



Suggestions For Achieving Higher Yields Of Pearl Millet Varieties

KANHA-888

SHIKHAR-101





These are highly nutritious pearl millet varieties, the plants reach a height of 6–8 feet with thick, sturdy stems, featuring solid, cylindrical ears and bold, lustrous grains. They are high-yielding and tolerant to downy mildew disease.



CLIMATE AND LAND

A hot and dry climate is required, along with sandy loam soil that does not allow water stagnation; such land is necessary for optimal production.



SOWING TIME AND SEED RATE

Sowing time – June 15 to July.

Seed treatment – The company distributes pre-treated seeds.

Seed rate – 1.5 to 2 kg per acre.



MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

Incorporate 5–7 tonnes of well-decomposed farmyard manure into the field before land preparation. In areas with irrigation facilities, apply 90 kg of urea, 50 kg of DAP, and 125 kg of Single Super Phosphate per acre, in rainfed areas, apply 50 kg of urea, 27 kg of DAP, and 70–75 kg of Single Super Phosphate. If soil tests reveal a deficiency in zinc or potash, apply these nutrients as required. Apply half the quantity of nitrogen and the full quantity of phosphate at the time of sowing, and apply the remaining half of the nitrogen after irrigation or rainfall.

IRRIGATION AND PRODUCTION

Irrigation – Two irrigations are required.

Yield – By adopting improved agricultural practices, a yield of 10–12 quintals per acre of the 'Kanha-888' variety can be obtained.



COMMENT

The advice provided above is based on our experience, field trials, and experiments conducted at research centers. However, variations may occur due to natural factors such as climate, soil type, and farming practices. We cannot provide any guarantees beyond seed quality, as other conditions are beyond our control. The information provided here is intended for the prosperity and success of our fellow farmers.

