ESTABLISH A SEED SUPPLYING ORGANIZATION TO BOOST COTTON PRODUCTION

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A essential step to ensure successful cotton production in Sri Lanka is the establishment of a Seed Supplying Organization. Genetical Purity of the crop grown in the field influences lint quality. Therefore supply of genetically pure seed to growers is very essential.

Cotton is a cross-pollinated crop. Mixing may occur due to :-

* Cross-pollination with other varieties grown in the field.
* Mechanical mixing during purchasing, storing or ginning operations, when different varieties are handled.
* Slow deterioration; this takes place even in the most highly bred varieties (due to segregation of types resulting in heterozygocity).

Seed Multiplication

The 're-selected' or the foundation seed produced by the breeder should be multiplied and issued such that successive issues reach out like ripples in a pond from centre to periphery; or from one end to the other end of the cotton growing area, to maintain purity of the variety at a high level.Also facilities should be available to test the fibre quality and 'spinnability'of the lint of the breeder's seed or the foundation seed before it is issued to farmers.

Quality Control

Cotton growers seldom retain seed for planting. Seed cotton is sold by growers. Therefore each season a fresh supply of seed has to be supplied to the growers. It is essential to have control of the variety of cotton grown.

If genetically pure seed is not planted quality will gradually alter the 'modal type,' causing deterioration. Trueness to type is very important. Perfection here can never be obtained with a cross-pollinated crop like cotton. Therefore purity of a variety should be maintained where seed is produced.

Seed Distribution:

A good seed supply is of national concern. To facili tate systematic increase and rapid distribution of a new im proved variety or the foundation seed of the existing commer cial variety, fairly extensive and well-defined seed produc tion practices should be developed. In this regard the wave method' of seed multiplication and distribution for cotton has given good results. The foundation seed produced by the breeder after meticulously checking for spinning quality is first issued to the inner circle of farmers. This crop is carefully examined by trained staff in roguing of off-types. The following year the next circle gets this seed and this goes on till all the farmers get good seed. The flow of seed from the Centre to periphery is routine and is well under stood by all concerned. Any change in variety is also sys tematic and the change in quality that may take place is also slight. When such techniques are not adopted the foundation seed issued to isolated farmers may get mixed up with previ ous year's seed which leads to poor quality material.

Soundness of Seed:

Another problem is the poor quality of seeds issued to the farmers. This is due to lack of suitable seed storage and processing equipment (in the ginnery.) The best of the crop should be reserved for obtaining seed. Seed with a moisture content below about 12% is safe from deterioration for a period of 6 months. The seed should be tested periodi cally for germination. In cotton permissable minimum germi nation percentage should be 70. It is essential that the seed supply organization should have a separate ginnery and it should be for a single variety. This helps the seed supp lying organization to make sure that true to type seed is

set aside from the commercial crop to meet cotton seed requirements of the next season.

The Government plans to expand cotton cultivation. Therefore there exists an urgent need for intensive collaboration between the Department of Agriculture, River Valleys Development Board, District Cooperatives and the National Textile Corporation, for establishing a Seed Supplying Organization. The Department of Agriculture handles cotton breeding. Subsequent multiplication of recommended variety if combined with quality control measures at the Ginnery (which should hold special authorization from the Ministry of Agriculture for processing seed) would ease a lot of technical problems that exist now.

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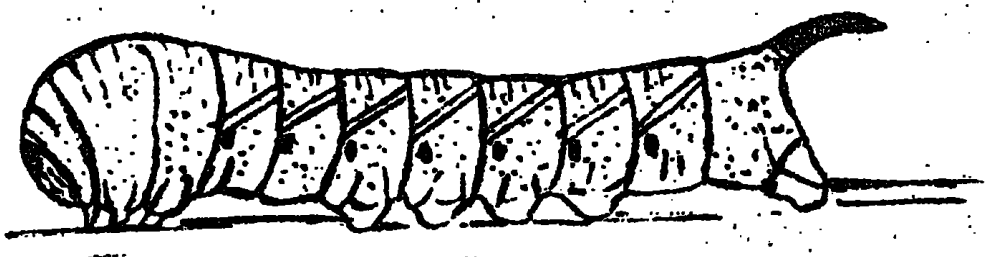
බතල සලබයාගේ දලඹු අවස්ථාව පැලෑටි වලට හානිදායකය. බතල වැල්වල කොළ කන මෙම දලඹුවන්, 1978 දෙසැම්බර් මාසයේදී, හම්බන්තොට දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ කවිපි සහ මුංඇට වගාවලට හානි පමුණුවන බව වාර්තා වීය.

කොළ කෑ දැමීමේ සමත් මෙම දලඹුවන් අක්කර හතලිහක් පමණ වූ ථුං ඇට සහ කවිපි වගාවන් විනාශකර ඇතැයි ආරංචි වී ඇත.

මෙම දලඹුවාගේ ශරීරය කෙලවර පහතට නැමී ඇති අඟක් මැති අවයවයක් ඇත. හොඳින් වැඩුනු දලඹුවකු මිලිමීටර් 14 ක් පමණ පුලලය. දිග මිලිමීටර් 120 - 150 දක්වා වේ. ශරීරය ලොම් රහිතය. දලඹුවන් පසතුළ කොෂගත වෙති. කොෂයෙන් නික්මෙන සලබයා මිලිමීටර් 45 - 50 දක්වා දිගය. සලබයාගේ පිහාටු තද අලුපාටය. උගේ උදර ප්‍රදේශයේ කලු සහ රෝස පැහැති පුලුල් ඉරි (තීරු වශයෙන්) දක්නට ඇත.

දලඹුවන් පැලෑටි වලින් අහුලා ඉවත් කල හැක. වගාව අසල ගිනි මැලයක් ගැසීමෙන්, එයට ඇදී එන සලබයන් පිලිස්සී විනාශවීමට සලස්වන්න.



බතල සලබයාගේ දලඹු අවස්ථාව

ගොවිත්ට කපු බීජ සැපයීම

කපු පරපරාගණය සිදුවන මෝගයකි. එහෙයින් වගී පාරිශුද්ධභාවය රැක ගැනීමට ඉතා සැලකිලිමත් විය යුතුය. වගී කලවම් වීම පහත සඳහන් හේතු නිසා සිදුවේ.

- පර - පරාගණය
- මීලදී ගැනීමේ, ගබඩා කිරීමේ, සැකසීමේ අවස්ථාවලදී මිශ්‍රවීම.
- ජානක ගුණාංග වෙනස්වීම.

මෙම දුර්වලතා ඉවත්කර - උසස් තත්වයේ මිශ්‍ර නොවූ කපු ඇට වගා කරන්නන්ට සැපයීම සඳහා ක්‍රමවත් වැඩ පිලිවෙලක් සකස් කල යුතුය. බීජ නිපදවීම හොඳ තත්වයේ බීජ පිලියෙල කරගැනීම සහ බෙදාහැරීම වඩාත් ක්‍රමවත්ව ඉටු කල යුතුය. මේ සඳහා ක්‍රමවත් සංවිධානයක් පිහිටුවීම ඉක්මනින් කල යුතු බව යෝජනා කරමු.

பருத்தி விதை விநியோகம்.

விவசாயிகளுக்கு சிறந்த தரமுள்ள பருத்தி விதைகளை உத்தரவாதத்துடன் அளிப்பதற்கான ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஸ்தாபிக்க வேண்டும்.

பருத்தி அயன் மகரந்த சேர்க்கை உள்ள தாவரமாகையாலும் மற்றும் பாவிப்புக்கு உட்படுத்தப்படும் பொழுதும் இயற்கையாக கலப்பு இனங்களின் சேர்க்கை ஏற்படுமாகையால் தூய்மையான இனத்தை பெறக்கூடிய தகுதி வாய்ந்த ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஸ்தாபிக்க வேண்டும்.

ரூக்ட் பறட்டை

புதிய வைரஸ் நோய் (நெல்)

இந்நோய் இலங்கை, தாய்லாந்து, இந்தோனிசியா, இந்தியா ஆகிய நாடுகளில் காணப்படுகிறது. சில நிற தண்டுத் தத்திகளால் பரப்பப்படுகிறது.

அறிகுறி:-

பயிர் வளர்ச்சியின்மை
இலை சுருளல்
நரம்புகள் பருத்தல்
கதிர் முழுமையாக வெளிவராது.