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**Cotton  
Association  
of India**

# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

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## CAI Holds All India Meeting of its National Crop Committee with Stakeholders on 10th July 2023 in Mumbai

Cotton Association of India convened an All-India meeting of its National Crop Committee with all stakeholders viz., all eleven upcountry cotton growing state associations, MNCs, mill-members, exporters, importers, etc. in Mumbai on Monday, the 10th July 2023. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the current cotton scenario, exchange information and ideas and arrive at an accurate crop estimate for the ongoing crop year 2022-23, draw a cotton balance sheet based on the input received from all stakeholders and to reconcile differing crop estimates of various agencies.



## CAI President Shri. Atul S. Ganatra's Speech at the Crop Committee Meeting

My Dear Friends,

I extend a warm welcome to each one of you. I sincerely thank you for accepting my request and sparing your time to be here today.

Friends, as you are aware CAI has an all-India Crop Committee made up of 35 members representing all cotton growing states of the country. These members meet every month and arrive at cotton crop estimates and draw a cotton balance sheet based on the data received by the Association from various upcountry associations and other trade sources. The CAI Crop Committee relies on the input received from the following 11 member states : Indian Cotton Association (ICAL), Punjab; Indian Cotton Association (ICAL) Haryana, Indian Cotton Association Lt (ICAL), Rajasthan; GUJCOT Trade Association Gujarat, Maharashtra Cotton Ginners Indian Commodities.Com, Maharashtra; Madhyanchal Cotton Ginners Association Madhya Pradesh, Telangana Cotton Millers & Traders Welfare Association, Telangana; Andhra Pradesh Cotton Association, Andhra Pradesh; Karnataka Cotton Association, Karnataka; Shri Ashok Daga, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu and Odisha Cotton Association, Orissa.

Every month, these 11 state associations give us updates about their state's crop estimation upto 30th September and month wise pressing figures.

CAI crop estimate is actually pressing estimate only because if any seed cotton is left at the close of the season on 30th September, it means that spinning mills have not used it for consumption during the season. Hence, we make our balancer sheet as per pressing numbers. I request every member to please make a note.

Today we have all our 11 states association members present at this meeting and we will be taking updates from all of them.

Thank you. Thank you very much.





The meeting was attended by 55 members including CAI Crop Committee members, most of large Indian Spinning Mills, Office Bearers of all the eleven cotton growing state associations, TEXPROCIL Chairman and SIMA Secretary-General.

The meeting discussed the state-wise pressing data provided by each state association and other input by stakeholders. Based on the input received and after extensive deliberations, the Committee arrived at total pressing numbers of all states and also drew a cotton balance sheet.

#### CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop for the Season 2022-23 and 2021-22

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Production Estimate*				Pressed Cotton Bales as on 30th June 2023	
	2022-23		2021-22		2022-23	
	In running b/s of 162 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 162 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 162 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each
Punjab	2.62	2.50	8.92	8.50	2.55	2.43
Haryana	11.54	11.00	16.90	16.10	9.28	8.84
Upper Rajasthan	18.89	18.00	16.10	15.34	18.18	17.32
Lower Rajasthan	11.28	10.75	10.84	10.33	10.87	10.36
<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>44.34</b>	<b>42.25</b>	<b>52.75</b>	<b>50.27</b>	<b>40.87</b>	<b>38.95</b>
Gujarat	96.54	92.00	77.96	74.29	87.35	83.24
Maharashtra	83.95	80.00	75.56	72.00	74.02	70.54
Madhya Pradesh	20.46	19.50	20.99	20.00	18.84	17.95
<b>Total Central Zone</b>	<b>200.96</b>	<b>191.50</b>	<b>174.50</b>	<b>166.29</b>	<b>180.21</b>	<b>171.73</b>
Telangana	31.48	30.00	37.15	35.40	30.03	28.62
Andhra Pradesh	15.74	15.00	15.74	15.00	14.17	13.50
Karnataka	22.04	21.00	21.25	20.25	20.88	19.90
Tamil Nadu	5.25	5.00	7.21	6.87	3.25	3.10
<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>74.51</b>	<b>71.00</b>	<b>81.35</b>	<b>77.52</b>	<b>68.34</b>	<b>65.12</b>
Orissa	3.60	3.43	2.18	2.08	3.60	3.43
Others	3.15	3.00	3.15	3.00	2.89	2.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>326.55</b>	<b>311.18</b>	<b>313.93</b>	<b>299.16</b>	<b>295.90</b>	<b>281.98</b>

\* Including loose

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2022-23 and 2021-22 is reproduced below: -

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Details	2022-23	2021-22
Opening Stock	24.00 *	71.84
Production	311.18	299.16
Imports	15.00	14.00
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>350.18</b>	<b>385.00</b>
Mill Consumption	280.00	293.00
S.S.I. Consumption	15.00	19.00
Non-Textile Consumption	16.00	6.00
<b>Total Domestic Demand</b>	<b>311.00</b>	<b>318.00</b>
<b>Available Surplus</b>	<b>39.18</b>	<b>67.00</b>
Exports	16.00	43.00
<b>Closing Stock</b>	<b>23.18</b>	<b>24.00</b>

\* One-time adjustment of 7.89 lakh bales made in the Opening Stock i.e. 24.00 lakh bales made at the CAI National Crop Committee meeting held on 10th July 2023.

State-wise Cotton Stock as on 30th June 2023

(in lakh running bales of 170 kgs. each)

State	Minimum	Maximum
Punjab	0.10	0.15
Haryana	0.20	0.25
Rajasthan	1.25	1.65
<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>2.05</b>
Gujarat	5.00	6.00
Maharashtra	10.00	11.00
Madhya Pradesh	2.00	2.10
<b>Total Central Zone</b>	<b>17.00</b>	<b>19.10</b>
Telangana	3.50	4.00
Andhra Pradesh	1.10	1.30
Karnataka	1.25	1.50
Tamil Nadu		
<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>6.80</b>
Orissa	0.45	0.55
Others		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>24.85</b>	<b>28.50</b>

Minimum stock with ginners, traders, CCI, MNCs is 24.85 lakh bales and maximum stock is 28.50 lakh bales.

Balance Sheet of 9 months i.e. from 1.10.2022 to 30.06.2023 for the season 2022-23

Details	In lakh b/s of 170 kg.	In '000 Tons
Opening Stock as on 01.10.2022	24.00	408.00
Arrivals upto 30.06.2023	281.98	4793.66
Imports upto 30.06.2023	10.00	170.00
<b>Total available</b>	<b>315.98</b>	<b>5371.66</b>
Consumption	238.00	4046.00
Export Shipments upto 30.06.2023	13.50	229.50
Stock with Mills	36.98	628.66
Stock with CCI, Maha Fedn., MNCs, Ginners, Traders & Exporters	27.50	467.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>315.98</b>	<b>5371.66</b>

## Cotton Necrosis Disease Caused by Tobacco Streak Virus (TSV): An Emerging Threat To Cotton Growing Areas Of South India

Dr. P. Valarmathi is a Plant Pathologist by profession. She has been working as Scientist of Regional Station, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu of ICAR-CICR for more than five years. At present, she is working on Cotton Necrosis Disease caused by Tobacco Streak Virus (TSV).



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Cotton is major kharif crop and it is also called as the "King of fibre crops". The Indian cotton crop is the most diverse in the world, both in terms of botanical status and fibre quality range. Various bacterial, fungal and viral diseases hamper cotton productivity. Among the viral diseases infecting cotton, Cotton leaf curl virus disease (CLCuD) and Necrosis disease (TSV) are important as they contribute to major yield loss under biotic stresses. Necrosis disease caused by *Tobacco streak virus* (TSV) is the most devastating one in cotton. *Tobacco streak virus* (TSV), first described by Johnson (1936), is the type species of the genus *Ilarvirus* of the family *Bromoviridae*. TSV has a wide host range, infecting more than 200 plant species belongs to 30 dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plant families which occur over 26 countries worldwide.

In India, TSV was first identified from sunflower necrosis disease (SND). Sunflower and peanut stem necrosis disease (PSND) affected groundnut during 1999-2000 from Andhra Pradesh. Since then, the virus was found to be responsible for causing serious damage to groundnut, sunflower and several other annual crops in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. It was during 2005, at Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh, hybrid RCH-2 Bt alone was cultivated on 1.20 lakh acres where the disease incidence was observed. Several farmers complained about the disease causing chlorotic/

### EXPERT'S Column

Dr. A. H. Prakash is a Plant Physiologist by profession. He is currently working as Head of Regional Station, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu of ICAR-CICR. He has more than 25 years of experience in cotton research and management.



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necrotic lesions on leaves accompanied occasionally with leaf purpling, necrotic buds and drying up of young bolls more in their Bt cultivars rather than non Bt cultivars.

In the last five years, this necrosis disease has been frequently threatening the cotton growing regions of South India. It is very important to know that the plant's normal function is disrupted. Although TSV produces a wide range of symptoms, the most common symptoms include chlorosis and necrosis of leaves, necrotic streaks on petioles, stems, floral parts and stunted growth. TSV infection at seedling stage results in premature death of the plant. Infection during mid-stage of the plant growth may result in necrosis of the leaves and severe reduction in yield. Infection at later stage of the plant growth results in mild chlorotic symptoms, with little effect on plant growth and crop yield.

In several weed hosts, such as *parthenium*, TSV causes asymptomatic infection. Premature death of plant was the main reason for enormous yield losses during the SND/TSV epidemics. In Tamil Nadu, the disease incidence was found to be 12.6 to 38.8 per cent. *Tobacco streak virus* has been reported to cause a maximum yield loss of 60 to 65 %.

The symptoms in *Gossypium barbadense* were very distinct with necrotic spots dark purple



Fig. 1. Typical symptoms of necrotic spots with purple colour and drying of squares in ELS cotton

in colour and also drying of squares (**Fig.1**). Typical symptoms observed in *G. hirsutum* were chlorotic with necrotic spots in young leaves and marginal necrotic streaks with leaf deformation (**Fig. 2 &3**). Whereas in matured plants veinal necrosis, drying of squares and also in terminal shoots was observed. Yellowing, leaf malformation and necrotic spots were observed in *G. arboreum* (**Fig. 4**).

In recent times, this disease has created panic among farmers in Kurnool and Nandyal districts



Fig. 2. Symptoms of marginal necrosis and necrotic leaves in young plants in *G.hirsutum*

of Andhra Pradesh affecting approximately 10% to 15% of cotton crop.

The transmission of a virus from infected to healthy tissues is a procedure fundamental to the study of virus disease. Severity of the virus depends on abundance of infected pollen, *parthenium* population, thrips multiplication and movement on the crop. TSV is transmitted through pollen assisted by thrips and experimentally by mechanical sap inoculation, grafting and dodder but not by contact or soil. Adults and nymphs



Fig. 3. Yellowing, leaf malformation and veinal necrosis in young plants in *G. hirsutum*

of several thrips species were shown to transmit TSV-infected pollen from the infected plants by a mechanical mechanism whereby virus from pollen carried externally or released from inside the pollen infects plants through feeding wounds caused by the thrips. The nymphs of thrips acquire the virus from TSV infected plants, then with the help of *parthenium* pollen grains it gets infected to the healthy plants. Experimentally, this virus transmission can be done by sap inoculation method where the virus sap was



Fig. 4. Symptoms expression in *G. arboreum*



Fig.5. Sap transmission studies on local lesion host- Cowpea CO 7 (Artificial inoculation)

inoculated on cowpea leaves and observed for the viral symptoms (Fig. 5).

The symptoms developed due to TSV infection in cotton plant were almost similar to physiological or nutritional disorders and herbicide phytotoxicity which is very difficult to distinguish. Hence detection of TSV in cotton needs much more emphasis. Therefore, confirmatory testing by serological or nucleic acid-based diagnostic assays is necessary for TSV diagnosis. Molecular diagnosis which involves use of RNA as template includes RT-PCR and RT-LAMP. Serological assays include ELISA such as DAC, DAS and TAS to confirm presence of TSV quantitatively were used widely.

The management practices to be followed are as follows:

1. Follow crop rotation and field sanitation. Grow suitable region-wise resistant varieties.
2. Field and bunds should be weed free especially *Parthenium* weed should be managed.
3. Remove affected leaves/plants from crop fields to avoid secondary spread.
4. Inter crop with short duration non-host crops like sorghum, redgram, greengram, blackgram, soyabean, pearl millet and maize.
5. Neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) - 5% @ 2kg/ha can be used to develop immunity among the plants over virus infection.
6. Installation of blue sticky traps @ 20/ha for monitoring and 100/ha for management of vectors.
7. Need based foliar spray of Spinetoram 11.7 SC, Flonicamid 50 WG, Dinotefuran 20 SG, Diafenthiuron 50 WP, Profenofos 50EC is recommended for the management of thrips infestation to avoid the transmission of TSV.

(The views expressed in this column are of the author and not that of Cotton Association of India)

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UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES													
								(Rs./Qtl)					
Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [ By law 66 (A) (a) (4) ]								Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2022-23 Crop July 2023					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	17716 (63000)	17716 (63000)	17603 (62600)	17716 (63000)	17716 (63000)	17716 (63000)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4.5%	15	17856 (63500)	17856 (63500)	17744 (63100)	17856 (63500)	17856 (63500)	17856 (63500)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	13%	20	12935 (46000)	12879 (45800)	12795 (45500)	12710 (45200)	12710 (45200)	12710 (45200)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	22mm	4.5 – 6.0	6%	21	13835 (49200)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13694 (48700)	13694 (48700)	13694 (48700)
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 – 7.0	4%	22	14904 (53000)	14763 (52500)	14763 (52500)	14763 (52500)	14763 (52500)	14763 (52500)
6	P/H/R(U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	15072 (53600)	14960 (53200)	15016 (53400)	15016 (53400)	15016 (53400)	15016 (53400)
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	15241 (54200)	15129 (53800)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)
9	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	14341 (51000)	14341 (51000)	14397 (51200)	14257 (50700)	14341 (51000)	14341 (51000)
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	14679 (52200)	14622 (52000)	14763 (52500)	14622 (52000)	14707 (52300)	14707 (52300)
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	16085 (57200)	15972 (56800)	16028 (57000)	16028 (57000)	16028 (57000)	16028 (57000)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	15241 (54200)	15100 (53700)	15185 (54000)	15044 (53500)	15044 (53500)	15044 (53500)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	15297 (54400)	15157 (53900)	15241 (54200)	15100 (53700)	15100 (53700)	15100 (53700)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	27	15382 (54700)	15325 (54500)	15382 (54700)	15353 (54600)	15410 (54800)	15410 (54800)
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	15747 (56000)	15607 (55500)	15663 (55700)	15663 (55700)	15663 (55700)	15663 (55700)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	15663 (55700)	15522 (55200)	15747 (56000)	15607 (55500)	15607 (55500)	15607 (55500)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	15691 (55800)	15550 (55300)	15775 (56100)	15635 (55600)	15635 (55600)	15635 (55600)
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	15663 (55700)	15607 (55500)	15663 (55700)	15635 (55600)	15691 (55800)	15691 (55800)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	29	15888 (56500)	15747 (56000)	15972 (56800)	15832 (56300)	15832 (56300)	15832 (56300)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	15916 (56600)	15775 (56100)	16000 (56900)	15860 (56400)	15860 (56400)	15860 (56400)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	16056 (57100)	15916 (56600)	16169 (57500)	16028 (57000)	16028 (57000)	16028 (57000)
22	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	16113 (57300)	15972 (56800)	16225 (57700)	16085 (57200)	16085 (57200)	16085 (57200)
23	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.2	3%	31	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	19965 (71000)	19965 (71000)	20106 (71500)	20106 (71500)	20106 (71500)	20106 (71500)
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	20106 (71500)	20106 (71500)	20246 (72000)	20246 (72000)	20246 (72000)	20246 (72000)
26	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	20387 (72500)	20387 (72500)	20528 (73000)	20528 (73000)	20528 (73000)	20528 (73000)
27	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	20668 (73500)	20668 (73500)	20809 (74000)	20809 (74000)	20809 (74000)	20809 (74000)

(Note: Figures in bracket indicate prices in Rs./Candy)