

ROHINI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Approved by AICTE & Affiliated to Anna University NBA Accredited for BE (ECE, EEE, MECH) | Accredited by NAAC with A+ Grade Anjugramam - Kanyakumari Main Road, <u>Palkulam, Variyoor</u> P.O. - 629 401, Kanyakumari District.

24AG201 - CROP PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

UNIT 4 PRODUCTION PRACTICES OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

- Cool rainy season 350-500mm
- Summer 600-700mm

Irrigation schedule

- Critical stage approach
 - Growth–25-30 DAS
 - Flag leaf–50-55 DAS
 - Flowering–60-70 DAS
 - Grain filling-80-90 DAS

Intercultural operations

- Thinning and gap filling to be completed before10-15 after emergence
- Weeding
 - Herbicides
 - Atrazine 0.25 for pure crop
 - Pendimethalin for pulses intercropped situation

Harvest

- When the grain becomes hard and less than 25% moisture
- Need not wait for stubble and leaf to dry.
- Harvest the ear head then the plant
- Ear heads are threshed by threshers
- Grains dried and dried at 10-12% moisture

GRAIN LEGUMES (PULSES)

1. Red Gram (PIGEON PEA)

Cajanus cajan

Climate

- Highly drought resistant
- Temp of 18–27° C is desirable

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Soil

- Well drained medium heavy loams
 - There are cultivars tolerant to
 - Water logging
 - Frost and
 - salinity

Varieties

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- Southern (Orissa, AP, Karnataka &TN)
 - SA1-LD,ICPL87-SD,KM7-MD
 - For TN alone: COH1 –SD,CO6-MD,COH2-SD,Vamaban1-LD

Field preparation

- Fine seed bed with friable soil with optimum moisture for germination & growth
- Deep rooted crop–one deep plough fallowed with harrowing
- Raised bed (2.7m wide), Ridges & furrow, Flat sowing & making furrows at 2.7m

Seeds and sowing Seed requirement:

- 8-10 kg for LD
- 10-12 kg for MD
- 12-15kg for SD

Optimum population is 111,000 plants/ha

- 45x20 or 15 for SD
- 45x30for MD
- 90x30for LD
- Two seeds per hole
- Shallow placing

Nutrient management

- Responds to N upto 25 kg as starter dose
- Good response to P upto 60kg

Blanket recommendation

- Rainfed: -12.5:25:0kgN:P:K/ha
 - Irrigated/ well assured rainfall:-25:50:0kgN:P:K /ha

Water management

- Deep rooted system helps to draw moisture from deeper
- Branching, flowering and pod-filling are crucial
- Avoid water stagnation at any stage

Weed management

- Crop weed competition is for7-8weeks
- Mulching in between the rows can reduce weeds
- Inter cultivation /hand weeding is must

Harvesting

- When70-80% pods turn brown cut & dried
- Threshing may be passing stone roller/beating against hard surface
- Seeds may be stored at 10-12% moisture

2. Green gram

Vigna radiata

Climatic requirement

- Summer & Kharif in N India
- Winter in S India
- Drought resistant but susceptible to frost, water logging and salinity
- Temperature30-35°C but upto 40°C
- Rains during flowering detrimental

Varieties

- Many varieties
- In TN
 - Paiyur1
 - ADT2,ADT3
 - CO4,CO5
 - KM2,VBN1, KI



Season

- Mostly Kharif & summer in north
- Winter for south

Field preparation

- Generally depends upon season
- Deep ploughing once
- Moderate tilth to surface
- May be beds & channel

Spacing & seed rate

- 30x10 cm
 - 333,000 optimum plants
 - Seed rate may vary from 15–20kg
 - Summer 25kg

Nutrient management

- Schedule
 - Rainfed:12.5:25:0kg
 - Irrigated:25:50:0kg

Water management

• 2-3 irrigations at critical periods –f lowering and pod setting

Weed management

- Hand weeding or intercultural implements twice
- Pre Emergence application of Fluchloralin 0.75 kg on 3rd day after sowing

Harvest

- At 80% pods turn brown
- Entire plant may be cut dried and threshed and cleaned and stored at 8-10%

3. Black gram

Vigna mungo

Varieties for TN

- T9-65-70d
- CO4-70d
- CO5-70-75d
- KM2-60-65d



- VBN1-60-65
- ADT3-70-75d
- ADT5–65d

Soil, seed bed preparation

• As that of green gram

Season

- Warm weather with irrigation
- Sowing during winter faces low temp

Seed rate

• 20to 25kg/ha

Spacing & seed rate

• 30x10 cm

Manuring and Weeding as that of green gram Irrigation

• As GG

Harvest

• As Greengram

4. Cowpea - Vigna unguiculata

Varieties

Paiyur1, VBN1, VBN2, CO6, CO(CP)7

Season

DISTRICT/SEASON	VARIETIES	
Adipattam(June-August)		
	Co6,Co(CP)7,Paiyur1,	
For all districts except Kanyakumari and Nilgiris	VBN1	
Purattasipattam (September-November)		
Vellore, Thiruvannamalai, Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal,		
Perembalur, Erode, Coimbatore, Madurai, Dindigul, Theni	Co6,Co(CP)7,Paiyur1	
and Virudhunagar		
Margazhi – Thaipattam (December – February)		
Kanchipuram, Thiruvallur, Vellore, Thiruvannamalai,		
Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal, Coimbatore, Erode,		
Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, Tiruchirappalli, Perambalur,	Co 2, Co6,Co(CP)7,VBN2	
Ariyalur, Karur, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi		

Field preparation

Prepare the land to fine tilth and form beds and channels.

Seed rate

STRAIN	Quantity of seed required (kg/ha)	
	Pure crop	Mixed crop
Paiyur 1,VBN1,VBN2,CO 6, CO(CP)7	25	12.5

Optimum plant population 3,50,000/ha.

Nutrient management

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Rainfed:12.5kgN+25kgP2O5+12.5kgK2O+10kgS*/ha Irrigated: 25 kg N + 50 kg P2O5 + 25 kg K2O + 20 kg S*/ha
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Water management

- Irrigate immediately after sowing followed by life irrigation on the third day.
- Irrigate at intervals of 7 to 10 days depending upon soil and climatic conditions.
- Flowering and pod formation stages are critical periods when irrigation is a must. Avoid water stagnation at all stages. .

Weed management

• Pre-emergence application of Pendimethalin 2 litres on 3 days after sowing using Backpack/ Knapsack/Rocker sprayer.

Harvest

- Green pods for use as vegetable can be harvested 45-90daysafter sowing depending on the variety.
- For grains, the crop can be harvested in about 90-125 days after sowing when pods are fully matured.
- The crop should be then dried and threshed, threshed grain should be dried in sun before storage.

OIL SEEDS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

1. Ground nut - Arachis hypogaea

Soil

• Well drained soil is so ideal