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Emerging Challenges in Cotton Cultivation in North Zone and Remedies for the Next Season

EXPERT'S Column



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Dr. Monga is a Plant Pathologist by profession. He worked as Head of ICAR-CICR, Sirsa, Haryana, for more than two decades. He also worked as Principal Investigator of Plant Pathology under All India Coordinated Research Project on Cotton for over a decade.

He has contributed significantly to generating new technologies and strengthening the research and development network for cotton crop in north zone.



Dr. Rishi Kumar

Dr. Rishi Kumar is working as a Principal Scientist (Entomology) at ICAR-CICR, Sirsa, Haryana. He is also the Principal Investigator (Entomology) in All India Coordinated Research Project on Cotton. He specialises in monitoring resistance and resurgence in cotton insects due to insecticides and devising management strategies for sucking pests and bollworms in cotton. He has over 22 years of experience in research and extension activities in the area of IPM.



Dr. Satish K. Sain

Dr. Sain is a Plant Pathologist, presently working as a Principal Scientist & Principal Investigator, AICRP on Cotton - Plant Pathology at ICAR-CICR, Sirsa, Haryana. He has over 20 years of experience in R&D promotion and capacity-building activities in the area of IPM, biocontrol of insect-pest and diseases, Pest Risk Analysis (PRA), identification of the sources of resistance, home gardening etc. in vegetable and other crops including cotton.



Dr. S. K. Verma

Dr S.K. Verma is presently working as Head(I/c), ICAR-CICR, Sirsa, Haryana. He is a plant breeder by profession. He has more than 25 years of experience for working in cotton. He has released and contributed in the development of *G.arboreum/hirsutum* cotton hybrids and varieties and also registered lines with specific traits in *arboreum* and *hirsutum* cotton.

Declining Productivity Scenario:

The North cotton growing zone of India is dominated by a cotton-wheat cropping system along with cotton-mustard in small pockets. The realised productivity of cotton 678.3 kg/ha observed during 2019-20 in the North zone fluctuated to 594.7 (2020-21) & 629.7 kg /ha (2021-22). However, the 2022-23 season has been particularly harsh with abiotic and biotic stresses influencing the cotton crop from the beginning of the season. As per the estimates of the Indian Cotton Association Ltd (Times of India, Chandigarh edition, Oct.12, 2022), a productivity of 518.4 kg/ha has been projected for the North zone. This indicates the inability of our technologies to reach out in time or their inadequate adoption to insulate the cotton crop from climate related stresses.

Germination of Cotton Seeds and Crop Stand Issues:

An unusually higher temperature ranging from 2-8OC compared to the previous three years was observed at the time of sowing during the 2022 season (Table.1) leading to poor germination, seedling burning and ultimately poor plant stand. The wide gap in crop plants led to unusual weedy conditions, supporting pests and diseases during the season.

Whitefly Strikes Again

The whitefly epidemic was reported in the North zone cotton crop during 2015-16 incurring huge losses to the farmers. Initially, key factors responsible for the whitefly outbreak were identified as: congenial climatic conditions i.e. high humidity, and moderate temperature as a result of rains during the second fortnight of June favouring early whitefly multiplication during this period, delayed sowing and perpetuation and multiplication of whitefly on other alternate hosts. Sound strategies for its management were worked out and implemented in subsequent seasons successfully. During 2015, higher incidence above ETL (Economic Threshold Level) of whitefly was noticed during 31st SMW (30 Jul - 05 Aug) whereas its advancement was recorded during the 2022 cotton season i.e., 28th SMW (16 Jul - 22 Jul) indicating longer persistence above ETL consistently for more number of Standard Meteorological Weeks (>10SMW) during 2022. Similarly, weekly data were also recorded from farmers' field locations regularly to assess the ground situations. During peak activity, period whitefly populations were above economic thresholds in almost all the locations surveyed in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Advancement in incidence and higher severity of whitefly in the North zone during 2022 compared to the past few years was reported wherein two factors,

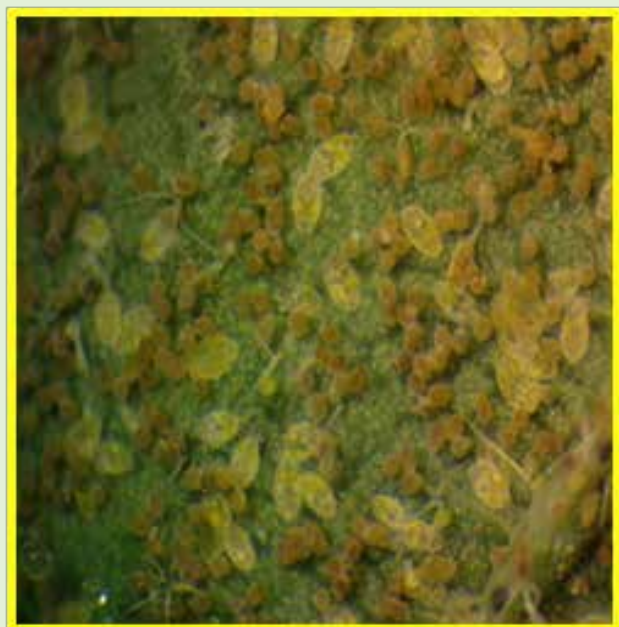
Table-1: Maximum temperature prevailing during the cotton crop sowing period (2022)

Standard met. Week (SMW)	2019	2020	2021	2022
16 (16 Apr - 22 Apr)	33.3	37.6	35.2	40.2
17 (23 Apr - 29 Apr)	40.7	37.3	39.6	42.0
18 (30 Apr - 06 May)	40.1	37.5	41.8	41.9
19 (07 May - 13 May)	40.8	38.8	39.6	43.6
20 (14 May - 20 May)	36.3	39.3	37.3	45.1
21 (21 May - 27 May)	39.6	44.3	38.5	38.2
22 (28 May - 03 Jun)	44.7	36.9	40.7	42.9
23 (04 Jun - 10 Jun)	43.9	38.4	41.4	44.3
24 (11 Jun - 17 Jun)	42.2	42.9	37.4	44.3

Source: ICAR-CICR Regional Station Sirsa



Whitefly



Generally we estimate the adults flies, but large number of nymphs sucking sap in the process of emerging as adults as shown in the picture above always remain ignored

early build-up due to alternate hosts and non-descriptive material with poor germination and susceptibility to sucking pest and CLCuD seemed to play crucial roles. Although we were better equipped for whitefly management compared to 2015-16, yet taking the technologies to farmers and their implementation coupled with unfavourable weather conditions became a challenge. This happened as many farmers abandoned their fields due to poor plant stand and poor initial growth due to scanty rainfall in the beginning of the season; resulting in weed infestations which served as a pest populations reservoir for the adjoining healthy fields. Moreover, cultivation

of summer moong in the vicinity of cotton crop in Punjab also helped in the initial build-up and carry over of whitefly infestations.

Severe CLCuD Incidence

The severe incidence of cotton leaf curl virus disease (CLCuD) was observed this season which may be due to higher vector (whitefly) populations in the beginning and favourable weather factors for the disease. However, the incidence and severity were much more on undescriptive BG II cultivars grown from the seed brought by farmers from Gujarat in the name of BG III or BG IV with the assurance that it had resistance against pink bollworm. The undescriptive material acted as a reservoir of virus inoculum for whitefly to vector on adjoining fields. Such seed was grown in large areas of the Bathinda district of Punjab and adjoining villages of the Sirsa district of Haryana state.



Cotton leaf curl virus disease (CLCuD)



CLCuD (Field view)

A survey conducted by the South Asia Biotechnology Centre (SABC) team in Sirsa and Fatehabad districts of Haryana, Mansa, Bathinda

Table. 2. District wise average CLCuD incidence:

State	District	Village	CLCuD incidence
Haryana	Fatehabad	Kharatikhera, Bhodiakhera, Dariyapur	5-55
	Sirsa	Dharampura, Singhpura, Kewal, Kharian, Odhan	10-55
Punjab	Mansa	Burj Bhalaike, Jaurkian, Sahnewali, Ghudu Wala	10-50
	Bathinda	Behman Koer Singh, Singo and Lehri	4-30
	Fazilka	MahuanaBodla, Arniwala and Jhoteawali	5-40
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Haripura, Deengarh and 5Hrp	25-70
	SriGanganagar	Patli, 30Ksd and Gaddar Khera	10-50

Source: ICAR-CICR Regional Station Sirsa

and Fazilka districts of Punjab and Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan in July, observed that the average disease incidence ranged between 4 to 70 % (Table 2). Many plants even showed severe symptoms with upward/downward curling and stunting having higher severity grades (personal communication).

Another survey conducted by the Regional Station of ICAR-CICR in Sirsa district in August showed disease incidence ranging from 39-93% and severity from 7.2 -29.8%. Cotton leaf curl virus has shown variation in strains and the development of frequent recombinants over the years.

PBW Incidence on BG II Hybrids

The pink bollworm (PBW) incidence on BG II hybrids in North India was observed for the first time around ginning factories cum oil extraction units in Jind in Haryana and Bathinda in Punjab during 2018-19. This was mainly due to the transport of resistant PBW larvae along with cotton seed being brought from the central and south zone for oil extraction purposes. There was a slow increase in incidence in adjoining areas in 2019 and 2020 crop seasons. However, Bathinda and Mansa in Punjab and Sirsa, Fatehabad and Hisar in Haryana were worst affected by Pink bollworm during 2021 season. A report by the state government in November 2021, pegged yield loss of raw cotton at 34% in the Punjab state with over 54% of the 3.0 lakh ha cotton area infested by pink bollworm (Hindustan Times, 31st Oct 2021). During 2022 season, the PBW incidence has remained low except in few pockets compared to 2021 season. Efforts through the organisation of interface meetings at regular intervals of all north zone stakeholders by CICR & its Regional Station at Sirsa helped in the formulation and dissemination of year-round



Rosette flower due to Pink boll worm



Boll damage due to pink bollworm

management strategies. However, from 35th SMW onwards (27 Aug – 02 Sep) increasing trend of PBW incidence through green boll destructive sampling was observed.

Parawilt

Parawilt/sudden wilt is a disorder in which the soil-plant-atmosphere continuum is broken due to adverse environmental factors like flooding or soil saturation. High air temperature and bright sunshine accentuate this sudden wilting and its



Parawilt

occurrence is much more severe if the cotton has been growing rapidly. The occurrence of sudden wilt has become a recurring problem, in the north zone. The recommendation of Cobalt Chloride @ 10 ppm by Punjab Agriculture University which needs to be applied immediately after symptom appearance has also not yielded desirable results. A recent study by ICAR-CICR, Sirsa, has noted a lack of deep ploughing leading to poor root elongation, continuous cotton-wheat rotation, early first irrigation, poor quality irrigation

water and imbalance in nutritional aspects as the main causes for this malady in the north zone. Comparatively, parawilt incidence was observed higher in the early maturing, high-yielding Bt hybrids compared to medium and late maturing ones. Some experts are of the opinion that the malady is particularly severe when there are rains or heavy irrigation after a long dry spell in September. The problem was noted in several areas of Haryana and Rajasthan during September 2022 also and will be a contributing factor in yield reduction. Another problem named 'TIRAK' was identified in pockets of the North zone where cotton suffers from persistent drought, inadequate water supply, nutrient deficiency on light sandy soils, too early sowing or lack of plant protection measures. These factors may operate singly or in different combinations. Spells of high temperatures prevailing during the flowering and fruiting further aggravate the intensity of this malady. The overlapping symptoms of parawilt and TIRAK and their relationship need to be understood properly for devising lasting solutions.

(To be continued)

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

CAI further lowers its Cotton Crop Estimate for 2022-23 Season by 9.25 Lakh Bales to 330.50 Lakh Bales

Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its December estimate of the cotton crop for the season 2022-23 beginning from 1st October 2022. The CAI has reduced its cotton crop estimate for the 2022-23 season to 330.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 351.16 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The state-wise break-up of the Cotton Production and Balance Sheet for the season with the corresponding data for the previous crop year are given below.

The total cotton supply for the months of October 2022 to December 2022 is estimated at 116.27 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 123.54 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), which consists of the arrivals of 80.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 85.14 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), imports of 4.25 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 4.52 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and the opening stock estimated by the CAI at 31.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent

to 33.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) at the beginning of the season.

Further, the CAI has estimated cotton consumption for the months of October 2022 to December 2022 at 65 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 69.06 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) while the export shipments upto 31st December 2022 are estimated by the CAI at 2.00 lakh bales (equivalent to 2.13 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). Stock at the end of December 2022 is estimated at 49.27 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 52.35 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) including 35 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 37.19 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with textile mills and the remaining 14.27 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 15.16 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with the CCI, Maharashtra Federation and others (MNCs, traders, ginners, MCX, etc. including cotton sold but not delivered).

The cotton supply estimated by the CAI till end of the cotton season 2022-23 i.e. upto 30th September 2023 is 374.39 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 397.79 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The total cotton supply consists of the opening stock of 31.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 33.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) at the beginning of the cotton season on 1st October 2022, crop for the season estimated at 330.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 351.16 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and the imports for the season estimated by the CAI at the same level i.e. at 12 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 12.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The import estimated by the CAI for the corresponding year 2021-22 was at 14 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

The domestic consumption for the season is estimated at 300 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 318.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) i.e. at the same level estimated earlier. The exports for the season have been estimated at 30.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 31.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) i.e. at the same level as estimated previously. The exports estimate for the previous cotton season 2021-22 was 43 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 45.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The carry-over stock which was earlier estimated at 53.64 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 56.99 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) is now estimated at 44.39 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 47.16 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Highlights of deliberations held by the CAI Crop Committee on 13th January 2023

The Crop Committee of the Cotton Association of India (CAI) held its meeting on Friday, the 13th January 2023, which was attended by 25 members representing various cotton growing regions of the country. The Committee arrived at its December estimate of the cotton crop for 2022-23 season and drew the estimated cotton balance sheet based on the data available from various trade sources, upcountry associations and other stakeholders.

The following are the highlights of the deliberations held at this meeting: -

1. Consumption

The CAI has retained its cotton consumption estimate at 300.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 318.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The previous year's consumption estimate was 318 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 337.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Upto 31st December 2022, the consumption is estimated at 65 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 69.06 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

2. Production

The CAI has reduced its production estimate for 2022-23 season by 9.25 lakh bales to 330.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 351.16 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). CAI has made following changes in the state-wise production estimates of the season 2022-23 compared to its previous crop estimate: -

State	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Punjab	- 0.75
Haryana	- 1.50
Lower Rajasthan	- 0.50
Gujarat	+ 0.50
Maharashtra	- 2.00
Telangana	- 1.00
Andhra Pradesh	- 2.00
Karnataka	- 2.00
TOTAL	- 9.25

The Committee members will have a close watch on the cotton arrivals in the subsequent months and if any addition or reduction is required to be made in the production estimate, the same will be made in the CAI report.

3. Imports

The estimate of cotton imports into India is maintained at 12 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 12.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) which is less by 2 lakh bales than the import estimate of 14 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) for the previous crop year 2021-22.

Upto 31st December 2022, about 4.25 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 4.52 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have arrived the Indian Ports.

4. Exports

The Committee has maintained its cotton exports estimate at 30 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 31.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and are less by 13 lakh bales than the exports estimate of 43.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 45.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) for the crop year 2021-22.

Upto 31st December 2022, about 2 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 2.13 lakh running

bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have been shipped.

5. Arrivals

Indian cotton arrivals during the months of October 2022 to December 2022 are estimated at 80.13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent

to 85.14 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

6. Closing Stock as on 30th September 2023

Closing stock as on 30th September 2023 is estimated by the Committee at 44.39 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 47.16 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

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

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Production Estimate*				Arrivals on 31st December 2022	
	2022-23		2021-22		2022-23	
	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each
Punjab	3.19	3.00	9.03	8.50	1.02	0.96
Haryana	12.75	12.00	17.11	16.10	4.18	3.93
Upper Rajasthan	18.06	17.00	16.30	15.34	8.73	8.22
Lower Rajasthan	11.16	10.50	10.98	10.33	6.47	6.09
Total North Zone	45.16	42.50	53.41	50.27	20.40	19.20
Gujarat	99.88	94.00	81.07	76.30	25.23	23.75
Maharashtra	87.66	82.50	79.69	75.00	11.65	10.96
Madhya Pradesh	21.25	20.00	21.25	20.00	5.90	5.55
Total Central Zone	208.78	196.50	182.01	171.30	42.78	40.26
Telangana	46.75	44.00	37.61	35.40	6.11	5.75
Andhra Pradesh	13.81	13.00	15.94	15.00	4.25	4.00
Karnataka	23.38	22.00	21.52	20.25	8.50	8.00
Tamil Nadu	6.38	6.00	10.36	9.75	0.27	0.25
Total South Zone	90.31	85.00	85.43	80.40	19.13	18.00
Orissa	3.19	3.00	2.21	2.08	0.92	0.87
Others	3.72	3.50	3.19	3.00	1.91	1.80
Total	351.16	330.50	326.24	307.05	85.14	80.13

* 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	31.89	71.84
Production	330.50	307.05
Imports	12.00	14.00
Total Supply	374.39	392.89
Mill Consumption	280.00	293.00
Consumption by SSI Units	15.00	19.00
Non-Mill Use	5.00	6.00
Total Domestic Demand	300.00	318.00
Available Surplus	74.39	74.89
Exports	30.00	43.00
Closing Stock	44.39	31.89

Balance Sheet of 3 months i.e. from 1.10.2022 to 31.12.2022 for the season 2022-23

Details	In lakh b/s of 170 kg.	In '000 Tons
Opening Stock as on 01.10.2022	31.89	542.13
Arrivals upto 31.12.2022	80.13	1362.21
Imports upto 31.12.2022	4.25	72.25
Total Available	116.27	1976.59
Consumption	65.00	1105.00
Export Shipments upto 31.12.2022	2.00	34.00
Stock with Mills	35.00	595.00
Stock with CCI, Maha Fedn., MCX, MNCs, Ginners, Traders & Exporters	14.27	242.59
Total	116.27	1976.59

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) 2021-22 Crop January 2023					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 - 5.5	4.5%	21	16028 (57000)	16169 (57500)	16085 (57200)	16169 (57500)	16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)
								Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2022-23 Crop					
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 - 7.0	4%	15	18250 (64900)	17969 (63900)	17716 (63000)	17519 (62300)	17800 (63300)	17884 (63600)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 - 7.0	4.5%	15	18390 (65400)	18109 (64400)	17856 (63500)	17659 (62800)	17940 (63800)	18025 (64100)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 - 6.0	13%	20	12935 (46000)	12879 (45800)	12795 (45500)	12654 (45000)	12654 (45000)	12654 (45000)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 - 5.5	4.5%	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 - 7.0	4%	22	16731 (59500)	16872 (60000)	16872 (60000)	17013 (60500)	17153 (61000)	17153 (61000)
6	P/H/R (U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 - 4.9	4.5%	26	17013 (60500)	16956 (60300)	16394 (58300)	16675 (59300)	16675 (59300)	16675 (59300)
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	17153 (61000)	17097 (60800)	16535 (58800)	16816 (59800)	16816 (59800)	16816 (59800)
9	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 - 3.4	4%	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 - 4.9	3.5%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 - 4.9	4%	27	17631 (62700)	17434 (62000)	16872 (60000)	17153 (61000)	17153 (61000)	17153 (61000)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	27	17069 (60700)	17013 (60500)	16872 (60000)	16872 (60000)	16872 (60000)	16872 (60000)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	27	17125 (60900)	17069 (60700)	16928 (60200)	16928 (60200)	16928 (60200)	16928 (60200)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	27	17209 (61200)	17181 (61100)	16984 (60400)	16984 (60400)	16984 (60400)	16984 (60400)
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	28	17716 (63000)	17434 (62000)	17294 (61500)	17434 (62000)	17294 (61500)	17294 (61500)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	28	17491 (62200)	17434 (62000)	17294 (61500)	17294 (61500)	17238 (61300)	17238 (61300)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	28	17547 (62400)	17491 (62200)	17350 (61700)	17350 (61700)	17294 (61500)	17294 (61500)
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	28	17603 (62600)	17575 (62500)	17378 (61800)	17378 (61800)	17350 (61700)	17350 (61700)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	29	17631 (62700)	17575 (62500)	17434 (62000)	17434 (62000)	17378 (61800)	17378 (61800)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	29	17687 (62900)	17631 (62700)	17491 (62200)	17491 (62200)	17434 (62000)	17434 (62000)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	30	17772 (63200)	17716 (63000)	17575 (62500)	17575 (62500)	17519 (62300)	17519 (62300)
22	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	30	17884 (63600)	17828 (63400)	17687 (62900)	17687 (62900)	17631 (62700)	17631 (62700)
23	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 - 4.2	3%	31	18137 (64500)	18109 (64400)	17997 (64000)	17997 (64000)	17940 (63800)	17940 (63800)
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	18419 (65500)	18419 (65500)	18137 (64500)	18137 (64500)	18278 (65000)	18278 (65000)
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	18981 (67500)	18981 (67500)	18700 (66500)	18700 (66500)	18700 (66500)	18700 (66500)
26	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	18840 (67000)	18840 (67000)	18559 (66000)	18559 (66000)	18700 (66500)	18700 (66500)
27	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	19403 (69000)	19403 (69000)	19122 (68000)	19122 (68000)	19122 (68000)	19122 (68000)

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