COTTON INNOVATE

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

Polymulch and drip irrigation in cotton
Photo by: Dr. R. Raja, Principal Scientist, Agronomy, ICAR-CICR, RS, Coimbatore

Research Note Clipping

Wild species and Germplasm accessions - Boon to Cotton improvement

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Conservation, characterization and evaluation of wild species, races of cultivated species, synthetic polyploids of *Gossypium* and related genera are being carried out at ICAR-CICR to utilize wild species, races of cultivated species and related genera for pre-breeding to develop introgressed derivatives. Twenty five wild species of cotton, 15 races of cultivated species and more than 45 synthetic polyploids are conserved in the wild species garden. Seeds of two wild tetraploid species namely G*. mustelinum* and *G. ekmanianum* were procured from Rasi Seeds Pvt Ltd. Wild species were devoid of PBW attack during the cropping season.

Seven F_1 hybrids were harvested successfully from 1280 crosses attempted using wild species namely *G. australe, G. thurberi, G. raimondii, G. barbosanum, G. anomalum, G. capitis virides, G. triphyllum, G. klotzchianum, G. longicalyx, G. somalense* and *G. mexicanum.* A total of 73 single plant selections on the basis of yield and yield contributing characters were made in wild derivatives *viz.G. arboreum* x *G. longicalyx, G. arboreum* race indicum x *G. davidsonii, G. arboreum* x *G. thurberi &* AK 8401 x *G. davidsonii* . Promising exotic collections having higher GOT (%) ranging from 37.4 to 43.3 were shortlisted for including them in crossing program. Morphological characterization, colchicine treatment and meiotic studies were carried out in 3 wild species and derivatives at Coimbatore. Twelve species of seeds were deposited in Long Term Storage (LTS), NBPGR, New Delhi and 84 introgressed derivatives in Medium Term Storage (MTS) at ICAR-CICR, Nagpur.

Wild Species Garden

G. sturtianum

G. darwinii

Four hundred and twenty three introgressed derivatives (*G. arboreum* and *G. hirsutum*) were evaluated in the field at Nagpur for fibre, insect pests & diseases. Two white linted and eleven coloured cotton entries (Entries CNH 18298, CNH 18173, CNH 19325, CNH 19480, CNH 18528, CNH 18529, CNH 17395, CNA18408, CNA18392, CNA18562, CNA18563, CNA19475, CNA17522; Four for SMVT trial *viz*. CNA 19048, CNA 19086, CNH 19289 and CNH 19295 were sponsored for AICCIP 2020-21 and 37 F1 hybrids were sponsored for evaluation in institute replicated and non-replicated Bt hybrid trial. Fifty introgressed color cotton entries were evaluated in field for their fibre traits. Dark Brown linted introgressed derivative namely16301 (DB) was evaluated in the final Agronomy trial in the South Zone under rainfed conditions.

CICR Happenings

Memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

A Memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed between PAU, Ludhiana & ICAR-CICR Nagpur September 17, 2022 at PAU campus to promote inter-institutional research, staff and students' training and postgraduate research in cutting edge areas of cotton crop. This alliance will support the interchange of scientific data, researchers, technology, and scientific literature as well as information and techniques. Dr. YG Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur, Dr. S. K. Verma, Principal Scientist (Plant Breeding) & Head (I/C) and Dr. Rishi Kumar, Principal Scientist (Entomology) from ICAR-CICR, Regional Station, Sirsa and Dr. A.H. Prakash, PC-AICRP on Cotton and Head, ICAR-CICR, RS, Coimbatore attended the meeting with Vice Chancellor PAU.

ICAR-CICR trains Field facilitators and supervisors of Better Cotton Initiative

Two days masters training programme on "Identification and Integrated Management of Cotton diseases" for field facilitators and supervisors of Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) was organized at ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur during 14th and 15th September, 2022. Dr Y. G. Prasad, Director, CICR inaugurated the training programme and highlighted the rationale of the training programme. He emphasized on the importance of on-farm training to the field staff during the crop season to understand the basic and fundamental concepts of cotton cultivation, especially crop protection under changing climate scenario. Highlighting the need for ecologically sound, easily translatable technologies in cotton, he also briefed about the difficulties in proper identification of cotton pest and diseases, pesticide usage and cotton value chain. Ms. Saleena Pookunju, Manager (Implementation, Capacity Building), BCI, India highlighted the need for the training programme and introduced the 52 trainee participants from Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka.

She remarked that the field staffs are mainly involved in dissemination of better cultivation practices and monitoring of different villages across cotton growing zones in the country. Dr M. V. Venugopalan (I/c PME Cell) briefed on the present status of cotton crop in the country and urged the participants to concentrate on identification and diagnosis of cotton diseases to avoid misdiagnosis for implementation of proper management strategies.

Dr. Nandini Gokte-Narkhedkar (I/c Head, Division of Crop Protection) informed the participants about effect of climate change in cotton cultivation and emerging diseases like TSV, boll rot, target leaf spot and grey mildew. The main focus of the training was to understand the different crop protection practices especially identification of diseases and their integrated management techniques for improving the cotton productivity. The training was coordinated by the scientists from Crop Protection Division Dr S. P. Gawande, Dr D. T. Nagrale and Dr. N. S. Hiremani. The technical session comprised interactive discussion and lectures on “Seedling and Viral diseases, Fungal foliar diseases, Bacterial blight and Boll rot complex in cotton and their integrated management” by the three coordinators and Dr. Nandini Gokte-Narkhedkar delivered lecture on “Nematodes diseases in cotton and their integrated management”. Further, trainees were exposed to field and laboratory visits for practical demonstration in identifying and diagnosing of cotton diseases. They were also briefed about the institute’s technology demonstration plots by Dr Ramakrushna G. I. and Dr B. B. Fand during the field visit. Mrs. Mithila Meshram and Mr. Akshay Kamble assisted the lab and field visits. Dr. Blaise DeSouza (I/c Head, Division of Crop Production) chaired the concluding session of training programme and emphasized on enrichment of organic matter in the soil for improvement of soil fertility and microbiome. The trainees shared their experience and found the training very useful. Mr. Akhil Dev from BCI was also present and acknowledged the efforts of ICAR-CICR in imparting knowledge to the field staff of BCI. The participants were handed over certificates by Dr. Y. G. Prasad, Director and Dr M. V. Venugopalan upon conclusion of the training programme. Dr. D. T. Nagrale proposed the vote of thanks.

Inauguration of the training programme by Dr. Y. G. Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR on 14 Sep 2022

Group photo of the BCI trainees along with the Director and other staff of CICR

Distribution of certificates to participants by Director

Trainees during field visits

Survey and monitoring of pests and diseases of cotton in Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra

A field visit was organized by a team of scientists from ICAR-CICR, Nagpur comprising Dr. V. S. Nagrare, Principal Scientist (Agricultural Entomology); Dr. Shailesh P. Gawande, Senior Scientist (Plant Pathology); Dr. Dipak T. Nagrale, Senior Scientist (Plant Pathology) and one Research Associate and one SRF from ICAR-CICR, Nagpur and 16 Agriculture Department Officials, Yavatmal to monitor pests and diseases of cotton in Kalamb, Yavatmal and Babhulgaon Taluks of Yavatmal district of Maharashtra on 9th September, 2022. The joint team visited eight farmers' fields from these three Taluks. The cotton crop was about 75 days old. Low-lying fields were stagnated with water and showed stunted growth. One to two sprays of insecticides were given against sucking pests and bollworms. Some fields were infested with jassids.

Rosette flowers were not seen in any of the visited fields. Collected green boll samples from these eight fields were brought to the laboratory. The samples indicated nil pink bollworm infestation while boll rot incidence was varying from 0-15 %. The team members interacted with about 25 farmers and advised not to use cocktails and use recommended insecticides like Neem oil / Neem Seed Kernel extract, Flonicamid or Dinotefuran/Imidacloprid/Thiomethaxam/Spinetoram against sucking pestsand Profenophos, Chlorpyriphos, Quinalphos, Emamectin benzoate etc. against pink bollworm. For boll rot disease management, it was suggested to avoid excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers and also prophylactic sprays of copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @25 g followed by spray of Propiconazole 25% EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25-30 g after 7 days in 10 litres of water during early boll developmental stages for the management of bacterial internal boll rot were recommended if persistence cloudy weather, high relative humidity, flash and drizzle rain occurred during squaring, flowering and boll development stages (especially during 60-90 days). In two fields, spraying was in operation but without any protective gear by farm labourers. Sensitization is required by the state agriculture department to prevent pesticide poisoning cases. Due to rain splashes, most of the fields showed leaf blight symptoms on the lower canopy of the crop. Also, the team had visited Mangalam Ginning industry, Malkapur, Taluka Kalamb, found about 50 gunny bags filled with last picked cotton. Pheromone traps were installed in the premises of ginning factory but there were no moth catches of pink bollworm.

Field visit photographs in Yavatmal

Distribution of inputs to IRM-PBW farmers at Warora of Chandrapur district

A team of ICAR- CICR, Nagpur consisting of Dr. V. Chinna Babu Naik (Senior Scientist, Ag Entomology), Dr. Prabhulinga T (Scientist) and Mr. Parag (SRF) organized an one day program on orientation and inputs distribution to the IRM-PBW farmers under the aegis of IRM-PBW program at Thorana, Talegaon, Sakhra, Sagra and Borda villages of Warora tehsil of Chandrapur district on 2nd September 2022. Inputs *viz.,*1 litre of Profenofos 50 EC, 60 g of Flonicamide 50WG, 1 litre of Neem oil 1500 ppm and two ICAR-CICR Pheromone traps and three ICAR-CICR PBW lures were distributed to fifty identified farmers under IRM-PBW project. Further, Dr. Chinna Babu Naik educated the farmers on the importance of cotton pest management at the early stages of the crop, implementation and role of pheromone traps in cotton fields for monitoring pink bollworm and further, educated the farmers about the life cycle of pink bollworm, diagnosis and eco-sustainable pest management strategies. Dr. T. Prabhulinga provided the information on the diagnosis of sucking pests and their integrated pest management strategies. The incidence of sucking pest *viz.,* aphids, jassids, whitefly and thrips were found below the Economic Threshold Level (ETL) and PBW infestation was not found in all the adopted IRM fields in Warora Tehsil of Chandrapur District, Maharashtra.

Inputs Distribution to IRM-PBW farmers and training at Warora - Chandrapur district

Survey and monitoring of cotton fields in MGMG Hingna cluster, Nagpur

A team of scientists from ICAR-CICR, Nagpur comprising of Dr. Dipak T. Nagrale, Senior Scientist (Plant Pathology) and Dr. Prabhulinga T., Scientist (Ag. Entomology) conducted one-day survey and monitoring of cotton insects' pests and diseases in the farmers' cotton fields in "Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav" (MGMG) adopted villages (Metaumari, Nildoh, Khairi, Kinhi and Dhanoli), Hingna Taluk of Nagpur District dated 24thSeptember, 2022. During the field survey in the villages, we noticed the infestation of jassids at economic threshold levels (ETL), while other sucking pests and bollworms were found below ETL. Among the diseases, Tobacco Streak Virus (TSV) and grey mildew infection were observed at isolated locations, whereas *Corynespora* and *Myrothecium* leaf spots were found with minor incidence in the surveyed fields. During the field survey, Dr. Dipak T. Nagrale, interacted and educated farmers on "Identification of cotton diseases and its integrated management". Similarly, Dr. Prabhulinga T., provided the information on technical know-how on "The diagnosis of cotton insect pests and its integrated management" and sensitized the farmers about the suitable insecticides to be used for the management of specific cotton insect pests. He also cautioned the farmers about the spurious insecticides being used by them.

Survey, monitoring of cotton fields and guidance to farmers on management of insect pests and diseases in cotton at Hingna villages, Nagpur

Monitoring and collection of pink bollworms in different districts of North India on BG II hybrids and Non Bt bolls on **04 to 09, September,2022**

A roving survey was carried out in a total of 50 villages spread across 12 tehsils in ten districts *viz*, Hanumanagad, Sriganganagar, Muktasar, Abohar, Jind, Hisar, Fatehabad, Bathinda, Mansa and Sirsa of three state i.e., Rajastan, Punjab and Haryana to assess the levels of pink bollworm (PBW) infestation on BG II and Non Bt cotton crop and collection of PBW larvae for research work. The highest PBW infestation was observed in Muktasar and Mansa district of Punjab with percent damage in range of 3.3-43.3 and 30-40 respectively fallowed by Jind and Hisar district of Haryana with percent damage in range of 3.3-33.3 and interactions were held with farmers with regards to insect pest infestation and management practices adopted in cotton. A team comprising of Mr. Sujit Kumbhare (T-2), Mr. G.L. Nawaye (SSS) and Mr. Haresh Maraskolhe (YP-I) visited in person for survey and monitoring of pink bollworm infestation in these districts.

Monitoring and collection of pink bollworms in different districts of North India

Survey and monitoring of cotton fields in Karnool District

A team of scientists from CICR Nagpur and ANGRAU, Guntur visited two divisions (Yemmiganur and Mantralayam) of Kurnool district to observe the severity of pink boll worm in early sown summer cotton on 23 September, 2022. PBW infestation was in the range of 40-90 percent in all the villages of two divisions of Kurnool. Dr. Sudha Rani and Dr. V. Chinna Babu Naik advised the farmers as well as department officials not to do early sowing.


Survey and monitoring of cotton fields in Karnool District

KVK, Palem in collaboration with ICAR-CICR, Nagpur has organized Training cum Method Demonstration on mass trapping method for Pink Bollworm Management in Cotton and usage of Cotton-picking bags under Tribal sub plan (TSP) at Laxmapurthanda village of Amrabad Mandal (TS)

Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Palem in collaboration with ICAR-CICR, Nagpur has organized Training cum Method Demonstration on mass trapping method for pink bollworm management in cotton and usage of cotton-picking bags under Tribal sub plan (TSP) at Laxmapurthanda village of Amrabad Mandal on 22.09.2022. The program was chaired by Dr. Chinnababu Naik (Senior Scientist & Nodal officer of TSP) CICR, Nagpur. He briefed about the importance of mass trapping for effective management of Pink Bollworm in Cotton. Pink bollworm is one of the major dreaded pests which is causing severe damage to cotton production. Most of the farmers are using the chemicals but they were helpless and farmers are not getting assured yields. Also the farmers were shown the usage of cotton-picking bags during picking of Cotton. Dr. T. Prabhakar Reddy (PC, KVK, Palem) spoke about the integrated approaches in PBW management. To overcome this problem, KVK, Palem sensitized farmers on usage of pheromone traps. Demonstration on installation of pheromone traps were conducted in the farmer's field and farmers were sensitized that usage of pheromone traps help in mass trapping of pink bollworm in cotton and will help in the reduction of the usage of harmful pesticides. Right now, the crop is at flowering to boll formation stage. Training was given to all the farmers regarding installation of pheromone traps in cluster mode at the rate of 20 traps per acre. A total of 1000 pheromone traps and 100 Cotton picking bags are distributed to the beneficiaries covering 50 acres. In this program, a total of 87 farmers have participated and got benefitted.

Training cum Method Demonstration on mass trapping method for Pink Bollworm Management in Cotton

Monitoring of AICRP centers of North Zone from 26-28 September, 2022

Dr. S. K. Sain, Principal Scientist (Plant Pathology) & PI (Plant Pathology) as chairman, Professor Dr. K. S. Baig, Member (Plant Breeding), Dr. K. B. Sankat, Member (Agronomy), Dr. China Babu Naik, Member (Entomology), Dr. Ramkrushna, Senior Scientist- Member, and Dr. Mahendar Singh, Representative from Private Seed Company organized the monitoring of AICRP on cotton at Regional Research Station, PAU Bathinda, RRS PAU, Faridkot, ARS-SK RAU, Bikaner, ICAR-CICR, RS, Sirsa, CCS-HAU, Hisar and Private Seed company centres including Kaveri Seeds, RALLIS seeds, Shakti-vardhak Seeds, Bio Seeds and Ankur Seeds. The visit was organized during September 25-27, 2022; the team evaluated both ICAR-AICRP on Cotton variety trials and ICAR Bt trials conducted by respective ICAR-AICRP on Cotton centres and Private R & D Centers in North Zone (Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan).

Monitoring team at Faridkot and Hisar

Exposure Visit of Vanamati Trainees

A group of 100 trainee officers (Mandal Agriculture Officer and Taluka Agriculture Officer) from Vasantrao Naik State Agriculture Extension Management Training Institute (VANAMATI), Nagpur visited ICAR-CICR, Nagpur on 03/09/2022 as a component of their foundation course. During their visit, Director, Dr. Y.G. Prasad informed the trainees about the research works of ICAR- CICR and cotton scenario in India. He emphasized the role of state agricultural departments in up scaling the technologies generated at research institutes. Smt Pallavi Talmaley, Deputy Director, VANAMATI, Nagpur, in her opening remarks explained about the foundation course program for newly recruited officers at VANAMATI. The officers had first-hand practical experience of the research works undergoing at ICAR-CICR, Nagpur and visited demonstration plots at the Institute Technology Park, Insectary, Tissue culture laboratory and Pathology laboratory. The exposure visit was co-ordinated by Dr. Ramkrushna, G.I. and Dr. V. Chinna Babu Naik.

Exposure Visit of DAESI Trainees

A group of 40 trainees of DAESI (Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers) program from Ramkrushna Bajaj College of Agriculture, Wardha visited ICAR-CICR, Nagpur on **22/09/2022** to acquaint themselves and have first-hand practical experience of the research works undergoing at the institute. Director, ICAR-CICR informed the trainees about history and activities of the institute and requested the trainees to serve the farmers in right spirit. The trainees were told about boll rot management, pink bollworm (PBW) management and nutrient and weed management. They were also informed about the work undergoing on Bt referral laboratory, tissue culture in cotton and PBW resistance studies. The exposure visit was coordinated by Dr. Ramkrushna, G.I. and Dr. A. Manikandan.

Frontline Demonstration Tour and Distribution of inputs

Nano urea, neem oil , zinc sulphate, pheromone trap , yellow sticky traps etc were distributed to farmers of Govindapur village, Nagpur though “ICAR- Network Program on precision agriculture” and a front line Demonstration tour organized on 2nd September 2022.

Distribution of inputs to the farmers under NePPA and NFSM FLD at -Palwadi Ta-Tiwasa, Khadaka ta Talegaon, Thanegaon and Kondhali village

Frontline demonstration in experimental fields and distribution of inputs to the farmers under NFSM FLD at Hatala Ta-Katol, Khandala Ta-Narkhed, Kohali Ta- Kalmeshwar

One day training on IPM and field input distribution under MGMG and SCSP- Dongargaon, Nagpur organized on 8th September 2022. Inputs distributed to 26 cotton farmers and soil test based fertilizer recommendation is provided to the participants

ICAR-CICR, Nagpur trains Field Facilitators and Supervisors of Ambuja Cement Foundation

Field facilitators and supervisors of Ambuja Cement Foundation received two days training on "Improved cotton cultivation technologies" at ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur during 6-7th September, 2022. The 26 participants were from Saoner and Hingna Taluka of Nagpur district. These field staffs are mainly involved in dissemination of better cotton cultivation packages and monitoring approximately 183 villages in the district. The main focus of the training was to demonstrate different cotton production and protection techniques for improving cotton productivity. The training started with formal inauguration and welcome address by Dr. A. Manikandan (Scientist, Soil Science), followed by formal introduction of the trainees. The opening remark about the training programme was given by Dr. Y.G. Prasad (Director, ICAR-CICR). He emphasized on the importance of pre-season training as well as understanding the basic and fundamental concepts of cotton cultivation for better cotton farming. He suggested that for rainfed areas, high density planting system, legume intercropping, crop rotation and window based insect-pest management strategy are suitable for enhancing cotton productivity.

Dr. M. V. Venugopalan (Head, PME) pointed out location based training on package of practices, post harvest management is necessary. He urged for timely termination of cotton *i.e*., not more than 180 days of cotton cultivation. He suggested motivational gifts to farmers for encouraging effective participation. Dr. Dipak T. Nagrale highlighted a technical know-how of cotton diseases and delivered a formal vote of thanks. Further, the technical sessions by subject experts consisted of theory classes by Dr. K. Velmourougane, Dr. G.I. Ramkrushna, Dr. Babasaheb Fand, Dr. Dipak T. Nagrale, Dr. A. Manikandan in their respective areas of specialization, practical demonstrations by Dr. Chinnababu Naik and Dr.Vivek Shah and on-station experimental field visits coordinated by Mr. Ramteke and Mr. Chandrashekhar Mundafale.

It covered mainly sowing methods, integrated nutrients, weeds, diseases, sucking pests, bollworm complex management and microbial interventions for cotton. During concluding session, a special address was delivered by Dr. S. N. Tiwari, Ex. Professor (Entomology) of G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar and certificates were distributed to participants. He suggested that, community based pest management strategy can be followed to curtail the emerging pink boll worm menace. Dr. Dipak T. Nagrale and Dr. A. Manikandan coordinated the training programme.

ICAR-CICR, Nagpur trains Field Facilitators and Supervisors of Ambuja Cement Foundation

Third training was conducted on 20-21 September 2022 to Staff of Ambuja Cement foundation for better cotton crop production technologies. Due to erratic and continuous rain, plants were unable to utilize the available soil nutrients for their vegetative growth. Hence, cotton growth is hampered during this season. In order to overcome this situation, and improve the vegetative growth as well as reproductive stage of cotton, it is advised to apply 20-30% more of recommended dose of fertilizers. He also advised the trainees to follow the CICR-weekly advisory message services for cotton cultivation. For effective cotton farming, they were requested to encourage cotton farmers to register their mobile to receive recorded voice messages. The following improved cotton production technologies were elaborated in different sessions viz., Specific land preparation for rainfed, irrigated, supplementary irrigation for drip irrigation fields, sowing method strategy, improved Bt-varieties, Seed Production, High Density Planting System (HDPS), Cotton+ legume intercropping systems, Seed treatment sequence like Fungicide-Insecticide-Biofertilizers (FIB), Soil test crop response (STCR) based fertilizer recommendation, Nutrient Expert® system for smart cotton, Polymulch and fertigation practices to enhance cotton productivity, Integrated weed management and use of plant growth regulators for cotton production. Integrated disease management (IDM) practices, Boll-rot disease complex management strategy, Emerging diseases and its management, Similarly Integrated pest management (IPM) practices, microbial volatiles for improving sucking pests catches in sticky traps. For bollworm management use of biopesticides and *Trichogramma* cards, Pheromone traps and PB knot for pink bollworm management, SPLAT-PBW (Specific pheromone and lure application technology-Pink boll worm) for better cotton.

Distribution of FLD kits and microbial formulation to the farmers of Purna valley river basin

Our team distributed microbial biofilm formulation for Microbial dissolution of carbonate on soil sodicity to the selected farmers of Purna valley river basin which address the pedogenic calcium carbonate problem in surrounding areas of Akola District and (Daryapur) Amravati Districts. Our team also distributed FLD kits to the selected farmers for implementation of front line demonstration experimental fields (FLDs) in both districts. The following villages were visited: Wadad (Akola Taluka), Thilori and Panora villages of Daryapur Taluka and Bhatukali Taluka in Amravati District. The concerned Agriculture Assistant, Village President and village farmers were also present with us during the distribution program. During the program we distributed 20 microbial cultures to the selected farmers and were involved in training for implementation of microbial biofilm formulation. We also distributed FLD kits to 24 farmers for frontline demonstration of our institute technology (Wadad, Thilori, Panora, Bhatkuli). We also collected soil samples with geo-coordinates as well as basic information for ICAR-NEPPA & FLD at farmer's fields.

Distribution of FLD kits & microbial formulation to the farmers at Bhatkuli village, Amravati.

Scientist - farmer interaction meeting @ Morshi, Taluka

Under the aegis of ICAR- National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Commercial crops project and front line demonstrations (FLDs) on cotton, ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur conducted scientist- farmer interaction meeting and input distribution program for cotton farmers at Nimbhi Village of Morshi Taluka, Amravati District on 29th September, 2022. In this program, 200 cotton farmers and women from self help groups (SHG) of Nimbhi and village administrative officials participated. The programme was organized to share better cotton production practices and distribute the cotton farming aids (Nano urea, NPK consortia, zinc sulphate neem oil, yellow sticky traps, Pheromone traps (Pink bollworm) and CICR-lures to 80 farmers. At the outset, Ar. Sanjay Deshmukh, Principal Architecture for model village invited the chief guest. The opening remarks were given by Dr. Y.G. Prasad (Director, ICAR-CICR). He emphasized the importance of window based pest management strategy in cotton cropping systems and use of short duration cotton hybrids under high density planting systems (HDPS). Chief guest Dr. Anil Bonde, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Rajyasabha) delivered Chairman's remarks and urged the cotton farmers for soil testing, precision agriculture like use of drones, need based use of inputs for doubling the cotton production. Dr. A. Manikandan (Scientist, Soil Science), Dr. Babasaheb B. Fand, Scientist (Agricultural Entomology), Dr. Shailesh P. Gawande, Senior Scientist (Plant Pathology), delivered lectures on integrated nutrient, pest and disease management, respectively. Local representatives Rajendra Thakare, Nivedithatai Dighade, Narendra Raut, Pravin Raut and Arun Gaiki (Village President) have participated in this program. After the lectures, cotton field visits were assisted by Chandrashekhar Mundafale, Technician (Soil Science) and Nitin Vasankar, Agriculture Assistant of Nimbhi. Dr. A. Manikandan coordinated the meeting and input distribution programme.

Cotton aids distribution program on 29th September 2022

Dr. Anil Bhonde, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Rajyasabha) and participants

Morshi cotton farmers participated during scientist-farmer interactions

ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research, Regional Station Sirsa organized 3rd Interface Meeting on prevailing Cotton issues in North Zone

"Third Interface Meeting on prevailing Cotton issues in North Zone" was organized at ICAR-Central Research Institute for Cotton Research, Regional Station, Sirsa, on September 16, 2022 on the occasion of "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav" under the chairmanship of Honorable Vice Chancellor, Prof. B. R. Kamboj, CCS HAU, Hissar, Haryana, Dr. R. K. Singh, ADG (Commercial Crops), ICAR, New Delhi and Dr. Sumita Misra, Additional Chief Secretary (Agriculture & Farmers Welfare), Govt. of Haryana were the special guests. Dr. R. K. Singh, ADG (Commercial Crops), ICAR, New Delhi and Dr. Sumita Misra, Additional Chief Secretary (Agriculture & Farmers Welfare), Govt. of Haryana were the special guests. At the outset, Dr. S. K. Verma, Head (I/c), ICAR-CICR Regional Station, Sirsa, Haryana addressed the august gathering with the greetings note of Dr. Sumita Misra, ACS (Dept. Agri & FW), Govt. of Haryana and welcomed the Dignitaries including Dr. Y. G. Prasad, Director, ICAR-Central Research Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur, Maharashtra; Dr. A. H. Prakash, PC-AICRP on Cotton& Head, ICAR-CICR Regional Station, Coimbatore; Dr. A. S. Dhatt, Director of Research, PAU, Ludhiana; Dr. P. S. Shekhawat, Director of Research, SKRAU, Bikaner; Dr. Rajbir Singh, Director ICAR-ATARI, Ludhiana (Zone-I); Dr. S. K. Singh, Director, ICAR-ATARI, (Zone- II), Joint Director(s) of Cotton of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, and the stakeholders from SAUs, KVKs, State Agriculture Departments, ICAR institutes, private seed companies and progressive farmers of the North Zone. He also presented the 'Overview of Cotton Crop in North Zone' emphasizing the constraints of cotton production like unavailability of canal irrigation water at sowing time, increasing trend of pink bollworm infestation, Parawilt, root knot nematode etc. in North Zone. A total of 75 participants in person and 25 participants online joined the meeting from various stakeholders like SAUs, Joint Directors of State Agriculture Departments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, Progressive farmers, Seed and Fertilizer Dealers, Representatives from Cotton ginning mills and Seed companies have attended the programme in physical as well as online mode, respectively.

Students visit ICAR-CICR, RS, Coimbatore

Fifty-seven II B. Sc. (Ag.) students from Bharat Institute of Higher Education and Research, Tambaram, Chennai visited the Regional Station of ICAR, CICR, Coimbatore on September 3, 2022 as a part of their study tour programme. The students interacted with Dr. K. Rameash, Principal Scientist (Entomology), and got exposure to the institute activities. They got acquainted with the inception, research activities and significant achievements in various areas of the Station.

One hundred and eleven B.Sc. (Ag.) students from J.K.K. Munirajah College of Agricultural Science, T.N.Palayam,Gobi (T.k.), Erode visited ICAR, CICR, Regional Station on September 14, 2022. The students interacted with Dr. A. Manivannan, Senior Scientist (Genetics and Plant Breeding) and Dr. A. Sampath Kumar, Senior Scientist (Plant Pathology) and got exposure to the institute activities. They also visited the biotechnology lab at the institute as a part of their study tour schedule

Masters' students of the Centre for Plant Breeding and Genetics, TNAU visited ICAR, CICR, Regional Station on September 29, 2022. The students interacted with Dr. S. Manickam, Principal Scientist (Genetics and Plant Breeding) and got exposure to the institute activities. He delivered a lecture on "Cotton improvement activities of the institute".

Ninety B. Sc. (Ag.) students from JSA College of Agriculture and Technology, Avatti, Cuddalore visited ICAR, CICR, Regional Station during September 29, 2022. Dr. K. Rameash, Principal Scientist (Entomology) interacted with students and gave a brief note on ongoing research activities and achievement of the station. Field and laboratory visits were also organized during the visit.

Fourty six students from Raja Doraisingam Government Arts College, Sivagangai visited ICAR, CICR, Regional Station on September 30, 2022. Dr. S. Manickam, Principal Scientist (Genetics and Plant Breeding) interacted with the students and gave them exposure to the institute's activities and ongoing projects of the institute.

Scientists' Corner:

- Dr. YG Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur participated as chairman for the Crop Protection Session of Safflower on 01st September, 2022 in the Annual Group Meeting on Safflower and Linseed– 2022 organized by ICAR-Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.
- Dr. S. Manickam, Principal Scientist (Genetics and Plant Breeding) attended Selection Committee for the selection of Senior Research Fellow at ICAR-SBI, Coimbatore as Member on September 02, 2022.
- Dr. V. Chinna Babu Naik, Sr. Scientist (Ag. Entomology) and Dr. T. Parbhulinga, Scientist (Ag. Entomology) guided farmers on "Integrated Pink bollworm management in Cotton" and "Management of sucking pest complex in cotton" to the participant farmers in a one-day "Farmers Field training cum Workshop" program organized at warora villages of, Chandrapur under NFSM: IRM-PBW project on dated 2nd September 2022.
- "Hindi Week Celebration - 2022" was organized for the officers and employees working in the ICAR - Central Cotton Research Institute, Nagpur from 07 to 14 September
- Dr. YG Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur participated in the meeting under the Chairmanship of Shri Ajit B. Chavhan, Secretary, Textiles Committee with the leading stakeholders of Intermediate products (spinning segment) Value Chain of Cotton organized by Shri. Kartikay Dhanda, Director (Laboratories) Textiles Committee Laboratory, Mumbai through virtual mode on 07th September, 2022.
- Dr YG Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur chaired the first periodic review meeting of the project Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM): Dissemination of Pink Bollworm Management Strategies 2022-23 on 13th September, 2022 through video conferencing funded by Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Crops & PHMF Division), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India under centrally sponsored scheme on "NFSM: Commercial Crops". Dr AL Waghmare, Director, (DCD), GoI, Dr Nandini Gokte, Head, Crop Protection Division, Dr V S Nagrare, Principal Scientist, Ag. Entomology and Dr Jayant Meshram, Principal Scientist, Plant Physiology, attended the meeting. Dr. Rishi Kumar, Principal Scientist (Entomology) from CICR, RS, Sirsa also attended the meeting presented the progress of the project.
- Dr YG Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur, Dr Sunil Mahajan, Principal Scientist, Seed Technology and Dr V Santhy Principal Scientist (Seed Technology) attended the Brainstorming meeting to discuss issues related to seeds under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DARE and DG, ICAR through virtual mode on 14th September, 2022.
- Dr YG Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur inaugurated the two days masters' training programme on "Identification and Integrated Management of Cotton diseases" for field facilitators and supervisors of Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) at ICAR-CICR, Nagpur during 14th and 15th September, 2022.
- Dr YG Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur attended 3rd Interface Meeting on Prevailing Cotton Issues in North Zone on 16th September, 2022 at ICAR-CICR (RS), Sirsa and made presentation on 'Holistic Approaches for Enhancing Cotton Production and Way Forward" organized by ICAR-CICR, RS, Sirsa. Monitoring of AICRP trial at CCSHAU, Hisar and discuss with VC, CCSHAU.
- Dr. S. K. Verma, Principal Scientist (Plant Breeding) & Head (I/C) and Dr. Rishi Kumar, Principal Scientist (Entomology) attended along with Dr. Y.G. Prasad, Director ICAR-CICR, Nagpur, Dr. A.H. Prakash Principal Scientist, PC-AICRP on Cotton and Head, ICAR-CICR, RS, Coimbatore, visited PB-Rope fields under Bandhan project at Mansa village on September 17, 2022 and also interacted with the farmers. .
- Dr YG Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur visited PAU (Ludhiana) on 17th September, 2022 along with Dr. S. K. Verma, Principal Scientist (Plant Breeding) & Head (I/C),Dr. Rishi Kumar, Principal Scientist (Entomology) from ICAR-CICR, Regional Station, Sirsa and Dr. A.H. Prakash, PC-AICRP on Cotton and Head, ICAR-CICR, RS, Coimbatore to sign a MoU with Punjab Agricultural university (PAU).
- Dr. SK Verma, Principal Scientist (Plant Breeding) & Head (I/C) and Dr. Rishi Kumar, Principal Scientist (Entomology) from ICAR-CICR, Regional Station, Sirsa along with Dr. Y.G. Prasad, Director ICAR-CICR, Nagpur, Dr. A. H. Prakash, PC-AICRP on Cotton and Head, ICAR-CICR, RS, Coimbatore visited PAU, Bathinda on September 18, 2022 and monitored the AICRP Bt hybrids and varietal evaluation trials. Visited the IRM-PBW farmers' field locations selected for application of Specialized Pheromone and Lure Application Technology (SPLAT) and interacted with the farmers.

- Dr YG Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur attended the sixth meeting of stakeholders for the cotton season 2021-22 and Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) for the cotton season 2021-22 under the chairpersonship of Smt. Roop Rashi, Textile Commissioner on 20th September, 2022 through video conferencing.
- Dr. S. Manickam, Principal Scientist (Genetics and Plant Breeding) attended Brainstorming meeting on “Researchable issues and Reorienting the cotton breeding programmes of TNAU” as a Member of Expert Committee on September 21, 2022 and attended Sixth meeting of Stakeholders of Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption virtually on September 21, 2022.
- Dr. S. Manickam, Principal Scientist (Genetics and Plant Breeding) attended Selection Committee for the selection of Semiskilled worker at ICAR-SBI, Coimbatore as Member on September 22, 2022
- Dr. S. Manickam, Principal Scientist (Genetics and Plant Breeding) attended General Body Meeting of Indian Society of Plant Breeders at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University on September 23, 2022
- Dr. S. Manickam, Principal Scientist (Genetics and Plant Breeding) attended meeting on "Organic Cotton Effect: ICS Competencies" organized by Indian Society for Certification of Organic Products (ISCOP) at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University on September 24,
- Dr. Dipak T. Nagrale, Scientist (Plant Pathology) and Dr. Prabhulinga T., Scientist (Ag. Entomology) delivered an interactive lecture on “Integrated boll rot disease complex in cotton” and cotton pest management in a one-day “Farmers Field training cum Workshop” program organized by ICAR-CICR, Nagpur under MGMG villages Hingna on dated 24th September, 2022.
- Dr YG Prasad, Director, ICAR-CICR, Nagpur, Dr M V Venugopalan, Head, PME unit and Dr Ramkrushna GI, Senior Scientoist, Agronomy, participated in the meeting on transfer of certification of organic cotton derivatives under a new certification system to be controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Ministry of Textiles under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (INM), DA&FW on 28th September, 2022 through virtual mode.
- Dr. V. Chinna Babu Naik, Sr. Scientist (Ag. Entomology) acted as a member of visiting team in North Zone of AICRP (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan - Sriganganagar) monitoring during 26-28 September, 2022
- Dr. S. Manickam, Principal Scientist (Genetics and Plant Breeding) attended Selection Committee for the selection of Senior Research Fellow at ICAR-SBI, Coimbatore as Member on September 28, 2022.
- Dr V. S. Nagrare Principal Scientist (Agricultural Entomology), Dr. Shailesh P. Gawande, Senior Scientist (Plant Pathology); Dr. Dipak T. Nagrale, Senior Scientist (Plant Pathology) attended Survey and monitoring of pests and diseases of cotton in Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra.
- Dr. A. Manikandan and team of CDRI-CITI gathered 10800 cotton farmers information for sending weekly advisory and voice messages for cotton cultivation.
- Dr. A. Manikandan and Dr. M. Sarvanan assisted in tamil translation of cotton weekly advisory for 2022-2023.

Cotton scenario during September 2022

The Indian cotton markets saw wild fluctuations in prices this year (October 2021 to September 2022) because of low supplies and global trends. Prolonged lockdowns in China, rising inflation in the US and the UK present a challenge to clothing demand, which is considered discretionary expenditure. There has been reduction in imports by China, Mexico, Pakistan, Turkey and Vietnam due to higher beginning stocks and lower domestic demand and consumption. The exports were also in the declining trend due to lower global demand.

India's goods exports dropped 3.5% in September to $32.62 billion, while imports slid below $60 billion for the first time in seven months to $59.35 billion, 5.44% higher than a year ago. The trade deficit stood at $26.73 billion for the month. Export of cotton yarn and handlooms recorded a contraction this September compared to last year. The sharpest decline in exports was recorded in cotton yarn and handloom products, which shrank 41.4% from $1.31 billion a year ago to just $767.5 million this September. Owing to drought like conditions in the US (third largest cotton producer and largest cotton exporter), production is estimated to decline 21% for the upcoming cotton season (CS). Furthermore, cotton crop damage in Pakistan (due to intense flooding) is expected to result in 9% contraction in production for CS 2022-23. On the other hand, India's cotton prices have been on a declining trend in anticipation of a better crop in CS 2022-23.

Cotton prices in India have declined ~15% since last week to Rs 190/kg on the back of anticipation of a better crop in cotton season (CS) 2022-23. The prices are now down more than 34% from their peak of Rs 290/kg (May 2022). International cotton prices have also softened but at a relatively slower pace (~7%) to US$1 per pound last week.

Supply side concerns are keeping global cotton prices elevated. If crop conditions across cotton-growing states remain normal without any impact from heavy rains in October or further pest attacks, the industry is expecting more than 35 million bales (170 kg/bale) production in the upcoming 2022-23 season against 31.5 million bales in the current season. Cotton harvesting acreage is also expected to improve to 13 million hectares (previous year: 12 million hectares) with enhanced yield at 461 kg/hectare (previous year: 439 kg/hectare).

The disparity between international and domestic cotton prices has narrowed down materially with Indian cotton price premium to global cotton price declining from ~ 40% in June 2022 to ~7% in September 2022. The likelihood of 11% increase in production in CS 2022-23 could lead to further softness in cotton prices with arrival of new season cotton. If such a scenario prevails for a longer duration with elevated global cotton prices, the tide for Indian cotton textile value chain can turn favorable. The expected decline in cotton prices is likely to improve India's global competitiveness in the international cotton textile trade. Last year, the crop was sold at around Rs 5,000 per quintal. Ginning mills were waiting for new crop eagerly because arrival of last year's crop has been reduced to zero. Traders said that there were no adverse reports about the growth of cotton crop. North Indian markets start receiving cotton early, as farmers here sow the crop early. Cotton is expected to arrive to mandis in upper Rajasthan and southern India from first week of October.

Poor cotton growth worries farmers

No Flowering Or Cotton Boll Formation In The Crops Yet

Shishir.Arya@timesgroup.com

Nagpur: It's September and in a number of pockets of the region cotton plants have grown only grown up to a feet-and-a-half. There is hardly any flowering or cotton boll formation in the crops yet. By this time, cotton plants should be at least three feet tall with boll formation in early stages, say farmers.

Excessive rains in pockets like Yavatmal, Wardha and other parts of Vidarbha have stunted the growth of cotton crops. Farmers can only hope that the loss would be made up if it remains sunny in the coming days followed by light showers. Yet, losses in the total output cannot be ruled out, says farmers, and agriculture experts also agree.

Farmers are keeping their finger crossed in the hope that this setback is not followed by any pest attack in the later stages. The pink bollworm is a major threat for cotton, which is the main crop of the region. Though farmers use genetically modified Bt cotton, the bollworm has developed resistance to the variety.

The cotton growing district of Yavatmal is also infamous for the agrarian crisis and farmers' suicide. The district recorded five suicides in last five days. Farm activists says this could be due to the likely crop losses staring farmers in the face.

"The plants should have easily grown at least three feet by now. It's hardly a little over a feet, with no signs of flowering yet. I don't expect to harvest more than three quintal an acre this year," said Prakash Jadhao of Vakat village in Yavatmal's Mahalgaon tehsil. Arjun Timande of Taroda village in Wardha also reported the cotton plants are barely shooting up the ground.

A senior official in the state's agriculture department said that lack of sunlight and excessive water-logging in the fields has affected the growth of plants. Some losses can be made up by the harvest time, next month. However, it all varies from field to field, and is dependent on there being no pest attack.

A source in the Central Institute of Cotton Research (CICR) said heavy rains and damp weather have hampered the growth of the plants. Normally, the flowering should begin in 45 days. However, it has been more than that and plants are still small. Even the ground has become harder, which is hampering deeper penetration of growth, also leading to slow growth.

Farmers TOI spoke to said they are fearing losses anywhere between 50% to 30% of the normal average. There may be some exceptions like the hilly terrain, where water-logging may not have happened. Farmers in such areas can expect a better yield, said sources.

Kishore Tiwari, chairman of Vasantrao Naik Shetkari Swavalamban Mission, said he will be touring Yavatmal district and meet families of farmers who committed suicide. The suicides may be due to the losses foreseen by farmers, he said.

ANXIOUS TIMES FOR FARMERS

- By this time of the year, cotton plants should be at least three feet tall with boll formation in early stages, say farmers
- Excessive rains in pockets like Yavatmal, Wardha and other parts of Vidarbha have stunted the growth of cotton crops
- Farmers can only hope that the loss would be made up if it remains sunny in the coming days followed by light showers
- Yet, losses in the total output cannot be ruled out, says farmers
- Farmers are also keeping their finger crossed in the hope that this setback is not followed by any pest attack in the later stages

FINGERS CROSSED

Times of India, 1 September, 2022

CICR conducts parthenium awareness week

A team of scientists from ICAR-**Central Institute for Cotton Research** (CICR), along with director YG Prasad and head, division of crop production **Blaise Desouza** conducted 17th Parthenium Awareness Week (PAW) recently at Malegaon village in **Saoner**. Leaflets on parthenium control shared by ICAR-directorate of weed research (DWR), Jabalbur, **Madhya Pradesh**, was distributed to more than 40 farmers and 60 students. **AR Raju** suggested eradication of the weed before the inflorescence appears. **Manikandan** explained the problems of parthenium weed and management in cotton cropping systems. Demonstration on compost preparation and recycling of parthenium biomass waste was done by **Chandrashekar Mundafale** (technician). **Pallavi Narayan Walke** also assisted the campaign.

Times of India, 2.9.2022

Training programme on 'Improved cotton cultivation technologies' held at CICR

ICAR-CICR employees at the training on improved cotton cultivation technologies, along with participants from Ambuja Cement Foundation.

■ Staff Reporter

A TWO-DAY training programme on 'Improved cotton cultivation technologies' was held at ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR) here recently, for the field facilitators and supervisors of Ambuja Cement Foundation.

In all 25 field staff from Uparwahi in Chandrapur district mainly involved in dissemination of better cotton cultivation packages and monitoring approximately 8,750 cotton farmers were the participants. The main focus of the training was to demonstrate different cotton production and protection techniques for improving cotton productivity. Dr Blaise Desouza, Director (In-charge), ICAR-CICR and Head, Division of Crop Production, emphasised upon importance of contingency measures under abnormal weather conditions such as excess rain or dry spells during cotton cultivation.

Dr MV Venugopalan, Head, PME, explained current cotton scenario and pointed out importance of district-based training on package of practices for enhancing cotton production. Dr Nandhini Gokte-Narkhedkar, Head, Division of Crop Protection, briefed the participants about timely interventions in cotton protection technologies for effective cotton farming. A technical session including lectures, practical demonstration and Institute experimental field visits also were held. The programme covered integrated nutrient, disease, sucking pest, bollworm complex management and microbial interventions for cotton production.

Dr Dipak T Nagrale and Dr A Manikandan co-ordinated the training programme, stated a press release issued by CICR.

The Hitvada, 5 September, 2022

Training prog on improved cotton cultivation technologies held at CICR

LOKMAT NEWS NETWORK
NAGPUR, SEPT 5

ICAR-CICR employees who organised the training on improved cotton cultivation technologies along with participants from Ambuja Cement Foundation.

A two-day training programme on improved cotton cultivation technologies for the field facilitators and supervisors of Ambuja Cement Foundation was conducted at ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR) recently.

25 field staff from Upperwahi, Chandrapur district who are mainly involved in dissemination of better cotton cultivation packages and monitoring approximately 8,750 cotton farmers were the participants. The main focus of the training was to demonstrate different cotton production and protection techniques for improving cotton productivity. Dr. Blaise Desouza emphasized on the importance of contingency measures under abnormal weather conditions. Dr. M.V. Venugopalan explained current cotton scenario and pointed out importance of district-based training on package of practices for enhancing cotton production. Dr. Nandhini Gokte-Narkhedkar briefed about timely interventions on cotton protection technologies for effective cotton farming. A technical session including lectures, practical demonstration and Institute experimental field visits was also held. Dr Dipak T Nagrale and Dr A Manikandan coordinated the training programme.

Lokmat Times, 6.9.2022

गुलाबी बोंडअळीविषयी मार्गदर्शन

तिवसा : कपाशीवरील गुलाबी बोंडअळी व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम तालुक्यातील मोझरी, शिवणगाव, शेंदोळा तळेगाव ठाकूर व तिवसा या पाच गावांमध्ये राबविण्यात येत आहे. यामध्ये पीकवाढीच्या अवस्थानुरूप कीड नियंत्रणाच्या करावयाच्या एकात्मिक उपायांबद्दल शेतकऱ्यांना प्रक्षेत्र भेटी, चर्चासत्रे, प्रदर्शन, मेळावे, माहिती पत्रके वितरण, मोबाईल आधारित ध्वनिसंदेश, रेडिओ व दुरदर्शन कार्यक्रम, आदींच्या माध्यमातून वेळोवेळी सल्ला व मार्गदर्शन केले जाते. या प्रकल्पाचे अमरावती जिल्हा समन्वयक म्हणून सीआयसीआर नागपूरचे कीटक शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. बाबासाहेब फंड आणि वनस्पती रोग शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. नीलकंठ हिरेमणी, तसेच संशोधन सहायक आशिष बिसेन हे काम पाहत आहेत. तिवसा तालुका कृषी अधिकारी कार्यालयांतर्गत कृषी सहायक सूर्यकांत मेखाले, प्रीती शेंडे व बबिता कुर्वे याचे हा प्रकल्प राबविण्यास सहकार्य लाभत आहे.

Tarun Bharat, 6.9.22

मेरा गाव मेरा गौरव तथा अनुसूचित जाती उपयोजने अंतर्गत एकात्मिक कीड व्यवस्थापन प्रशिक्षण तथा निविष्ठांचे वितरण

कुही (उल्हास मेश्राम) । भारतीय कृषी अनुसंधान परिषद केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्था, नागपूर मार्फत अनुसूचि जाती उपयोजना (एस सी एस पी) तथा मेरा गाव मेरा गौरव (एम जी एम जी) कार्यक्रमा अंतर्गत एकात्मिक कीड व्यवस्थापन प्रशिक्षण तथा निविष्ठे चे वितरण दि. ०८/०९/२०२२ रोजी डोंगरगाव ता. कुही जि. नागपुर येथे करण्यात आले. या प्रसंगी केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्था, नागपूर, येथील डॉ. जयंत मेश्राम, प्रमुख शास्त्रज्ञ, पीक उत्पादन विभाग तथा नोडल ऑफिसर एस सी एस पी, डॉ. विशेष नगरारे, प्रमुख शास्त्रज्ञ, किटकशास्त्र, डॉ. ए. मणीकंडण, शास्त्रज्ञ, मृदाशास्त्र, एस सी एस पी योजनेचे सदस्य अक्षय कांबळे, तंत्रसहाय्यक, तथा डोंगरगाव येथील शेतकरी उपस्थित होते.

कार्यक्रमाच्या सुरुवातीला डॉ. जयंत मेश्राम यांनी उपस्थित लाभार्त्यींना अनुसूचित जा संवार्गामध्ये उत्पन्न निर्मिती योजना, तथा विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानाच्या माध्यमातून कौशल्य विकास कार्यक्रमांतर्गत अनुसूचित जातींचे विकास व जीवनशैली सुधारणे, कृषि आधारित नवीन रोजगार निर्मिती संभावना, शेतीपूरक जोडधंदा इत्यादी बद्दल माहिती दिली. केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्थेमार्फत शेतकऱ्यांसाठी अनुसूचीत जाती उपयोजना अंतर्गत विविध पिक प्रात्यक्षिकांचे आयोजनाची माहिती तसेच संस्थेच्या वतीने राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या ध्वनि संदेश सेवेचा लाभ घेण्याचे आवाहन केले.

या प्रसंगी डॉ. विशेष नगरारे यांनी उपस्थित लाभर्थ्यींना कपाशी पिकाच्या अवस्थानुरूप कीड नियंत्रणासंबंधी करावयाच्या विविध उपाययोजना तसेच कपाशीवरील गुलाबी बोंडअळी व्यवस्थापना विषयी माहिती दिली.

डॉ. ए. मणीकंडण यांनी शेतातील मृदापरीक्षणाविषयी माहिती देताना शेतातील मृदाघटकानुरूप खतांचा वापर कसा करायचा याबद्दल मार्गदर्शन केले. तसेच उपस्थित शेतकऱ्यांना मृदा परीक्षण करण्याविषयी आवाहन केले...

या प्रसंगी केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्था, नागपूर तर्फे एस सी एस पी योजने अंतर्गत डोंगरगाव येथील अनुसूचित जाती प्रवर्गातील २६ शेतकऱ्यांना जैविक तथा रसायनिक खते, बुरशीनाशके आणि कीटकनाशके इत्यादी निविष्ठांचे वितरण करण्यात आले. या कार्यक्रमाच्या आयोजनामध्ये विजय गायकवाड, अश्विन मेश्राम, विलास चंदनखेडे यांचे मोलाचे सहकार्य लाभले.

Yavatmal sees 43 farmer suicides in Aug

Shishir.Arya@timesgroup.com

Nagpur: The cotton growing district of Yavatmal has seen 43 farmer suicides in the month of August. This means at least one farmer committed suicide each day during the entire month.

This takes the total number of suicides to 833 as against over 720 recorded till last month in the six affected districts which include Amravati, Akola, Yavatmal, Buldhana, Washim and Wardha.

The Yavatmal district had recorded over 20 suicides each month on an average since January this year. It was 18 in July which straight away jumped to 43 in August.

FARM CRISIS

The district which first came into limelight for farmers' suicides has seen 5,295 farmers ending their lives since 2001. Each year 250 to 300 suicides by farmers are recorded here. Cotton is the main crop and its prices are vulnerable to international trends.

However, last year when the cotton prices had reached a record high, the district saw 290 suicides. At that time farmers complained of a low output saying that the high prices only saved them from complete losses.

In 2022, when floods are expected to bring down the output, 188 have ended their lives so far. Each case is individually investigated to find out whether it was due to agrarian crisis.

Kishore Tiwari, chairman of Vasantrao Naik Shetkari Swavalamban Mission (VNSSM), attributes the suicides to this year's floods which are expected to have damaged the crop.

Tiwari has drawn the attention of chief minister Eknath Shinde and deputy chief minister Devendra Fadnavis saying that there has been a sudden increase in farmers' suicides.

Buldhana has recorded the second highest suicides in the month of August. Here, 13 farmers ended their lives during the month. In all, 82 farmers have committed suicide in the six affected districts during August.

There have bee no suicides in the paddy growing districts of Bhandara and Gondia in the last two months and nil during the entire year in the Maosit affected Gadchiroli.

In Nagpur, seven farmers ended their lives in this month. In July it was three and nine in June. Even Chandrapur saw seven suicides in last month. Over 4,000 suicides have been recorded in the entire division since 2001. This does not include Wardha as it is covered in the six affected district. The toll stands at over 18,000 in the six districts.

Despite ups and downs, suicides have been almost consistent in these district. Since a decade farmers' suicides have been in the range of 900 to 1200 in the six districts.

From Yavatmal, Devanand Pawar General Secretary of Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee (MPCC), said the flood have brought a major threat to soyabean and cotton crops. Farmers are struggling with huge overgrowth in the fields. In times when labour is not available, the rates of herbicides have also jumped four times. Even private lenders are wary of lending and a number of farmers don't have access to bank credit.

KILLER FIELDS

- 188 farmer suicides have been reported in Yavtamal in August this year
- Floods are being attributed for suicides this year
- Last year, despite record high cotton prices, 290 ended lives in the district
- 900 to 1,200 farmers end lives each year in six farm crisis affected districts of Vidarbha
- Farmers complained of low output in 2021

Times of India, 8 September, 2022

कापसाची उत्पादकता वाढविण्यास हवे नवे तंत्रज्ञान

'नॅशनल सीड्स असोसिएशन'च्या चर्चासत्रातील सूर

अॅग्रोवन वृत्तसेवा

नागपूर : कापूस उत्पादकता वाढीसाठी नवे तंत्रज्ञान त्यासोबतच 'एक देश, एक परवाना' या धर्तीवर बियाणे परवाना वितरणात पारदर्शकता आणण्यासाठीची मोहीम राबवावी, असा सूर नॅशनल सिडस असोसिएशन इंडियातर्फे आयोजित तांत्रिक परिषदेत उमटला.

नॅशनल सीड असोसिएशन ऑफ इंडियातर्फे 'जैवतंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे पीक सुधारणा' आणि 'बियाणे नियामक समस्या' या विषयावर तांत्रिक चर्चासत्र हैदराबाद येथे आयोजित करण्यात आले. या वेळी उपस्थित कंपन्यांच्या संचालकांनी या क्षेत्रातील सुधारणा संदर्भात अनेक मुद्दे मांडले. संशोधन आणि विकास (आरॲण्डडी) आधारित राष्ट्रीय बियाणे कंपन्यांना राज्यांमध्ये विनाव्यत्यय बियाणे व्यवसाय करण्यासाठी स्वतंत्र परवाना दिला जाऊ शकतो. या तरतुदींचा समावेश करण्यासाठी बियाणे (नियंत्रण) आदेश, १९८३ मध्ये सुधारणा करण्याची गरज परिषदेत व्यक्त करण्यात आली. अनेक बियाणे कंपन्यांकडे सशक्त संशोधन व विकास प्रणाली आहे. त्या विविध पिकांमध्ये विविध आशादायक आणि सुधारित आणि संकरित वाण विकसित करत आहेत. नवीन वाणांचे बियाणे लहान आणि मध्यम बियाणे कंपन्यांकडे हस्तांतरित करण्यासाठी आणि दुर्गम भागातील शेतकऱ्यांना परवडणाऱ्या किमतीत पुरवठा करण्यासाठी परवाना प्रणाली प्रभावी केली जाऊ शकते, असे तज्ज्ञांनी नमूद केले.

'इंटरनॅशनल सीड टेस्टिंग असोसिएशन'चे अध्यक्ष डॉ. के केशवुलू यांनी भारतीय बियाण्यांच्या उच्च निर्यातीला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी बियाण्याच्या गुणवत्तेचे जागतिक मानक स्वीकारण्याची गरज व्यक्त केली.

'निकृष्ट दर्जाचे बियाणे न पुरविण्याचा संकल्प'

शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील राहू. शेतकऱ्यांना कोणत्याही प्रकारे बनावट व निकृष्ट दर्जाचे बियाणे पुरवले जाणार नाही, असा संकल्प बियाणे उद्योगाच्या सभासदांनी या वेळी केला. असोसिएशनचे अध्यक्ष एम. प्रभाकर राव या वेळी उपस्थित होते.

Agroone, 11 September, 2022

Cotton @₹16,000/qtl in Jalgaon rekindles hopes for Vid farmers

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Nagpur: Cotton trading at ₹16,000 a quintal in the markets in Jalgaon district last week has buoyed the hopes of farmers in the region who are apprehending a low output this year. It is expected that higher rates may compensate the losses due to poor yield.

The fresh crop is, however, over a month ahead with even boll formation yet to happen. Going by the opening trade at Jalgaon, farmers in Vidarbha are already hoping to get anywhere between ₹11,000 to ₹13,000 a quintal after the current year's harvest.

Closely monitoring the developments both globally and at home, farmers in Vidarbha are now banking on the international shortage

WHITE GOLD

to fetch them a better price. With a major reduction expected in the output, it is hoped that only very high rates will cover the losses.

Nitin Khadse of Jalka village in Yavatmal district says smartphones are brining fast information. "Farmers are aware of developments like drought in the US and floods in Pakistan. Even losses in other states of the country may keep the rates up," he said.

Traders, however, say it may be too early for the farmers to expect higher rates. There is poor demand in the textile sector. Several units are also sitting on last year's stock. With this, the rates may hover around ₹8,500 a quintal, which is still above the minimum support price (MSP) of over ₹6,000 a quintal, said the traders TOI talked to.

Farmers who are apprehending a low output this year, are expecting that higher rates may compensate the losses

The international shortage may not have much impact considering the carry forward stock lying with the mills in India. There are reports of good harvest except in a few pockets, said a cotton exporter.

Meanwhile, rains in different parts of Vidarbha recently left a mixed impact, said sources.

Farm activist from Wardha Vijay Jawandhia said there are pockets which are already waterlogged. Further rains are expected to damage the crop in such places. Growth of the cotton crop has already been delayed due to waterlogging, more rains would only add to the losses. However, there are areas where it was much needed too.

Vallabh Deshmukh at Buldhana said rains after long dry spell was threatening soyabean crops in the district. Finally rains have brought some relief. In Buldhana, soyabean is the major crop, he said.

Farmers in Bhandara complained of paddy crop losses due to rains in the last couple of days. Floods in July had already done a major damage to the crop, a farmer said.

Times of India, 9 September, 2022

Training on cotton cultivation tech held at ICAR-CICR

A two-day training programme on improved cotton cultivation technologies for the field facilitators and supervisiors of **Ambuja Cement Foundation** was conducted at **ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research** (CICR), Nagpur recently. **Twentyfive field staff** from Upperwahi, Chandrapur district who are mainly involved in dissemination of better cotton cultivation packages and monitoring approximately **8,750 cotton farmers** were the participants. The main focus of the training was to demonstrate various cotton production and protection techniques for improving cotton productivity. **Blaise Desouza** (in-charge director, ICAR-CICR) emphasized on the importance of contingency measures under abnormal weather conditions such as, excess rain or dry spells during cotton cultivation. **MV Venugopalan** (head, PME) explained cotton scenario and the importance of district-based training on package of practices. **Nandhini Gokte-Narkhedkar** (head, crop protection) briefed about timely interventions on cotton protection technologies. **Dipak Nagrale** and **Dr A Manikandan** coordinated the programme.

Times of India, 12 September, 2022

नैसर्गिक आपत्तीने कापूस पीक संकटात

लागवडीत वाढ, पण उत्पादनात मोठी घट शक्य

चंडकांत जाधव : अंग्रोवन वृत्तसेवा

जळगाव : देशात जुलै आणि सप्टेंबर महिन्यातील अतिवृष्टीने कापूस पिकाचे मोठे नुकसान झाले आहे. गुलाबी बोंडअळीचा शिरकावही पिकात दिसत आहे. याचवेळी जगातील सर्वात मोठा निर्यातदार असलेल्या अमेरिकेतही नैसर्गिक आपत्तीने कापूस पिकाची हानी झाली आहे. जगभरात कापूस लागवडीत वाढ दिसत आहे. पण विविध समस्यांमुळे कापूस उत्पादनात मोठी घट होईल, असे जाणकारांचे मत आहे.

सर्वाधिक कापूस लागवड भारतात केली जाते. देशात यंदा लागवड १० टक्क्यांनी वाढून १३५ लाख हेक्टरवर होईल. अमेरिकेत सुमारे ४२ लाख हेक्टरवर लागवड झाली आहे. चीनमध्ये ३३ लाख हेक्टरवर कापूस पीक आहे. पाकिस्तानात २५ लाख हेक्टरवर लागवड झाली आहे.

पान ४ वर »

ठळक बाबी

- देशातील कापूस लागवडीत १० टक्के वाढ, क्षेत्र १३५ लाख हेक्टरवर पोचणार
- गुजरात, तेलंगण, महाराष्ट्रातील कापूस पट्ट्यात अतिवृष्टी, यात कापसाचे नुकसान झाले आहे
- अमेरिकेत यंदाच्या हंगामात (२०२२-२३) उत्पादनात ४० टक्के घट शक्य
- जगभरातील लागवड अधिक दिसत असल्याने कापूस दरात किंचित घसरण
- चीनकडून वर्ष व सुताला मागणी राहील, भारताकडे चीन त्यासाठी प्रापन्न देईल.
- बांगलादेश भारताकडून २५ ते २७ लाख गाठींची आयात करणार
- चीन-अमेरिकेतील शीतयुद्ध, मंदी व रशिया - युक्रेन पुढारले वस्त्रोद्योगावर सावट शक्य

» पान १ वरून

यात अमेरिका, चीन व पाकिस्तानसह देशातील उत्तरेकडे कापसाची नव्या हंगामातून आवक सुरू झाली आहे. पाकिस्तानात १२५ लाख गाठींचे एक गाठ १७० किलो रुई) उत्पादन शक्य आहे. पण तेथेही कापसाची आयात करावी लागेल. तेथे चीनने गुंतवणूक केल्याने आयात सात ते आठ लाख गाठी एवढी केली जाईल. चीनमध्ये ३५० लाख गाठींचे उत्पादन शक्य आहे. तर अमेरिकेत २२० ते २२५ लाख गाठींच्या उत्पादनाचा अंदाज होता. पण टेक्सास व इतर कापूस उत्पादक राज्यांत दुष्काळ, टंचाई, नैसर्गिक समस्या यंदाही आल्या आहेत. अमेरिकेत टेक्सासमध्ये ४० टक्के फटका बसला असून, अमेरिकेत एकूण २० टक्के उत्पादन कमी येईल. तेथे गणीत हंगामातही टेक्सासमध्ये दुष्काळी स्थिती होती. अमेरिकेतील सिंचन प्रकल्प तेथील सरकारने तात्पुरत पेताले होते. पाणी वापरावर बंधने होती. यंदाही असीच स्थिती तेथे होती. यामुळे अमेरिकेतील कापूस हंगामाला फटका बसला आहे. तेथून नव्या हंगामातील कापसाची निर्यात सुरू झाली आहे.

व्हीएनामशी अमेरिकेतील निर्यातदारांचे अधिकचे सौदे होत आहेत. पण तेथील उत्पादन १९० लाख गाठी एवढेच राहू शकते. भारतातही ४०० लाख गाठींच्या उत्पादनाचा अंदाज आहे. परंतु गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र व तेलंगणातील पूर्वहंगामी (बागयती) व कोरडवाहू कापूस पिकाला अतिवृष्टीचा फटका बसला आहे. खिर्प, खानदेशात पिकात गुलाबी बोंड अळीच्या तक्रारी येत आहेत. या स्थितीत कोरडवाहू कापूस पिकातून हवे तेवढे व उत्तम दर्जाचे उत्पादन साध्य करणे अशक्य होईल. या भागात उत्पादन खचीही वाढत आहे. यामुळे ४०० लाख गाठींचे उत्पादन देशात शक्य नाही, असे जाणकारांचे मत आहे. भारत व अमेरिका या प्रमुख कापूस उत्पादक व निर्यातदार देशांत कापूस पिकासाठी अनुकूल स्थिती नाही. यामुळे कापससंबंधी जून, जुलैमध्ये व्यक्त करण्यात आलेले विविध संस्थांचे अंदाज, ताळेबंद चुकलीत, त्यात मोठे बदल होतील, असेही दिसत आहे.

नुकसान वाढण्याचा अंदाज

महाराष्ट्र, तेलंगण, गुजरातेत अतिवृष्टीमुळे कापूस पिकाचे नुकसान झाल्याने देशातील उत्पादनातही घट येईल. पावसाचा जोर कायम राहिल्यास आणखी पिकांचे नुकसान होण्याची शक्यता दिसत आहे. यातच उत्तेकडे ५० ते ५५ लाख गाठींचे उत्पादन अपेक्षित आहे. तेथे प्रमुख बाजारांत कापूस आवक सुरू आहे. पण

> दर १० वर्षांत कापूस पिकात नवे वाण, बियाण्याचे तंत्रज्ञान आले पाहिजे. पण त्यावर काम देशात केले जात नाही. यातच यंदा देशात महाराष्ट्र, तेलंगणा, गुजरातेत अतिवृष्टीने पीकहानी मोठी झाली आहे. विदर्भात मोठे नुकसान आहे. अमेरिकेतील टेक्ससमध्ये ४० टक्के कापूस पीक दुष्काळाने हातचे गेले आहे. कापूस बाजार सध्या स्थिर दिसत असला तरी पुढे त्यात चांगली वाढ होईल. चांगले दर कापसाला यंदाही मिळतील.
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> - अर्विंद जैन, सदस्य, कॉटन असोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (पीक समिती)

पंजाब, हरियाना, राजस्थानात पिकात गुलाबी बोंडअळीचा शिरकाव झाल्या आहे. यामुळे नुकसानीची पाहळी वाढून उत्पादनाला फटका बसेल, असे सांगण्यात आले.

अशी राहील देशातील कापूस लागवड

महाराष्ट्रात कापूस लागवड ४२ लाख हेक्टरवर अपेक्षित आहे. गुजरातमध्ये ते सुमारे २७ लाख हेक्टर, उत्तरेकडील कापसाचे क्षेत्र सुमारे १५ लाख हेक्टर असेल आणि दक्षिणेकडील राज्यांमध्ये सुमारे ३५ लाख ४० हजार हेक्टरवर कापूस पीक राहील. यात तेलंगणा, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात या भागातील स्थितीवर देशातील कापूस हंगामाची भिस्त आहे.

चीन करणार पाच लाख टन कापूस आयात, भारतातही उठाव राहणार

चीनने आपल्या देशातील साठ्यात वाढ करण्यासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारातून तीन ते पाच लाख टन कापूस खरेदी करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला आहे. तसेच चीन किमान ८०० ते ९०० कोटी किलोग्रॅम सूत भारतातून घेईल. यातच चीनमध्ये पीक निगोडवानवर काम केले जाते. यामुळे तेथे कापूस उत्पादन वाढविणे शक्य नाही. चीन-अमेरिकेत शीतयुद्ध सुरू आहे. पण चीनने पाकिस्तान, बांगलादेशातील वस्त्रोद्योगात गुंतवणूक केली आहे. यामुळे चीन कापूस आयात करील, अशी माहिती जाणकारांनी दिली. तसेच बांगलादेशात अपवाद वगळता कापूस उत्पादन घेतले जात नाही. तेथे १०० लाख गाठींची गरज आहे. ही गरज अमेरिका, आफ्रिकन देश व भारताकडून कापूस आयात करून बांगलादेश पूर्ण करील, तसेच भारतीय वस्त्रोद्योगला ३२० लाख गाठींची आवश्यकता आहे. या स्थितीत कापूस दरांवर आलेला दबाव काही दिवस राहील. उद्योगाने गती घेतल्यानंतर हा दबाव दूर होईल.

जगातील साठा, हाच मुद्दा

जगात मागील तीन महिने कापूस साठ्याचा मुद्दा चर्चेत आहे. जगात सुमारे १८ दशलक्ष टन कापसाचा साठा आहे. तर देशात ४७ लाख गाठींचा साठा आहे, हा साठा अपेक्षेपेक्षा अधिक राहिल्याने व कापूस आयातीत संधी मिळाल्याने देशात कापूस दरात अपेक्षित ताळ दिसत नाही. परंतु कापूस नुकसानीने आवक कमी राहील. परिणामी साठ्याचा चाप होईल, साठा जसा कमी दिसेल, तसा दबाव अपेक्षित आहे, असे जाणकारांचे मत आहे.

Sakad Agroone, 13 September,

दोन वर्षांत नवे कापूस बियाणे तंत्रज्ञान येणार

जिनिंग प्रेसिंग कारखानदार असोसिएशनचे अध्यक्ष भूपेंद्रसिंह राजपाल यांचा विश्वास

चंडकांत जाधव : अंग्रोवन वृत्तसेवा

जळगाव : "देशात दोन वर्षात नवे कापूस वाण किंवा बियाणे तंत्रज्ञान येणार आहे. या बाबत देशातील कापूस प्रक्रिया उद्योजक, शेतकऱ्यांनी मध्यंतरी केंद्रीय कृषी व वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्र्यांशी भेट घेतली होती. त्यात केंद्र सरकार या नवीन बियाणे तंत्रज्ञानाबाबत अनुकूल आहे," असा विश्वास महाराष्ट्र राज्य जिनिंग प्रेसिंग कारखानदार असोसिएशनचे अध्यक्ष भूपेंद्रसिंह राजपाल यांनी 'अंग्रोवन'शी बोलताना व्यक्त केला.

राजपाल यांच्याशी जळगावात आयोजित कापूस व्यापार बैठकीनिमित्त खास बातचीत केली. त्या वेळी श्री. राजपाल म्हणाले, "देशात यापूर्वीच कापूस बियाण्यातील नवे तंत्रज्ञान यायला हवे होते. देशात कापूस उत्पादकता वाढायला हवी. यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांनाही लाभ होईल व कापूस उद्योगातील साखळीलाही बळ

मिळेल. नवीन वाणासंबंधी देशातील जिनिंग प्रेसिंग उद्योजक, वस्त्रोद्योगातील मंडळी, शेतकरी आदींनी कृषिमंत्री नरेंद्रसिंह तोमर व वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्री पियुष गोयल यांची भेट घेतली. त्यात मंत्र्यांनी कापसाच्या वाणांत सुधारणा, संशोधन सुरू केल्याची माहिती दिली. हे वाण जनुकीय सुधारित असेल. त्यामुळे कापूस उत्पादन अधिक येईल, तसेच या वाणावर रोगराई किंवा किडींचा प्रकोपही नसेल. यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचा किटनाशकांवरील उत्पादन खर्च कमी होईल. तसेच उत्पादन व उत्पन्न वाढू शकेल. देशात सध्या जे कापसाचे उत्पादन येत आहे, त्यापेक्षा ३० ते ४० टक्के अधिकचे उत्पादन नव्या कापूस वाणामुळे मिळू शकेल."

'कापूस स्वच्छतेकडे लक्ष द्या'

"देशातील कापसाचा दर्जा चांगला आहे. परंतु कापसात काढीकचरा अधिक येतो. कापसावर बसणे, त्यावर झोपणे, प्लॅस्टिकच्या गोण्यांत कापूस आणणे, शेतात वेचताना कापसात येणारा कचरा दूर न करणे आदी कारणांमुळे कापसात कचरा येतो. यामुळे कापसाचा दर्जा घसरतो. हा दर्जा सुधारताना कारखानदारांनाही अडचणीचे ठरते. परिणामी शेतकऱ्यांना कमी दर मिळतो. यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांनी कापसाचा दर्जा कसा चांगला, राहील याबद्दल काम करावे. कापूस वेचणी करताना सुताच्या पिशव्या किंवा गोण्यांत आणावा, त्यात प्लॅस्टिकचा कोणताही कचरा जाणार नाही, याची खबरदारी शेतातच घ्यावी," असे राजपाल म्हणाले.

"अमेरिका व इतर देशांत एक वेचणीचे वाण आहेत. एकाच वेळी वेचणी केल्यानंतर तेथील कापूस पिकत नव्याने वेचणी केली जात नाही. तेथे वेचणी यंत्रांद्वारे केली जाते. परंतु देशात खर्च अधिक आहे. हा खर्च कमी होईल, असे वाटत होते. परंतु आफ्रिकाहून एकरीपेक्षा अधिक वेळेस वेचणीचे वाण येणार आहे. सध्या देशात प्रचलित वाणात हेक्टरी ५० हजारपर्यंत झाडे असतात. परंतु नव्या वाणात हेक्टरी एक लाखांपेक्षा झाडांची संख्या वाढविता येईल. यामुळे अधिकचे उत्पादन मिळेल," असेही अपेक्षा राजपाल यांनी व्यक्त केली.

Sakal Agroone, 19 September, 2022

उत्पादन वाढीसाठी कापूस बियाण्याचे नवे तंत्रज्ञान हवे

जळगावात कापूस व्यापार बैठकीत उद्योजकांची मागणी

अंग्रोवन वृत्तसेवा

जळगाव : "देशात कापूस उत्पादन कमी होत आहे. यामुळे कापूस पुरवठा विस्कळित होत आहे. शेतकरी व उद्योग हित लक्षात घेऊन कापूस उत्पादनात वाढ आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी कापूस बियाणे तंत्रज्ञान विकसित करण्याची गरज आहे. केंद्राने बसिलस थुरिंलेंड्रेसिस (बीटी) मधील बोलगार्ड चार तंत्र कापसात वापरास मंजुरी द्यावी,' अशी मागणी कॉटन असोसिएशन ऑफ इंडियाचे अध्यक्ष अतुल गनात्रा यांनी केली.

खानदेश जिनिंग प्रेसिंग कारखानदार असोसिएशनतर्फे अखिल भारतीय कापूस व्यापार बैठकीचे रविवारी (ता.१८) जळगाव येथे आयोजन करण्यात आले. या बैठकीच्या उद्घाटनप्रसंगी गनात्रा बोलत होते. केंद्रीय वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालयाच्या उपमहासंचालक उषा पोळ, जैन इरीगेशन सिस्टिम्स लि.चे सहव्यवस्थापकीय संचालक अतुल जैन, महाराष्ट्र राज्य जिनिंग प्रेसिंग कारखानदार असोसिएशनचे अध्यक्ष भूपेंद्रसिंह राजपाल, खानदेश जिनिंग प्रेसिंग कारखानदार असोसिएशनचे अध्यक्ष प्रदीप जैन, उपाध्यक्ष जीवन बयास, अर्विंद जैन, सचिव लक्ष्मण पाटील उपस्थित होते.

पान ४ वर »

शेतकरी महत्त्वाचे...

अतुल जैन म्हणाले, "कापूस उत्पादक शेतकरी कापूस उद्योग साखळीत महत्त्वाचा आहे. त्याला समोर ठेवून काम व्हावे. जी संधी कापूस जगतात आहे, ती साध्य करण्यासाठी सर्वांनी एकमेकांना पूरक काम करावे. जोखीम करावी."

कापसात नोव्हेंबरमध्ये तेजी पान २ दोन वर्षांत नवे तंत्रज्ञान येणार

» पान १ वरून

गनात्रा म्हणाले, "कापूस दरवाढीनंतर केंद्र शासन विचारणा करते. पण आमची असोसिएशन दरवाढ करते असे नाही. जी स्थिती बाजारात असते, त्यानुसार दर असतात. कापूस उत्पादन वाढीसाठी सरकारने नवे कापूस बियाणे तंत्रज्ञान द्यावे. यंदा कापूस हंगाम चांगला आहे. उत्पादन ३५० लाख गाठी किमान उत्पादन येऊ शकते. जगात पाकिस्तान, ब्राझील, अमेरिका येथे उत्पादन कमी दिसत आहे. यामुळे दर चांगले मिळतील."

राजपाल म्हणाले, "राज्याचे कापूस उत्पादन व दर्जा यंदा चांगला आहे. दर आपल्याला गुजरातच्या तुलनेत अधिक मिळत आहेत. कापूस प्रक्रियेत सुधारणा दिसत आहे."

प्रदीप जैन म्हणाले, "कापूस उत्पादन देशात फक्त एकरी चार क्विंटल आहे. उत्पादकता वाढीसाठी कापसातील बोलगार्ड चार बियाणे तंत्रज्ञान मंजूर करावे." उषा पोळ यांनी राज्यातील टेक्स्टाईल पार्क व शासनाची वस्त्रोद्योगासाठी कामगिरी या बाबत माहिती दिली.

Sakal Agroone, 19 September, 2022

Textile Excellence16-30 Sept 2022

New Disease In BT Cotton Creates Panic Among Kurnool Farmers

Tobacco Streak Virus is affecting 10% to 15% of the total cropped area of cotton in the undivided district.

A newly-emerging disease, caused by Tobacco Streak Virus (TSV) and affecting the BT cotton crop, is creating panic among farmers in Kurnool and Nandyal districts, where pink bollworm is already wreaking havoc causing severe yield loss.

The BT cotton, grown in four hectares, is one of the major crops in the undivided district of Kurnool. The Tobacco Streak Virus is affecting approximately 10% to 15% of the total cropped area of cotton in Kurnool.

"At present, the incidence is concentrated in Gudur, Kodumuru, Emmiganur madals of Kurnool district and Atmakur and Nandyal mandals of Nandyal district," said scientists of Regional Agricultural Research Station(RARS), Nandyal.

Prolonged dry spells during the initial growth phase favours rapid multiplication of sucking pests like thrips, which is the carrier of the TSV virus, RARS Associate Director of Research N.C. Venkateswrlu and entomologist Sivarama Krishna said.

...Contd. On Page 13

Textile Excellence, 22.9.2022

New Disease In BT Cotton Creates Panic Among Kurnool Farmers

....Contd. From Page 12

Symptoms

The symptoms of TSV include appearance of brick-ish-red necrotic spots on the young leaves initially, spreading lesions on leaves, and sometimes forming numerous diffusing ring spots. Slowly, the area of discoloration increases and the leaf turns red and can dry up completely. Infected leaves show alternating light green and red patches.

Bud and flower production gets reduced. Infected plants mature late and are small in size. The early infection causes the death of the plant before the flowering or bud sets in. The affected plants show leaf curling and mosaic with stunted growth.

The affected leaves/plants must be removed from fields to avoid secondary spread.

The host weeds like parthenium, tridax, and others must be destroyed, the scientists said, urging farmers to go for intercropping with short-duration non-host crops like sorghum, redgram, green gram, black gram soya bean, pearl millet, and maize to stop the spread of the disease. ■

कपास के उत्पादन में नाशीकीट का खतरा

विदर्भ में कपास बड़े पैमाने पर उगाई जाती है. कपास के उत्पादन में नाशीकीट रोग मुख्य समस्या है, बीटी कपास आने से एक तरफ कपास के 4 महत्वपूर्ण कीटों जैसे अमेरिकन सुंडी, चितकबरी सुंडी एवं तम्बाकू सुंडी जहां कम हुई हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ कपास की फसल में बहुत सारे लघु (माइनर) कहलाए जाने वाले चूसक कीट मुख्य श्रेणी में आ खड़े हुए हैं. विदर्भ के कई क्षेत्रों में कपास पर गुलाबी सुंडी एक महत्वपूर्ण कीट के रूप में पुनः उभर कर आ रही है. यह कपास के बीजों को खाकर आर्थिक हानि पहुंचाती है. इस कीट का संक्रमण फसल के मध्य तथा देर की अवस्था में होता है. इसके वयस्क सुबह व सायंकाल में निकलते हैं, परंतु वह दिन के समय पौधों के कचरे या दरार में छुपे रहते हैं. पुष्प गुलाब के आकार में परिवर्तित हो जाता है, जिसमें लार्वा होता है और जो बाद में टिंडे में प्रवेश करता है तथा उसके बाद प्रवेश मार्ग बंद हो जाता है. विकासशील हरे बीजकोषों के अंदर गुलाबी सुंडी मौजूद रहती है, लार्वे अंदर कोष्ठकों के बीच आवगमन करता है, खिले टिंडे में लार्वे द्वारा पहुंचाया गया नुकसान दिखाई देता है. इस कीट का आर्थिक क्षति स्तर 8 वयस्क/ ट्रैप लगातार 3 दिन तक या 10 फीसदी प्रभावित पुष्प, कलिकाएं एवं टिंडे जीवित इल्ली के साथ होता है.

मित्र कीटों की पहचान एवं उनका संरक्षण

- परभक्षी मित्र कीटों जैसे लेडी बीटल, मकड़ी, क्राइसोपरला आदि को पहचानें व उनका संरक्षण करें एवं उनकी उपस्थिति में कीटनाशकों का प्रयोग न करें.
- सितंबर-अक्टूबर में मिली बग के परजीवी (अनासिऐस) के प्यूपे दिखाई देने पर मिली बग के लिए किसी भी रसायन का प्रयोग न करें.
- कीटभक्षी पक्षियों के आगमन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए खेत में ऊंची लकड़ियां गाड़कर पक्षियों के लिए आसरा लगाएं.

उपाय

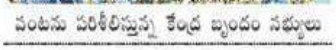
- गुलाबी इल्ली की गतिविधि की निगरानी के लिए बुवाई के 45 दिनों के बाद फेरोमोन ट्रैप की स्थापना.
- संक्रमण के प्रारंभिक चरण में गिरे हुए कलियों/ फूलों/ टिंडों का संग्रह और विनाश.
- गुलाबी सुंडी की संख्या बहुत अधिक होने पर बड़े पैमाने पर फंसाने के लिए फेरोमोन ट्रैप @ 40 ट्रैप/ हक्टेयर की स्थापना करें.
- उपलब्धता के अनुसार परजीवी ट्राइकोग्रामा बेक्ट्री @ 1.50 लाख प्रति हेक्टेयर की दर से फसल में एक सप्ताह के अंतराल में 3 बार छोड़ें.
- दिसंबर के अंत तक फसल की समाप्ति और फसल अवशेषों को नष्ट करना.

Navbharat, 20 September, 2022

ఈనాడు
epaper.eenadu.net

వేసవిలో ముందస్తుగా పత్తి వేయొద్దు

వేముగోడు(గోనగండ్ల), మంత్రాలయం, న్యూస్‌టుడే: బోరు, బావుల కింద వేసవిలో ముందస్తుగా పత్తి పంట సాగు చేయవద్దని, గులాబీ రంగు పురుగు ఉద్ధృతి పెరుగుతుందని కేంద్ర పత్తి పరిశోధనా సంస్థ నాగపూర్ శాస్త్రవేత్త డాక్టర్ చిన్నబాబు అన్నారు. కర్నూలు జిల్లా మంత్రాలయం, గోనెగండ్ల మండలంలోని పత్తి పంటలను కేంద్ర శాస్త్రవేత్త బృందం శుక్రవారం పర్యటించింది. మండలంలోని వేముగోడులో రైతు రామయ్య సాగు చేసిన పత్తి పంటలో పురుగు లున్న పత్తి కాయలను రైతులు



పంటను పరిశీలిస్తున్న కేంద్ర బృందం సభ్యులు

మగలగొట్టి చూపించారు. పురుగు నివారణకు యాజమాన్య పద్ధతులు పాటించాలని శాస్త్రవేత్తలు రైతులకు సూచించారు. మంత్రాలయం మండలం చెట్నేపల్లి గ్రామంలో పర్యటించి రైతులకు సూచనలు చేశారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో శాస్త్రవేత్తలు డాక్టర్ సుదారాణి, డాక్టరు శివరామకృష్ణ, డాక్టర్ కల్యాణి, డాక్టర్ కిశోర్‌రెడ్డి, తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

Date : 24/09/2022 EditionName : ANDHRA PRADESH(KURNOOL) PageNo : 04

पूर्वहंगामी कापूस पिकात दोनच वेचण्या होणार

अतिपावसाने पीकस्थिती बिकट; राज्यातील उत्पादन ८५ लाख गाठी शक्य

चंद्रकांत जाधव : अंधोरा वृत्तसेवा

जळगाव : राज्यात पूर्वहंगामी कापसाची लागवड हवी तेवढी नाही. यातच यंदाही अतिपावसाने पूर्वहंगामी कापसाचे मातेरे केले असून, दसरा, दिवाळी या काळात वातावरण कोरडे राहिल्यास फक्त दोनच वेचण्या त्यात होतील. यामुळे राज्यातील कापूस उत्पादकता कमीच राहील, असेही दिसत आहे.

अतिपावसाने विदर्भ व नंतर खानदेशात पूर्वहंगामी कापसाला फटका बसला. राज्यात सुमारे ४२ लाख हेक्टरवर कापूस लागवड झाली आहे. चीन, अमेरिका, ब्राझील या देशांपेक्षा अधिक ही लागवड आहे. तसेच देशात सर्वाधिक लागवडही राज्यात झाली आहे. यंदा देशात सुमारे १२७ लाख हेक्टरवर कापूस पीक आहे. यात राज्यातील कापसाखाली फक्त पाच ते सहा टक्के क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली असून, यातून चांगले उत्पादन अपेक्षित होते. यंदा राज्यात

राज्यात पूर्वहंगामी कापूस अतिपावसाने खराब झाला आहे. कोरडवाहू कापूस अनेक भागात अतिपावसाने वाढत नसल्याची स्थिती आहे. उत्पादन चांगले राहील, विक्रमी कापूस येईल, हे दावे सगळे हवेत आहेत. राज्यात फक्त ६० ते ६५ लाख गाठींचेच उत्पादन येईल, असे मी मानतो.

– विजय जावंधिया, कापूस विषयाचे अभ्यासक तथा शेतकरी नेते

राज्यातील कापूस उत्पादनाची स्थिती
(लाख गाठींमध्ये, एक गाठ १७० किलो रुई)

वर्ष	सुरुवातीचा अंदाज	हाती आलेले उत्पादन
२०१९	१०५	९०
२०२०	१००	८५
२०२१	१००	८५
२०२२	१०० ते १०५ (अंदाज)	८५ (तज्ज्ञांचे भाकीत)

१०५ ते १०० लाख गाठींचे उत्पादन गृहीत धरले जात होते. पण अतिपावसाने पिकांचे अतोनात हानी झाली. परिणामी उत्पादन व उत्पादकता घटेल.

पान ४ वर »

Sakal Agroone, 30 September, 2022

माढेळी : केंद्रीय कापूस संशोधन संस्था नागपूरतर्फे २०१८ पासून कीटकनाशक प्रतिकार व्यवस्थापन गुलाबी बोंडअळी रणनीतीचा प्रसार केंद्र शासन पुरस्कृत प्रकल्प चंद्रपूर जिल्हा अंतर्गत वरोरा तालुक्यातील पाच गावांमध्ये राबविण्यात येत आहे. शेतकऱ्यांना गुलाबी बोंडअळीविषयी विविध माध्यमातून मार्गदर्शन करण्यात येत आहे. याच उपक्रमाअंतर्गत शेतकऱ्यांना नुकतेच कीटकनाशके वितरित करण्यात आली.

कपाशीतील फुलोरा अवस्थेच्या अगोदर गुलाबी बोंड अळीच्या प्रभावी दरवर्षीप्रमाणे यावर्षी देखील ५० लाभार्थी शेतकऱ्यांना निमतेल प्रोफेनोफोस आणि फ्लोनिकॅमिड या औषधी गुलाबी बोंडअळीचा व रसशोषक कीड व्यवस्थापनासाठी साखरा, तळेगाव, बोर्डा, सग्रा आणि जामगाव या गावांमध्ये वाटप करण्यात आले. जिल्हा प्रकल्प समन्वय डॉ. चिन्नाबाबू नाईक यांनी शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतावर जाऊन निगराणी निरीक्षण करून गुलाबी बोंडअळी व फुलकिडे यांचे व्यवस्थापन कसे करायचे याचे उपाय सांगितले. तसेच गुलाबी बोंडअळीवर ट्रायकोकार्डस कश्या स्वरूपात काम करतात याचे प्रात्यक्षिके करून दाखवले. कीटकशास्त्र

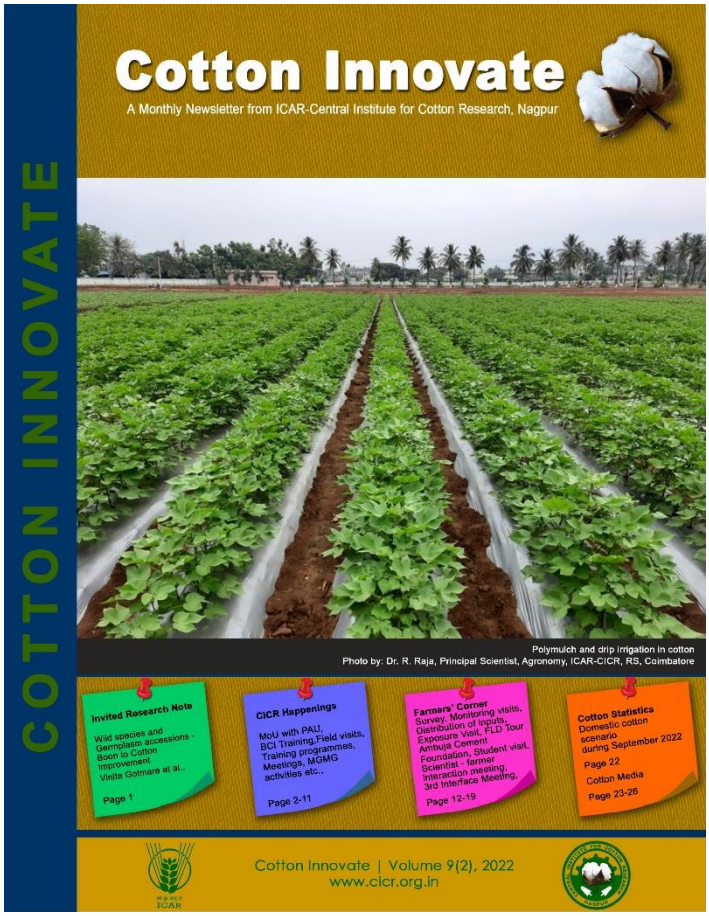
पूर्वहंगामी कापूस पिकात दोनच वेचण्या होणार

» पान १ वरून

राज्यात एकरी तीन क्विंटल एवढेच कापूस उत्पादन हाती येते. २०११ मध्ये ही उत्पादकता अधिक होती. त्यात नंतर दुष्काळ, अतिपाऊस, गुलाबी बोंडअळीचा प्रकोप आदी कारणांमुळे सतत घट झाली आहे. कापूस उद्योग, प्रक्रिया आदी क्षेत्रात कार्यरत संस्थांनी देशाचे व राज्याचे कापूस उत्पादन मागील हंगामाच्या तुलनेत वाढेल, देशात ३७५ व राज्यात किमान १०० लाख गाठींचे उत्पादन येईल, असे म्हटले आहे. परंतु हे अंदाज फोल ठरतील, अशी स्थिती यंदाही आहे.

यंदाही गुलाबी बोंड अळी

अतिपावसाने तीन वर्षे राज्यात वैमान घातले आहे. त्यात पूर्वहंगामी कापसाचे नुकसान अधिक झाले असून, यंदाही हे नुकसान दिसत आहे. पूर्वहंगामी कापूस पीक लाल, पिवळे झाले आहे. त्यात पाते, फुले नाहीत. फक्त लालसर कैऱ्या किंवा बोंडे आहेत. त्या उमलण्यासाठी सूर्यप्रकाश, हवेशीर वातावरण हवे आहे. पण रोज ढगाळ व पावसाळी वातावरण असते. वेचणीसाठी शेतकऱ्यांना जादा मजुरी द्यावी लागत आहे. कारण पावसाच्या भितीने वेचणी उरकून घेण्यावर सर्वांचा भर आहे. त्यासाठी दसरा ते दिवाळी या काळात कोरडे किंवा सूर्यप्रकाशीत वातावरण हवे आहे. वातावरण खराब राहिल्यास या दोन वेचण्यादेखील अशक्य होतील. तसेच पुढे दिवाळीनंतर गुलाबी बोंड अळीचा प्रकोपही वाढतो, असा अनुभव मागील तीन वर्षे राहिला आहे. यंदाही गुलाबी बोंड अळी दिसत आहे. तिची समस्या नोव्हेंबरच्या मध्यात वाढेल. यामुळे कोरडवाहू कापूस पिकाचे अधिकने नुकसान होईल. परिणामी, उत्पादनाचे अंदाज व अपेक्षित उत्पादकता या बाबतही हिरमोड होईल. तज्ज्ञांनुसार राज्यात यंदाही फक्त ८५ ते ८७ लाख गाठींचे (एक गाठ १७० किलो रुई) एवढेच उत्पादन हाती येईल. अर्थात, प्रतिहेक्टरी ३०० ते ३५० किलो रुई एवढीच उत्पादकता राहू शकते. परिणामी, देशाची उत्पादकता देखील कमी होईल, अशीही माहिती मिळाली.



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