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COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

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PRESIDENT'S DESK

ICE Futures–Maximum Daily Limit of Fluctuation:

Limit Reference Month Settlement Price Level:	Initial Limit Amount:
Up to 80.00 cents per pound	3.00 cents per pound (300 points)
80.01 up to 110.00 cents per pound	4.00 cents per pound (400 points)
110.01 up to 140.00 cents per pound	5.00 cents per pound (500 points)
140.01 up to 170.00 cents per pound	6.00 cents per pound (600 points)
170.01 cents per pound and above	7.00 cents per pound (700 points)

Policy Recommendations

Quality assurance, traceability and reliable information systems are becoming increasingly important in modern supply chains. Mandatory Press Marks, PR Numbers and proper bale packing can significantly improve traceability, inventory management and preservation of national wealth. As international buyers increasingly demand transparency regarding sourcing and movement of raw materials, a robust bale identification system can strengthen the credibility of Indian cotton in global markets. Similarly, mandatory reporting of production and consumption data can provide policymakers, farmers and industry stakeholders with reliable information for planning and decision-making. Accurate data is the foundation of sound policymaking and essential for balancing the interests of producers and consumers.

Current Demonstrations HDPS Technology in Cotton in Rainfed Ecosytem of Maharashtra

EXPERT'S COLUMN

Dr. C D. Mayee
President Indian Society for Cotton Improvement (ISCI), Mumbai and South Asia Biotechnology Centre (SABC), New Delhi

Bhushan Wanjari
Project Head-cum-Researcher (R&D), Agrovision Foundation, Nagpur

C. D. Mayee, Ph.D. and AvH fellow from Germany is former Director of ICAR-CICR and retired as Chairman ICAR- Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board, New Delhi. Currently he is engaged in technology transfer program of Agrovision Foundation, Nagpur. Mayee considers his aim of improving the cotton farmers well- being, as a social call and wishes not to retire for this purpose even at the age of 80. He has organized series of demos on pest management, nutrient management, HDPS and such technologies in the last 10 years as he believes in seeing is believing.

Bhushan Wanjari, M.Sc. in Agriculture from Dr. PDKV, Akola and is currently working as Project Head-cum-Researcher (R&D) at Agrovision Foundation, Nagpur. He has over six years of experience in agricultural teaching, research, administration, and extension. He has experience in High Density Planting System (HDPS) technology in cotton, where he has successfully implemented demonstration, research, and extension projects. He has authored and co-authored 6 research papers published in reputed journals and has written 15 popular articles.

PREAMBLE

Government of India recently announced the approval of Rs 5659.22 crore outlay for the Mission for Cotton Productivity for the next 5 years beginning from this cotton season. The mission objectives are extremely focused on removing the current bottlenecks such as; stagnating yields, poor quality issues and value chain improvement for global acceptance of seed cotton and cotton products. The missions target of infrastructure

improvement to strengthen the value chain is laudable and feasible but the most daunting task is its aim to increase India's cotton production to 48 million bales of 170 kg each by 2031, while boosting lint productivity from current 440 kg per ha to 750 kg per ha. It is certainly a herculean task to achieve 72% more productivity in the next 5 years. The core of the mission is thus improvement in productivity of Indian cotton which is stagnant at around 400 kg/ha for nearly the last 12 years. Unless there is improvement in cotton output the mission's other targets in the value chain and circular economy may remain on paper. For productivity improvement the approach appears to be seed improvement for climate resilience and pest resistance, alongside the promotion of advanced production technologies like; High Density Planting System (HDPS), closer spacing methods and integrated crop management. HDPS promotion is certainly will be a game changer in rainfed cotton area of central India on light and medium soils. Vidarbha region has nearly 50% area under medium to light soils and hence the HDPS technique will prove useful. Agrovision Foundation in collaborations with some of leading companies has already initiated research-cum demonstrations on HDPS nearly three years ago. The present paper reports the results of largescale demonstrations caried out during 2025-26 season.

DEMONSTRTAIONS

1. Two BG-II cotton hybrids developed by Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd. Specifically for HDPS technology VIZ., NCS 2778 and NCS 5455 were planted in farmers field in selected cotton-growing districts; Nagpur, Amravati, Yavatmal, Akola, Buldana and Jalna. These districts were purposively selected because they represent the major cotton belt where cotton is predominantly cultivated under rainfed conditions. The agro-climatic conditions of the region are characterized by shallow to medium deep black cotton soils, uneven rainfall distribution, and frequent moisture stress during critical crop growth stages. At each location, four plots of 0.5 acre each were laid out comprising four treatment combinations involving two cotton hybrids and two planting geometries. Under HDPS, sowing was carried out at a spacing of 90 cm × 15 cm, whereas the control plots were maintained under conventional farmers' spacing of 90 cm × 60 cm or 120 cm × 60 cm depending upon local practices. The experiment was conducted in randomized plot design to minimize field variation and ensure reliable comparison among treatments.

2. On the same pattern, two BG-II cotton hybrids developed for HDPS planting by Rasi seeds Ltd. Viz., RCH 929 and RASI Max 009 were planted in farmer's field of Nagpur, Wardha, Yavatmal, and Amravati. At each location, four plots of 0.5 acre each were laid out comprising four treatment combinations involving two cotton hybrids and two planting geometries. Sowing was carried out at a spacing of 90 cm × 15 cm, whereas the control plots were maintained under conventional farmers' spacing of 90 cm × 60 cm or 120 cm × 60 cm depending upon local practices. This arrangement resulted in four treatment combinations involving two cotton hybrids and planting geometry. The experiment was conducted in randomized plot design to minimize field variation and ensure reliable comparison among treatments.

Cotton Yield as Influenced by HDPS Technology

1. Hybrids, NCS2778 and NCS 5455:

The data presented in Table 1 clearly demonstrated the superiority of HDPS over

Table 1: Seed cotton yield in Kg/ha in HDPS vs Non HDPS plots of two hybrids

Location	Nagpur		Amravati		Akola		Yavatmal		Buldana		Jalna		Mean	
Hybrid	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
NCS 2778	2465	2124	3201	2233	3507	2371	2895	2258	4347	3656	3601	1754	3336	2399
NCS 5455	2589	2050	3260	2174	3532	2198	2969	2712	4807	4061	2944	1433	3350	2438
Mean	**2527**	**2087**	**3231**	**2204**	**3520**	**2285**	**2932**	**2485**	**4577**	**3859**	**3273**	**1594**	**3343**	**2419**

*D – Demonstration Plot with 90 X 15 cm spacing i.e. HDPS
*C – Control Plot with 90 X 60 cm Spacing i.e. Non HDPS

Table 2: Seed cotton yield in Kg/ha in R&D plots

Location	Nagpur		Amravati		Wardha I		Wardha II		Yavatmal		Mean	
Hybrid	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C
RCH 929	2282	1853	1610	1112	1857	1284	2979	2396	1576	1047	2061	1538
RASI Max 009	2322	1823	1354	1037	1452	869	3552	2929	2164	1838	2169	1699
Mean	**2302**	**1838**	**1482**	**1075**	**1655**	**1077**	**3266**	**2663**	**1870**	**1443**	**2115**	**1619**

*D – Demonstration Plot with 90 X 15 cm spacing i.e. HDPS
*C – Control Plot with 90 X 60 cm Spacing i.e. Non HDPS

conventional spacing. The pooled mean yield under HDPS was 2815 kg/ha, compared to 2018 kg/ha under control, representing a yield increase of approximately 39–40%. This substantial yield advantage was consistently observed across all locations: highest yields were recorded in Buldana and Akola, even in comparatively low-yielding locations such as Wardha, HDPS significantly outperformed control. The increase in yield under HDPS can be attributed to; higher plant population per unit area, increased number of fruiting points per hectare, improved boll retention and reduced pest damage and efficient utilization of resources (light, water, nutrients). Hybrid-wise, both NCS 2778 NCS 5455 performed similarly, indicating that yield improvement was primarily driven by planting density rather than hybrid selection. It also revealed that HDPS effect was highly significant at both 1% and 5% levels while Hybrid and interaction effects were non-significant. These results clearly point out that HDPS enhances productivity by maximizing yield per unit area rather than per plant.

2. Hybrids, RASI 292 and RASI Max 009:

The data from pooled pickings at all locations under both HDPS and Non-HDPS systems have been given in Table 2. The results clearly demonstrated tha t HDPS significantly increased seed cotton yield compared to non-HDPS cultivation irrespective of location or cultivar. The overall mean yield under HDPS was 2115 kg/ha, whereas the yield under non-HDPS was 1619 kg/ha. Thus, HDPS plots produced approximately 30% higher yield compared to the conventional planting system. Among the locations, the highest yield was recorded at Wardha II (3266 kg/ha) under HDPS conditions.

Both hybrids responded positively to HDPS planting, although the difference between hybrids was statistically non-significant. The significant yield advantage observed under HDPS indicates that higher plant population can effectively enhance cotton productivity across different agro-climatic locations.

CONCLUSION

The large-scale demonstrations conducted under rainfed conditions in Maharashtra confirmed that the High Density Planting System (HDPS) significantly improved seed cotton yield over conventional planting in rainfed cotton grown in shallow soils. HDPS recorded a yield advantage of 30–40% across different locations and hybrids, indicating that increased plant density was the major factor contributing to higher productivity. The results demonstrate that HDPS is a practical, scalable, and farmer-friendly technology for enhancing cotton productivity in rainfed regions and has strong potential to support the Government of India's Mission for Cotton Productivity by narrowing the existing yield gap.

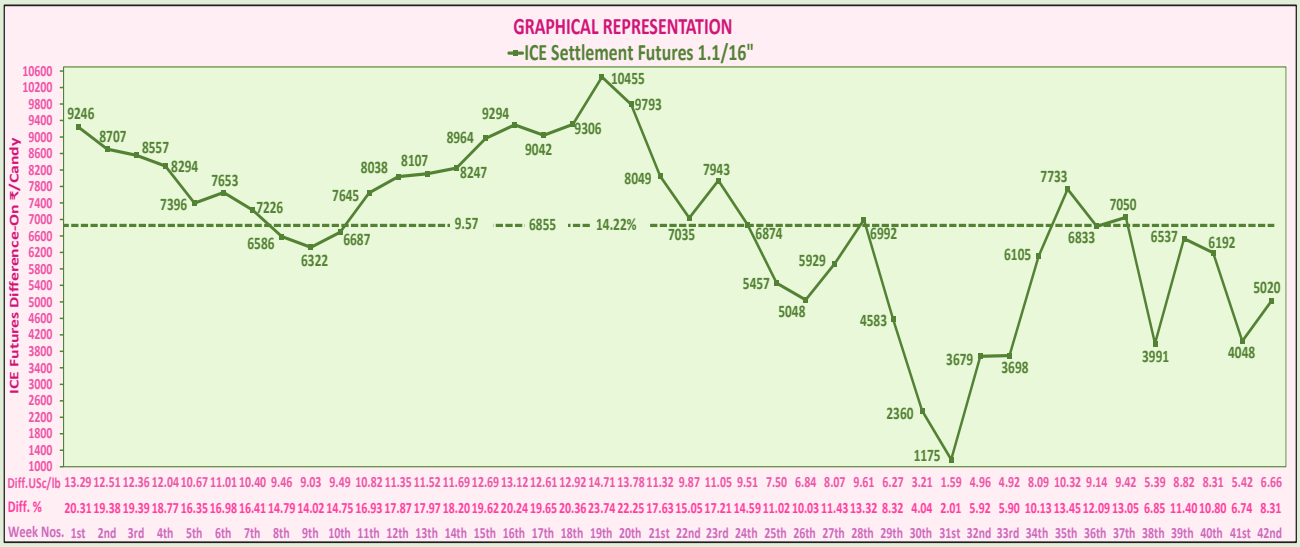
"The present demonstrations provide strong field-level evidence that HDPS should be promoted as a key component of the Mission, particularly in the rainfed cotton regions of Central India, through coordinated efforts involving research institutions, seed companies, extension agencies, and policymakers."

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

Basis Comparison of ICS 105 with ICE Futures – 18th July 2026

SEASON 2025-2026 Comparison M/M(P) ICS-105, Grade Fine, Staple 29mm, Mic. 3.7-4.9, Trash 3.5%, Str./GPT 28 with ICE Futures							
Date	CAI (₹ /Candy)	Conversion Rate (US$ = ₹)	CAI (USc/lb.)	ICE Settlement Futures 1.1/16" Front Mth. Dec'26 (USc/lb.)	Difference-ON/OFF ICE Futures		
					USc/lb.	₹ /Candy	%
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Cotton Year Week No-42nd							
13th Jul	65000	95.62	86.71	81.51	5.20	3898	6.38
14th Jul	65500	96.20	86.85	80.87	5.98	4510	7.39
15th Jul	65800	96.27	87.18	81.55	5.63	4249	6.90
16th Jul	66000	96.35	87.37	79.30	8.07	6096	10.18
17th Jul	65700	96.28	87.04	78.63	8.41	6348	10.70
Weekly Avg.	**65600**	**96.14**	**87.03**	**80.37**	**6.66**	**5020**	**8.31**
Total Avg. frm 1st Wk to 42nd Wk (Weekly Basis)	**57174**	**91.96**	**79.19**	**69.62**	**9.57**	**6855**	**14.22**

Note:- Weeks taken as per Cotton Year (October To September).

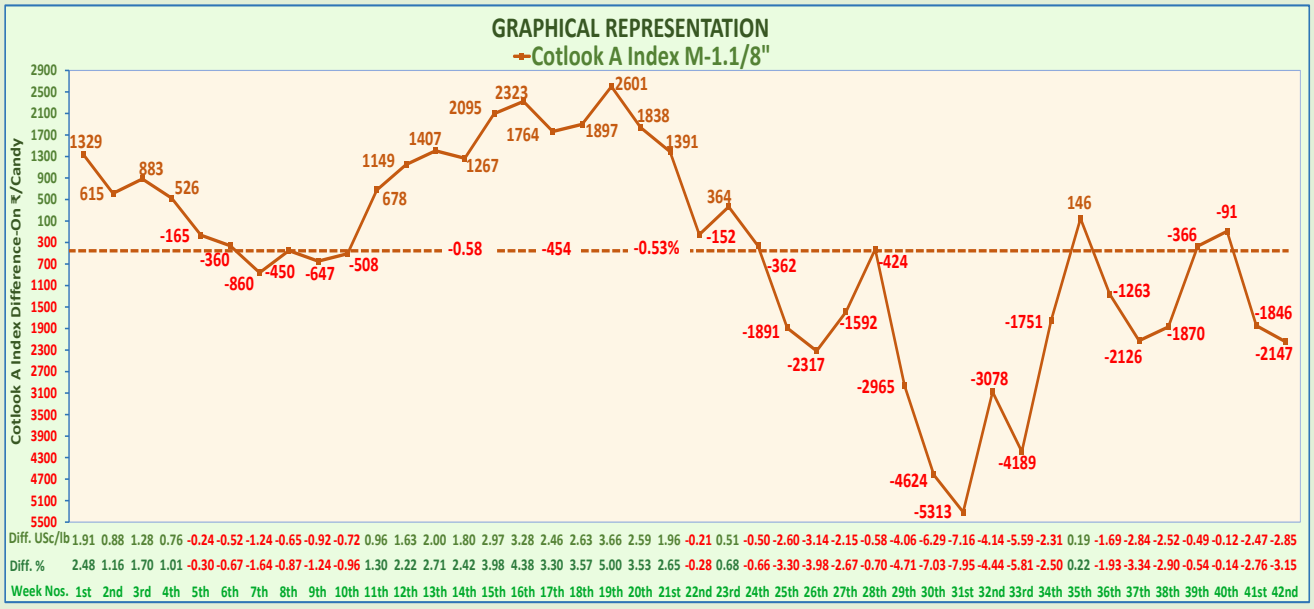


Basis Comparison of ICS 105 with Cotlook A Index – 18th July 2026

SEASON 2025-2026 Comparison M/M(P) ICS-105, Grade Fine, Staple 29mm, Mic. 3.7-4.9, Trash 3.5%, Str./GPT 28 with Cotlook A Index							
Date	CAI (₹ /Candy)	Conversion Rate (US$ = ₹)	*CAI (USc/lb.)	Cotlook A Index M-1.1/8" C & F FE Ports	Difference-ON/OFF Cotlook A Index		
					USc/lb.	₹/Candy	%
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Cotton Year Week No-42nd							
13th Jul	65000	95.62	86.91	90.70	-3.79	-2841	-4.18
14th Jul	65500	96.20	87.05	90.70	-3.65	-2753	-4.02
15th Jul	65800	96.27	87.38	89.95	-2.57	-1940	-2.86
16th Jul	66000	96.35	87.57	90.65	-3.08	-2327	-3.40
17th Jul	65700	96.28	87.24	88.40	-1.16	-876	-1.31
Weekly Avg.	**65600**	**96.14**	**87.23**	**90.08**	**-2.85**	**-2147**	**-3.15**
Total Avg. frm 1st Wk to 42nd Wk (Weekly Basis)	**57174**	**91.96**	**79.39**	**79.97**	**-0.58**	**-454**	**-0.53**

Note:- Weeks taken as per Cotton Year (October To September).

***Converted to C & F FE Ports by adding 20c/lb. to CAI spot rates.**



COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
Established 1921

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (CAI)

TENDER FOR LOOSE COTTON

Cotton Association of India (CAI) invites sealed tenders for the disposal of loose cotton currently held at the Association's various laboratories.

SALE OF LOOSE COTTON
of quantity available as on
30th June 2026

SUBMIT YOUR BID
in a sealed envelope marked
"Tender for Loose Cotton"
as per the details given below.

SALE OF LOOSE COTTON OF QUANTITY AVAILABLE AS ON 30TH JUNE 2026

Sr. No.	Laboratory	(Approx. Wt in Kgs)	Tender Issued Date
1	Rajkot	1035	01.07.2026
2	Hubli	480	03.07.2026
3	Aurangabad	600	06.07.2026
4	Akola	200	07.07.2026
5	Khargone	340	07.07.2026
6	Bathinda	175 (J34) 150 (waste)	07.07.2026
7	Nagpur	700	08.07.2026
8	Jalgaon	225	09.07.2026

Last date extended for 7 more working days

SUBMIT TO: The Chairman, CAI Laboratory Committee,
Cotton Exchange Building, 2nd Floor,
Opposite Cotton Green Railway Station, Mumbai - 400 033

Not later than
7 DAYS
from the date of issue of tender

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
Established 1921
ISO 9001:2015

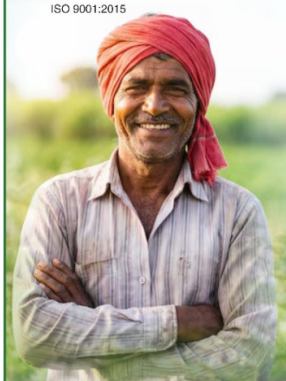
कॉटन असोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया

आयोजित

शेतकरी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम- २०२६

निरोगी पिक
उत्कृष्ट उत्पादन
समृध्द भविष्य

कापूस पिकासाठी कामगंध सापळे, ल्यूयर वितरण आणि पैठणी देऊन कष्टकरी महिला शेतकऱ्यांचा सन्मान सोहळा



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- बोंडअळीवर नियंत्रण मिळविण्यास मदत
- पर्यावरणपूरक व शाश्वत कापूस शेतीसाठी उपाय
- उत्पादनक्षमता व नफा वाढीस मदत
- तज्ञ मार्गदर्शन व चांगल्या पिक व्यवस्थापनासाठी मदत

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UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

(Rs./Qtl)

Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2025-26 Crop July 2026 13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	14763 (52500)	14763 (52500)	14904 (53000)	14904 (53000)	14763 (52500)	14763 (52500)
2	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	15%	20	12513 (44500)	12654 (45000)	12738 (45300)	12738 (45300)	12598 (44800)	12570 (44700)
3	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 – 7.0	4%	22	14904 (53000)	14904 (53000)	15044 (53500)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)
4	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	16675 (59300)	16759 (59600)	16872 (60000)	16872 (60000)	16703 (59400)	16703 (59400)
5	M/M(P)/ SA/TL/GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)
6	M/M(P)/ SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	16450 (58500)	16591 (59000)	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)
7	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	17322 (61600)	17406 (61900)	17519 (62300)	17519 (62300)	17378 (61800)	17322 (61600)
8	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	17912 (63700)	18053 (64200)	18137 (64500)	18194 (64700)	18194 (64700)	18081 (64300)
9	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	17772 (63200)	17912 (63700)	18053 (64200)	18053 (64200)	18053 (64200)	18025 (64100)
10	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	27	17856 (63500)	17997 (64000)	18137 (64500)	18194 (64700)	18137 (64500)	18053 (64200)
11	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	4%	27	17069 (60700)	17153 (61000)	17266 (61400)	17266 (61400)	17181 (61100)	17013 (60500)
12	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	28	18025 (64100)	18137 (64500)	18278 (65000)	18278 (65000)	18137 (64500)	18053 (64200)
13	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	28	18278 (65000)	18419 (65500)	18503 (65800)	18559 (66000)	18475 (65700)	18475 (65700)
14	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	17997 (64000)	18137 (64500)	18278 (65000)	18278 (65000)	18278 (65000)	18250 (64900)
15	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18165 (64600)	18278 (65000)	18419 (65500)	18475 (65700)	18419 (65500)	18334 (65200)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	18559 (66000)	18700 (66500)	18784 (66800)	18840 (67000)	18756 (66700)	18700 (66500)
17	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	18250 (64900)	18419 (65500)	18559 (66000)	18559 (66000)	18559 (66000)	18587 (66100)
18	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)
19	SA/TL/K/ TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)
20	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.9	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.)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	23199 (82500)	23199 (82500)	23199 (82500)	23340 (83000)	23340 (83000)	23396 (83200)
22	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	23621 (84000)	23621 (84000)	23621 (84000)	23761 (84500)	23761 (84500)	23761 (84500)
23	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	24043 (85500)	24043 (85500)	24043 (85500)	24183 (86000)	24183 (86000)	24408 (86800)
24	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	24324 (86500)	24324 (86500)	24324 (86500)	24464 (87000)	24464 (87000)	24464 (87000)

Note:

a) P/H/R(U) ICS-202(SG) is lower by Rs.1000/- pc than Sr. No.4.
b) Figures in bracket indicate prices in Rs./Candy
c) Effective 1st July 2026:
- *R(L) Sr. No. 11 Rd changed to 72 Rd from 74 Rd & Trash 4% from 3.5%*
- *For R(L) Sr. No. 12 Rd changed to 73 Rd from 74 Rd*