Insect Pests & Diseases of Kurnool and their Management

February-March

Cotton pests occurance starts after fruit harvesting at bud blooming stage and on the ending of obkryching stage of Late March, Late April and May

April-June

Plants may be affected by multiple pest attacks, including all the pests described below. Regular pest monitoring is essential for timely control measures.

Management ofotine disease

This management of disease presents removal of affected plant parts and their replacement by resistant cultivars, development of improved control techniques and disease forecasting. While resistant cultivars continue to be used, disease forecasting is now the most effective management tool available.

Tips for Management practices

1. Ensure that there is adequate soil moisture.
2. Avoid disease infection by removing all plant debris and infected plant material from the field.
3. Water plants regularly to promote healthy growth and reduce stress.
4. Maintain a healthy soil ecosystem by applying compost or organic matter to the soil.
5. Use resistant cultivars wherever possible.

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INSECT PESTS & DISEASES OF KURNool AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

Cotton Pest and Disease Management

Management of citrus infections

Teak leaves may be affected by portions of the two teak shoot, bud damage and loss along with some healthy green leaves with the help of sharp knife or a white box. Properly collect and bury the diseased leaves by burning and do not mix it in the ground. Apply the fungicide solution of Beclol (2g), a mixture of wase and water, at the rate of 1:50 to 1:100.

Key Points

Cutting off the diseased leaves from the plant and burying them in a designated area is an effective way to prevent the spread of the disease.

Cotton withered leaf

Cotton withered leaf can be controlled by spraying a solution of chlorothalonil or mancozeb at the rate of 1:200 to 1:250 of water.

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