

CICR B Cotton 37

An Extra Long Staple (ELS), high yielding, good quality *Gossypium barbadense* cotton variety developed by pedigree method from a three way cross of Suvin x (Suvin x Giza 70). It is suitable for cultivation in the irrigated tracts of South Zones states Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Plant Characters

Tall plant, semi digitate leaves having stem pigmentation. Flowers have yellow petal with red petal spot and deep yellow pollen. The variety is characterized by medium sized boll with prominent pointed tips.

Yield potential

The variety recorded mean seed cotton yield of 1237 kg/ha as against 1154 kg/ha of Zonal Check Suvin under irrigated condition. It has better fibre traits viz., Upper Half Mean Length of 34.7 mm, strength of 36.6 g/tex and micronaire of 3.4 in HVI mode. This new variety has good yield potential with superior fibre quality.

Fibre traits

Character	CICR B Cotton 37	Suvin
Yield (Kg/ha)	1237	1154
Upper Half Mean Length (mm)	34.7	36.7
Micronaire ($\mu\text{g}/\text{inch}$)	3.4	3.1
Bundle Strength (g/tex)	36.6	36.7

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Extra Long Staple (ELS) Cotton Variety



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Pest Name	Management Practices
Sucking pest	
Aphids, Thrips or Leafhoppers	Seed treatment with Imidacloprid @7 g/kg seed and/or Spray imidacloprid 200 SL (100-125 ml) or Thiamethoxam 25 WG (100-125 g) or Acetamiprid 20 SP (100 g)
Whitefly	Spray of Flonicamid 50G (150g) or Imidacloprid 200 SL (100-125 ml) or Diafenthiuron 5 WP (800 gm)
Mealy Bug	Spray of Profenofos 50 EC (1250 ml) or Quinalphos 25 EC (2000 ml) or Thiodicarb 75 WP (750 g)
Mirid Bug	Spray of Imidacloprid 200 SL (100-125 ml) or Acetamiprid 20 SP (100 g)
Stem weevil	Soil application of Neem cake 150 kg + Drenching with NSKE 5 % or Chlorpyrifos (4 ml/litre)
Ash Weevil	Soil application of Carbofuran (30 kg) or Chlorpyrifos (5 ml/litre)
Red Spider mite	Spray of Wettable Sulphur or Spiromesifen 240 SC (500ml)
Boll worms	
Spotted Bollworm	Spray of Profenofos 50 EC (1500 ml)
American bollworm	Spray of Spinosad 45 SC (160 ml) or Indoxocarb 14.5 EC (500 ml) or Thiodicarb 75 WP (1000g) or Chorpyrifos 20 EC (200-2500 ml)
Pink Bollworm	Spray of Thiodicarb 75 WP (1000 g)
Diseases	
Alternaria Leaf Spot	Spray of Copper Oxychloride (1.25 to 2 kg)
Bacterial Blight	Spray of Copper Oxychloride (1.25 to 2 kg)
Grey Mildew	Spray of Propiconazole 25EC (2ml/l)
Boll Rot	Spray of Copper Oxychloride (1.25 to 2 kg)

Packages of Practices

Land Preparation and manuring	Plough the land to a good tilth and before last ploughing apply 12-15 tonnes/ha of farm yard manure/ compost and 500 kg/ha of neem cake and incorporate them into the soil. A basal dose of 90:45:45 kg (NPK/ha) and top dressing of 45 kg (N/ha) in two splits at 50 and 75 days along with neem cake is recommended. Application of micronutrient mixture @ 15 kg/ha before sowing is advantageous. Regular use of biofertilizers like Azotobacter, Azospirillum and phosphobacteria may reduce the usage of inorganic fertilizers like nitrogen and phosphorus besides maintaining good soil health.
Seed rate and sowing	Recommended seed rate for the variety is 6 kg/ha with <i>Trichoderma viride</i> @5 gm/kg of seeds. For better sucking pest control at the initial period of crop growth, Imidacloprid 600 FS (1.6ml/kg of seeds) seeds may be useful. Timely sowing is essential to realize good yield.
Spacing	The ridges may be formed with ridge maker at a distance of 90 cm depending on the soil fertility and plant to plant distance may be maintained at 60cm. Dibble the seeds @ 2/ hill and thin it to single seedlings on 20 th day to ensure uniform stand.
Weed management	To prevent emergence of broad-leaved weeds, spray Pendamethalin 30 EC @ 2 to 2.5 l/ha as pre emergence herbicide followed by irrigation. Depending upon the weed population, one or two hoeing may be done in the first 70 days.
Water management	Irrigation immediately after sowing and a life irrigation on 5 th day after sowing in order to ensure proper germination, followed by irrigation is needed on critical crop growth stages namely vegetative, flowering, boll forming and boll maturation (Irrigation has to be ensured on need based).
Inercropping	In wide spaced cotton crop, the inter row spaces can be profitably utilized by intercropping with short duration pulses like black gram, green gram or soybean or vegetables like onion, beetroot or radish. Use of cowpea as an inter crop reduces the sucking pest damage in cotton. After harvest, the remaining biomass can be used as mulch.
Pest and Disease management	By adopting integrated plant protection measures, effective management of pests can be achieved. Use chemical control measures only when it is absolutely essential.