Institute of Plant Pathology and Plant Protection, Goettingen

Planting Date as a Potential Parameter for Sustainable Cotton Production in Myanmar

Khin Thein Nyunt and Stefan Vidal

Georg-August-University Goettingen, Institute of Plant Pathology and Plant Protection, Germany

Cotton is of outstanding importance in Myanmar, being used for clothing, edible oil, and seed cake for fishery and dairy production.

Cotton is an important cash crop for small farmers, and substantially contributes to export incomes of the nation.

Cotton is seriously damaged by insect pests. Yield are reduced by direct feeding damage and by quality reduction of fibres.

Insecticide sprayings are too expensive and applications difficult especially during periods of continuous light rainfalls.

Most of the important pest species exhibit a strong seasonality.

Planting dates adjusted to the seasonality of pests will reduce the incidence of crop growth and peaks densities of pests.

A time window of reduced pest population densities would increase cotton yields in Mandalay Division, the main cotton growing area in Myanmar.

Introduction

Hypothesis

Methods

Place - Lungyaw Cotton Research Farm, Myanmar
Cultivar - Lungyaw-3
Experiment - 3 planting dates with 3 replication (May, July, August) and 10 sample plant/plot
Design - Randomized Complete Block Design
Sampling - weekly intervals (pest and beneficial insects, plant growth parameters, yield, meteorological data)

Results

Based on these data we recommend a planting date for cotton in Myanmar in July.

Conclusion