawn *Kolpaas* per existing field conditions. If incidence is above ETL (jassid 2 nymph/leaf , aphids 10% infested plants and whitefly 6/leaf) spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 200 g/ha or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 150g/ha or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 120 g/ha. If there is growth of black sooty mould, then spray Propiconazole 25 EC @500 ml/ha or Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @1250 g/ha. Spray Copper Oxychloride 50 WP/WG @25-30g/10 litres of water to manage bacterial blight disease. If sudden drying or parawilt symptoms appear in fields, drench immediately with carbendazim 50 WP @12

g+Urea 1.5% around affected plants. Install Pheromone traps @ 5 /ha to monitor pink bollworm moth activity. Observe for the presence of rosette flowers and collect them and destroy immediately. Spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 100 g/acre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 200 ml/acre, if incidence crosses ETL. Spray Copper Oxchloride 50 WP/WG @25-30g/10 litres of water to manage bacterial blight disease and foliar spray of Carbendazim 12%+ Mancozeb 63% WP@30 g or Carbendazim 50 WP @4 g or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@ 25 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 10 ml or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin5% WG @20 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @ 6 g mixed in 10 litres of water against *Cercospora* leaf spot, *Corynepsoara* leaf spot, other fungal leaf spots and fungal boll rots fields.

MAHARASHTRA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		August					August/ September				
		25	26	27	28	29	31	01	02	03	04
	Dhule	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	2	1
	Nandurbar	3.5	0.5	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	1
	Jalgaon	2.7	5	16.5	0	0	3	6	5	2	2
	Ahmednagar	0	0	0.6	11.6	0	3	10	12	8	6
	Aurangabad	0	0.4	3.6	0	0	3	4	5	5	3
	Jalna						2	3	4	3	2
	Beed	0	0	0	5	0	2	12	10	8	5
	Nanded	0	1	1	1	0	5	10	7	5	7
	Parbhani	0	0	0	17	0	1	2	2	3	6
	Hingoli	0	1	1.5	1.5	0	1	2	2	2	5
	Buldhana	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	11	10
	Akola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
	Washim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Amravati	0	6.4	0.2	0	0	19	1	19	26	24
	Yavatmal	0	6.4	0.2	0	0	18	4	9	12	34
	Wardha	2	0	0	0	0	15	1	7	21	30
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	15	4	13	24	30	
Chandrapur	0	0	7	0	0	10	10	9	19	33	
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 of 55 to 105 days duration at square formation/ flowering stage. Hoeing, weeding and insecticide spray were carried out. Infestation of sucking pests like aphids, jassid, thrips, spotted bollworm and pink bollworm were observed in cotton fields. No incidence of diseases.

At Nanded, the crop is 47 to 67 days old at vegetative to square formation stage. Intercultural operations, plant protection and fertilizer application sprays were given. No incidence of pests and diseases except jassid and thrips attack but below ETL. No incidence of diseases.


At Rahuri, the crop is 62 to 70 days old at square formation/flowering/boll formation stage. Weeding and hoeing were taken up. Sucking pests were noticed above ETL except whitefly incidence below ETL. Weeds have infested the fields. Cotton plants damaged due to *Myllocer* weevil at few fields.

Advisory:

At Akola, farmers are advised to open dead furrows in June and July sown crop, if not done earlier. Irrigate the crop through sprinkler/drip/furrow irrigation as a protective measure, if irrigation facility is available considering the long dry spells at present. Take up weeding to avoid competition of weeds with crop. Spray 2% urea at flowering stage and 2% spray of DAP at boll development stage of cotton. Spray Potassium nitrate @100g/10 litres of water in dry spell condition. Spray NAA 4.5 SL @ 5ml /10 litres of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton and Mepiquat Chloride @ 10 ml/10 litres of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton. Spray NSKE 5% or Neem oil or neem based pesticide @ 1 litre/acre to check sucking pests and avoid pink bollworm egg laying in cotton. If sucking pest infestation crosses ETL, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 g or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml per 10 liters of water to manage sucking pests considering rainfall condition. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha for monitoring of pink bollworm moth activity. Spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 10 ml per 10 liters of water, if incidence crosses ETL.

At Nanded, farmers are advised to give top dressing of 60 kg N per ha for irrigated crop and 36 kg N per ha for rainfed cotton at 60 DAS. Take up intercultural operations in cotton fields to manage weeds. Install yellow sticky traps @ 8/acre and blue sticky traps @ 8/acre to control sucking pests. Spray NSKE 5% or Neem oil @ 1 litre/acre to check sucking pests and avoid pink bollworm egg laying in cotton. On crossing ETL by sucking pests, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 gor Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 gor Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml per 10 liters of water. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha for monitoring of pink bollworm moth activity. Collect and destroy the rosette flowers.If incidence crosses ETL, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 10 ml per 10 liters of water.

At Rahuri, farmers are advised to carry out intercultural operations on time. Install yellow sticky traps @ 8 traps/acre and blue sticky traps @ 8/acre to monitor jassid and thrips population, respectively. Spray NSKE 5% or Neem based pesticide @ 1 litre/acre to check sucking pests and avoid pink bollworm egg laying in cotton. Install pheromone traps @ 5 traps/ha to monitor pink bollworm moth activity. Collect and destroy the rosette flowers. On crossing ETL by sucking pests, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 gor Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 gor Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml per 10 liters of water. For monitoring of pink bollworm moth activity, install pheromone traps @ 5/ha. Collect and destroy the rosette flowers.If incidence crosses ETL, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 10 ml per 10 liters of water.

TELANGANA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		August					August/ September				
		25	26	27	28	29	31	01	02	03	04
	Adilabad	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	30	12
	Warangal	0	2	8	0	0	2	7	15	29	13
	Khammam	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	5	22	37
	Karimnagar	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	3
	Mahabubnagar	0	0	0	2	2	7	2	1	1	9
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, the sown crop is 66 to 73 days old at vegetative stage. Foliar application of nutrients and insecticide sprays were given. Aphid and thrips incidence were noticed above ETL. TSV incidence has affected the fields. Incidence of pink bollworm in the form of rosette flowers recorded in fields. Sporadic incidence of wilt was also observed.

At Adilabad, the sown crop is 69 to 76 days old at flowering stage to boll initiation stage. Sprayed foliar nutrients like 19:19:19/13:0:45/28:28:0 @ 10g/litre for crop growth. Second dose of top dressing of Urea + Potash and second spray of insecticide were completed. Intercultivation was done. Aphids and jassid noticed in the fields above ETL.


Advisory:

At Warangal, farmers are recommended to spray 19-19-19 @ 10 g or DAP @20 g/litre of water twice in one-week interval to avoid stunted growth. Take up inter cultivation for effective weed control and plant growth. After weed control, give basal application of Urea @ 25 kg and MOP @10 kg/acre. If sucking pests crosses ETL, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 gor Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 gor Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml per 10 liters of water.

If thrips incidence is more prevalent, apply spray of Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2g/10 litres or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 8.4 ml or Fipronil 5 SC @30-40 ml/ 10 litres of water to control thrips infestation.If Tobacco streak virus is noticed, spray above chemicals to control thrips and remove weeds like Parthenium and Abutilon in and around the cotton fields. Install pheromone traps @2/acre to monitor pink bollworm. Collect and destroy rosette flowers to control the spread of PBW in cotton fields. Based on trap catches and or fruting bodies infestation, spray Profenofos 50EC @ 30 ml/10L Or Emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 5g/10L Or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10ml/10L Or Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC @ 25ml/10L of water. If parawilt noticed, drench with carbendazim 50 WP@1.2 g or Copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 3g/litre of water+urea @1.5 % at the base of the plants twice in one week interval and foliar application of 19-19-19 @ 10g/litre of water.Apply *Trichodermaharzianum/T. viride*WP formulation in soil @2.5 kg/ha with well decomposed FYM/ composts or Carbendazim 50WP@ 1.2g/litre of water by drenching around root zone of early symptomatic plants to manage wilt/root rot disease.Foliar spray of Carbendazim 12%+ Mancozeb 63% WP@30 g or Carbendazim 50 WP @4 g or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@ 25 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 10 ml or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin5% WG @20 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @ 6 g mixed in 10 litres of water is recommended to manage fungal leaf spots, fungal boll rots and other blight diseases.

At Adilabad, farmers are advised to spray foliar nutrients like 19:19:19/13:0:45/28:28:0 @ 10 g/litre + Formula 4 or Formula 6 @ 5 g/litre for proper growth of the crop. Apply third dose of Urea @25 kg + Potash @12 kg/acre. If sucking pests crosses ETL, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 gor Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 gor

Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml per 10 liters of water. Install pheromone traps @2/acre to monitor pink bollworm. Collect and destroy rosette flowers to control the spread of PBW in cotton fields. Based on trap catches and or fruting bodies infestation, spray Profenofos 50EC @ 30 ml/10L Or Emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 5g/10L Or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10ml/10L Or Chlorpyriphos 20 % EC @ 25ml/10L of water. Foliar spray of Carbendazim 12%+ Mancozeb 63% WP@30 g or Carbendazim 50 WP @4 g or Kresoxim methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@ 25 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 10 ml or Metiram 55% +Pyraclostrobin5% WG @20 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @ 6 g mixed in 10 litres of water is recommended to manage fungal leaf spots, fungal boll rots and other blight diseases.

ANDHRA PRADESH		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		August					August/ September				
		25	26	27	28	29	31	01	02	03	04
	Guntur	0	1	0	1	0	4	4	4	9	19
	Prakasam	0	17	0.2	0	0	6	6	5	10	38
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 sown crop is 29 to 36 days old at vegetative stage. Thinning, intercultivation and line weeding are in progress. Weeds were controlled through recommended insecticide sprays. Sucking pest complex including jassids and thrips were observed.

At Nandyal, the sown cotton is 31 to 55 days old at vegetative/ square formation/ flowering stages. Intercultural operations and fertilizer application were done. Due to lack of rainfall since last ten days coupled with high day temperatures, cotton seedlings were subjected to dry spell due to lack of moisture and so NPK (13-0-45) @ 3 g /litre of water or Urea@ 20 g/litre of water was sprayed to tide over dry spell. Broad and narrow leaved weeds have spread in many fields. Thrips and pink bollworm incidence noticed in few cotton fields.

Advisory:

At Guntur, farmers are advised to give first dose of fertilizer (Urea and Potash) to the crop based on the soil moisture. Install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre to monitor pink bollworm activity. Apply NSKE 5% or neem based pesticides @1 L per acre at the crop age 50-60days. Collect and destroy rosette flowers. Avoid spraying of chemical pesticides up to 60 days.

At Nandyal, farmers are advised to provide sprinkler irrigation from nearby water source, if available, as there is no rainfall since last 10 days coupled with high day temperatures. Give a spray of KNO₃ (13-0-45) @ 10-20 g /litre of water or Urea@ 20 g/litre of water once in a week to tide over dry spell. Install pheromone traps @ 2/acre to monitor pink bollworm. Collect and destroy rosette flowers and spray Neem based insecticides@ 1L per acre. After 60 days of sowing, on crossing ETL by sucking pests, apply spray of Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 g or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml per 10 liters of water considering rainfall condition.

KARNATAKA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		August					August/ September				
		25	26	27	28	29	31	01	02	03	04
	Dharwad	0	0.6	0	0	0	1	3	4	4	1
	Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1
	Mysore	0	0	0	1.4	0	3	3	4	4	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 sown cotton is 47 to 52 days old at vegetative stage. Manual weeding and intercultivation were taken up for weed management. Grassy weeds and sedges have dominated the fields. Shoot weevil, thrips and aphid infestation was in moderate status. No incidence of diseases.

At Raichur, the early sown crop is 37-82 days old at vegetative to initial flowering stages based on the sown time of the crop. Due to heavy infestation of weeds, growth of cotton crop was not satisfactory. Top dressing of fertilizers with Urea and Murate of potash, intercultural operations and weeding were taken up in weed infested fields. Thrips and jassid were noticed in some farmers' fields around ETL and sprayed with recommended dose. Leaf reddening was noticed in few fields.


At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 116 to 121 days old at boll formation to boll development stage. Fertilizer application and intercultural operations were taken up and are in progress. Incidences of aphids (15-25/3 leaves), jassids (1-3/3 leaves) and mirid bug (2-4/25 squares) were recorded.

Advisory:

At Dharwad, farmers are advised to apply Phosphorus and Potash by ring method. Collect shoot weevil from Okra grown as trap crop. Collect and destroy rosette flowers and spray Neem based insecticides @ 1L per acre. After 60 days of sowing, on crossing ETL by sucking pests, apply spray of Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 gor Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 gor Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml per 10 liters of water considering rainfall condition.

At Raichur, farmers are advised to take up weeding and intercultural operations on priority basis. Take up post emergent herbicide spray with Pyriithiobac Sodium @ 1.5 ml/litre of water on need basis. Give top dressing with Urea and MOP to both early sown and late sown cotton as per the recommended dose. Spray Thiomethaxam 25% WG @ 2 g/10 litres or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 litres or Dinotefuran 20SG @ 3g/10 litres of water recommended against thrips and jassid. Install pheromone traps @ 2/acre to monitor the pink bollworm. Spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 100 g/acre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 200 ml/acre, if incidence crosses ETL. Drench early parawilt symptomatic affected plants with Carbendazim 50 WP @12g /10 litres of water. Take up spraying of 1% 19:19:19 (10 grams in 1 litre of water) + 1% MgSO₄(10 grams in 1 litre of water) to address the leaf reddening problem in early and late sown crop.

At Chamarajanagar, farmers are advised to spray Thiomethaxam 25% WG @ 2 g/10 litres or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 litres or orlmidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 3ml or Dinotefuran 20SG @ 3g/10 litres of water against sucking pests on crossing ETL. Collect and destroy rosette flowers. On crossing 10% infestation in fruiting bodies, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC/15.8 EC @ 10 ml per 10 lietrs of water.

TAMIL NADU		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		August					August/ September				
		25	26	27	28	29	31	01	02	03	04
	Perambalur	0	0	0	0	0	16	9	10	12	5
	Salem	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	12	22	3
	Trichy	0	0	30	0.5	0	15	5	8	8	1
	Virudhunagar	0	0	0	0	0	3	21	2	0	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:

At Coimbatore and surrounding areas, the sown cotton is 32 to 42 days old at vegetative stage. Manual weeding and fertilizer application were done during the reporting period. Weeds have infested the fields. Incidence of jassid and thrips were noticed in few fields. Collar rot has been recorded.

At Srivilliputhur in and around fields, sowing is in progress. The crop is 10 to 20 days old at germination stage. Weeds like *Trianthipaportulacastrum*, *Cyperusspp.* and *Cynadondactylon* etc. have started appearing in the fields. No incidence of pests and diseases except jassid but below ETL.

Advisory:

At Coimbatore, farmers are advised to take up hand weeding on priority basis to maintain field sanitation. Give first top dressing with Urea and Potash @ 50 and 25 kg/ ha respectively for hybrids and for variety @ 35 : 20 kg/ ha. Continuously monitor the crop for infestation of sucking pests. Spray neem-based insecticides @ 1 lit/acre at 45-60 days of crop age to check the sucking pests and prevent egg laying by pink bollworm. Monitor for the incidence of collar rot and other foliar diseases. If collar rot/wilt/root rot disease incidence is observed, give spot drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP @12 g/ 10 litres of water or *Trichodermaharzianum/T. viride* WP formulation in soil @2.5 kg/ha mixed with well decomposed FYM/ composts .

At Srivilliputhur in and around fields, as soil is having excess moisture due to rainfall during last week and also expected moderate rainfall in coming days, farmers are advised to create proper drainage. Do gap filling to maintain optimum plant population. Drench collar region with Chlorpyriphos 50EC @ 1200 ml/ha on 15 and 30 DAS and earthing up to prevent stem weevil damage.

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.