



XIX Weekly Advisory for Cotton Cultivation from 26th September to 2nd October 2023

PUNJAB		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		September					September/ October				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	01	02
	Firozpur						0	0	0	0	0
	Faridkot	57.8	0	0	15.2	0	0	0	0	0	
	Muktsar	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bhatinda	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sangrur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ludhiana	0	56	2.1	1	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 Bathinda, the crop is 129 to 140 days old at boll development stage. Hoeing and weeding are in progress. Foliar sprays of Potassium nitrate and insecticide spray for the control of pink bollworm were done. First picking has started in the fields. Whitefly population varied from 2-12 per three leaves. The green boll damage due to pink bollworm infestation was noticed (0-40%). Boll rot was observed in many fields. After rains, wilting symptoms are seen in most of the fields.

At Faridkot, the crop is 139 to 155 days old at boll development stage. Picking of cotton in timely sown cotton is in progress. 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. Pink bollworm incidence was above ETL at most of the spots (5-35%). Cotton leaf curl disease up to grade I and III, internal boll rot and leaf spots were observed at all spots.

Advisory:

At Bathinda, farmers are advised to complete four sprays of 2% Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at weekly intervals in cotton fields during 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 Afidopyropen50 DC @ 400ml/acre or Flonicamid 50WG @80g/acre or Clothianidin 50WDG @20g/acre or Dinotefuran 20SG @60g/acre. If nymphs of whitefly population are high, then spray Pyriproxyfen 10EC @500 ml/acre. Monitor pink bollworm infestation and if crossed ETL, spray Fenpropathrin 10 EC @ 300 ml/ acre or Cypermethrin 25% EC @ 100ml/acre or Deltamethrin 2.8 EC @200ml/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 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 Fluxapyroxad167g/litre + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/litre SC @ 0.6% to manage boll rot disease complex and fungal foliar leaf spots.

At Faridkot, farmers are advised to complete last spray of potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 2% to improve boll setting and overall yield. Cotton growers who experienced leaf reddening during last season in *Bt* 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 (potassium nitrate and magnesium sulphate) should be sprayed at alternate weeks depending upon weather and rainfall. If pink bollworm crossed ETL, spray fenpropathrin 10 EC @ 300 ml/acre or cypermethrin 10 EC@ 200 ml/acre or deltamethrin 2.8 EC @160ml/acre or alphamethrin 10 EC @100 ml/acre or fenvalerate 20 EC @ 100ml/acre. To check further spread of cotton leaf curl virus protect the crop against whitefly vector by using recommended insecticides. To manage fungal foliar diseases, spray Carbendazim 50 WP@ 0.04% 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 Fluxapyroxad167 g/litre + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/litre SC @0.6%.as recommended. Cotton should be picked dry, free from trash, with no dew on it.



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HARYANA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		September					September/ October				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	01	02
	Hisar	0	0	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sirsa	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rohtak	0	0	2	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 126 to 161 days old at boll development to boll opening stage. Majority of farmers have completed first picking of seed cotton and second picking is in progress. Cotton crop in Mahendergarh district was in good condition and the incidence of pink bollworm was comparatively less than other districts. Population of jassid is well below economic threshold whereas whitefly population is near economic threshold in majority of fields. Sporadic population of mealybug was also recorded in few fields. Majority of cotton fields are having high incidence of pink bollworm in green bolls. Trap catches of pink bollworm are also too high. Boll rot and poor boll opening was also observed. Cotton leaf curl virus disease and sooty mould was observed in few fields whereas *Myrothecium*/fungal leaf spot were observed in several fields.

At Sirsa, the crop is of 137 to 152 days duration at boll formation /boll opening stages. The weather was cloudy, rainy, hot and humid. Irrigation, fertilizer application and need based insecticidal interventions are in progress. First picking was completed in few fields. Incidence of whitefly and jassid have crossed ETL at some locations and pest population ranged between 04-30 and 01-10/3 leaves, respectively. The PBW incidence has crossed ETL at all locations based on green boll damage ranging between 25-60%. Boll rot incidence were noticed in few fields.

Advisory:


At Hisar, as weather is favourable, farmers are advised to start picking of dry seed cotton during bright sunshine. Do not irrigate the cotton crop once one-third bolls are opened. Pick and store pink bollworm infested cotton separately, if feasible. Give need based foliar sprays of 13:00:45 @ 2kg/acre in cotton crop which is in bearing good flowering condition and the incidence of pink bollworm is less. Take management measures against pink bollworm as the infestation was observed in majority of surveyed cotton fields reaching up to 100% green boll damage. This week is very crucial for the management of pink bollworm in cotton crop which is in good flowering condition. 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 for consecutive 3 days, spray fenprothrin 10 EC @ 300 ml/acre or cypermethrin 10 EC @ 200 ml/acre or deltamethrin 2.8 EC @ 160ml/acre or alphamethrin 10 EC @ 100 ml/acre or fenvalerate 20 EC @ 100ml/acre. In order to manage associated boll rot, carbendazim @ 2 g or copper oxychloride @ 2 g per liter water can also be added in each spray of recommended insecticide for pink bollworm. 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 50 WP @ 4g or Fluxapyroxad 167g/litre + Pyraclostrobin 333g/litre SC @ 6g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 10ml or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 20g/10 lit of water. Treat early symptomatic root rot-affected patches and wilt affected cotton fields by drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 4g/litre of water. Manage boll rot disease complex by applying Propiconazole 25EC @ 10ml or Carbendazim 50WP @ 4g or Fluxapyroxad 167g/litre + Pyraclostrobin 333g/litre SC @ 6g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @ 10 ml or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5%WG @ 20g/10 lit of water. In case of parawilt symptoms, spray Cobalt chloride @ 2g/200 lit of water/acre within 24-48 hours. Monitor the fields regularly at least at weekly intervals and necessarily after the rainfall.

At Sirsa, farmers are advised to regularly monitor the insect-pest incidence. For management of only whitefly adult population, spray Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 200g or Ethion @ 800 ml /acre in 150-200 litre water after 3-5 days. In case Sooty mould develops, apply 2-3 prophylactic /therapeutic sprays of Propiconazole 25EC @ 1ml/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 fenprothrin 10 EC @ 300 ml/acre or cypermethrin 10 EC @ 200 ml/acre or deltamethrin 2.8 EC @ 160ml/acre or alphamethrin 10 EC @ 100 ml/acre or fenvalerate 20

EC @ 100ml/acre. Complete four sprays of 2% Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at weekly intervals during boll development stage. Spray Copper oxychloride 50 % WP @ 2.5 g/litre or Propiconazole @ 1 ml/litre of water to manage boll rot. For parawilt management, spray Cobalt chloride @10mg/litre immediately after the appearance of the wilting symptoms on the affected plants followed by drenching of Copper oxychloride 2.5g+20g Urea/litre of water. To manage fungal foliar leaf spots, spray of Kresoxim-methyl 44.3%SC@ 1ml/litre or Propiconazole @ 1 ml/L or Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenoconazole 11.4% SC@ 1ml/litre or Propiconazole @1ml/litre or Pyraclostrobin 20%SC @ 1ml/litre or Fluxapyroxad 167g/litre + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/litre SC @ 0.6 g/litre of water.



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RAJASTHAN		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		September					September/ October				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	01	02
	Ajmer	0	0	1.4	1	37	2	0	0	0	0
	Jodhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Pali	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	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 91 to 137 days old at flowering, boll formation and boll development stage. Intercultural operations could not be carried out due to heavy rains last week. Most of the fields are free from weeds. Incidence of jassid and whitefly were noticed below ETL. No incidence of diseases.

In Sriganganagar and Hanumangarh, the crop is 124 to 169 days old at boll formation/ boll bursting stages. Intercultural operations have been taken up in late sown cotton. Picking is in progress in few areas. Incidence of sucking pests like jassid and thrips noticed below ETL whereas whitefly and PBW crossed ETL in farmers' fields.


Advisory:

In Southern Rajasthan (Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand and Udaipur), farmers are advised to make proper drainage system in their fields as weather is forecasted to be cloudy with light to medium rains. Monitor infestation of sucking pests and if observed, spray Diafenthiuron 50WP @600g/ha or Flonicamid 50WG @200g/ha to control them if it crosses 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. In case PBW crosses ETL based on trap catches or green boll damage, apply Emamectin benzoate 5SG@100 g/acre or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600ml or Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 500 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @200ml/acre. And wherever crop stage of 120 days, apply fenprothrin 10 EC @ 300 ml/acre or cypermethrin 10 EC@ 200 ml/acre or deltamethrin 2.8 EC @160ml/acre or alphamethrin 10 EC @100 ml/acre or fenvalerate 20 EC @ 100ml/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 lit 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 25EC @10 ml or Carbendazim 50 WP @ 4g or Fluxapyroxad 167g/litre + Pyraclostrobin333g/litre SC @ 6g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10ml or Metiram 55%+ Pyraclostrobin 5%WG@ 20g/10 lit of water. Drench the root rot affected plants and surrounding healthy plants with Carbendazim 50WP@ 1.2g/litre of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T. viride* WP formulation @ 5-6g/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 Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40 g/acre. If nymphs of whitefly population are high, then spray Pyriproxyfen 10EC @ 500ml/acre. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha to monitor pink bollworm. Regularly, monitor pink bollworm occurrence and on crossing ETL, spray fenprothrin 10 EC @ 300 ml/acre or cypermethrin 10 EC@ 200 ml/acre or deltamethrin 2.8 EC @160ml/acre or alphamethrin 10 EC @100 ml/acre or fenvalerate 20 EC @ 100ml/acre. Same insecticide should not be used continuously and need based spray should be given 12-15 days after previous spray.



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ODISHA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		September					September/ October				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	01	02
	Koraput	2	0	0	0	0	10	5	5	25	20
	Kalahandi	2	0	0.4	1	0	10	5	3	10	15
	Balangir	38.4	0	0	0	0	7	3	2	5	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 87 to 94 days old at boll formation and boll development stages. The crop is in good condition but dropping of squares and bolls due to continuous rainfall and cloudy weather in the cotton growing districts has been reported. Due to continuous rains, grasses, broad leaved weeds and sedges have spread in the fields for which manual weeding and application of weedicide using hoods was done to control them. Incidence of jassid were noticed above ETL but *Spodoptera*, semi-loopers, leaf folders, shoot weevils and American bollworms (in non *Bt* cotton areas) were below ETL. Due to continuous rains, wilting was noticed in many places along with root rot and Bacterial Leaf Blight.

Advisory:

Farmers are advised to do topping at 90 DAS or when the crop attains 100 cm height. Regularly monitor the crop to know about incidence of any pest and disease. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g/10 lit of water or Dinotefuran 20 SG @3g/10 lit or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g/10 litre of water once jassid crosses ETL. Install yellow sticky trap @ 8/acre to monitor them and pheromone traps @ 5/ha to monitor pink bollworm. Spray Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 25ml or Quinalphos 20 AF@ 20ml or Profenophos 50 EC@ 30ml/10 lit of water to control pink bollworm on crossing ETL as well as shoot weevil. Spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5g or Profenophos 50 EC @ 30 ml per 10 litres of water to control American bollworm in Non-*Bt* cotton areas. Spray 100g Magnesium sulphate mixed with 100g Urea in 10 litre of water in waterlogged areas to reduce leaf reddening in cotton. 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@12g and 200g Urea mixed in 10 lit of water. To manage root rot and wilt, drench with Carbendazim 50 WP @12g mixed/10 lit of water or *Trichoderma harzianum* or *T.viride* WP formulation @100g/10 lit of water to recover early symptomatic affected plants. Apply foliar spray of Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG@30g/10 lit of water to manage bacterial blight in cotton.



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GUJARAT		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		September					September/ October				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	01	02
	Amreli	1.8	14	0	0	0	8	6	5	0	0
	Bhavnagar	13.1	0	0.6	0.1	0	10	5	5	0	0
	Jamnagar	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rajkot	2.8	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Junagadh	0	0	0	0.5	3	10	5	5	0	0
	Sabarkantha						8	0	0	0	0
	Surendranagar	3.8	13	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0
	Baroda	0.2	0	27	0	0	10	8	0	0	0
	Patan	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Mehesana						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 Surat, the sown crop is 91 to 97 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 in 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 98 days old at square formation and flowering stage. Intercultural operations, weeding, fertilizer application, irrigation and pesticides spray have been carried out. Thrips infestation has crossed ETL in most of the fields. Tobacco streak virus was observed at a few places. Whitefly and jassid infestation have started appearing at few places. Parawilt has been recorded in many fields.

Advisory:

At Surat, in case of heavy rains, farmers are advised to drain out the excess rain water from the cotton fields. With receipt of sufficient rains, farmers are advised to apply third dose split dose of Nitrogenous fertilizer in more than 75 DAS crop. Wherever, the crop grown in light soils, spray with Urea @ 2%, Zinc sulphate 21% @ 0.5% to overcome Zinc deficiency. Spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g/10 lit 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 @ 10ml/10 lit of water wherever pink bollworm crosses ETL (10% damage to fruiting bodies). Give spot application of Carbendazim 50%WP @ 1.2g/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. In case of persistent cloudy weather and drizzle rains, apply prophylactic spray of Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @ 25-30 g/10 lit 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/litre + Pyraclostrobin 333g/litre SC @ 6g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% 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. To manage leaf reddening in *Bt* cotton. Spray Magnesium sulphate @ 1% + Urea 1% twice at 15 days interval during full bloom and boll development stages. Give foliar spray of Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 2% to improve boll setting and reduce flower drop at flowering stage for which 2 kg of Potassium nitrate should be dissolved in 100 litres of water or spray Naphthalic Acetic acid (NAA) 4.5 SL @ 4.0 ml/10 litres of water.

At Junagadh, farmers are advised to give irrigation after top dressing application of Nitrogen fertilizers (25 kg Urea/acre). Give foliar spray of 19-19-19 (N-P-K) water soluble fertilizer 100g along with micromix grade-4 15g in 10 litre of water. To restrict the excess

vegetative growth of cotton, do detopping 75 DAS in cotton crop. Spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2g/10 litres or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 8.4 ml or *Beauveria bassiana*@60g/ 10 litres of water to control thrips infestation. If jassids are observed above ETL, give a spray of Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g per 10 litres of water. Install pheromone trap @ 2/ acre to monitor pink bollworm moth and record the population of moths. 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 @ 5g or Profenophos 50 EC @ 30ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 10 ml/10lit of water. To manage fungal foliar disease, give a spray of Fluxapyroxad 167g/litre + Pyraclostrobin 333g/litre 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/litreof water with drenching around plant root zone.



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MADHYA PRADESH		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		September					September/ October				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	01	02
	Khargaon										
	Dhar	0	0	0.8	0	33.4	30	5	2	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 301	
Rainfall category		Very light rainfall		Light rainfall		Moderate rainfall		Heavy rainfall		Very heavy rainfall	

Crop Condition:

At Khandwa, the crop is 91 to 140 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 heavy rains with thunderstorms in almost all the areas during last week, the fields were not irrigated. The crop is badly affected due to thunderstorm. Fields are infested with weeds due to continuous rains. Very less pest population noticed due to regular heavy rains and thunderstorm. Potassium deficiency was recorded in some areas. Bacterial leaf blight and *Cercospora* leaf spot were observed in some fields.

Advisory:

Farmers are advised to maintain proper drainage to avoid waterlogging conditions in the fields. Apply chemical fertilizer with 25% N at 90 DAS and 10% N at 120 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. If sudden drying or parawilt symptoms appear in fields, drench immediately with Carbendazim 50 WP @12g+Urea 1.5% around affected plants. Take up weeding with bullock drawn *Kolpa* in the fields as per existing field conditions. 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 50WP/WG @25-30g/10 lit 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 + 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 against *Cercospora* leaf spot, *Corynepsoa* leaf spot, other fungal leaf spots and fungal boll rots' in the field.



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MAHARASHTRA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		September					September/ October				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	01	02
	Dhule	69.5	8.5	2	1	0	25	16	10	9	7
	Nandurbar	0	0	24.5	0.5	0	24	14	10	3	6
	Jalgaon	2	0	45	4	0	28	15	10	9	8
	Ahmednagar	27.6	54	40.8	19.8	0	42	38	42	16	12
	Aurangabad	97.3	0	50.7	0	10.2	54	29	14	10	5
	Jalna						65	29	18	11	10
	Beed	25	10	0	0	0	60	31	24	18	14
	Nanded	2	1.8	3.4	44	4.2	30	28	21	18	16
	Parbhani	0.3	26	18.7	16	0	64	24	20	14	12
	Hingoli	7.5	0.5	9.5	86	0	54	24	14	12	10
	Buldhana	55	0	9	0	0	23	20	8.7	12.8	16
	Akola	42.8	2.6	7.5	0.4	0	20	16	7.9	7.3	10
	Washim	20	0	0	9	3	13	24	22	23.2	24
	Amravati	55	1	2.6	3	5	28	16	8.9	11.2	12
	Yavatmal	13	1.2	0	20	18	28	21	23	19.9	22
	Wardha	33	9.6	0	77	6	30	21	22	17.3	21
Nagpur	15.4	117	3.1	31.7	0	19	16	15	13.9	21	
Chandrapur	150	0	0	17	4	25	18	12	18.8	24	
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 84 to 134 days duration at flowering/ boll formation/ boll development stages. The weather during the reporting period was mostly cloudy with moderate rainfall. Some fields are infested with weeds due to continuous rainfall as weeding and other intercultural operations were not possible during the reporting week. Infestation of sucking pests like jassid, thrips and whitefly along with spotted and pink bollworm were observed in some of the cotton fields. No incidence of diseases.

At Nanded, the crop is 74 to 96 days old at square formation to flowering stage. Intercultural operations, plant protection and fertilizer application sprays 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 90 to 104 days old at flowering/ boll formation/ boll development stage. Weeding and hoeing were taken up. Sucking pests were noticed above ETL except whitefly incidence below ETL. Weeds have infested the fields..

Advisory:

At Akola, farmers are advised to drain out the excess water from cotton fields in the area where heavy rainfall occurred during last week. If symptoms of para wilting observed, drench the affected plants with Copper Oxychloride 25 gm + Urea 150 gm in 10 litres of water. Spray 2% urea at flowering stage and 2% spray of DAP at boll development stage of cotton. Spray NAA 4.5 SL @4.5 ml /10lit of water to avoid shedding of squares and flowers. To restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton spray Mepiquat Chloride @ 10 ml/10 lit of water. If sucking pest infestation crosses ETL, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3g or Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12g or Buprofezin 25 SC @20ml per 10lit of water to manage sucking pests considering rainfall condition. Also install yellow sticky traps @ 8/acre. Install pheromone traps @2/acre for monitoring. If pink bollworm incidence crosses ETL, i.e., if infestation in floer/green bolls is more than 10% ETL or 8moths/trap/night for consecutive 3 days, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 10ml/10 lit of water. To avoid the rotting of matured bolls from outer side due to continuous rainfall, undertake spray of Propiconazole 25% EC @ 1 ml or Propineb 70 WP@ 2.5-3g/litre of water. It is also recommended to spray 1% urea and 1%

Magnesium sulphate in boll development stage to avoid reddening of cotton in later crop stage. Give foliar application of Copper oxychloride 0.3% or Carbendazim 0.1% or Mancozeb 0.25% to manage *Myrothecium* leaf spot and Metiram+Pyraclostrobin @ 6ml/10 litres of water to manage boll rot, if any.

At Nanded, farmers are advised to open furrows before withdrawal of monsoon for moisture conservation in rainfed crop. Install yellow sticky traps @ 8/acre and blue sticky traps @ 8/acre to control sucking pests. If sucking pest infestation crosses ETL, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3g or Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 2g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12g or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20ml per 10lit of water to manage sucking pests considering rainfall condition. 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 @ 30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 10ml/10 lit of water. If symptoms of para wilting observed in cotton, drench the affected plants with Copper Oxychloride 25 gm + Urea 150 gm in 10 lit of water. Give foliar application of Potassium nitrate (13:00:45) @ 2% at boll development stage. Spray MgSO₄ @ 0.5% during flowering and boll formation stage.

At Rahuri, farmers are advised to drain out the excess water from cotton fields in the areas where heavy rainfall occurred during last week. If symptoms of para wilting is observed in cotton, drench the affected plants with Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @ 25 g or carbendazim 50 WP @ 12 g + Urea @ 150-200 g in 10 litres of water. Spray Potassium nitrate @ 100 g/10 litres of water in dry spell condition. Spray NAA 4.5 SL @ 4 ml /10 litres of water to avoid shedding of squares and flowers of cotton and to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton spray Mepiquat Chloride @ 10 ml/10 litres of water. 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 jassid and thrips population, respectively. On crossing ETL by sucking pests, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12g or Buprofezin 25SC @ 20ml/10lit 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 @ 30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5g or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 10ml/10 lit of water.



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TELANGANA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		September					September/ October				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	01	02
	Adilabad	9	30	11	27	13	42	12	19	30	32
	Warangal	33	0	0	0	0	14	23	40	20	21
	Khammam	11	0	0	0	0	18	30	9	27	42
	Karimnagar	11.4	1.1	2	0	0	18	30	9	27	42
	Mahabubnagar	0	9	18	0	0.2	8	23	43	37	35
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 94 to 100 days old at flowering to boll initiation stage. Thrips incidence was noticed above ETL with low to moderate jassid incidence. 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 97 to 104 days old at flowering to boll development stage. Sprayed foliar nutrients for enhancing crop growth and pesticide sprays were given against pests and diseases. Thrips and jassid noticed in the fields above ETL and whitefly below ETL. Sporadic incidence of wilt was also observed.

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 plant growth. After weed control, give soil application of Urea @25 kg and MoP @10 kg/acre. If sucking pests crosses ETL, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @3g or Flonicamid 50 WG @4g or Diafenthiuron 50WP @ 12g or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20ml/10 lit of water. If thrips incidence is more prevalent, spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g/10 lit or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 8.4ml/10 lit 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. Based on trap catches (8moths/trap/night for consecutive 3 days) and fruiting bodies infestation (10%), spray Profenofos 50EC @ 30 ml/10 lit or Emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 5g/10 litre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10ml/10litre or Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 25ml/10 litre of water. If parawilt noticed, drench with Carbendazim 50 WP@1.2g or Copper oxychloride 50WP @ 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 *Trichoderma harzianum/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. Give a foliar spray of Carbendazim 12%+ Mancozeb 63% WP@30 g or Carbendazim 50 WP @12 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 to manage fungal leaf spots, fungal boll rots and other blight diseases.

At Adilabad, farmers are advised to spray 19-19-19 @ 10g or 2% urea (20 g/l) twice in one week interval to avoid stunted growth. Also spray 13-0-45 @10g/litre of water every 10 days interval to improve boll size and arrest further flower and boll drop problem. If sucking pest incidence noticed above ETL, spray Acetamidrid @2g or Imidacloprid @ 3ml/l or Diafenthiuron @ 12.5 g or Dinotefuron @ 3 g or Flonicamid @ 4 g/litre of water. Apart from spray of above chemicals to control thrips, 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 and fruiting bodies infestation, spray Profenofos 50EC @ 30ml/10 lit or Emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 5g/10 lit or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10ml/10 lit or Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 25ml/10 lit of water to control pink bollworm. If para wilt noticed, drench the plants with Copper oxychloride @3g/litre of water at the base of the plants twice in one week interval. To prevent flower or boll drop, spray NAA 4.5 SL @ 4.5ml/10 litres of water.



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ANDHRA PRADESH		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		September					September/ October				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	01	02
	Guntur	12.2	4.2	0	33.8	18.3	8	3	4	10	5
	Prakasam	1.7	0.1	30	0	0	1	1	4	6	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 Guntur, the sown crop is 60 to 63 days old at squaring/ flowering/ boll initiation and boll formation stage. Intercultural operations and plant protection are in progress. In 80 days old crop, sucking pest complex including jassid, thrips and green boll damage due to pink bollworm were above ETL at few places. Traces of TSV disease was observed in isolated fields, Wilt and root rot were observed in low line patches of few fields.

At Nandyal, the sown cotton is 59 to 87 days old at flowering stages/ early boll formation stage. The weather was cloudy with intermittent rains. Intercultural operations and top dressing of fertiliser were done. Flower and boll drop was noticed to some extent. Incidence of jassid were noticed above ETL in majority of surveyed farmers' fields and pink boll worm trap catches were above ETL in most of the surveyed cotton fields.

Advisory:

At Guntur, farmers are advised to give second split up dose of fertilizer (Urea and Potash) based on rainfall received. Spray micronutrients including Magnesium sulphate 1%, Zinc sulphate 0.2% and Boron 0.1% to prevent flower drop and leaf reddening in cotton. Spray Flonicamid @80g/acre or Diafenthiuron @250g/acre or Imidacloprid @60ml/acre or Acetamiprid @40g/acre or Thiamethoxam @40g/acre against sucking pests. Remove and destroy *Parthenium* weed before flowering to prevent transmission of Tobacco Streak Virus disease. Wherever pink bollworm has crossed ETL, spray Profenofos 50EC @ 30 ml/10 lit or Emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 5g/10 litre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10ml/10litre or Chlorpyriphos 20% EC @ 25ml/10 litre of water. At peak flowering stage, release egg parasitoids like *Trichogramma bactrae* @ 60000/acre thrice at weekly intervals. Give soil drenching with Copper oxychloride @ 3g/ lit in and around wilted plants to prevent the spread of wilt and root rot.

At Nandyal, farmers are advised to spray Acetamiprid @ 2g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g per 10 liter of water to control sucking pests. Install pheromone traps @ 2/acre to monitor pink bollworm. Collect and destroy rosette flowers and spray Neem based insecticides Azadirachtin 0.15%EC @ 1lit per acre. If PBW crosses ETL, spray Profenofos 50EC @ 30 ml/10 lit or Emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 5g/10 litre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10ml/10litre or Chlorpyriphos 20% EC @ 25ml/10 litre of water. Give prophylactic sprays of Copper oxychloride @ 30g or Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% WP@ 30 g or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @ 20g per 10 lit of water twice in ten days interval to manage boll rot in cotton.



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KARNATAKA		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		September					September/ October				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	01	02
	Dharwad	0	0	0	0	0	15	6	6	5	5
	Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	15	6	4	4	4
	Mysore	0	0	3.4	0	0	5	4	5	16	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 82 to 87 days old at flowering/ squaring stage. Sporadic rainfall was received in surrounding locations. Hand weeding and intercultural operations were taken up for weed management. Thrips incidence was in moderate to severe status and shoot weevil infestation was in moderate status. *Alternaria* leaf blight was noticed in low to moderate status.

At Raichur, the sown crop is 67 to 107 days old at 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 in late sown crop, intercultural operations and weeding were taken up in weed infested fields. Insufficient moisture due to non-receipt of soaking rains has actually affected the growth and development of the cotton crop plants. Further, due to heavy infestation of weeds, the growth of cotton crop was not up to the mark. Thrips, whitefly and jassid were noticed in some farmers' fields around ETL and sprayed with recommended dose. Leaf reddening was noticed in few fields both in the early and late sown crops. Parawilt was also noticed in some farmers' fields

At Chamarajanagar, the crop is 144 to 149 days old at boll opening/ harvesting stage. Incidence of aphids and jassid were noticed but below ETL.

Advisory:

At Dharwad, farmers are advised to take up hand weeding and inter-cultivation on time to manage weed infestation in the fields. Apply Phosphorus and Potash by ring method. Collect shoot weevil from Okra grown as trap crop. Spray Acetamiprid @ 2g or Thiomethoxam 25 WG @ 2g or Dinotefuron 20% SG @ 3g or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g per 10 liter of water to control sucking pests. Collect and destroy rosette flowers. Install pheromone traps @ 2/acre to monitor PBW occurrence. Based on trap catches (8moths/trap/night for consecutive 3 days) and fruiting bodies infestation (10%), spray Profenofos 50EC @ 30 ml/10 lit or Emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 5g/10 litre or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10ml/10litre or Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 25ml/10 litre of water. Give a spray of Pyraclostrabin5%+ Metiram55% WG @2.0 g/litre of water to manage *Alternaria* blight in cotton.

At Raichur, farmers are advised to take up weeding and intercultural operations on priority basis to avoid cracking in black soils. Give top dressing with Urea and MoP to both early sown and late sown cotton as per the recommended dose. Spray Thiomethoxam 25% WG @ 2g/10 lit or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g/10 lit or Dinotefuran 20SG @ 3g/10 lit of water recommended against thrips and jassids. Install pheromone traps @ 2/acre to monitor pink bollworm. Spray quinalphos 20 AF @ 20 ml or Profenofos 50EC @ 30 ml/ 10 litre of water against pink bollworm on crossing ETL. The micronutrient spray @ 4 gms/4 ml per litre of water to be given to the early sown crop. Drench early parawilt symptomatic affected plants with Carbendazim 50 WP @12g + urea 150 g/10 lit 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 minimize leaf reddening problem in late sown crop. Give foliar spray of 13-0-45 (Potassium nitrate) @10 gms/L to the early sown crop for good boll size.

At Chamarajanagar, farmers are advised to spray Thiomethoxam 25% WG @ 2 g/10 lit or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4 g/10 lit or Imidachloprid 17.8 SL @ 3ml or Dinotefuran 20SG @ 3g/10 lit of water against sucking pests on crossing ETL.



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TAMIL NADU		Actual Rainfall in last week(mm)					Predicted Rainfall in next week (mm)				
		September					September/ October				
		22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	01	02
	Perambalur	16.2	0	0	23	0	2	0	3	3	3
	Salem	0	0	0	0	0.2	5	6	12	9	5
	Trichy						1	0	3	2	3
	Virudhunagar	0	9.5	0.5	0	0	0	2	3	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 Coimbatore and surrounding areas, the sown cotton is 64 to 74 days old at flowering stage. Weeding, second top dressing and spraying of post emergence herbicide were done during the reporting period. Weeds have infested the fields. Incidence of aphid, jassid and whiteflies were noticed in cotton fields. *Alternaria* leaf blight and *Cercospora* leaf spot have been recorded in few fields

At Srivilliputhur in and around fields, sowing is in progress. The sown crop is 34 to 41 days old at vegetative stage. Weeds like *Trianthema portulacastrum*, *Cyperus* spp. and *Cynodon dactylon* etc. have infested the fields. Jassid incidence noticed below ETL. No incidence of diseases.

Advisory:

At Coimbatore, farmers are advised to keep irrigation and drainage channels clean. Give a foliar spray with Cotton plus @6.25 kg/ha to enhance flowering condition of the crop. 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. Spray Thiomethaxam 25% WG @ 2g/10 lit or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g/10 lit or Dinotefuran 20SG @ 3g/10 lit of water recommended against thrips and jassids. Spray 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% or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/litre + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/litre SC @ 0.6% to manage *Alternaria* leaf blight and *Cercospora* leaf spot diseases.

At Srivilliputhur in and around fields, farmers are advised to form drainage channel to drain excess water from the fields as high rainfall is expected in the forthcoming days. Carry out first hand weeding to control early emerged weeds. Give first top dressing of Nitrogenous fertilizer @ 20,40 and 13 kg/ha for cotton varieties, hybrids and rainfed condition, respectively.

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