



SHIV GANGA HYBRID SEEDS PVT. LTD..

RAM BHAVAN, OPPOSITE SUSHILA BHAVAN, BALSAMAND ROAD, HISAR-125001 (HARYANA)

PHONE NO. 70159-27772.

COMPREHENSIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MOONG CROP PRODUCTION.

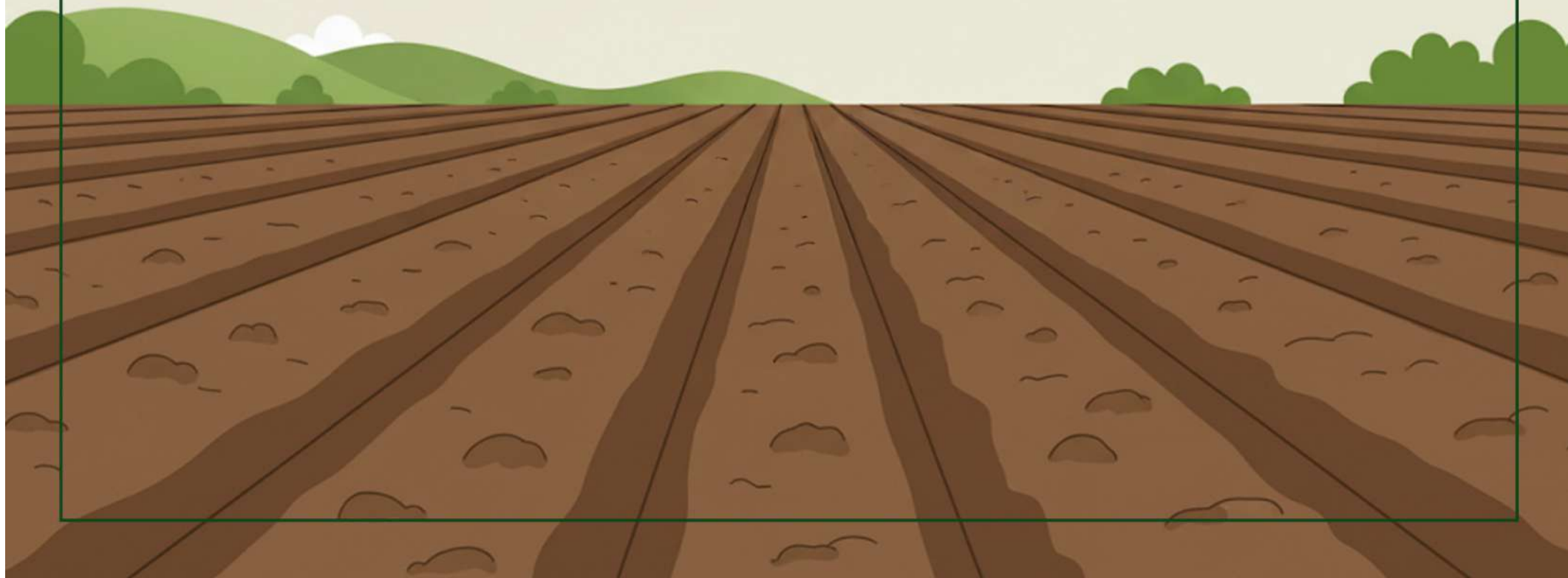
MOONG PROVIDES NUTRITION TO OUR PLATE IN THE FORM OF PROTEIN. IT CONTAINS A HIGH AMOUNT OF FIBER, VITAMINS, AND MINERALS. THE FAT CONTENT IS LOW, AND ANTIOXIDANTS ARE PRESENT.





LAND SELECTION :-

LOAM, SANDY LOAM, AND FERTILE LAND ARE NECESSARY FOR THE MOONG CROP.
WELL-DRAINED SOIL IS EXCELLENT FOR MOONG.





LAND PREPARATION :-

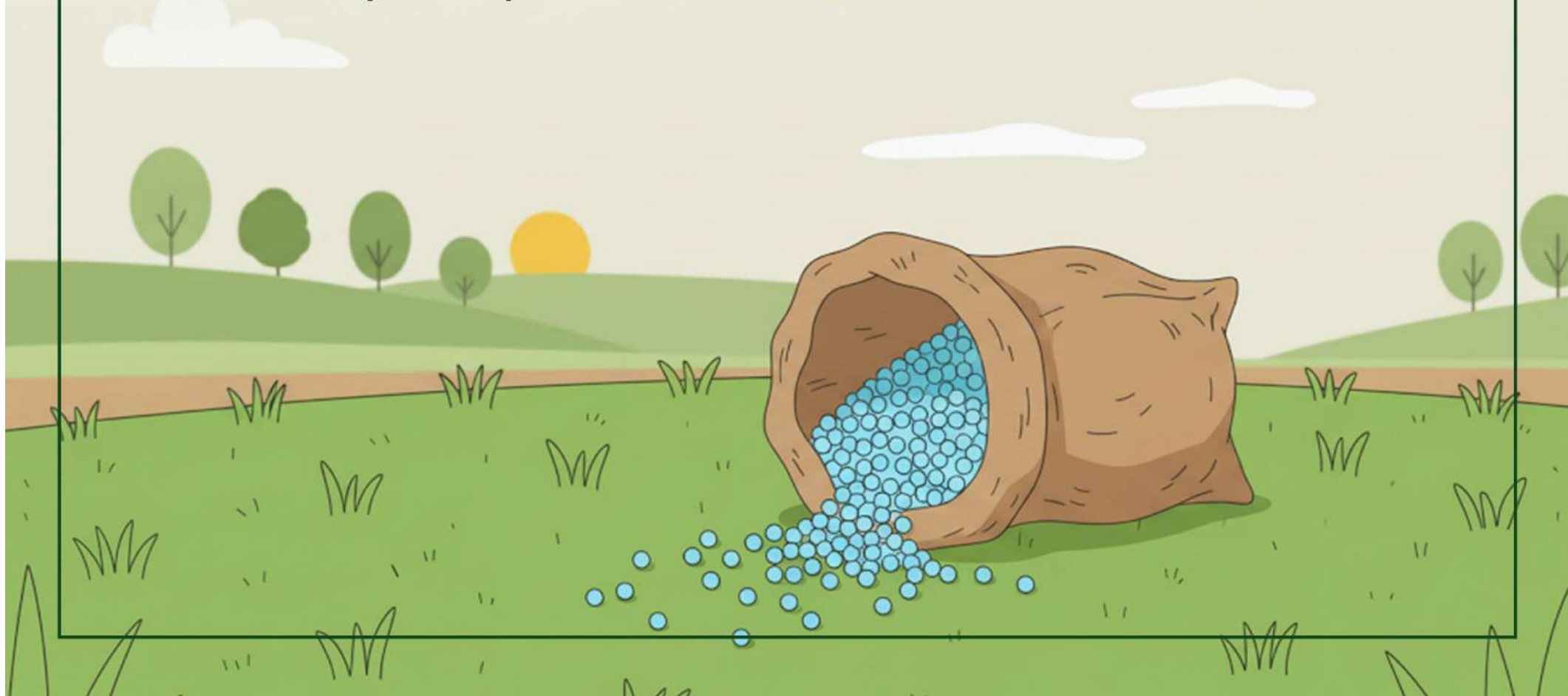
WHILE PREPARING THE FIELD FOR MOONG, ONE PLOWING SHOULD BE DONE WITH A MOULD BOARD PLOUGH, FOLLOWED BY TWO TILLINGS WITH A DISC HARROW, AND THEN LEVELED WITH A PLANK AND LEFT.





SEED QUANTITY :-

TO GET AN EXCELLENT YIELD OF MOONG, 5 KG IN THE KHARIF SEASON AND 8 KG PER ACRE IN THE ZAID (SUMMER) SEASON OF CERTIFIED OR T.L. SEED IS SUFFICIENT.





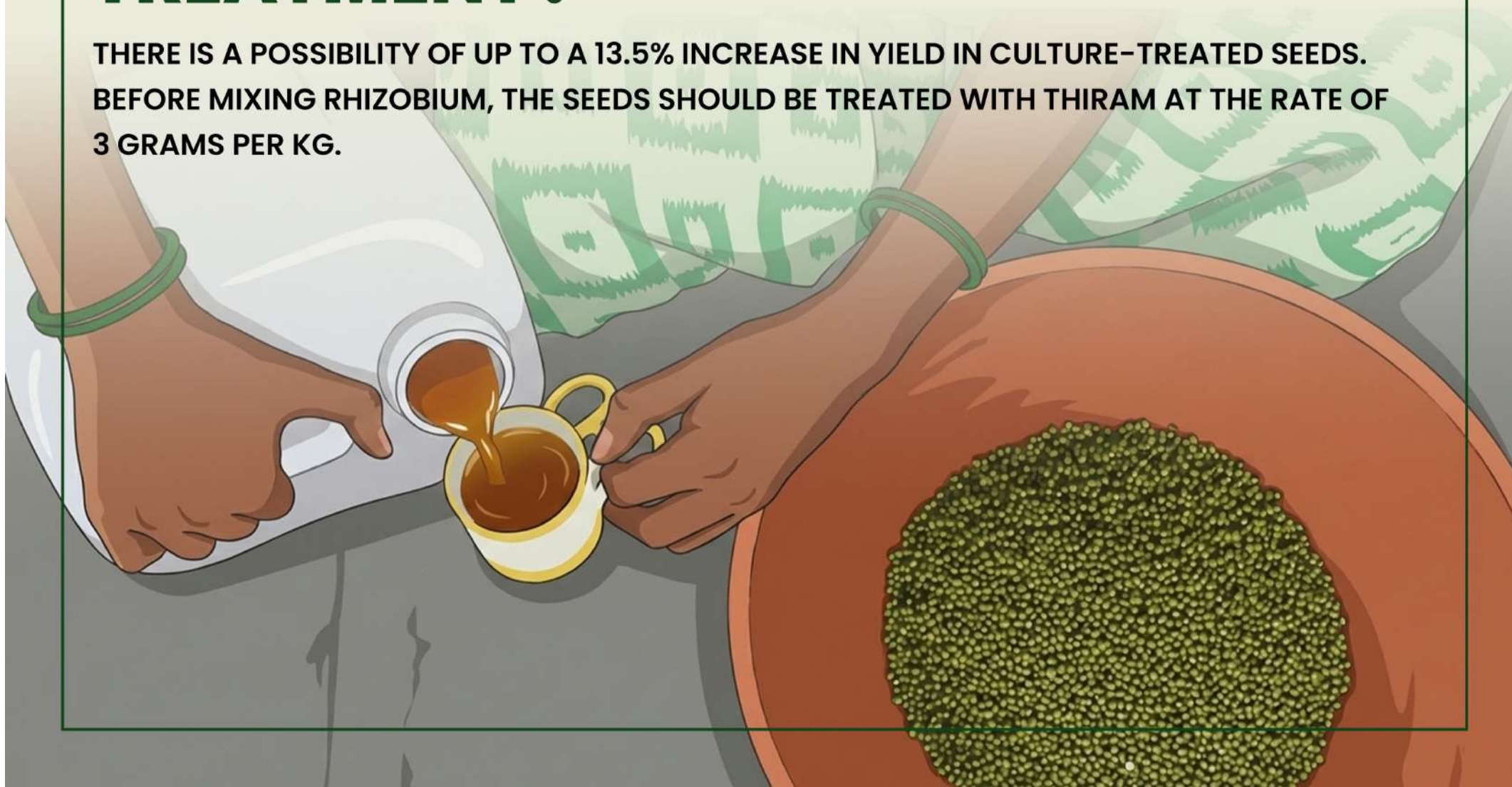
SEED INOCULATION :-

MOONG SEEDS SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RHIZOBIUM CULTURE. IMMEDIATELY BEFORE SOWING, SPREAD ONE ACRE'S WORTH OF MOONG SEEDS ON A CEMENTED FLOOR, MAKE A SOLUTION OF 50 GRAMS OF JAGGERY IN 200 GRAMS OF WATER, ADD 50 ML OF THE CULTURE TO IT, MIX IT WELL, DRY IT IN THE SHADE, AND THEN SOW.



TREATMENT :-

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF UP TO A 13.5% INCREASE IN YIELD IN CULTURE-TREATED SEEDS. BEFORE MIXING RHIZOBIUM, THE SEEDS SHOULD BE TREATED WITH THIRAM AT THE RATE OF 3 GRAMS PER KG.





SOWING TIME :-

THE BEST TIME FOR SOWING MOONG IN THE KHARIF SEASON IS THE FIRST FORTNIGHT OF JULY, AND THE ENTIRE MONTH OF MARCH IS SUITABLE FOR THE ZAID (SUMMER) SEASON.





VARIETIES :-

THE MAIN VARIETIES INCLUDE SML-668, MH-421, MH-1142, SATYA, VIKRANT-65, SML-1847, AND MH-1762.



SOWING METHOD :-

THE MOONG CROP SHOULD NOT BE SOWN BY BROADCASTING. SOW USING PORA, KERA, OR A SEED DRILL AT A DEPTH OF 5-6 CM WITH A SPACING OF 45 X 10 CM IN KHARIF, AND AT A SPACING OF 35 X 10 CM IN THE ZAID SEASON.





FERTILIZERS :-

THE MOONG CROP HAS THE ABILITY TO COLLECT NITROGEN IN THE SOIL ITSELF DUE TO RHIZOBIUM BACTERIA, HENCE ONLY 5 KG NITROGEN (11 KG UREA PER ACRE) AND 16 KG SUPER PHOSPHATE (10 KG SINGLE SUPER PHOSPHATE) ARE REQUIRED. IT IS BETTER TO APPLY THE FERTILIZER QUANTITY ACCORDING TO THE SOIL HEALTH CARD.





WEED CONTROL :-

THERE IS A HIGHER POSSIBILITY OF WEEDS IN THE KHARIF MOONG CROP, SO MAKE A SOLUTION OF 600 GRAMS OF BASALIN 45 EC OR TRIFLURALIN 48 EC (TRIFLURALIN 800 ML) IN 200 LITERS OF WATER, SPRAY IT, AND THEN SOW THE MOONG.



IRRIGATION :-

AS PER REQUIREMENT. DO PRE-SOWING IRRIGATION (PALEWA) BEFORE SOWING. DO NOT LET THE FIELD DRY OUT, AND AT THE SAME TIME, ENSURE THAT RAINWATER DOES NOT STAND IN THE FIELD FOR A LONG TIME.



DISEASES :-

(I) YELLOW MOSAIC VIRUS :- HERE IS NO CURE FOR THIS, ONLY PREVENTION. THIS DISEASE IS CAUSED BY THE VIRUS SPREAD BY THE BEMISIA TABACI WHITE FLY. PODS, LEAVES, STEMS, AND GRAINS TURN YELLOW, THEREBY DETERIORATING THE QUALITY OF MOONG. TREATMENT/PREVENTION: DO NOT LET THE WHITE FLY FLOURISH; SPRAY 250 ML ROGOR 30 EC (DIMETHOATE) AND 40 ML CONFIDOR PER ACRE IN 200 ML OF WATER 2-3 TIMES. FARMERS BLAME THE SEED WHEN YELLOW MOSAIC VIRUS DISEASE APPEARS IN MOONG. NO STANDARD IS PRESCRIBED FOR YELLOW MOSAIC VIRUS DISEASE IN THE INDIAN MINIMUM SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS. THEREFORE, THE PRODUCER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS DISEASE BECAUSE CERTIFIED AND T.L. SEEDS ARE VALID EVEN IF INFECTED WITH YELLOW MOSAIC VIRUS. SEED PRODUCERS SUGGEST MEASURES TO THEIR FARMERS TO PREVENT THE DISEASE BECAUSE THE FARMER IS THEIR CUSTOMER. ONLY HALO BLIGHT HAS A PRESCRIBED STANDARD IN MOONG.



HARMFUL INSECTS :-

(1) HAIRY CATERPILLAR- DISSOLVE 500 ML EKALUX 25 EC (QUINALPHOS) OR 200 ML NUVAN IN 700 LITERS OF WATER AND SPRAY.

(2) LOOPER CATERPILLAR AND GREEN CATERPILLAR - DISSOLVE 200 ML NUVAN IN 100 LITERS OF WATER AND SPRAY.





NOTE :-

THESE ARE RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF THE COMPANY'S OWN RESEARCH FARM, AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES, AND PROGRESSIVE FARMERS TO GET EXCELLENT PRODUCTION OF MOONG. DIFFERENT FACTORS AFFECT YIELD IN DIFFERENT CLIMATIC ZONES, SO IF THE FARMER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH THESE RECOMMENDATIONS, THEY CAN ADOPT KNOWLEDGE OF AGRONOMIC PRACTICES FROM OTHER SOURCES. FOR DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS, THEY CAN ADOPT A PACKAGE OF PRACTICES BY CONSULTING LOCAL AGRONOMISTS, EXPERTS, AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES, AND KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS.

