

# COTTON *Innovate*



Weekly Newsletter from Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

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## CICR Scientists Conducted Survey to Monitor Pink Bollworm Infestation on Bollgard –II

Dr V Chinna Babu Naik , Mr Sujit Kumbhare and Mr Dhanajay of CICR, Nagpur carried out a survey to monitor pink bollworm infestation in Saurashtra region of Gujarat during first week of August 2015. Pink bollworm infestation was monitored at random in the cotton fields of districts- Bharuch, Vadodara, Anand, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Ahmedabad. Pink bollworm infestation was observed in flowers of different Bollgard-II hybrids up to 80.0 %. The highest pink bollworm infestation in rosette flower was observed in Vadodara, Bhavnagar and Amreli districts. A diagnostic of pink bollworm incidence and damage, rosette flowers were recorded in early sown cotton crop (65-75 days old crop). About 10-15 % cotton area was sown in the last week of May (early season) and first week of June in these districts.



Pink bollworm Rosette flower



Pink bollworm rosette flower with larvae



Matured rosette flower



Field monitoring

## Monitoring Team Visited Bt Cotton Hybrid Trials on Cotton Leaf Curl Virus Disease

The Monitoring team under the chairmanship of Dr K. R. Kranthi along with the Project Coordinator (AICCIP, Coimbatore) and members of the team visited the trials on Evaluation of Bt cotton hybrids against Cotton Leaf Curl Virus Disease during 19-20 August, 2015. The trials are being conducted at five locations (Hisar, Sirsa, Sri Ganganagar, Bathinda and Faridkot) in North Cotton growing zone of India during 2015-16 cotton season under All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project. Monitoring team comprising of 17 members (CICR, Ministry of Agriculture, Cotton scientists from SAUs and Private seed companies) was constituted by the Hon'able Deputy Director General (Crop Sciences) with a view to monitor the procedure and protocol of observations in the trials. The crop was sown during third week of May. The protocol of layout, recording of observations was followed uniformly at all the locations and till date two observations with respect to CLCuD and whiteflies were recorded. The disease has appeared and differences in reaction amongst tolerant and susceptible entries and also the susceptible checks were visible in the fields.



Monitoring Team at CICR Sirsa

**CLCuD has appeared and differences in reaction amongst tolerant and susceptible entries and also the susceptible checks were visible in the trial fields.**



Monitoring at Bathinda



Monitoring Team at Faridkot

## CICR Scientists Participated in Live Program of Kisan Channel “HELLO KISAN”

Dr Blaise Desouza and Dr Rishi Kumar participated in the Live program of Kisan Channel “HELLO KISAN” on 18th August from 6.00-7.00 pm at DD Kisan, Central Production Center, Asiad Village Complex, Khel Gaon, New Delhi. The program was organized to have discussion on ‘Kapas Ki Unnat Kheti’ where live questions from farmers were also invited.

Do you know?

**The minimum support price for medium staple length cotton has been fixed at Rs 3800/- per quintal kapas and for long staple cotton has been fixed at Rs 4100/- per quintal kapas for the cotton season 2015-16**

Support price for other class cotton available at [http://www.cicr.org.in/pdf/MSP\\_2015\\_16.pdf](http://www.cicr.org.in/pdf/MSP_2015_16.pdf)

**Export of raw cotton from India was 19.47 lakh tonne in 2013-14 and whereas it was 1.79 lakh tonne in 2003-04**

## Visits of CICR Scientists to Cotton 'Suraj' Field Demonstrations of COTAAP Foundation

Dr. V. S. Nagrare, Sr. Scientist, Entomology and Dr. S.P. Gawande, Scientist, Plant Pathology, visited cotton fields of straight variety 'Suraj' in and around Chopda Tahsil in Jalgaon District of North Maharashtra during 18-20 August 2015. The field visit was organized by COTAAP Research Foundation, Chopda. COTAAP officials stated that around 100 acres field demonstrations were taken up during the current year. Most of the fields were under high input category, soils vary from light to deep and provided with irrigation facilities. They followed spacing of 3-4 ft row to row while plant to plant distance varied from 10 cm to 30cm. Presently height of the plants varied from maximum of 4.5 ft. and minimum was 1 ft. Sucking pest infestation was observed varying from field to field. Prominent sucking pests noticed were jassid, aphid, whitefly, thrips, mealybug, American bollworm. Almost all the fields visited (14) received average 3 sprays of insecticides. Suggested to follow packages of practices designated for straight variety Suraj for minimizing expenditure and maximize net return. It was also observed that about 20% area under cotton is occupied by Desi varieties (*G. arboreum*) in Chopda Tahsil.



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