



XVII Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 12th to 18th September, 2023

| PUNJAB | | Actual Rainfall in last week(mm) | | | | | Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm) | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|----|----------------|----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | | September | | | | | September | | | | |
| | | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | Firozpur | | | | | | 0 | 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 | 4 |
| | Bhatinda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Sangrur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Ludhiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 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 Bathinda, the crop is 115 to 130 days old at boll development stage. Foliar sprays of Potassium nitrate (KNO₃) and insecticide spray for the control of pink bollworm was done. Weeds have infested the fields. Incidence of green boll damage due to pink bollworm noticed (0-40%). Incidence was also noticed in flowers up to 5%. Boll rot was observed in maximum fields.

At Faridkot, the crop is 125 to 140 days old at boll development phase. Around 6-7 sprays against sucking pests and pink bollworm were given. Foliar applications of KNO₃ and MgSO₄ were done to boost the yield and quality. Whitefly population above ETL at most of the locations. Pink bollworm incidence was above ETL ranging between 5-25%. Cotton leaf curl disease up to grade I and II, internal boll rot and leaf spots were observed at a few locations.

Advisory:

At Bathinda, farmers are advised to complete four sprays of 2% KNO₂ (13:0:45) at weekly intervals in cotton fields during full bloom and boll development stage. For high yield and management of leaf reddening in *Bt* cotton, apply 2 sprays of 1% Magnesium sulphate at 15 days interval. If whitefly adult population is above ETL, 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 @ 500 ml/acre. For jassid above ETL, spray Dinotefuran 20%SG @ 60 g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/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 5SG @ 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% infestation in flowers or green bolls). In areas where crop is more than 120 days old, spray Fenpropathrin 10%EC @ 300ml/ acre or Cypermethrin 25% EC @ 100 ml/acre or Deltamethrin 2.8 %EC @200 ml/acre or Fenvalerate 20%EC @ 200 ml/acre or Lambda cyhalothrin 5%EC @ 200 ml/acre. Apply 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 + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 0.1% or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/lit SC @ 0.6% to manage boll rot disease complex and fungal foliar leaf spots.

At Faridkot, farmers are advised to complete fourth spray of Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 2% to improve boll setting and reduce flower drop at 7 to 10 days interval. Cotton growers who experienced leaf reddening during last season in cotton crop can apply two sprays of Magnesium sulphate @ 1% through foliar application at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development stage. Both chemicals (KNO₃ and MgSO₄) should be sprayed at alternate weeks depending upon weather and rainfall. If whitefly adult population is above ETL, 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 @ 500 ml/acre. Check for squares and flowers for the infestation of pink bollworm. 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 incidence crosses ETL. To manage fungal foliar diseases, spray 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 + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 0.1% or Fluxapyroxad167 g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/lit SC @0.6%.as recommended. Apply spray of Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP@0.3% or Carbendazim 50 WP@ 0.04% or Propineb 70 WP @ 0.25 % or Propiconazole 25 EC @ 0.1% to check further spread of internal boll rot disease. Manage further spread of cotton leaf curl virus and protect the crop against whitefly vector by using recommended insecticides.

| HARYANA | | Actual Rainfall in last week(mm) | | | | | Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm) | | | | |
|--|--------|----------------------------------|----|----------------|----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | | September | | | | | September | | | | |
| | | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  | Hisar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Jind | | | | | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sirsa | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Rohtak | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 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 112 to 150 days old at boll opening stage. Weeds have infested the fields. Picking and insecticide sprays were taken up. Cotton bolls are ready for picking in 18-19 weeks old crop. Deficiency symptoms of Nitrogen, Zinc and Magnesium were observed in cotton grown in light soils. Population of jassid is well below economic threshold in majority of fields. Whitefly population is above economic threshold and low to moderate eggs and nymphal population of whitefly and honey dew symptoms on cotton leaves have started appearing in few fields at Hisar and Fatehabad districts. Infestation of pink bollworm was observed above ETL in flowers and green bolls in all the surveyed fields. Cotton leaf curl viral disease, boll rot, root rot, sooty mould and *Myrothecium*/fungal leaf spot were observed in several fields.


At Sirsa, the crop is of 120-135 days duration at boll formation /boll opening stages. The weather was hot and humid. Irrigation, fertilizer application and need based insecticidal interventions were done. Incidence of whitefly and jassid have crossed ETL at some locations and pest population ranged between 5-36 and 2-15/3leaves, respectively. The pink bollworm crossed ETL at all locations based on green boll damage ranging between 10-75 %. Root rot and boll rot incidence were noticed in few fields

Advisory:

At Hisar, farmers are advised to give last irrigation to their cotton crop as per its requirement. Start picking of open bolls in the cotton crop. The crop is in good boll formation stage. So, apply foliar spray of 13:00:45 (KNO₃) @2 kg/acre at 10 days interval 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 @1 kg/100 litre 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 infestation of pink bollworm was recorded in all the surveyed cotton fields. Install pheromone traps @ 2/acre to monitor adults of pink bollworm. Adult catch of 24 adults/trap within 3 nights (8 moths per trap per night) require insecticide intervention for its management. 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, apply 2 to 3 sprays of alternate insecticides such as Profenofos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Quinalphos 25 EC @ 400 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 will increase whitefly incidence in the first fortnight of September. 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, apply foliar sprays of Propiconazole 25%EC @10 ml or Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP@0.3% or Carbendazim 50% WP@ 4 g or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/lit SC @6 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w +Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC@10 ml or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20 g/10 litres 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. Manage boll rot disease complex by applying Propiconazole 25%EC @10 ml or Carbendazim 50%WP@4 g or Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP@30 g or Fluxapyroxad 167g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333g/lit SC @6 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w +Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20 g/10 litres of water. Monitor the fields regularly at least at weekly intervals. In case of parawilt symptoms, spray Cobalt chloride @ 2 g/200 litres of water/acre within 24-48 hours.

At Sirsa, farmers are advised to regularly monitor the insect-pest incidence. To control jassids, spray Dinotefuran 20%SG @ 60 g or Flonicamid 50%WG @ 80 g or Afidopyropen 50G/L@ 400 ml/acre and later three insecticides additionally to control whitefly also. For management of only whitefly adult's population, apply Diafenthiuron 50%WP @ 200g in 150-200 litres of water or Ethion 50%EC@ 800 ml /acre after 3-5 days. In case of Sooty mould incidence, apply 2-3 prophylactic /therapeutic sprays of Propiconazole 25%EC @1 ml/litre of water or Copper oxychloride (COC) 50%WP @ 2.5 g/litre of water at 15 days interval. In case pink bollworm crosses ETL based on green boll damage, apply Emamectin benzoate 5%SG@100 g/acre or Profenophos 50%EC @ 500 ml or Chlorpyrifos 20%EC @ 500 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5%SC @200 ml/acre. Do not repeat the same insecticide and rotate whenever repetition required. Spray Propiconazole 25%EC @10 ml or Carbendazim 50%WP@4 g or Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP@30 g or Fluxapyroxad 167g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333g/lit SC @6 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w +Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20 g/10 litres of water to manage boll rot disease complex. In case of parawilt symptoms, spray Cobalt chloride @ 2 g/200 litres of water/acre on affected plants within 24-

48 hours followed by drenching of Copper oxychloride 2.5 g+20 g Urea/litre of water. To manage fungal foliar leaf spots, give a spray of Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC@ 1 ml/litre or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 1 ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenconazole 11.4% SC@ 1 ml/litre or Propiconazole 25 EC@1 ml/litre or Pyraclostrobin 20% SC @ 1 ml/litre or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/lit SC @ 0.6 g/litre of water.

| RAJASTHAN | | Actual Rainfall in last week(mm) | | | | | Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm) | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------------------------|----|----------------|----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | | September | | | | | September | | | | |
| | | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  | Ajmer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | Jodhpur | 0.7 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Nagaur | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Pali | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 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), crop is 77 to 125 days old at 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 jassid but below ETL.


In Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh, the crop is 110 to 155 days old at boll formation/ boll bursting stages. Post sowing irrigation has been given. 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. Incidence of sucking pests like jassids and whitefly noticed below ETL. Thrips and pink bollworm incidence crossed ETL in farmers' fields.

Advisory:

In Southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur), cloudy weather with light rains is forecasted. Monitor infestation of sucking pests and spray 5% neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) or Azadirachtin 1500 ppm (0.15% EC) @ 2.5 L/ha or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.25 litre/ha or Acetamiprid 20%SP @ 100 ml or Diafenthiuron 50WP @ 600 g/ha or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 200 g/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 pink bollworm, dissect 10-20 days old 20 greens bolls/acre to see the level of incidence. In case pink bollworm crosses ETL based on trap catches or green boll damage, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml or Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC @ 500 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 200 ml/acre. Do not repeat the same insecticide and rotate insecticide whenever repetition is required.

In case of parawilt symptoms, spray Cobalt chloride @ 2 g/200 litres of water/acre on affected plants followed by drenching of Copper oxychloride 2.5 g+20 g Urea/litre of water or Carbendazim 50 WP @12 g + Urea 100 g/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, apply foliar spray of Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml or Carbendazim 50 WP @ 4 g or carbendazim 12%+mancozeb 63%@30 g or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/lit 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/10 litres of water. Drench the root affected plants and surrounding healthy plants with Carbendazim 50 WP@ 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 as same group of insecticides/fungicides. Avoid tank mixture of two or more insecticides.

In Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh, farmers are advised to spray KNO₃ @ 2% to improve boll setting and reduce flower drop. Monitor the crop for insect pests and diseases regularly. If the incidence of jassid and whitefly crosses ETL, 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 @ 500 ml/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 50%EC @ 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) | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------------------------|-----|----------------|----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | | September | | | | | September | | | | |
| | | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  | Koraput | 22 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 100 | 90 | 60 | 30 | 10 |
| | Kalahandi | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 65 | 50 | 20 | 5 |
| | Balangir | 3.1 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 45 | 50 | 15 | 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, the crop is 73 to 80 days old at flowering and boll formation stage. The crop is in good condition. Intercultural operations, weeding, fertilizer, herbicidal and insecticidal sprays were taken up. Manual weeding in few places is in progress. Minor incidences of aphids, jassid, spodoptera, semi-loopers, shoot weevils and American bollworm (in non *Bt*-cotton areas) were noticed. Wilting, root rot and bacterial leaf blight were reported from some areas of the State.

Advisory:

Regularly monitor the crop to know about incidence of any pest and disease. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 litres of water or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g/10 litres or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g/10 litres of water once the sucking pests like jassid and whitefly crosses ETL. Install yellow sticky trap @ 8/acre to monitor them and pheromone traps @ 2 /acre to monitor Spodoptera and American bollworm incidence. Spray Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @25 ml or Quinalphos 20 AF@ 20 ml or Profenophos 50 EC@30 ml/10 litres of water to control pink bollworm on crossing ETL as well as shoot weevil. Spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g or Profenophos 50 EC @ 30 ml per 10 litres of water to control American bollworm in Non-*Bt* cotton areas. In case of parawilt symptoms, spray Cobalt chloride @ 2 g/200 litres of water/acre on affected plants within 24-48 hours followed by drenching of Copper oxychloride 2.5 g+20 g Urea/litre of water. To manage root rot and wilt, drench with Carbendazim 50 WP @12 g mixed/10 litres of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viride* WP formulation@50 g/10 litres of water to recover early symptomatic affected plants. Apply foliar spray of Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG@25-30 g/10 litres of water to manage bacterial blight in cotton.

| GUJARAT | | Actual Rainfall in last week(mm) | | | | | Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm) | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------------------|-----|----------------|----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | | September | | | | | September | | | | |
| | | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  | Amreli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Bhavnagar | 8 | 5.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Jamnagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rajkot | 3.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Junagadh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sabarkantha | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| | Surendranagar | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Ahmedabad | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Baroda | 25 | 20 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Patan | 17 | 1 | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rainfall category | | Very light rainfall | | Light rainfall | | Moderate rainfall | | Heavy rainfall | | Very heavy rainfall | |

Crop condition:

At Surat, the sown crop is 77 to 83 days duration at squaring, flowering and green boll formation stage. Weeding, intercultural operations and fertilizer application were done. Thrips and jassid population have crossed ETL. Aphids and pink bollworm (in flower) population were noticed low to moderate status. Mealybug population was scattered in fields. Bacterial leaf blight disease was noticed in moderate status.


At Junagadh, the sown crop is 84 days old at square formation and flowering stage. Intercultural operations, weeding, fertilizer application, earthing up, irrigation and pesticides spray have been carried out. Thrips infestation has crossed ETL in most of the fields. Pink bollworm incidence has also started in few fields.

Advisory:

At Surat, farmers are advised to spray the crop grown in light soils with Urea @ 2%, Zinc sulphate 21% @0.5% to overcome Zinc

deficiency and Magnesium sulphate @1% to overcome Magnesium deficiency in crop. On receiving sufficient rain, apply third instalment of split dose of Nitrogenous fertilizer application (> 75 DAS). If there is problem of square dropping, spray Naphthalic Acetic acid 4.5 SL @ 4.5 ml/10 litres of water. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2 g/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 @25 ml or Quinalphos 20 AF@20 ml or Profenophos 50 EC@30 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 5 ml/10 litres of water wherever pink bollworm crosses ETL (10% damage to fruiting bodies). Remove and destroy heavily infested mealybug plants without disturbing mealybug colony. Give spot application of Carbendazim 50% WP@1.2 g/lit of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T.viride* WP formulation@5 g/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 25 EC @10 ml or Carbendazim 50 WP@ 4 g or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/lit 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/10 litres of water to manage fungal leaf spots, fungal boll rots and other blight diseases.

At Junagadh, farmers are advised to give irrigation after top dressing application of Nitrogen fertilizers (25 kg Urea/acre). Give foliar spray of Naphthalene acetic acid 4.5 SL@ 4.5 ml or 19-19-19 (N-P-K) water soluble fertilizer @100 g along with Multi Micro Nutrients @5 g in 10 litres of water. Spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2 g/10 litres or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 8.4 ml or *Beauveria bassiana* @60 g/ 10 litres of water to control thrips infestation. Install pheromone trap @ 2/acre to monitor pink bollworm. Collect and destroy the initial flush of infested squares and rosette flowers from the field to avoid carryover of pink bollworm population. If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL, spray Emamectin benzoate 5%SG @ 5 g or Profenophos 50%EC @ 30 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5%SC @ 10 ml/10 litres of water. To manage fungal foliar disease, give a spray of Carbendazim 12%+ Mancozeb 63% WP @ 3 g or Propiconazole 25 EC @1 ml or Carbendazim 50 WP@ 0.4 g or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/lit SC @ 0.6 g/litre or Metiram 55%+ Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 2 g/litre of water. For wilt and root rot management, apply *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viride* WP formulation in soil @2.5 kg/ha or Carbendazim 50 WP@ 1.2 g/litre of water with drenching around plant root zone. Manage the incidence of TSV disease by eradication of Parthenium weeds from fields, bunds and spraying of recommended insecticides for the management of thrips in the fields.


| MADHYA PRADESH | | Actual Rainfall in last week(mm) | | | | | Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm) | | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------------------|----|----------------|----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | | September | | | | | September | | | | |
| | | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  | Khargaon | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dhar | 16 | 65 | 5.6 | 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 77 to 126 days at flowering and boll formation stages. Weeding, intercultural operations, fertilizer and pesticide application has been carried out as per stages of the crop. As there were widespread rains in almost all the areas during last week. there was no need for irrigating the fields. Weeds have infested the fields. 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 was observed in some fields.

Advisory:

Farmers are advised to apply 25% N at 90 DAS. Spray Potassium Sulphate 0.5% in Potassium deficit areas. If sucking pests incidence is above ETL (jassid 2 nymphs/leaf, aphids 10% infested plants and whitefly 6/leaf), spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 200 g/ha or Dinotefuran 20 SG @150 g/ha or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 100 g/ha. Install Pheromone traps @ 5 /ha to monitor pink bollworm moth activity. Observe for the presence of rosette flowers and collect and destroy them 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 Oxychloride 50 WP/WG @25-30 g/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 150g/10 liter around affected plants. 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 against *Cercospora* leaf spot, *Corynepsoa* leaf spot, other fungal leaf spots and fungal boll rots field.

| MAHARASHTRA | | Actual Rainfall in last week(mm) | | | | | Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm) | | | | |
|---|------------|----------------------------------|-----|----------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | | September | | | | | September | | | | |
| | | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  | Dhule | 18 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 28 | 17 |
| | Nandurbar | 24 | 75 | 5.5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 19 | 15 |
| | Jalgaon | 10 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 45 | 35 |
| | Ahmednagar | 2.6 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 30 |
| | Aurangabad | 22.9 | 27 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 29 | 34 |
| | Jalna | | | | | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 40 | 45 |
| | Beed | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 20 |
| | Nanded | 5 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 19 | 15 |
| | Parbhani | 12.3 | 6.7 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 35 | 50 |
| | Hingoli | 38 | 23 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 35 | 55 |
| | Buldhana | 5 | 46 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 30 | 34 | 39 |
| | Akola | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 37 | 29 |
| | Washim | 2 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 23 | 28 | 33 |
| | Amravati | 30 | 0.2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 18 | 22 | 27 | 38 | 68 |
| | Yavatmal | 3.2 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 29 | 12 | 25 | 40 | 78 |
| | Wardha | 52.2 | 51 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 13 | 20 | 40 | 68 |
| | Nagpur | 76.8 | 16 | 18.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 23 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 68 |
| Chandrapur | 30.4 | 0.8 | 0 | 4 | 6.8 | 29 | 34 | 29 | 9 | 69 | |
| 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 70 to 120 days duration at flowering/ boll formation/ boll development stages. The weather during the reporting period was cloudy. Hoeing, weeding and insecticide spray were carried out. Infestation of sucking pests like jassid, thrips, spotted bollworm and pink bollworm were observed in cotton fields. No incidence of diseases.

At Nanded, the crop is 60 to 82 days old at vegetative to square formation stage. Intercultural operations, plant protection sprays and fertilizer were given. No incidence of pests except jassid and thrips attack but below ETL. Wilt was noticed in few fields.

At Rahuri, the crop is 76 to 90 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 *Myllocerus* weevil at few fields. TSV recorded at 1% in few fields


Advisory:

At Akola, farmers are advised to open dead furrows in June and July sown crop, if not done earlier. Drain out the excess water from cotton fields in the area where heavy rainfall occurred in last week. 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 @100 g/10 litres of water in dry spell condition. Spray NAA 4.5 SL @ 4.5 ml /10 litres of water to avoid 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 @ 2g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3 g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 g or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml/10 litres of water to manage sucking pests considering rainfall condition. In some parts of Akola district, pink bollworm infestation was noticed. Install pheromone traps @2/ha for surveillance. Observe 20 plants per acre as a representative of cotton field for pest incidence. If pink bollworm incidence crosses ETL, i.e., if infestation is more than 5% in flowers or bolls or 24moths/ per pheromone trap in 3 days then spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30ml or Chlorpyrifos 50 EC @ 20 ml or Quinalphos 20 AF@ 20 ml or Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 10 ml/per 10 litres of water. If symptoms of parawilting observed in cotton, drench the affected plants with Copper Oxychloride 50 WP@ 25 g or carbendazim 50 WP @12 g+ Urea 150 g mixed in 10 litres of water.

At Nanded, farmers are advised to give top dressing of 36 kg N/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 based pesticide @ 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 @ 3 g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 g or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml/10 litres of water. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha to monitor pink bollworm moth activity. Collect and destroy the rosette flowers. If incidence crosses ETL, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30ml or Chlorpyrifos 50 EC @ 20 ml or Quinalphos 20 AF@ 20 ml or Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g or

Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 10 ml/per 10 litres of water. If symptoms of para wilting observed in cotton, drench the affected plants with Copper Oxchloride 25 gm + Urea 150 gm in 10 lit of water.

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

| TELANGANA | | Actual Rainfall in last week(mm) | | | | | Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm) | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------------------------|-----|----------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | | September | | | | | September | | | | |
| | | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  | Adilabad | 0 | 3 | 5 | 2.6 | 0 | 28 | 8 | 21 | 25 | 68 |
| | Warangal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 4 | 15 | 22 | 17 |
| | Khammam | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 11 | 16 | 30 | 39 |
| | Karimnagar | 2.4 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 0 | 60 | 10 | 16 | 23 | 22 |
| | Mahabubnagar | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 26 | 28 |
| 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 80 to 87 days old at flowering to boll initiation stage. Foliar application of nutrients and insecticide sprays were given. Thrips incidence was noticed above ETL with low to moderate jassid incidence. TSV incidence has affected the fields. Incidence of pink boll worm in the form of rosette flowers recorded in fields. Sporadic incidence of wilt was also observed.

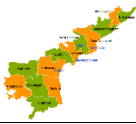
At Adilabad, the sown crop is 83 to 90 days old at flowering to boll initiation stage. Sprayed foliar nutrients for crop growth. Final dose of top dressing of Urea + Potash and insecticide spray were given. Intercultural operations were carried out. Aphid and jassid noticed in the fields above ETL.

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 intercultural operations for effective weed control and optimum 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 Dinotefuran 20% SG @ 3 g or Flonicamid 50 WG @4 g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @12 g or Buprofezin 25 SC @20 ml/10 litres of water. If thrips incidence is more prevalent, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2 g/10 litres or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 8.4 ml/10 litres of water. 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 pink bollworm in cotton fields. Based on trap catches (24 moths/trap for consecutive 3 days) and fruiting bodies infestation (5-10%), spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml/10 litres or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g/10 litres or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10 ml/10 litres or Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 25 ml/10 litres of water. If parawilt noticed, drench with Carbendazim 50 WP@1.2 g or Copper oxchloride 50 WP @ 3 g/litre of water+ Urea @1.5 % at the base of the plants twice in one week interval and foliar application of 19-19-19 @ 10 g/litre of water. Apply *Trichoderma harzianum/T. viride* WP formulation in soil @2.5 kg/ha with well decomposed FYM/ composts or Carbendazim 50 WP@ 1.2 g/litre of water by drenching around root zone of early symptomatic plants to manage wilt/root rot disease. Give a 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 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @ 6 g mixed in 10 litres of water 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 + Micronutrients @ 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 @ 3 g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @12 g or Buprofezin 25 SC @20 ml/10 litres of water. Install pheromone traps @2/acre to monitor pink bollworm. Collect and destroy rosette flowers to control the spread of pink bollworm in cotton fields. Based on trap catches and fruiting bodies infestation, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml/10 litres or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g/10 litres or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10 ml/10 litres or Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 25 ml/10 litres of water. Give 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 167 g/lit +Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @6 g mixed in 10 litres of water 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) | | | | |
|---|----------|----------------------------------|----|----------------|------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | | September | | | | | September | | | | |
| | | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  | Guntur | 1 | 0 | 12 | 36 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | Prakasam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15.6 | 0.1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 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 Guntur, the sown crop is 46 to 50 days old at vegetative stage. Inter cultivation and line weeding are in progress. Sucking pest complex including jassid below ETL and thrips above ETL at few places were observed.

At Nandyal, the sown cotton is 45 to 70 days old at square formation/ flowering stages/ early boll formation stage. Intercultural operations and weeding were done. Incidence of jassid were noticed above ETL in majority of farmers' fields and pink boll worm trap catches were below ETL in the cotton fields.

Advisory:

At Guntur, farmers are advised to give first/ second split up dose of fertilizer (Urea and Potash) to the crop based on rainfall received. Spray micronutrients including Magnesium sulphate 1%, Zinc sulphate 0.2% and Boron 0.1% to boost crop growth. Install blue sticky traps against thrips and yellow sticky traps against whitefly and jassid @ 8/acre each. Spray Flonicamid 50% WG @ 80 g/ acre or Diafenthiuron 50 WP@ 250 g/acre against sucking pests once it crosses ETL. Remove and destroy *Parthenium* weed to prevent transmission of Tobacco streak virus disease. Spray NSKE 5% or Azadirachtin 0.15%EC @ 5ml per liter of water. Install pheromone traps @2/acre to monitor pink bollworm. Collect and destroy rosette flowers to control the spread of pink bollworm in cotton fields.

At Nandyal, farmers are advised to drain out the excess water due to heavy rains and drench the soil of parawilt affected plants with Copper oxychloride 50 WP @3 g or carbendazim 50 WP@ 1.2 g+Urea @ 15-20 g/litre of water or Potassium nitrate @ 20 g /litre of water. After 60 days of sowing, on crossing ETL by sucking pests, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3 g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP@ 12 g or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20 ml/10 litres of water considering rainfall condition. Install pheromone traps @ 2/acre to monitor pink bollworm. Spray NSKE 5% or Azadirachtin 0.15%EC @ 5ml per liter of water between 5-60DAS. Install pheromone traps @2/acre to monitor pink bollworm. Collect and destroy rosette flowers. If pink bollworm crosses ETL, spray Chloropyrifos 20% EC @ 2.5 ml or Quianolphos @ 2 ml/litre of water.

| KARNATAKA | | Actual Rainfall in last week(mm) | | | | | Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm) | | | | |
|---|---------|----------------------------------|----|----------------|----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | | September | | | | | September | | | | |
| | | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  | Dharwad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| | Haveri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| | Mysore | 6.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 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 Dharwad, the sown cotton is 65 to 70 days old at vegetative to squaring stage. Sporadic rainfall received in surrounding locations. Manual weeding and intercultural operations were taken up for weed management. Grassy weeds and sedges have dominated the fields. Phosphorous and Potash were applied by ring method. Thrips and pink bollworm incidence were noticed. bacterial leaf blight disease was noticed in few fields.

At Raichur, the sown crop is 50 to 95 days old at vegetative to initial flowering/ boll initiation and boll development stages based on the sown time of the crop. Top dressing of fertilizers with Urea and Muriate 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 130 to 135 days old at boll opening stage. Intercultural operations were taken up. Incidences of aphids, jassids and mirid bug 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 Azadirachin 0.15%EC@ 1 litre/acre. After 60 days of sowing, on crossing ETL by sucking pests, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g or Dinotefuran 20% SG @ 3 g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @12 g or Buprofezin 25 SC @20 ml/10 litres of water considering rainfall condition. Install pheromone traps @2/acre to monitor pink bollworm. Collect and destroy rosette flowers. If pink bollworm crosses ETL, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml/10 litres or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5 g/10 litres or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10 ml/10 litres or Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 25 ml/10 litres of water. Spray 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 Azoxytrobin 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 *Alternaria* blight in cotton. Spray Copper Oxchloride 50 WP/WG @25-30 g/10 litres of water to manage bacterial blight disease.

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. Apply top dressing with Urea and MoP to both early sown and late sown cotton as per the recommended dose. 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 minimize leaf reddening problem in early and late sown crop. Spray Thiomethaxam 25% WG @ 2 g/10 litre or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 litre or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g/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 @12 g + urea 150 g/10 litres of water.

At Chamarajanagar, farmers are advised to spray Thiomethaxam 25% WG @ 2 g/10 litres or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 litres or Imidachloprid 17.8 SL @ 3 ml or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g/10 litres of water against sucking pests on crossing ETL. Install pheromone traps @ 2/acre to monitor the pink bollworm. Collect and destroy rosette flowers. If pink bollworm crosses 10% infestation in fruiting bodies, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 100 g/acre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 200 ml/acre.

| TAMIL NADU | | Actual Rainfall in last week(mm) | | | | | Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm) | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------------------------|----|----------------|----|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | | September | | | | | September | | | | |
| | | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  | Perambalur | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| | Salem | 33 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| | Trichy | 33.5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| | Virudhunagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 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 Coimbatore and surrounding areas, the sown cotton is 50 to 60 days old at vegetative to square formation stage. Earthing up, manual weeding and spraying of post emergence herbicide were done during the reporting period. Weeds have infested the fields. Incidence of aphids and jassid were noticed in few fields. *Alternaria* leaf blight has been recorded in few fields.

At Srivilliputhur in and around fields, sowing is in progress. The sown crop is 20 to 30 days old at stage. Weeds like *Trianthema portulacastrum*, *Cyperus* spp. and *Cynadon dactylon* 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 and do earthing up. Spray post emergence herbicide Pyriithiobac sodium 6% EC + Quizalofop Ethyl 4% EC @ 20-25 ml/10 litres of water to control broad spectrum weeds. Continuously monitor the crop for infestation of sucking pests. Spray NSKE%5% or neem-based insecticides (0.15%)@ 1 lit/acre at 45-60 days of crop age to check the sucking pests and prevent egg laying by pink bollworm. Apply foliar spray of Thiomethaxam 25% WG @ 2 g/10 litre or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 litre or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g/10 litres of water

against sucking pest populations. Manage *Alternaria* leaf blight, *Cercospora* leaf spot disease by foliar spraying of Carbendazim 50 WP@ 0.04% or Carbendazim12%+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% orFluxapyroxad167 g/lit + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/lit SC @ 0.6% in water.

At Srivilliputhur in and around fields, as little rainfall is expected, farmers are advised not to irrigate their fields. Do first thinning by leaving one healthy plant and gap filling to maintain optimum plant population. Take up hand weeding to control early emerged weeds. Drench the collar region with Chlorpyrifos 50EC @ 1200 ml/ha on 15 and 30 DAS and earthing up to prevent stem weevil damage.

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