



**US 81 BGII**

**(SWCH 4757BGII)**

**Zone:North Zone**

**Land Preparation:** One deep ploughing followed by 2-3 harrowing brings to soil texture to fine tilth Land leveler should be used .Remove the stubbles if any.

**Seed Rate:**

One packet (450g) plus 120g refugia is sufficient for half acre or 0.20 hectare

**Time of sowing(Kharif):**

Rajasthan:1 May -30 may

Punjab : 1 april-15 May

Haryana:3<sup>rd</sup> week of April -End of May

**Spacing: Punjab**Row to Row 67.5cm) x **Plant to Plant** :60cm  
Haryana::67.5cmx 60cm or 100cmx45cm

Rajasthan: 67.5cm x 60cm

**Irrigated :** Best suited for irrigated conditions

**Soil type :** It is recommended that our hybrids should be recommended in medium to heavy soils and light/sandy soils,saline and waterlogged soils should be avoided as this is the recommendations of SAU and CICR

**Kg per Hectare doses of N,P,K and ZnSO4**

State	N	P	K	ZnSo4
PUNJAB	150	30		25
Haryana	175	60	60	25
Rajasthan	150	40	20	12

Nitrogen and potash should be applied in three split dosages While phosphorus should be applied as basal dose.

RECOMMENDED PESTICIDES	IN COTTON	PEST MANAGEMENT
<b>Jassids</b>	Dosage-(g a.i/ha )	Stage of Crop
Neem products (1500 ppm )	2.5 lit / ha	Early phase of crop growth
Imidacloprid	100	
Thiomethoxam	100	
Ulala 50 WG (flonicamid)	200g	

Osheen 20 SG (Dinotefuron)	150g	
Thrips		
Neem products (1500 ppm )	2.5 lit / ha	Early phase of crop growth
Imidacloprid	100	
Thiomethoxam	100	
<b>Whitefly</b>		
Neem products (1500 ppm )	2.5 lit	
Imidacloprid	100	
Thiomethoxam	100	
Polo 50 WP (Diafenthiuron)	500gm	
Lano 10 EC (Pyriproxyfen)	1250ml	
<b>Bollworms</b>		
Neem products ( 1500 ppm )	2.5 lit	40 – 60 day
Chlorpyrifos 20 EC	500 – 700	During fruiting stages
Profenofos 50 EC	1000 – 1250	During fruiting stages
Thiodicharb 75 SP	500	During fruiting stages
<b>Disease</b>		
<b>Bacterial Blight</b>		
COC 50%WP+Streptocycline	500g+20g per acre	
<b>Anthrachnose,Leaf spots</b>		
COC 50%WP	500g per acre	

❖ **WEEDING :**

Do mechanical or manual weeding at 30<sup>th</sup> day and 60<sup>th</sup> day of the crop. Weeding can be done based on the weed population in the field. Weeding should be done to encourage crop growth and to free and comfortable movement of labour in the field to do other operations.

❖ **IRRIGATION SCHEDULE:**

Irrigate the crop based on crop demand, soil requirement and weather. The should not suffer from water stress at flowering, boll formation and seed setting stages as it leads to poor quality of seed like undersized, undeveloped embryo and poor vigor.

**Harvesting and Post Harvest Technology:**

Kapas from fully opened bolls should be collected during cooler times of the day. Kapas picked should be free from debris like dried leaves; dried bracts etc., **Kapas from the first, last pickings should not be mixed with middle pickings, which are of better quality.** Kapas damaged by bollworms should be picked separately. The cleaned kapas is to be graded and stored in heaps or in gunny boras in dry and well ventilated godowns.

\*The results of above mentioned agronomy practices may vary depending upon the climatic conditions, soil type and other uncontrollable factors.