



Survey and monitoring of Pink bollworm infestation on Bt cotton in Dhar, Badvani, Khargone and Khandwa districts of Madhya Pradesh

Dr. Vishlesh Nagrare, Principal Scientist (Entomology) and Dr. Jayant Meshram, Senior Scientist (Plant Physiology) carried out survey and monitoring of pink bollworm infestation on Bt cotton in four districts of Madhya Pradesh viz., Dhar, Badvani, Khargone and Khandwa during 6th and 7th December, 2018. In these districts, cotton crop was at termination stage. The scientists collected green boll samples from 16 locations from these four districts to record late season infestation of pink bollworm. It was informed by the farmers as well as state agricultural department and KVK staff that pink bollworm infestation was under control until October but in late season infestation was crossed ETL in some locations. On random sampling, it was observed that green bolls were infested with pink bollworm. Some of farmers have left waste cotton stalks on the farm boundaries which may act as a source of inoculum of pink bollworms in the next season.



Survey conducted to record occurrence and incidence of whitefly, CLCuD, parawilt

Dr S.K. Sain, Senior Scientist (Plant Pathology) conducted farmers' field survey on the occurrence and incidence of whitefly, CLCuD, parawilt and other diseases on 29 September 2018 in the area of Sirsa (Haryana), Hanumangarh, Sriganganagar (Rajasthan). In the Haryana and Rajasthan, the whitefly incidence was far below the ETL level except unmanaged crop fields & fields with indiscriminate pesticide sprays. The crops of that farmer's were very good who followed ICAR-CICR recommended practices for whitefly & other sucking pest management practices and did only 3-4 sprays. The Cercospora leaf spot was found severe in some farmers' fields in Sirsa, as well as Hanumangarh, Sriganganagar. Yellowing and wilting problem in cotton was recorded 1-30% in the cotton fields of Haryana, Rajasthan. This problem was found to be more in the cotton fields having shallow root development, continuous cotton-wheat cropping system, poor borewell water irrigation (with high EC value), poor soil health and plant health management conditions which is leading to hard pan, poor root development, infestation of nematodes, root rot etc. In 10 farmers field trials conducted for parawilt and root rot management, the crops is good with no parawilt symptoms, the root rot was observed to be 1-5%. The seed and soil treatment with Trichoderma and Pseudomonas are showing better results for root rot management than other treatments.



Cotton field having shallow root development, Cercospora leaf spot disease and nematode incidence in Rawatsar, Hanumangarh (A), shallow root development in Panditawali, Sriganganagar (B) (Rajasthan).



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