COTTON INNOVATE

Cotton Innovate

A Monthly Newsletter from ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur

An art of hybridisation
Photo: Dr. M. Sabesh

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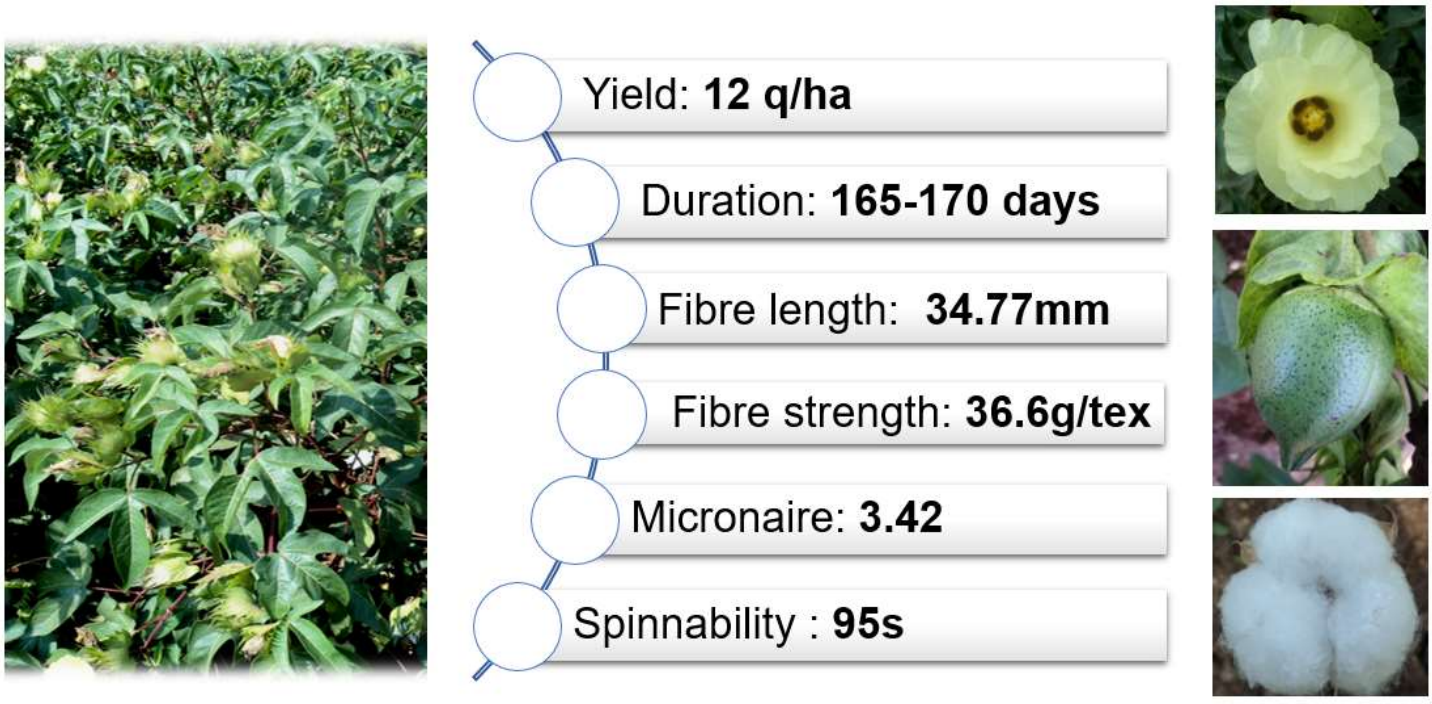
Invited Research Note

CICR B COTTON 37 – A promising Extra Long Staple Cotton Variety

Dr. A. Manivannan

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research Regional Station, Coimbatore, India

Annual production of Extra Long Staple (ELS) cotton in India is about 25000 tonnes when compared with domestic demand of 95000 tones. This shortfall is being met out with import of ELS cotton from other countries. Low yield potential, longer duration of crop and susceptibility to sucking pests are the main impediments for enhancing productivity and wider adoption of ELS cotton cultivation. This scenario could be improved by strategic planning to increase the production by improved ELS cotton varieties and hybrids, agile seed supply, ensuring of premium prices, and area expansion. One such effort to address the ELS cotton demand is to release of high yielding premium fibre quality ELS variety. In purse of the same goal, recently ICAR-CICR, RS, Coimbatore developed a *G. baradense* variety CICR B COTTON 37. It is the second variety in G. barbadense species after Suvin which was released in 1974. CICR B Cotton 37 has been identified for commercial cultivation under irrigated conditions of South zone (Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) by Central Variety Identification Committee in the Annual Group Meet of ICAR-AICRP on Cotton held in May 2020.



CICR B Cotton-37 – A Promising ELS Cotton Variety

The CICR B Cotton 37 was developed from Suvin x (Suvin x Giza-70) through a backcross breeding programme. It was tested in 'ICAR-AICRP on Cotton' in kharif seasons during 2016-17 to 2018-19 and recorded an overall superiority to Zonal check variety, Suvin. It recorded mean seed cotton yield of 1237 kg/ha as against 1154 kg/ha of the Zonal check variety under irrigated conditions. This variety has a yield potential of 1932 kg/ha which was recorded in Lam, Guntur centre during 2018-19 breeding trial. It showed better yield superiority in closer spacing with highest seed cotton yield of 1493kg/ha recorded in 90 x 60cm spacing with recommended dose of fertilizers. The variety CICR B Cotton 37 registered high ginning outturn of 32.5% as compared to 32% in zonal check and is comparable with the qualifying varieties. It has better fibre quality trait combination viz., Upper Half Mean Length of 34.7 mm, micronaire of 3.4 and tenacity of 36.6 g/tex in HVI mode. Highest bundle strength of 40.2 g/tex for this variety was recorded in Lam, Guntur centre during 2018-19 in breeding trial. The new ELS variety 'CICR B Cotton 37' possesses good yield potential and better-quality parameters with appreciable tolerance to pests and diseases.

Considering its better yield and fibre qualities, it is expected that this variety will gain preference among the cotton farmers in the South zone of India and in turn help the Nation in import substitution of ELS cotton. This variety was developed by Dr. KPM Dhamayanthi, Dr K.Rathinavel, Dr A.Manivannan and Mrs. K. Subhashree of ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR) Regional Station, Coimbatore.

Performance of CICR B Cotton 37 vis-a-vis Suvin

Characters	CICR B Cotton 37	Suvin ©
Yield (kg/ha)	1237	1157
Ginning Percentage (%)	32	30
Boll weight (g)	3.5	2.9
Boll No/plant	31	29
Fibre length/UHML (mm)	34.77	36.65
Fibre Strength (g/tex)	36.60	36.68
Micronaire (µg/inch)	3.42	3.08
Duration (days)	165-170	180-210

Cotton click of the month

Popular Article

Tea mosquito bug in cotton

M. Amutha, J. Gulsar Banu, K. Rameash and K. Shankarganesh

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR) Regional Station, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Tea Mosquito Bug (TMB) is a sucking pest belonging to genus, Helopeltis (Hemiptera: Miridae). Three species of TMB, Helopeltis antonii Signoret, Helopeltis bradyi Waterhouse and Helopeltis theivora Waterhouse were recorded in India. Infestation of Tea Mosquito Bug, Helopeltis theivora was recorded for the first time on cotton at ICAR-CICR Regional Station, Coimbatore during 2018 in net house (Dharajothi et al. 2018). During 2019-20, severe infestation of TMB was observed under field conditions, which indicated the susceptibility of cotton crop to this emerging pest. Taking into consideration the importance of this pest, systematic studies were initiated to assess the damage potential and biology of this pest during cropping season of 2020-21. Eggs of TMB are tiny, elongate and are inserted into tender shoots, either singly or in groups of 2-6, only the pair of tiny hair like chorionic processes of each egg was visible outside. Nymph hatches in 5-7 days, undergoes five instars in a period of 8-12 days and develops as adults.

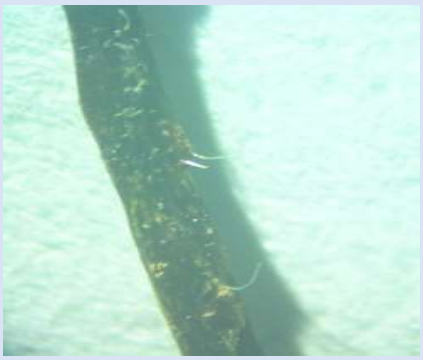
Witches Broom Symptom

Bolls affected by TMB

Deformed, curled up leaves and dried bud

Punctures caused by TMB

Punctures caused by TMB in 24 hours



Egg with chorionic processes

Adult Female

Adult Male

Popular Article

New initiatives in cotton stem weevil management

K. Shankarganesh, K. Rameash and M. Amutha
ICAR -Central Institute for Cotton Research, Regional Station, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Cotton stem weevil, Pempheres affinis (Faust) [=Pempherulus affinis (Faust)], Curculionidae, Coleoptera, is a major pest of cotton in South India especially in all cotton growing Districts of Tamil Nadu. Earlier studies at ICAR-CICR revealed that the infestation of the stem weevil commences fairly in early growth stage of the crop i.e., when the crop is about two weeks old. These weevils lay eggs on soft tissues near the nodal region of the plant. The larvae hatch out from the egg within 7-10 days of the oviposition. The larvae tunnels between the bark and the stem, generally just above the ground level. The infested plants exhibit characteristic stem galls at the site of infestation. Nodular swellings (stem galls), lodging and breaking of badly infested plants are observed. Usually a single larva is present, but occasionally there are two also. When cotton plants of less than 60 days old are infested, they are often killed. Older plants may survive though they lose vigour leading to yield loss. Symptoms are detected only after complete damage of the plant by the pest. The infested stems may break at the point of infestation during severe stress. Many researchers have studied stem weevil and management strategies were advocated accordingly. Research is in progress at ICAR-CICR Regional Station, Coimbatore on screening of selected Bt hybrids and non-Bt varieties such as MCU-3, Surabhi, Suraj, Sumangala, LRA5166, MCU-5VT for their susceptibility to stem weevil and to understand the mechanism of tolerance (biochemical basis and non-preference). The studies on mass culturing of cotton stem weevil under laboratory condition, morphometry, extraction of semiochemicals from the cotton plant as well as cotton stem weevil is in progress.

Eggs laid under laboratory condition

Different stages of stem weevil larvae observed under field condition

Stem weevil adult

Stem gall symptom

CICR Happenings

List of important events or meetings during the month

Event / Meeting	Venue	Date
Workshop for Cotton ginners and Agro-input dealers under IRM Project	ICAR-CICR Regional Station, Sirsa	March 02, 2021
Meeting with Rasi seeds for collaborative trials in kharif 2021	ICAR-CICR, Nagpur	March 02, 2021
Training on importance and use of pesticide protection kit under SCSP scheme	Tekari, Nagbhir, Chandrapur	March 06, 2021
	Dhamangaon Chak, Nagbhir, Chandrapur	
International Women's Day	ICAR-CICR, Nagpur	March 08, 2021
Training on importance and use of cotton-picking bag & pesticide protection kit under SCSP scheme	Pimpalgaon Lute, Deoli, Wardha	March 10, 2021
	Durgada, Deoli, Wardha	
Farmers' Training-cum-Field Day	ICAR-CICR Regional Station, Sirsa	March 10, 2021
World Water Day	Virtual mode	March 22, 2021
Kisan mela	ICAR-CICR Regional Station, Sirsa	March 26, 2021
Training on Goat farming under SCSP scheme	Bondri, Ramtek, Nagpur	March 27, 2021
Program for felicitation of Dr. O P Tuteja, I/c Head, Regional Station, Sirsa on superannuation	Virtual mode	March 31, 2021

Workshop for Cotton ginners and Agro-input dealers under IRM Project at Sirsa

Training on pesticide protection kit at Dhamangaon Chak, Nagbhir, Chandrapur

Training on pesticide protection kit at Tekari, Nagbhir, Chandrapur

CICR Happenings

International Women's Day 2021

ICAR-CICR celebrated International Women's day on March 8, 2021 with the theme on 'Women Leadership in Agriculture: Entrepreneurship, Equity and Empowerment'. Dr. Y. G. Prasad, Director ICAR-CICR, Nagpur, A.A.Goswami, Sr. Administrative Officer, Head of Divisions, total of 200 farm labours, 150 staff graced the programme. Director ICAR-CICR felicitated the retiring Women employees for their successful service to the institute. Various talents of Womanhood were brought out by conducting essay competition on the title "Strong Women for a strong Nation", Rangoli competition, Singing and Fancy-dress competition for all the women staff of the institute. The winners were distributed with cash awards

Various Cultural programmes on the occasion of International Women's Day 2021

Dr. Y. G. Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR felicitating the women staff.

CICR Happenings

Training on Goat farming under SCSP scheme at Bondri, Ramtek, Nagpur

Farmers' Training-cum-Field Day at Sirsa

Kisan Mela at ICAR-CICR Regional Station, Sirsa

CICR Happenings

Students visit ICAR-CICR, Regional Station, Coimbatore

Fifteen B.Sc. students of Zoology department along with 2 faculty members from Vellalar College for Women visited ICAR-CICR, Regional Station on March 1, 2021. Dr. K. Shankar Ganesh, Senior Scientist (Entomology) and Dr. A. Manivannan, Scientist (Genetics and Plant Breeding) interacted with students and highlighted the research contributions of the station. Field and laboratory visits were also arranged during the visit.

Superannuation of Dr. O. P. Tuteja, Principal Scientist (Plant Breeding), ICAR-CICR, Regional Station, Sirsa

Dr. O. P. Tuteja, Principal Scientist (Plant Breeding), ICAR-CICR, Regional Station, Sirsa retired as Head (i/c) of the station on March 31, 2021 after serving the institute for 35 years. He has released many popular varieties and hybrids for north zone of the country and also received several prestigious awards during his career. Director and staff of ICAR-CICR bid affectionate farewell to Dr. O. P. Tuteja by recalling his contributions to CICR and cotton farmers.

'Wild Species Garden' of ICAR-CICR enriched with the addition of two tetraploid wild species of Gossypium

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) is one of the most important and earliest domesticated plants in the world. *Gossypium* genus is extraordinarily diverse, with eight diploid genome groups (A–G, and K) with 46 species together and one allopolyploid group (AD) with 7 tetraploid species. Two diploids (*G. arboreum* and *G. herbaceum;* carrying A genome; x = 13) and two tetraploids (*G. hirsutum and G. barbadense*; carrying AD genome; x = 26) represent cultivated species while rest are wild species and relatives. Wild species are considered as most valuable genetic resources for cotton in general and cotton improvement in particular. They can contribute in generating newer variability for traits of economic interest through development of breeding-ready material through interspecific hybridization mediated pre-breeding. ICAR-CICR is conserving and maintaining 24 wild species of Gossypium, all of which are diploid species belonging to secondary and tertiary gene pool. Pre-breeding success through diploid wild species for tetraploid cotton improvement is very difficult and highly challenging. The wild allotetraploid species *viz., G. tomentosum, G. mustelinum, G. darwinii, G. ekmanianum* and *G. stephensii* are classified along with cultivated tetraploid species *viz., G. hirsutum* and *G. barbadense* as primary gene pool and they are cross-compatible with each other. Efforts were made to procure the tetraploid wild species *viz.,* G. mustelinum and *G. ekmanianum* from M/s. Rasi Seeds Pvt. Ltd. Attur, Tamil Nadu. The seeds of the both species were received at ICAR-CICR, Nagpur and are being established for further utilization in pre-breeding programme. Dr YG Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur appreciated the efforts of Dr Vinita Gotmare and Dr HB Santosh in procuring these wild species and thanked Rasi Seeds for promptly sharing. He advised to explore these species for improvement of upland cotton through pre-breeding approaches

Dr. Vinita Gotmare receiving the newly arrived seeds of tetraploid wild species G. mustelinum and G. ekmanianum from Director, ICAR-CICR

CICR Happenings

Strengthening ICAR-CICR Regional Station, Coimbatore

Concerted efforts are being made to modernize the farm infrastructure in ICAR-CICR Regional Station, Coimbatore in order to tackle the emerging challenges in cotton cultivation. To give flip to mechanization of farm operations in-lieu of depleting farm bullock power and shortage of manpower, an array of farm machinery and farm implements like tractors, power tillers, pneumatic precision planter, reversible mould board plough, reversible disc plough, rotavators, boom sprayer, shredder, etc. were procured in the past few years. In order to achieve precision leveling of research fields, a laser land leveler was procured recently. To augment the water resource of the farm, two bore wells were re-drilled and deepened. For lighting, solar street lights were installed along the farm roads. To strengthen the security in New Area farm, CCTV network has been established and was made operational. Some of the facilities added recently are as follows:

Tractor (55 HP)

Mini Tractor (21 HP)

Pneumatic Precision Planter

Laser Land Leveler

Reversible Disc Plough

Reversible Mould Board Plough

CICR Happenings

Rotavator

Power Weeder

Boom Sprayer

Shredder

Drip Irrigation

CCTV Network at New Area Farm

Scientists' Corner

Publications, Awards, Recognitions and special assignments

- Verma P, Blaise D, Sheeba JA, Manikandan A (2021) Allelopathic potential and allelochemicals in different intercrops for weed management in rainfed cotton. Current Science, 120(6): 1035.
- Saravanan M, Misra RC, Mahajan SS, Patil DV, Waghmare VN (2021) Morphological and molecular characterization of desi cotton (Gossypium herbaceum L.) landraces collected from different states of India. Electronic Journal of Plant Breeding, 12(1):142-150.
- Prasad YG, Fand BB, Naik VCB (2021) Cotton IPM: Novel approaches and future strategies. In "Furtherance in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches" ICAR-National Research Centre for Integrated Pest Management, New Delhi, pp161-167.
- Nalayini P, Sankaranarayanan K, Prakash AH (2021) Climate smart agro techniques for yield enhancement and sustainability of cotton-based system. In: Physiological intervention for developing climate resilient commercial crops" Gomathi R, Prakash AH, Ram B (Eds.) Published by International Books and Periodical Supply Service. (ISBN No.978-93-85267-27-7)

Participation of scientists in Training/seminar/conference/symposia/etc.

- ✓ **Dr. Y.G Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur participated in the following meetings/events**
  - Review meeting (virtual) on Budget Utilization chaired by Secretary DARE and DG ICAR on March 5, 2021. Sr. Administrative Officer & I/c FAO also participated in the meeting.
  - 3rd Meeting (virtual) of the Committee to examine proposals for transfer/sale/purchase/change in name of GEAC approved Bt cotton hybrids, chaired by ADG (Seeds), ICAR on March 8, 2021.
  - XXVI Meeting (virtual) of ICAR Regional Committee – VI, Inaugural & Technical Sessions organized by ICAR-Central sheep & Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar from Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi on March 13, 2021.
  - 86th Meeting (virtual) of the Central Sub-Committee on Crop standards, Notification and Release of Varieties for Agricultural Crops on March 15, 2021 chaired by Deputy Director General (CS), ICAR.
  - meeting (virtual) for finalization of Breeder Seed Indent Kharif-2022 on March 16, 2021 organized by DAC&FW, Govt. of India.
  - Delivered a lead lecture on "Changing scenario of insect pests and diseases in Indian cotton ecosystem and critical issues in their management" in National Conference on Priorities in Crop Protection for Sustainable Agriculture held during March 16-18, 2021, jointly organized by CAU, Imphal and ICAR- NBAIR, Bengaluru.
  - Review Meeting of ICAR-Regional Committee-VII on March 25, 2021 organized by PME Cell, NBSS&LUP, Nagpur. Er. Gautam Majumdar also participated in the meeting.
  - Dr. Y.G Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur, Scientists of Crop Protection Division, the coordinators of IRM project participated in the meeting to discuss IRM project proposal for 2021-22 on March 04, 2021.
- ✓ Dr. S, Manickam, Principal Scientist (Plant Breeding), ICAR-CICR RS and Member Secretary of Sub-group, presented the status paper in the meeting of sub-committee on ELS and Naturally Coloured Cotton on March 11, 2021.
- ✓ Dr. P. Nalayini, Principal scientist (Agronomy), CICR Regional Station, Coimbatore delivered an invited lead paper on "Prospects and potential of polyethylene mulching for doubling the yield of cotton-based systems in a changing climate" at the International Plant Physiology Virtual Symposium held during March 11-12, 2021 organized by Indian Society of Plant Physiology (ISPP), New Delhi, NAAS Chapter Coimbatore, SSRD-Coimbatore and SAU'S South Zone.
- ✓ Dr. Rishi Kumar, Principal Scientist (Entomology), ICAR-CICR, Regional Station, Sirsa attended (virtual mode) a Kisan Mela on March 22, 2021 organized by PAU, Bathinda for ensuing kharif crop season. He participated in the panel discussion on IPM in kharif crops and delivered a lecture on management of pink bollworm in cotton crop. More than 2500 farmers attended Kisan Mela.
- ✓ Dr. S. K. Sain, Principal Scientist (Plant Pathology), ICAR-CICR Regional Station, Sirsa participated in the National e-Conference on Plant Health and Food Security: Challenges and Opportunities" organized by Indian Phytopathological Society, IARI, New Delhi, during March 25-27, 2021 and presented (oral) a research paper "Diversity of the rhizosphere fungal community edifice of upland cotton in North India". The paper received the best oral presentation award.

Farmers' Corner

Hybrid seed production of CICR 2 brought prosperity to cotton farmers

Of the four cultivated species of cotton, Asiatic cotton (Gossypium arboreum) popularly referred as 'desi cotton' is indigenous in origin and possesses inherent ability to adapt to adverse climatic conditions. Desi cotton ruled the cotton area and production in India prior to independence. The American and Egyptian cottons were introduced to India in 1790 and 1831, respectively. The development of hybrid cotton since 1970's and commercial approval of Bt cotton since 2002 have provided major boost to upland cotton in India and adversely impacted desi cotton cultivation in India. But Desi cotton is still under cultivation in some part of India as farmers believe in the yield sustainability of desi cotton especially in marginal soils and under low management practices. There is a big demand for short staple and coarse desi cotton which is mostly used as surgical cotton due to its better absorption capacity and also in making denim. In cotton growing tracts of North India in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, the desi cotton is planted during the month of April to early May after harvest of Wheat, Barley, Mustard and Gram. To cater to the need of these desi cotton farmers, ICAR- Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Regional Station, Sirsa had developed and released a GMS based hybrid CICR 2 in 2005 for commercial cultivation in north zone comprising the states of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. This hybrid was developed by crossing DS-5 (GMS) as female parent and LD 327 (Sel.) as mal parent. It has erect plant type and grows up to 150 cm in fertile soils and gives better response to good crop management practices. With duration of 160 -170 days, the average yield potential of this hybrid can be up to 32.13 quintals/ha. This hybrid has fluffy boll opening and better locule retention. It possesses 2.5% span length of 20.5mm, micronaire value of 7.06, fibre strength of 16.3 and ginning outturn of 38.4%.

High yielding desi cotton hybrid CICR2

Shri. Raja Ram receiving the parental lines of CICR2 from Dr. S. K. Verma, Head (i/c), ICAR-CICR, Sirsa

The development of desi cotton hybrids using male sterile system eliminates the process of emasculation as the anthers born on the female parent are sterile thus leading to reduction in cost of hybrid seed production. However, pollination needs to be done manually. CICR has taken up 21 training programs from 2007 to 2018 to impart the skills required for hybrid seed production to more than 450 farmers. Shri. Raja Ram and Smt. Manju Rani from Begu, Sirsa, Haryana were one of the best beneficiaries the trainings imparted by ICAR-CICR and now they are prosperous seed producers of CICR 2. They have been producing hybrid seeds of CICR 2 since 2006. Initially they started producing seeds in 2 kanals (1000m2 i.e., 1/8th of an acre) and produced 90 kg seeds which was sold for Rs.300/kg. With the ceaseless motivation and support of Scientists from ICAR-CICR, Sirsa they continued producing the hybrid seeds for last 16 years. They produced a total of 195 kg seed of this hybrid from an area of 1.25 acres in 2017 and sold to farmers of Fatehabad, Faridkot & Hanumangarh districts for Rs.1000/kg. During 2020, the produced 236 kg of CICR 2 from 1 acre area and sold them at Rs. 1000/kg to the farmers of Bathinda, Ferozepur, Sirsa, Hissar, Fatehabad, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Rewari, Charkhi Dadri & Hanumangarh. Over the years, they have produced over 30 quintals of CICR 2 and have distributed to the cotton farmers in districts of Sirsa, Hissar, Faridkot, Fatehabad, Hansi, Ludhiana, Rewari, Charkhi Dadri, Hanumangarh, Bhiwani and Sriganganagar in three states Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Their testimony on hybrid seed production of CICR 2 is acting as one of the key motivating factors for other cotton growers in the region to take up hybrid seed production and continue to cultivate desi cotton.

Information provided by ***Dr Debashis Paul. Dr Amarpreet Singh and Dr S K Verma***

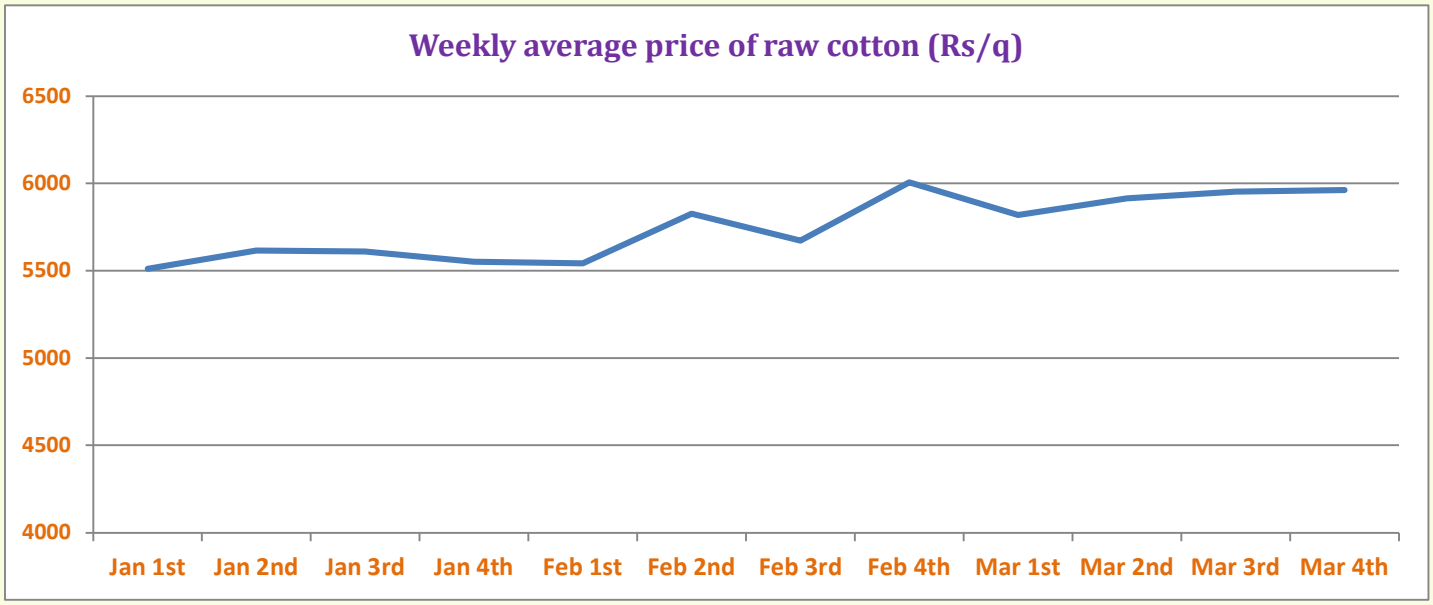
Cotton Statistics and Trade

Price scenario of raw cotton

Dr A R Reddy and Dr Isabella Agarwal

Indian scenario

The price of raw cotton in the markets was observed on the positive note. Raw cotton price, which was Rs.5512/q. in the first week of January showed a steady increase and reached to Rs. 6007/q by the end of last week of February. In the month of March, price of raw cotton was found to be between Rs. 5800 to 5950 per quintal.



International scenario

Cotlook's A Index climbed from 90 cents/lb one month ago to 99 cents/lb on 25th February. Since then, the A Index fell to 93 cents/lb. In international terms, the China Cotton Index (CC Index 3128B) increased from 110 to 117 cents/lb between early February and early March. More recently, the CC Index slipped to 115 cents/lb or 16,300 RMB/ton. Movement in Indian cotton prices (Shankar-6 quality) was more muted. In international terms, prices gained alongside NY/ICE futures, but the increase was only from 76 to 80 cents/lb. In domestic terms, values increased from 43,500 to 45,800 INR/candy and have not retreated from these levels.

Cotton Price indices in various countries (cents/lb)

Cents/lb	Latest Value (Mar 9)	Latest Month (Feb)
NY Nearby	84.3	86.5
A Index	93.6	92.8
CC Index	114.2	111.1
Indian Spot	80.5	77.9
Pakistani Spot	94.8	84.7

Price of BG II cotton hybrid seed is increased

As per Indian Gazette notification on 30th March 2021, there was increase in the maximum retail price (MRP) of Bollgard-2 (BG-II) to Rs. 767/packet from Rs. 730/packet of the previous year. The maximum retail price (MRP) of Bollgard (BG) seeds remained the same as Rs. 635/packet.

Cotton in Media

कार्यशाला • केंद्रीय कपास अनुसंधान संस्थान ने कीटनाशक अवरोधकता प्रबंध की जानकारी दी

गुलाबी सुंडी से कपास की गुणवत्ता पर पड़ने वाले दुष्प्रभाव की जानकारी दी

भास्कर न्यूज़ | सिरसा

सिरसा। केंद्रीय कपास अनुसंधान संस्थान सिरसा द्वारा बुधवार को स्थानीय क्षेत्रीय स्टेशन पर कार्यशाला में उपस्थितजन।

केंद्रीय कपास अनुसंधान संस्थान की ओर से क्षेत्रीय स्टेशन में कीटनाशक अवरोधकता प्रबंध व कपास में गुलाबी सुंडी प्रबंध प्रणाली को लेकर कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया। कार्यशाला में सिरसा के सभी कपास जिनिंग मील के मालिकों व एग्रो इनपुट डीलर्स ने भाग लिया।

सीआईसीआर के अध्यक्ष डॉ. ओपी टूटेजा ने बताया कि बीटी कपास में सुंडियों के प्रति अवरोधकता होने के कारण इसकी बिजाई शुरू होने के बाद कपास में सुंडियों का प्रकोप खत्म हो गया है। लेकिन मध्य व दक्षिण भारत के कुछ हिस्सों में पिछले तीन-चार साल से गुलाबी सुंडी में बीटी कपास के प्रति सहनशीलता आने के कारण इसका प्रकोप बीजी-॥ कपास में देखा गया है। हालांकि उत्तर भारत में अभी तक बीजी-॥ कपास के प्रति किसी भी तरह की सुंडियों में सहनशीलता दर्ज नहीं की गई हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि पिछले दो-तीन साल से हरियाणा व पंजाब के कुछ खेतों में गुलाबी सुंडी के प्रकोप को देखा गया है।

प्रधान वैज्ञानिक (कीट विज्ञान) डॉ. ऋषि कुमार ने गुलाबी सुंडी के जीवन चक्र व प्रबंधन के बारे में जानकारी दी। डॉ. हमीद ने गुलाबी सुंडी से कपास की गुणवत्ता पर पडत्ते वाले दुष्प्रभाव के बारे में बताया। प्रधान वैज्ञानिक (पादप रोग विज्ञान) डॉ. एसके सैन ने बीटी कपास में होने वाले टिंडा गलन व गुलाबी सुंडी से प्रभावित टिंडों की पहचान के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी दी। संयुक्त निदेशक कृषि (कपास) डॉ. राम प्रताप सिहाग ने सिरसा क्षेत्र में कपास उत्पादन के बारे में सामान्य जानकारी देते हुए बताया कि विभागीय स्तर पर हम भी जिनिंग मील के मालिकों, एग्रो इनपुट डीलर्स व किसानों को गुलाबी सुंडी के बारें में जागरूक किया जाएगा। तकनीकी सहायक सतपाल सिंह व दीपक जाखड़ ने गुलाबी सुंडी के निरीक्षण व रोकथाम में प्रयोग होने वाले फिरोमोन ट्रेप के फायदे व लगाने की विधि के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक जानकारी दी।

पेस्टीसाईड डीलर्स एसोसिएशन के प्रधान राधेश्याम गांधी ने सीआईसीआर संस्थान का धन्यवाद कर आश्वस्त किया कि एसोसिएशन भी गुलाबी सुंडी के प्रकोप के प्रति जागरूकता अभियान में हर संभव मदद करेगी। यहां कार्यशाला में प्रधान वैज्ञानिक डॉ. एसके वर्मा, डॉ. अमरप्रीत सिंह, डॉ. देवाशीष पॉल, रत्नादीप रामटेके, नत्थुराम, प्रमोद, अनिल लूथरा, अनिल, राहुल व राजेश उपस्थित रहे।

शनिवार, २० मार्च २०२१

सकाळ अॅग्रोवन

‘सीआयसीआर’ने विकसित केली कापूस वेचणी बॅग

महिलांचे श्रम कमी करण्यासाठी घेतला पुढाकार

नागपूर : केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्थेने विकसीत केलेली कापूस वेचणी बॅग.

उत्पादनासाठी करार

बुधवार, ३१ मार्च २०२१

सकाळ अॅग्रोवन

‘सीआयसीआर’ने विकसित केला विशेष ‘लुअर्स’

हंगामात प्रत्येक राज्यात एक हजार चाचण्या घेणार

विनोद इंगोले : अॅग्रोवन वृत्तसेवा

नागपूर : गुलाबी बोंड अळीचा प्रादुर्भाव वेळीच टाळून उपाययोजना करणे शक्य व्हावे याकरिता केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्थेने पुढाकार घेत ‘सीआयसीआर फेरोमन लुअर्स’ विकसित केला आहे. याचा लुअर्स सहा आठवड्यांपर्यंत चालत असल्याचा दावा संशोधक संस्थेने केला असून, इतरही अनेक वैशिष्ट्ये या लुअर्सची असल्याचे सांगण्यात आले. येत्या हंगामात कापूस उत्पादक राज्यांमध्ये प्रत्येकी एक हजार शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतात याच्या चाचण्या घेण्यात येणार आहेत.

केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्थेच्या तज्ज्ञांनी दिलेल्या माहितीनुसार, २०१७ मध्ये गुलाबी बोंड अळीचा प्रादुर्भाव मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झाला होता. त्यानंतर २०१८ मध्ये कमी झाला. २०१९-२० मध्ये देखील प्रादुर्भाव जास्त दिसून आला नाही. २०२०-२१ मध्ये गुलाबी बोंड अळीचा प्रादुर्भाव वाढीस लागला. गुलाबी बोंड अळीचे हे वारंवार होणारे संक्रमण नियंत्रणासाठी ‘सीआयसीआर फेरोमन लुअर्स’ विकसित करण्यात आला आहे. सहा हप्त्यांपर्यंत हा लुअर्स चालते. या वर्षी कापूस उत्पादक राज्यात प्रत्येकी एक हजार ट्रायल या लुअर्सच्या घेण्यात येणार आहेत. त्या माध्यमातून निरीक्षण केले जाईल.

लुअर्स

> गुलाबी बोंड अळीचा प्रादुर्भाव वेळीच कळण्यासाठी केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्थेने विशेष लुअर्स विकसित केला आहे. या लुअर्सची अनेक वैशिष्ट्ये असून, सध्या हे काम चाचणीच्या अंतिम टप्प्यात आहे. प्रक्षेत्र चाचणी आधीच पूर्ण झाली आहे. येत्या हंगामात शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतावर चाचणी होईल. त्याचे परिणाम जाणून घेत हे लुअर्स उपलब्ध करून देण्याचा मानस आहे.
>
> – डॉ. वाय.जी. प्रसाद, संचालक, केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्था, नागपूर

केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्थेच्या प्रक्षेत्रावरील चाचण्यांमध्ये या लुअर्सची मॉनिटरिंग ट्रॅपिंग क्षमता अतिशय चांगली असल्याचे निरीक्षणाअंती समोर आले आहे. दरम्यान, एक हजार शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतावर चाचणी घेण्याकरिता काही भागीदारांना सोबत घेतले जाईल. त्याकरिता इच्छुक असलेल्यांसोबत जाण्यास आम्ही तयार आहोत, असेही सांगण्यात आले. एकरी तीन ट्रॅप लावावे लागतात, अशी माहिती देखील देण्यात आली.

गुरुवार, ११ मार्च २०२१ । पाने १६ । किंमत ₹ ३ ।

कापसावरील बोंड अळीने २० हजार कोटींचा फटका

देशातील कापूस उत्पादनात १०० लाख गाठींची घट

जळगाव : गुलाबी बोंड अळीचा अटकाव केल्याचा दावा शास्त्रीय यंत्रणा करीत आहेत, परंतु कापूस उत्पादनात गुलाबी बोंड अळीने ... घट येत आहे. परिणामी, भारत कापूस उत्पादनात जगात दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर फेकला गेला आहे. देशातील वस्त्रोद्योगाची गरज पूर्ण करताना पुढे अडचणी येऊ शकतात. तब्बल १०० लाख गाठींचे (एक गाठ १७० किलो रुई) एवढे नुकसान बोंड अळीने देशात होत असल्याचा दावा वस्त्रोद्योगातील जाणकारांनी केला आहे. प्रचलित दरानुसार शेतकऱ्यांना तब्बल २० हजार कोटींचा फटका बसला आहे.

कापूस टंचाईचे संकट

कापसावरील बोंड अळीने २० हजार कोटींचा फटका

SIMA seeks removal of duties on cotton, VSF

'Price crisis being used as an opportunity by neighbouring countries'

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
COIMBATORE

The Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA) has appealed to the Central Government to immediately remove the 10% import duty on cotton and anti-dumping duty on Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF).

Ashwin Chandran, chairman of the association, said in a press release viscose fibre imports attract 0.103 $ to $ 0.512 a kg anti-dumping duty. The recent budget introduced 10% import duty on cotton.

"This has greatly impacted the supply chain of both domestic and international markets and also spiralled domestic Indian ELS, organic and contamination free cotton prices that are already under acute shortage," he said.

Mr. Chandran said that both the high value added market segments account around ₹1.5 lakh crore business size and employ over two million people. The value chain of VSF and superfine cotton cater to international brands that have retail presence in the domestic market too.

The capacity utilisation of the spinning and powerloom clusters in Erode alone has been affected to the tune of 30%.

Import threat

The price crisis is used as an opportunity by neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh. And, the threat of imports looms large.

The industry is facing acute shortage of VSF fibre and there is no question of dumping and causing injury to the domestic market.

For cotton, India is mainly dependent on the American PIMA and Egyptian GIZA and other ELS cotton for the domestic and international markets apart from the home grown DCH cotton. The textile industry has been mixing the imported cotton with the indigenous cotton, as the availability of Indian cotton is not even 20%.

Mr. Chandran pointed out that the DCH cotton was costing around ₹52,000 a candy of 355 kg in October last year and ₹65,000 in January 2021. It increased to ₹73,000 after the levy of 10% duty.

SIMA launches contract farming for ELS cotton

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
COIMBATORE

The Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA) has launched a contract farming project in Tamil Nadu for Extra Long Staple (ELS) cotton cultivation.

A press release from SIMA Cotton Development and Research Association (SIMA CDRA) chairman R. Ravichandran on Wednesday said Precot Limited, Coimbatore, signed an MoU with SIMA CDRA for ELS organic cotton cultivation, by supplying all the inputs free of cost to farmers and with a guarantee to procure cotton at market price.

Mr. Ravichandran said the pilot project would be on 500 acres at Semmandipatti village in Namakkal district.

The organic ELS cotton would have a staple length of over 33 mm and be suitable to produce organic yarn of counts up to 80s. The crop duration would be around 160 days and the expected productivity was 10 quintals an acre.

Though India is the largest producer of cotton in the world, it faces acute shortage of ELS cotton as the BT technology that was introduced during 2003, provided the technology only for long staple cotton. The country consumes around 20 lakh bales of ELS cotton while it produces only four lakh to five lakh bales a year. Nearly 15 lakh bales of ELS cotton is imported every year.

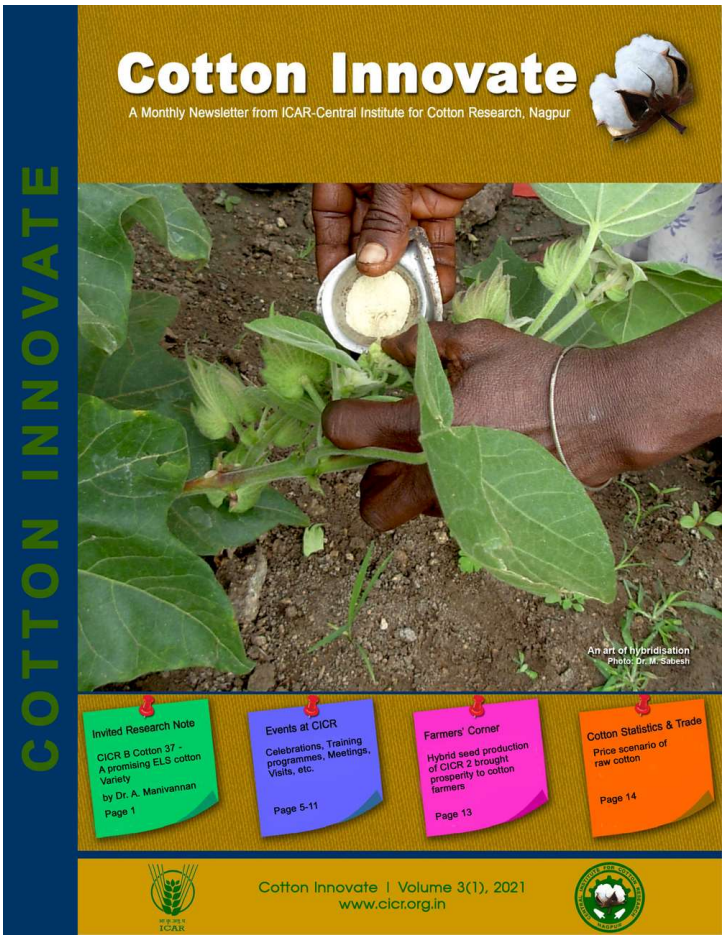
The Central government has encouraged promotion of ELS cotton cultivation and is expected to announce a scheme shortly, he said.

The Government is also encouraging the production of organic cotton not only to protect the soil health and environment, but also to meet the growing demand of domestic and international markets.

Proposal submitted

The SIMA CDRA recently submitted to the government a proposal for the development of ELS cotton, organic cotton and naturally coloured cotton.

About 250 farmers attended a function on Wednesday to launch the pilot project, the release said.



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