



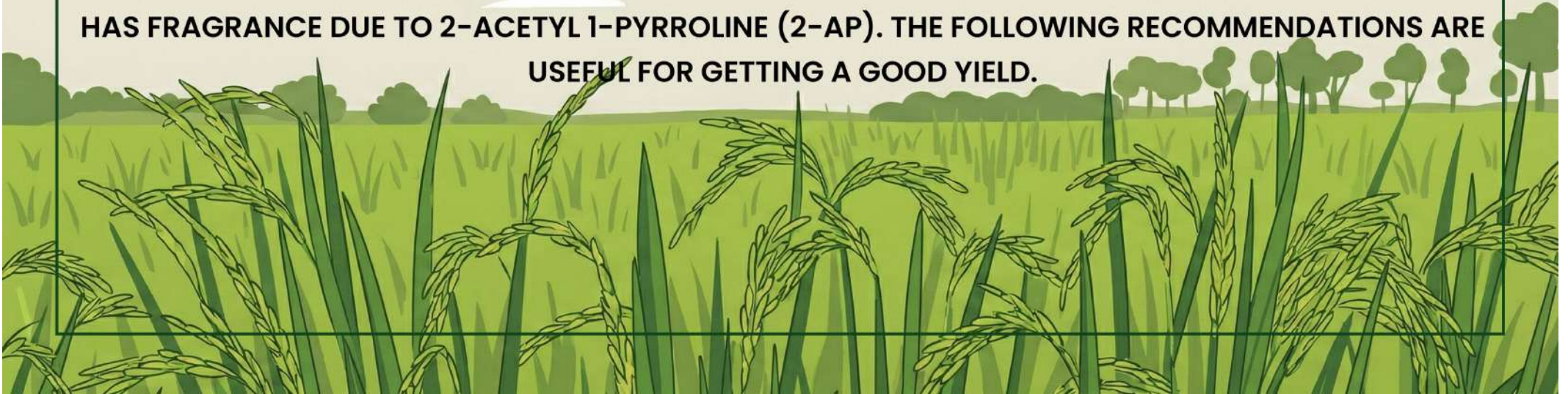
SHIV GANGA HYBRID SEEDS PVT. LTD.

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OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RICE CROP PRODUCTION

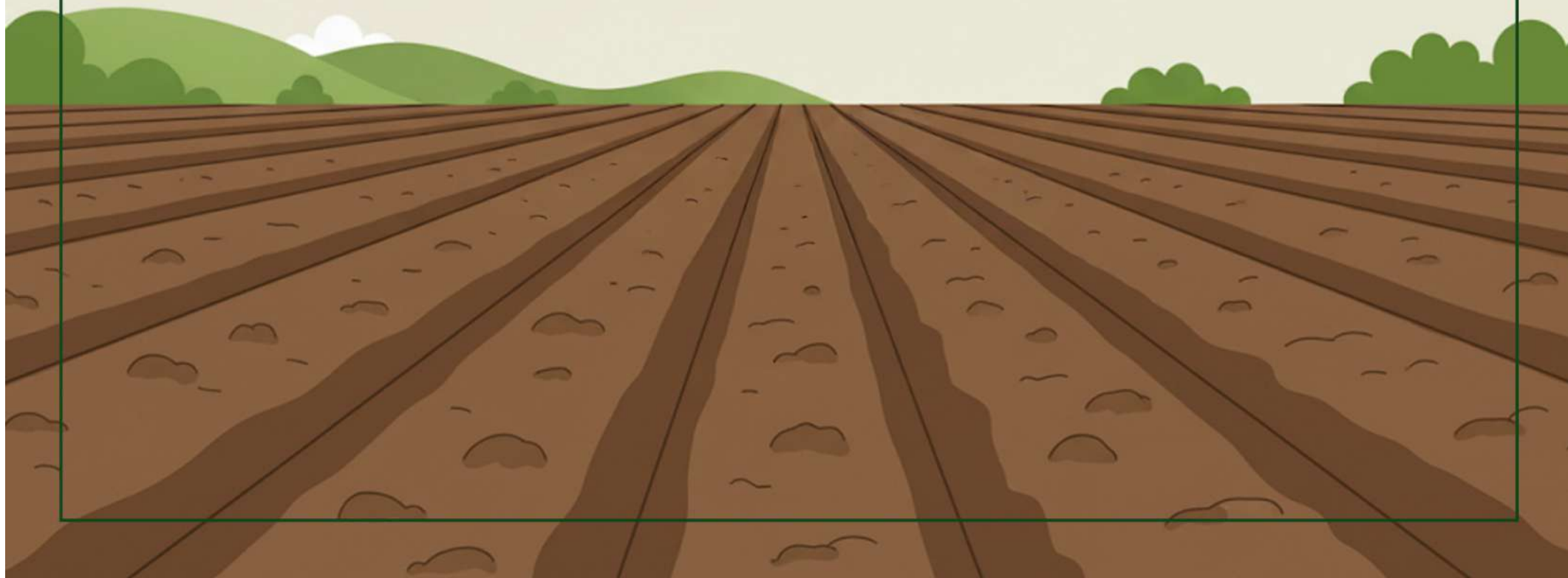
COMPREHENSIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PADDY CROP PRODUCTION. RICE IS THE MAIN FOOD OF THE INDIAN PLATE. IT HAS AN ABUNDANCE OF CARBOHYDRATES. PADDY IS AN EASY, DIGESTIBLE, AND DELICIOUS FOOD. BASMATI AROMATIC PADDY IS MORE DIGESTIBLE AND TASTY. BASMATI PADDY HAS FRAGRANCE DUE TO 2-ACETYL 1-PYRROLINE (2-AP). THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS ARE USEFUL FOR GETTING A GOOD YIELD.





LAND SELECTION :-

CLAY AND CLAY LOAM SOILS ARE BEST FOR PADDY CROPS BECAUSE THEY HAVE THE CAPACITY TO RETAIN WATER. LOAM SOIL IS EXCELLENT FOR PADDY. THE PADDY CROP CAN BE GROWN IN SOILS WITH A PH VALUE OF 5 TO 9.





LAND PREPARATION :-

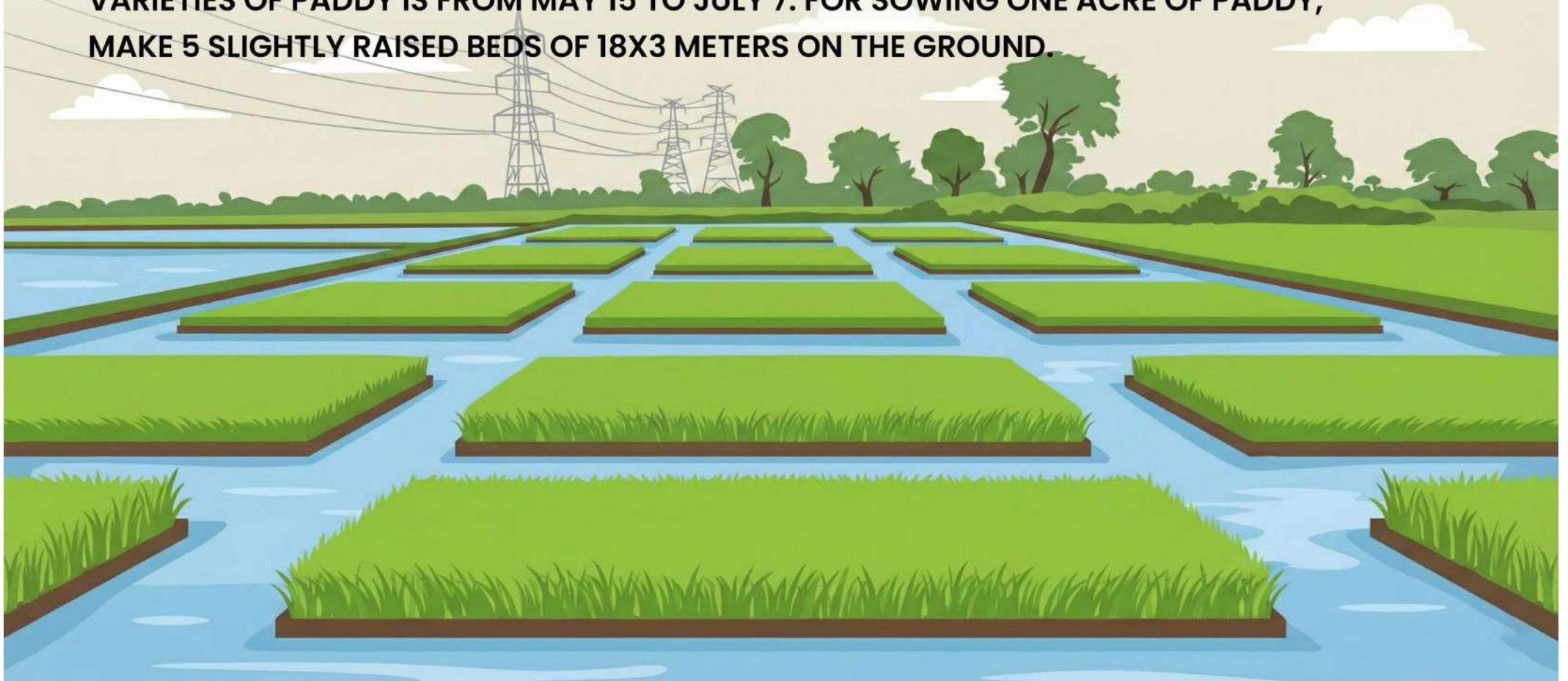
IN MAY, PLOW THE FIELD WITH A SOIL-TURNING PLOW, FOLLOWED BY TWO TO THREE TILLINGS USING A TRACTOR-DRAWN TILLER. THE LAND SHOULD BE FREE OF WEEDS. MIX THE REQUIRED AMOUNT OF MANURE AND FERTILIZERS INTO THE FIELD DURING PLOWING.





NURSERY SOWING :-

THE BEST TIME FOR SOWING THE NURSERY OF BASMATI, NON-AROMATIC, AND HYBRID VARIETIES OF PADDY IS FROM MAY 15 TO JULY 7. FOR SOWING ONE ACRE OF PADDY, MAKE 5 SLIGHTLY RAISED BEDS OF 18X3 METERS ON THE GROUND.





HARI-HAR
SEEDS

MANURE AND FERTILIZERS :-

APPLY 600 QUINTALS OF COW DUNG MANURE WHILE PREPARING THE FIELD. IF COW DUNG MANURE IS NOT AVAILABLE, APPLY DHAINCHA AS GREEN MANURE. ADDITIONALLY, APPLY MANURE/FERTILIZER ACCORDING TO YOUR SOIL HEALTH CARD. IF THE ABOVE IS NOT AVAILABLE, USE THE RECOMMENDED DOSE OF FERTILIZERS: 50 KG NITROGEN (130 KG UREA), 24 KG PHOSPHORUS (150 KG SINGLE SUPER PHOSPHATE), AND 24 KG POTASH (40 KG MOP AND 10 KG 21% ZINC). FOR BASMATI VARIETIES, USE 36 KG NITROGEN (60 KG UREA), 12 KG PHOSPHORUS (72 KG SINGLE SUPER PHOSPHATE), AND 10 KG ZINC 21%. APPLY 1/3 OF THE NITROGEN AND THE FULL QUANTITY OF PHOSPHORUS, POTASH, AND ZINC AT THE TIME OF FIELD PREPARATION. PADDY PRIMARILY CONSUMES NITROGEN IN THE FORM OF AMMONIA. APPLY THE REMAINING 2/3 OF UREA ONE MONTH AFTER TRANSPLANTING AND AGAIN ONE MONTH AFTER THAT.





SEED QUANTITY :-

USE 8 KG/ACRE OF SEEDS FOR BASMATI AND HYBRID VARIETIES, AND 12 KG OF SEEDS FOR NON-AROMATIC/PARMAL VARIETIES.



SEED TREATMENT :-

MAKE A SOLUTION BY DISSOLVING ONE KG OF SALT IN 10 LITERS OF WATER. PUT 2-3 KG OF SEEDS IN IT AND LIGHTLY SKIM OFF THE FLOATING SEEDS IN BATCHES. THIS PROCESS IS NOT NECESSARY FOR T.L. AND CERTIFIED SEEDS. BEFORE SOWING, SOAK THE PADDY SEEDS IN A 10 KG SOLUTION OF 5 GRAMS EMISAN + 1 GRAM STREPTOCYCLINE, DRY THEM, AND THEN SOW.

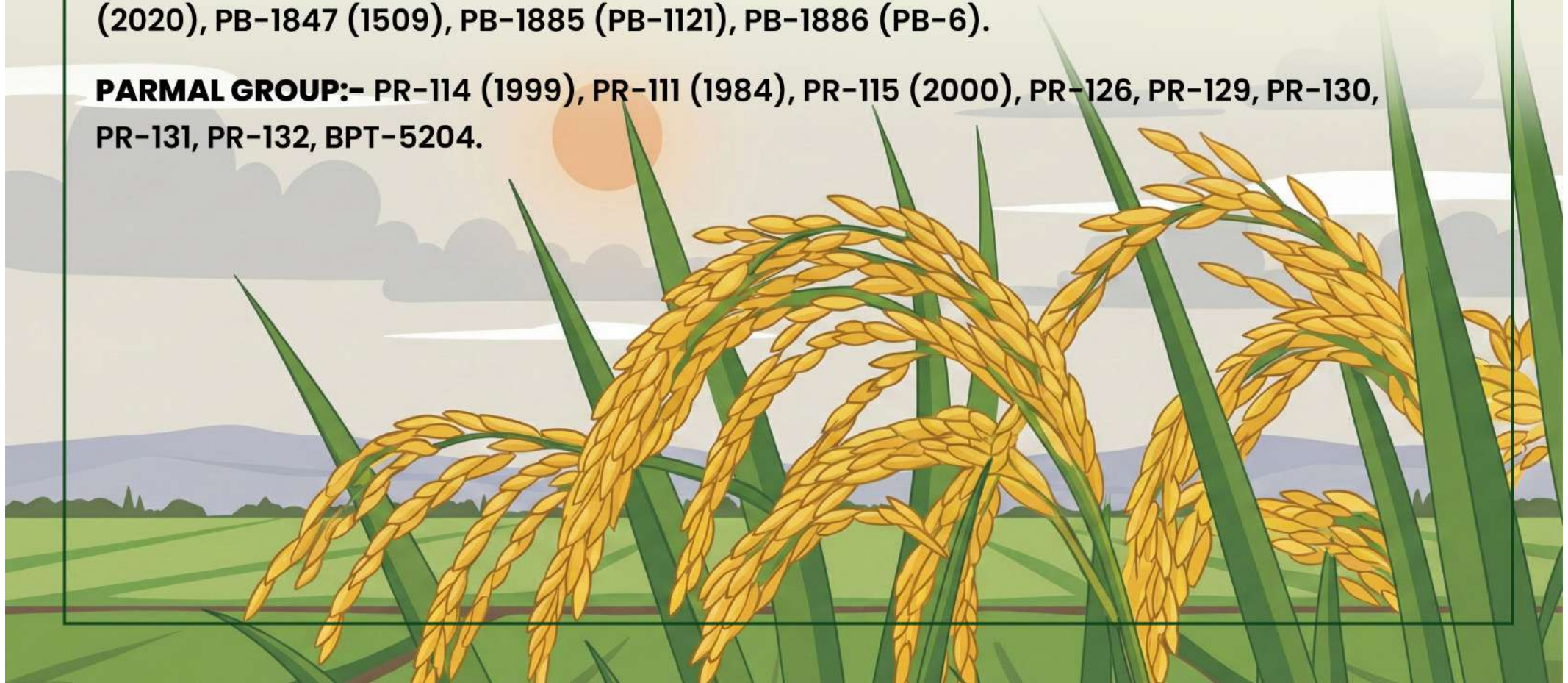




VARIETIES :-

PB-1121, PUSA SUGANDH 4 (2005), PB-6 (PUSA-1401) (2010), CSR-30 (2001), PB-1509 (2013), PB-1718 (2017), PUNJAB BASMATI 4 (2018), PUNJAB BASMATI 5 (2018), PB-1692 (2020), PB-1847 (1509), PB-1885 (PB-1121), PB-1886 (PB-6).

PARMAL GROUP:- PR-114 (1999), PR-111 (1984), PR-115 (2000), PR-126, PR-129, PR-130, PR-131, PR-132, BPT-5204.



TRANSPLANTING METHOD :-

BEFORE PLANTING, FILL THE FIELD WITH WATER AND PUDDLE IT USING A PUDDLER OR ROTAVATOR. FILL WATER IN THE NURSERY ONE DAY BEFORE UPROOTING THE SEEDLINGS SO THAT THE ROOTS DO NOT BREAK DURING UPROOTING. UPROOT 25-30 DAYS OLD SEEDLINGS, WASH THEM, AND KEEP THEM IN THE TREATMENT SOLUTION FOR 10-15 MINUTES. THEN PLANT TWO SEEDLINGS PER HILL AT A DISTANCE OF 20X15 CM FOR BASMATI VARIETIES. PLANT NON-BASMATI VARIETIES AT A DISTANCE OF 15X15 CM. THIS RESULTS IN 1,33,000 PLANTS PER ACRE (33 PLANTS PER SQUARE METER) FOR BASMATI VARIETIES AND 1,73,000 PLANTS PER ACRE (44 PLANTS PER SQUARE METER) FOR PARMAL VARIETIES.



WEED CONTROL :-

WEEDS IN PADDY CAN BE CONTROLLED USING THE FOLLOWING CHEMICALS:

S.NO.	CHEMICAL NAME	DOSE / METHOD OF APPLICATION
1.	12 KG BUTACHLOR (MACHETE), DELCHLOR	MIX WITH 60 KG OF SAND AND BROADCAST IN THE FIELD ONCE,
2.	MILCHLOR, THIOBENCARB (SATURN) GRANULES 12	- DO -
3.	PENDIMETHALIN (STOMP) 12 KGS ACRE	- DO -
4.	NOMINEE GOLD 120 ML / ACRE S.C	AFTER 22-25 DAYS, WHEN THERE IS MOISTURE.



IRRIGATION :-

TO ACHIEVE A GOOD PADDY CROP, THE FIELD SHOULD REMAIN FILLED WITH WATER DURING THE GROWTH PERIOD. PROVIDE FRESH WATER EVERY WEEK; 15-20 IRRIGATIONS ARE SUFFICIENT. STOP IRRIGATION ONE WEEK BEFORE HARVESTING.



DISEASES :-

(A) BAKANAE: SOME PLANTS GROW 5-6 INCHES TALLER THAN HEALTHY PLANTS. THIS OCCURS DUE TO THE GIBBERELIC ACID PRODUCED IN THIS DISEASE.

+1 DO NOT TRANSPLANT DISEASED PLANTS, CULL DISEASED PLANTS FROM THE FIELD, AND SOW TREATED SEEDS. IN SEED PRODUCTION, APART FROM PADDY BUNT, THERE IS NO OTHER OBJECTIONABLE DISEASE BECAUSE THERE IS NO STANDARD FOR BAKANAE IN THE INDIAN MINIMUM SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS. THEREFORE, THE SEED PRODUCER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF BAKANAE IN THE SEEDS. HOWEVER, SEED TRADERS STILL PERFORM SEED TREATMENT TO PREVENT FARMERS FROM SUFFERING LOSSES AND RECOMMEND VARIOUS TREATMENTS.



DISEASES :-

(B) BACTERIAL LEAF BLIGHT :- LEAVES TURN YELLOW AND DRY UP; THE TIP DRIES FIRST.
PLANT TOLERANT VARIETIES.

(C) FALSE SMUT (HALDIYA DISEASE) :- OCCURS IN SOME GRAINS. WHEN AFFECTED
GRAINS BURST, A TURMERIC-LIKE SUBSTANCE EMERGES. SPRAY 500 GRAMS OF COC
(COPPER OXYCHLORIDE) PER ACRE IN 200 LITERS OF WATER.



INSECTS :-

(D) INSECTS: FOR ROOT GRUB, SPRAY 10 KG CARBARYL DUST OR 250 GRAMS DICHLORVOS IN 200 LITERS OF WATER.

(E) GANDHI BUG (MOSQUITO) / MALGA :- USE 10 KG / ACRE METHYL PARATHION 2% DUST.



GENERAL ADVICE :-

"THE CROP PRODUCTION INFORMATION IN THIS LEAFLET IS FOR HARYANA AND PUNJAB, BASED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF THE COMPANY'S RESEARCH FARMS, PROGRESSIVE FARMERS, AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES, AND AGRONOMISTS." "SINCE LAND AND CLIMATE VARY ACROSS DIFFERENT STATES, FARMERS SHOULD CONSULT LOCAL UNIVERSITIES, AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS, KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS, AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE CENTERS, AND PROGRESSIVE FARMERS TO ADOPT ADVANCED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN ORDER TO GET NOT JUST A GOOD, BUT AN EXCELLENT HARVEST."

