



SHIV GANGA HYBRID SEEDS PVT. LTD.

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**COMPREHENSIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
WHEAT CROP PRODUCTION**



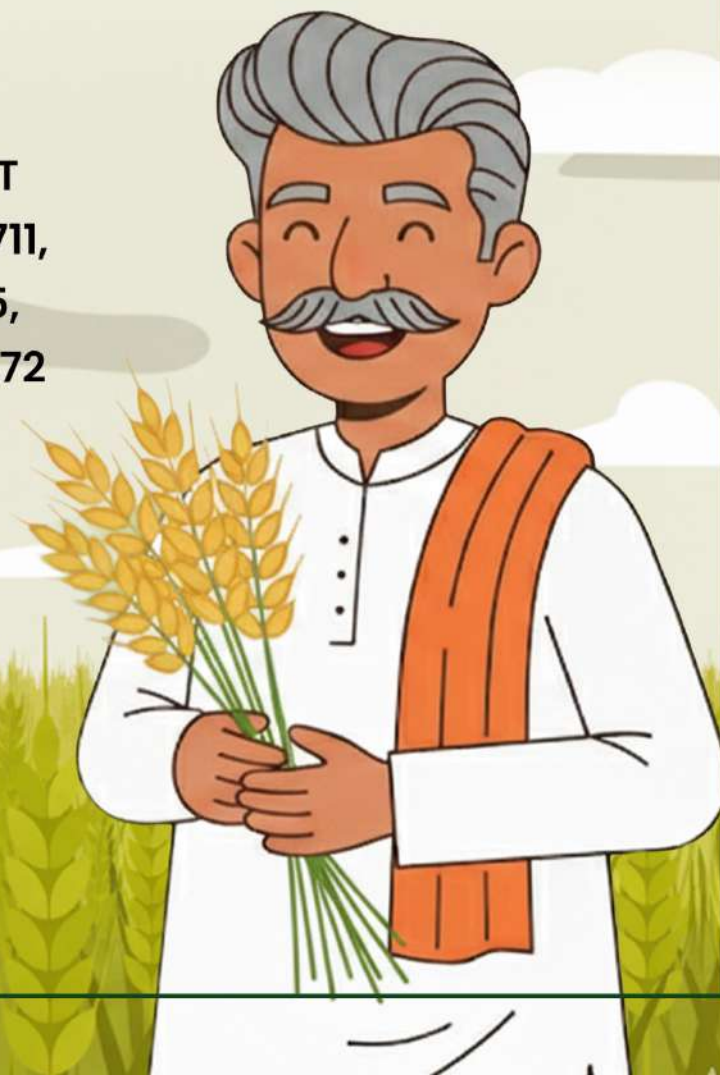
SOIL AND FIELD PREPARATION:-

Wheat can be grown in different types of soil, but medium loamy soil with good drainage is most suitable for it. Saline and alkaline soils are not suitable. After pre-irrigation (Paleva), plough the field 3-4 times, then level it with a plank and ensure the field is free from weeds. In the paddy-wheat crop cycle, wheat can also be sown in paddy stubbles using Zero Till Drill machine.



VARIETIES :-

C-306, DBW-17, DBW-187, DBW-222, DBW-303, DBW-327,
DBW-370, DBW-371, DBW-372, DBWH-221, PBW-343,
PBW-502, PBW-550, PBW-725, PBW-826, PBW-872, UNNAT
PBW-343, RAJ-1482, RAJ-3077, RAJ-3765, WH-1309, WH-711,
WH-1402, WH-1270, HD-2851, HD-2967, HD-3086, HD-3385,
HD-3386, NANDAN (HHW-09), UDAY-21 (HHW-65), HH-3672
(HHW-06), TRITICUM-72 (HHW-12)



SEED RATE :-

The seed rate depends on the variety and sowing time. For small-sized seed varieties, use 40 kg seed per acre, and for bold seed varieties, use 50 kg seed per acre. In broadcast method of sowing, use 50 kg seed per acre, and in late sowing, use 60 kg seed per acre.



SOWING TIME :-

In irrigated areas, timely sowing should be completed between 25th October to 15th November. For late sowing, only short-duration varieties should be given preference. Late sowing should be completed by the third week of December, as sowing after that is not profitable. At the time of sowing, the optimum temperature should be around $22^{\circ}\text{C} \pm$.



SEED TREATMENT :-

Treat the seed with 2 g per kg of Carbendazim (Bavistin/Carboxin) or 1 g per kg of Tebuconazole (Raxil), and also with Phosphotika Azotika.



METHOD OF SOWING :-

Wherever possible, sow wheat with seed-cum-fertilizer drill. Keep row spacing at 20x5 cm and sow the seed at 5 cm depth. The desired plant population per acre should be around 4,00,000. In late sowing, keep row spacing at 18 cm. In paddy-wheat crop rotation areas, sowing can be successfully done without ploughing using Zero Till Drill machine. In combine-harvested paddy fields, sowing can also be done with Happy Seeder.



FERTILIZER :-

Apply the full dose of phosphorus, potash, and zinc, along with one-third nitrogen, at sowing with the drill. Apply one-third nitrogen at first irrigation, and the remaining one-third nitrogen at second irrigation.

Nutrient Elements (kg/acre)			
	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potash
Irrigated	60	24	12
Unirrigated	12	6	—

Fertilizer quantity (kg/acre)				
	Urea	Single super phosphate	Muriate of potash	Zinc sulphate
Irrigated	130	150	20	10
Unirrigated	26	40	—	—



IRRIGATION:-

Wheat generally requires 4-6 irrigations. Light and medium soils require 6 irrigations, while heavy soils require 4 irrigations. If irrigation water availability is limited, it should be given at the following critical stages.

Availability of irrigation	Days of irrigation after sowing
Two	22, 85
Three	22, 65, 105
Four	22, 45, 85, 105
five	22, 45, 65, 85, 105
six	22, 45, 65, 85, 105, 120

WEED CONTROL :-

For controlling narrow-leaved weeds (Phalaris minor, wild oat, etc.) in wheat, apply 500 g Isoproturon 75% WP (Arelon, Daleron, Torus) or 160 g Clodinafop (Topic/Point) 15% WP in 200 liters of water per acre, 35-45 days after sowing. For controlling broad-leaved weeds such as Chenopodium, Convolvulus, Asphodelus, and wild spinach, spray Metsulfuron (Algrip) @ 8 g/acre, 30-35 days after sowing. For mixed weeds (both narrow and broad-leaved), apply Total (Sulfosulfuron + Metsulfuron) @ 16 g/acre or Vesta (Clodinafop Propargyl + Metsulfuron Methyl) @ 160 g/acre in 200 liters of water, 35-45 days after sowing. Always use a flat-fan nozzle for herbicide application. Do not grow sorghum or maize in fields where "Total" herbicide has been sprayed.



DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL :-

Yellow, brown, and black rust occur in December, January, and February due to low temperatures. Apart from resistant varieties, spray Mancozeb (Dithane M-45) 800 g/acre in 200 liters of water, twice at 10-15 day intervals. In wheat affected by Molya disease (nematodes), plants turn yellow, growth stops, and roots develop hair-like clusters. To control, apply Carbofuran (Furadan-Uji) 13 kg/acre with fertilizers at the time of sowing. For controlling Karnal bunt, spray Tilt (Propiconazole) 250 g in 200 liters of water at the ear-head emergence stage.



NOTE :-

The recommendations in this leaflet are based on research and experience of agricultural universities, Krishi Gyan Kendra, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, progressive farmers, and government agricultural experts. Crop/variety yield does not depend solely on seed, but also on soil, manure, fertilizers, other factors, and environment. Farmers of different states/regions can achieve not only good but the best production by adapting to local conditions, consulting local agricultural university scientists, agricultural experts, and applying their own experience.

