



One day workshop on Integrated Management of Pink bollworm

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur in collaboration with Namdev Maharaj Agro Producer Company and Janamanch organises the farmer's workshop on "Integrated Management of Pink bollworm" on 16th January, 2018 at the Chakrapani Udyog Sankul, Jambha Khurd, Tal. Murtijapur, Dist. Akola. Dr V. N. Waghmare, Director, CICR while addressing the farmer's said that it is necessary to implement pink bollworm management strategies devised by ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research. The widespread infestation of pink bollworm in Bt cotton in Maharashtra state added to the woes of farmers, he pointed out on the occasion and stated that different stakeholders including farmers, seed producers, ginners, State Agriculture Department, social organizations, NGO's, KVKs, State Agriculture Universities etc. need to work in tandem through their collective efforts for effective management of Pink bollworm in the coming season.



At the outset, Dr. Nandini Gokte-Narkhedkar, Head, Division of Crop Protection, welcomed all the participants and briefed about the purpose of organizing farmers' workshop. Dr. Vishlesh Nagrare gave detailed information to the stakeholders about integrated management of pink bollworm. He discussed the role of various aspects like termination of crop latest by first fortnight of January, crop rotation, adoption of early maturing varieties, sowing of next season's crop in the month of June, installation of pheromone traps after 45 days of sowing, etc. for the management of pink bollworm in the next season. Dr. Chinna Babu Naik briefed about past and present situation of pink bollworm. Dr Babasaheb Fand spoke about safe use of pesticides and advised farmers for strict adherence to label claims, avoiding mixtures and overuse of pesticides and need based spray of only recommended chemicals.

Dr. S.M. Wasnik, Principal Scientist (Extension), acquainted the farmers about the CICR technologies and various programmes for the benefit of the farmers. He appealed them to register their contact details with the institute so as to get the benefit of mobile based voice messages and agro-advisories issued by the institute from time to time under 'e-Kapas' programme. He also said that CICR is implementing its Lab to Land activity in Wardha and Nagpur districts of Maharashtra by adopting more than 45 villages under "Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav" programme. Earlier, Sh. Raju Wankhade, a progressive farmer and Chairman of farmers' producer company narrated the production potentials of Bt cotton in the areas and the socio-economic impact of Bt cotton on farming community in Murtijapur tehsil. However, this year's heavy infestation of pink bollworm made a great difference and farmers in the pockets seem to be in a distress situation. He thanked CICR for its initiative to linking the farmers and guiding them by organising such programme in rural places.

More than 500 farmers from Murtijapur Tehsil participated in this workshop. which was also attended by Sh. Vijay Chavhale, DSAO, Office of the Joint Director, Amravati Division, Sh. Anil Bonde, Ex. DSAO, Sh. Ninghot TAO, Murtijapur, representatives of ginning and pressing mills, Krishi Seva Kendras, Seed companies, farmer-producer companies, etc.. Dr. Jayant Meshram, Dr. Rachna Pandey, Dr. S. P. Gawande, Dr D. T. Nagrale, and Mr Madhu T. N. interacted with farmers and answered queries raised by the participants. Dr. Shailesh Gawande proposed the vote of thanks. The programme ended with the Rastravandna of Rashttrasant Tukadoji Maharaj.

Adoption Barriers for Drip Irrigation in Cotton Cultivation - A Field Level Enquiry

C. Karpagam and K. Sankaranarayanan

Drip irrigation is one of the proven technologies for water conservation in almost all the crops. Despite several initiatives by the central and state government, the technology adoption rate for drip irrigation is only 15-20 percent in India. Cotton is one of the identified and notified crops for promotion of drip technology and several research studies across India have confirmed the effectiveness of drip technology in cotton. However, the area covered under drip irrigation in cotton cultivation is very negligible i. e. less than ten percent of the total irrigated crop area. The present status of drip irrigation revealed that only 7.73 million hectares is covered by the technology in India, as compared to a potential of 69.5 million hectares as per the estimate in 2015. The scientific research studies proved the multiple advantage of drip irrigation technology. Further, various studies in cotton found that saving of 30-40% of water and 25 % of N, minimum weeds growth and enhanced seed cotton yield. The status of drip irrigation in Punjab & Haryana was assessed by Focused Group Discussion (FGD) with the scientists and farmers of the respective states. From the discussion it could be observed that the technology adoption is at initial stage. In addition, para - wilt incidence was reported as nil in drip irrigation plot as compared to conventional one because of maintenance of optimum moisture. Farmers are showing interest to adopt the technology in Kinnow orchard as well. However, the technology adoption by the cotton farmers is not in accelerated mode; because of the following facts.

- Underground water is saline and does not suit for drip irrigation
- High level of initial investment
- Construction of storage structure to store canal water is involved higher cost
- Lower subsidy rate of around 25 % as compared to other states which promoting the technology with 100% subsidy is also a hindering factor for the technology.
- Availability of water is not a serious problem like other southern states since the present canal irrigation partially fulfill the irrigation requirement of this area
- Cropping system is mostly based on seasonal crops; changing the spacing of laterals as per the crop spacing will become a hindering factor.
- Lodging of sugarcane and cotton noticed in drip irrigation plot by heavy winds (in certain areas) because of poor stand in light soils (sandy loam soil) combined with shallow root system.

In this area, cotton has to be planted in the month of April – May under high temperature condition. The canal water supply is regularly stopped by PWD for purpose of repair work during the time; which hampered the timely sowing of cotton. Storing canal water followed by drip irrigation will ensure the timely sowing of cotton and good plant population which leads to enhanced seed cotton yield coupled with water and nutrient saving.



Drip Vs Non drip



Effect of Drip



Crop growth



Drip system

Meetings attended

Dr. K. Rathinavel, Principal Scientist and Nodal officer (DUS-Cotton) attended and presented the Annual Progress Report of Implementation PVP legislation and DUS testing of cotton under ICAR-SAU system project at Annual Group Meeting Organized by PPV&FR, New Delhi at ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow held from 15.1.2018 to 17.1.2018

लोकसहभागातून बॉड अळीचे प्रभावी व्यवस्थापन शक्य

डॉ. व्ही. एन. वाघमारे : सीआयसीआरमार्फत कार्यशाळा

अकोला (प्रतिनिधी) : या हंगामात महाराष्ट्रात बीटी कपाशीवर आलेल्या गुलाबी बॉड अळीच्या प्रादुर्भावामुळे मोठे नुकसान झाले. कापूस उत्पादक शेतकरी अडचणीत आले. केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्थेने (सीआयसीआर) सुचविलेल्या उपाययोजना अमलात आणण्यासाठी कृषी विभाग, शेतकरी, बियाणे उत्पादक कंपन्या, जिनिंग मिल्सचे मालक, शेती संबंधीत कार्य करणाऱ्या सामाजिक संस्था आदींनी सामूहिक प्रयत्न केल्यास बॉड अळीचे व्यवस्थापन शक्य असल्याचे सीआयसीआरचे संचालक डॉ. व्ही. एन. वाघमारे यांनी सांगितले.

मूर्तिजापूर तालुक्यातील जांभा खुर्द येथे आयोजित “गुलाबी बॉड अळीचे एकात्मिक व्यवस्थापन” या विषयावरील कार्यशाळेत ते बोलत होते. डॉ. वाघमारे यांनी संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रातील कापूस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांवर बॉड अळीने ओढविलेल्या परिस्थितीची पुढील हंगामात पुनरावृत्ती होऊ नये याची काळजी घेण्याची गरज असल्याचे प्रतिपादन केले. त्यासाठी सुचविलेल्या उपाययोजना लोकसहभागातून अमलात आणल्यास पुढील वर्षी बॉड अळीला वेळीच आळा घालणे शक्य होईल, असा आशावाद व्यक्त केला.

राजु वानखडे यांनी प्रास्ताविकात बीटी तंत्रज्ञानामुळे परिसरात आलेली समृद्धी आणि अलीकडील काळात गुलाबी बॉड अळीच्या प्रादुर्भावामुळे



अकोला : कार्यशाळेत बोलताना डॉ. व्ही. एन. वाघमारे.

शेतकऱ्यांवर ओढवलेले आर्थिक व सामाजिक संकट यावर प्रकाश टाकला. कीटकशास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. विश्लेष नगरारे आणि डॉ. चित्रा बाबू नाईक यांनी कपाशीवरील गुलाबी बॉड अळीच्या प्रकोपाची मुख्य कारणे आणि तिचे एकात्मिक पद्धतीने व्यवस्थापन या विषयी उपस्थितांना विस्तृत माहिती दिली.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब फंड यांनी कीटकनाशकांचा सुरक्षित वापर व त्यासंदर्भात घ्यावयाची खबरदारी याविषयी मार्गदर्शन केले. सीआयसीआरचे विस्तार शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. एस. एम. वासनिक यांनी ई-कपास आणि ‘मेरा गाव मेरा गौरव’ या कार्यक्रमाविषयी शेतकऱ्यांना विस्तृत माहिती दिली.



Produced and Published by:
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Citation : Cotton Innovate, Issue-3 Volume-1, 2018,
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 ICAR Newsletter
The Cotton Innovate – is published weekly by
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