



लक्ष्मी सीड्स

Suggestions For Increasing Wheat Production

Kranti

LSW-2122

Kesar





LUXMI SEEDS

2 Irrigated variety

Research Wheat Seed

Kesar



SELECTION & PRAPRATION OF LAND

Wheat can generally be cultivated on all types of land where irrigation facilities are available. However, for a good yield, level land with soil ranging from sandy loam to clay loam and possessing excellent drainage is most suitable.



FIELD PREPARATION AND SOIL TYPE

Wheat can generally be cultivated on all types of land, provided irrigation facilities are available. However, sandy loam soil is most suitable for achieving a good yield. To prepare the field, perform one deep ploughing followed by 2–3 light ploughings using a traditional plough, cultivator, or rotavator to achieve a fine tilth. Level the field during the final ploughing to ensure there are no issues with irrigation or drainage. Apply a pre-sowing irrigation (palewa) if necessary, and sow the crop when the soil moisture is at an optimal level.



SOWING TIME & METHOD

Sowing should be done in November, between the 5th and the 25th.

the most suitable period is from November 10th to 20th.

At the time of sowing, maintain a distance of 20 to 25 cm between rows and ensure the sowing depth does not exceed 5 cm.



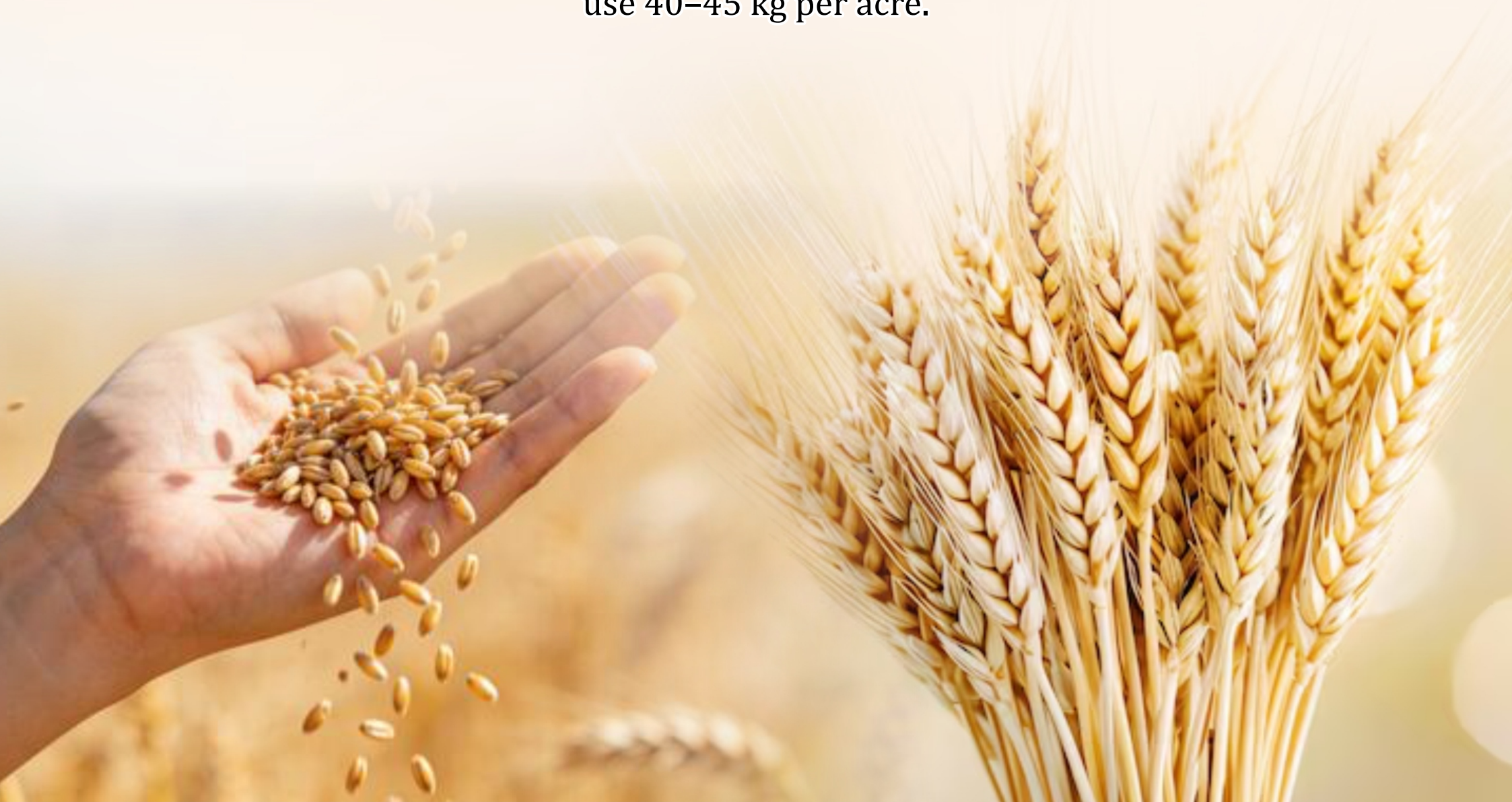
SOIL TREATMENT/SEED TREATMENT

In areas where the incidence of smut (Kagya) is likely, seeds can be treated at the time of sowing with Mancozeb (WP) at a rate of 2 grams per kilogram of seed; this treatment also enhances germination capacity. To prevent Karnal bunt and root rot in wheat, treat the seeds with Carboxin (37.5%) + Thiram (37.5% WS) at a rate of 2 grams per kilogram of seed. Furthermore, to protect against ear cockle and Tundu diseases, wheat should not be sown for the next few years in fields where these diseases have occurred.



SEED QUANTITY

For timely sowing, use 35–40 kg per acre. For late sowing,
use 40–45 kg per acre.



IRRIGATION

The wheat crop requires approximately 5 to 6 irrigations. The first irrigation must be done 25 to 30 days after sowing, at the crown root initiation stage.

Note: Our research indicates that the '**Kesar**' wheat variety requires only two irrigations. Perform the first irrigation 25 to 30 days after sowing and the second 75 to 80 days after sowing.



QUANTITY OF MANURE/FERTILIZERS

To enhance soil fertility, apply 50 quintals of farmyard manure (cow dung manure) per acre as part of the crop rotation. At the time of sowing, apply 33 kg of urea, 62.5 kg of SSP (Single Super Phosphate), 22 kg of DAP, and 24 kg of urea. For the standing crop, apply 33 kg of urea at the time of the first irrigation in fields with heavy or medium-textured soil for light-textured soils, apply 18.5 kg of urea at the time of the second irrigation. If symptoms of zinc deficiency appear in the standing crop, spray a mixture of 2–3 kg of zinc sulphate (commercial grade) and 1,250 g of slaked lime dissolved in 150–175 liters of water per acre.



WEED CONTROL AND HOEING/WEEDING

Follow the Agriculture Department's recommendations for the chemical control of broad-leaved and narrow-leaved weeds in wheat.



HARVESTING

Harvest the crop when the ears have fully ripened and the grains have hardened.
Nowadays, harvesting with a combine harvester saves both time and cost.



COMMENT

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

