

COTTON Innovate



Weekly Newsletter from Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

Issue 2, Volume 12, December 2017

A weekly newsletter from ICAR-CICR

ITK- Ensuring Uniform Plant Stand and Line Sowing of HDPS cotton

- K. Sankaranarayanan and S.Usha Rani

High Density Planting System (HDPS) of cotton is an age old system, evolved and adopted by farmers in Thirumangalam, Kallupatti and Sedapatti blocks of Madurai District in Tamil Nadu. Climatic, edaphic and biotic factors of this domain are suited for HDPS and proved that HDPS is the best cotton production system. The farmers of this district follow time-honored indigenous methods to get uniform plant stand and line sowing. The indigenous methods involve selection of Sower by following a simple test. At the start, same sizes of Dhotis will be spread randomly in the test field. Quite a number of Sowers will be given the task of broad casting cotton seeds in test field with fixed seed rate, where dhotis are spread. An expert will be set to assess the sowers' sowing pattern and number of seeds fell on dhotis. The sower who has demonstrated uniform distribution of seeds on the dhotis with optimum number of seeds will be selected as Sower for HDPS.

Also these farmers are familiar with the importance of line sowing for intercultural operation using country plough. After land preparation, they create sharp ridges using country plough and during pre monsoon season they broadcast the seeds in a manner that seeds strike at the shoulder of the ridges and fall into furrows. This activity will be followed by leveling; where top of the ridges will be altered and the soil will be diverted into the furrows, which will cover the broadcasted seeds. The undisturbed portion of the ridges will act as run off controller to conserve moisture. The seeds germinated after monsoon from the furrows will be in straight line and it will facilitate intercultural operations under HDPS.

Agriculture Education Day Celebrated at ICAR- CICR Nagpur

ICAR- Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur celebrated 'Agricultural Education Day' at the institute on 3rd December 2017. In the programme, more than 110 students from Shri Sant Shankar Maharaj Collage of Agriculture, Pimpalkhuta, Tahsil-Dhamangaon (Railway), District-Amaravati along with their teachers and staff were participated.

Dr. V. N. Waghmare, Director (Acting) CICR, interacted with students and staff, addresses the current scenario of cotton crop and advised the students to implement this knowledge in their own farms and for the benefits of the farming community. Dr. Shailesh Gawande, Scientist and Member HRD cell welcome the students and their staff and

delivered the speech on importance of cotton crop in our economy and livelihood security. Dr. Jayant Meshram, Nodal officer HRD cell elaborated the importance of Agriculture education and its scope in the future. Dr. Vinita Gotmare, Principal Scientist addresses the students regarding importance of Genetics and Plant Breeding in Agriculture. Also, emphasizes the importance of *in situ* conservation of wild species of cotton and its role in cotton improvement. The participated students got world rich exposure of cotton germplasm and wild species nursery having worldwide collection of 26 different species of cotton.





ICAR-CICR Scientists monitored cotton fields & collected leaf samples from farmers' fields for testing of herbicide tolerance gene

Scientists from ICAR-CICR, Nagpur Dr. H. B. Santosh, Scientist (Plant Breeding), and Mr. Ghanshyam Deogirkar, Senior Technical Assistant, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur have visited different villages of Wani Tehsil, Yavatmal district, Maharashtra on 13th December 2017. The team collected leaf samples from different cotton farmers' fields for their further event testing with respect to presence of Herbicide Tolerance gene. Terminal leaves (2-3) samples were collected from ten random plants in each of the field which constituted a sample. A total of 25 fields were monitored, surveyed and samples were collected. GPS location of the field and name of the Bt hybrid as told by the farmers were noted. In majority of the fields, the crop is in boll maturation and bursting stage and the first picking is in progress. Crop has been harvested in the fields which were sown early. Majority of the fields were observed to be infested with pink bollworm with varying intensities. Based on our observation during the survey, Raja BGII, Bhakti BGII, Jadoo BGII, Rasi BGII are the major Bt hybrids grown in the Wani Tehsil, Yavatmal district of Maharashtra.



लेखक 9 Dec 2017

बीजी-३ मधील जिनमुळे आंतरपिकांना धोका

केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन विभागाला चिंता : ट्रायकोर्ड, फेलोमन ट्रॅपसाठी मुख्यमंत्र्यांकडे प्रस्ताव

रूपेत उत्तरवार। लोकमत न्यूज नेटवर्क



यवतमाळ : कपशीच्या बीजी-३ तंत्रज्ञानाची देशात मोठी मागणी आहे. मात्र, या तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब केल्यास आंतरपिक धोक्यात येण्याची शक्यता असल्याने हे तंत्रज्ञान बीकांराचे किंवा नाही, याबाबत शास्त्रज्ञ आणि सरकारीमध्ये विविध विषयांवर चर्चा सुरू आहे. या तंत्रज्ञानाबाबत केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन विभागानेही चिंता व्यक्त केली आहे.

गुलाबी बोंडअळी या विषयावर यवतमाळत गुजराती शेतकरी परिषद घेण्यात आली. कापूस संशोधन केंद्राचे वरिष्ठ संशोधक डॉ. विल्हेम नगराळे यांनी परिषदेत नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाला देशात परवानगी देण्याची किंवा नाही, याबाबत विचार व्यक्त केले. या परिषदेत शेतकऱ्यांनी बीजी-१, बीजी-२ आणि नंतर बीजी-३ विषयाचे चिकित्सित करण्यात आले. मात्र बीजी-२ नंतर बीजी-३ चे अवलंबजावणी झालीच नाही. यामुळे रोगप्रतिकार शक्ती यादलंल्या गुलाबी बोंडअळीने कहर केला. मात्र बीजी-३ या बोटी याणाला परवानगी दिली, तर गुलाबी बोंडअळीचा प्रस्न सुटेल, असे मत झडले. त्याच डॉ. नगराळे यांनी यांच्या संशोधनातील निष्कर्ष मांडले.

डॉ. नगराळे म्हणाले, बीजी-३ या याणत गुलाबी बोंडअळीच्या नियंत्रणाचा जिन नाही. त्यामुळे तण नियंत्रणाची टेकॅलाजी आहे. त्याचि यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना आंतरपिक पीक घेता येणार नाही. आपल्या देशात कापसासोबत तूर किंवा अन्य आंतरपिक घेतले जाते. बीजी-३ च्या यापरामुळे या आंतरपिकंवर प्रस्नचिन्ह निर्माण होईल, असे त्यांनी स्पष्ट केले. यामुळे विविध पातळीवर बीजी-३ चा परवानगी बाबत मत नोंदविले जात असून हा निर्णय सरकारच्या अखत्यारीतील असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले.

TOI 8 Dec 2017

Now, tur ryots being treated for breathing problems

Snehlata.Shrivastav @timesgroup.com

Yavatmal: The ordeal of cotton farmers with pesticides may be over but it continues to haunt those growing tur (pigeon pea). The Government Medical College and Hospital (GMCH) continues to get few patients

Farmers want new tech to beat bollworm, but refuse to listen to scientists, P 3

No alternative to separate Vid, reads farmer's suicide note, P 3

at GMCH from December 3. "I was spraying pesticides on tur when I felt uneasy and restless. So, I went home. Then I started vomiting and was brought to GMCH. I didn't use any protective gear," he told TOI. His son Vishnu said Jadhav was used to spraying and didn't know what had gone wrong this time.

Continued on P 3

Ryots want new Bt approved

Snehlata.Shrivastav @timesgroup.com



Yavatmal: While Yavatmal farmers are claiming that pink bollworm attack has destroyed 50-90% cotton crop this year due to resistance developed by the worm against Bt (BG-II) cotton, which is a failure of the technology, they are also demanding supply of the improved Bt technology (BG-RRFLex).

This confusion was apparent among farmers at a one-day seminar organized by Baliram Chetana Abhiyan, and the State Agriculture Department, on Thursday at Yavatmal. Everyone wanted a solution against the pink boll worm in the next season. But not all of them went back satisfied.

COTTON TALK

The seminar convened by Kishor Tiwari, president of Vasanttrao Naik Shetkari Swavalamban Mission (VNSS), was attended by farmers, agriculture department officials, scientists from Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), and teachers of Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV). There were aggressive presentations from all sides, with some Shetkari Sangathana farmers vociferously demanding approval of GM technology.

Manish Jadhav, a recipient of state government award for agriculture, said the government should make the future Bt technology legal. He was supported by Vijay Niwal, another member of the organi-

zation. Ramkrishna Patil Wanjarikar, a progressive farmer, too claimed that technology was the need of the hour. However, Lan-keshwar Jadhav, a farmer who had reaped Bt cotton for years together, said he had no views on what was right for farmers now. He called upon scientists to solve his problem.

Farmers expressed their anger with CICR for not making its investigation report into pesticide deaths public. Some of the farmers even refused to listen to CICR and PDKV scientists. They blamed them for the failure of Bt cotton technology, and the worm attack.

Vishlesh Nagrare, CICR scientist, explained that if farmers followed the regime of use of insecticides, pesticides and fertilizers as per the protocol, they would not have suffered the loss.

PH Rathod from PDKV listed the regime of practices for crop protection.

An entrepreneur, Hari Vijay Rathod, demonstrated the use of pheromone traps and light traps to tackle bollworm attack.

Prashant Nimade from PDKV, zilla parishad vice president Shyam Jaiswal, and president of agriculture committee of ZP Amrut-rao Deshmukh, a progressive farmer, were present.



Produced and Published by: Dr Vijay N. Waghmare, Director, CICR
 Chief Editor : Dr. S. M. Wasnik
 Associate Editor, design & Media Support : Dr. M. Sabesh
 Editors: Dr Dipak Nagrale, Dr H. B. Santosh, Dr D. Kanjana, Dr. Sain, Dr Rakesh Kumar & Dr Pooja Verma,

Citation : Cotton Innovate, Issue-2 Volume-12, 2017, ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur.

Publication Note: This Newsletter presented online at http://www.cicr.org.in/cotton_innovate.html

Cotton Innovate is the Open Access CICR Newsletter

The Cotton Innovate – is published weekly by ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research
 Post Bag No. 2, Shankar Nagar PO, Nagpur 440010
 Phone : 07103-275536; Fax : 07103-275529;
 email: cicrnagpur@gmail.com, director.cicr@icar.gov.in