



SUGGESTIONS FOR HIGHER PRODUCTION

Meera

(LSM-77)

Kirti

(Jadiya Mustard Seeds)

55L74



FIELD PREPARATION AND SOIL TYPE

Although the mustard crop can be grown on all types of soil, sandy loam soil is the most suitable for achieving high yields. First, perform deep ploughing using a soil-turning plough, then plough once or twice with a cultivator and level the field using a plank.



LAND TREATMENT

For the control of termites and harmful soil-dwelling insects using biological methods, mix 2.5 kg of *Trichoderma viride** powder with 50 kg of moist cow dung manure and apply it at the rate of 50 kg per *bigha* during the pre-sowing irrigation (*palewa*).



SOWING TIME

The optimal time for mustard sowing is from October 10 to November 15.



SEED TREATMENT

Luxmi Seeds makes its products available to farmers only after seed treatment.



QUANTITY OF SEED

Use 1,000 to 1,200 grams of mustard seed per acre for sowing.
At the time of sowing, maintain a distance of approximately 45 cm between rows
and about 30 cm between plants.



IRRIGATION

For the mustard crop, the first irrigation should be done 35–40 days after sowing (be sure to apply 80% sulphur per *bigha* along with this irrigation). The second irrigation should be carried out 30–35 days after the first (at the flowering stage), and the third irrigation about 30–35 days after the second (during pod formation).
Note: If only two irrigations are possible, perform the first irrigation 40–45 days after sowing and the second 80–90 days after sowing.



QUANTITY OF MANURE/FERTILIZER

Apply 8 to 10 tonnes of well-decomposed cow dung manure once every three years, specifically one month before sowing. For mustard, 37 kg of nitrogen and 20 kg of phosphorus per acre are suitable; to meet this requirement, apply 45 kg of DAP and 20 kg of urea per acre either before or at the time of sowing. Apply urea at the rate of 35 kg per acre during the first irrigation and 30 kg per acre during the second irrigation.

Note: Using 120 kg of SSP per acre instead of 30 kg of DAP leads to increased mustard production. Applying 110 kg of gypsum per acre also helps increase the oil content.



WEED CONTROL & HOEING/WEEDING

Be sure to carry out weeding and hoeing once before the first irrigation.

Selective herbicides may also be used for chemical control, however, ensure that the spraying is uniform and avoid any overlapping.



HARVESTING

Harvest the crop when the grains have ripened.



COMMENT

Under normal conditions and by adopting appropriate methods, a yield of 7 to 9 quintals per "bigha" can be achieved.

Note: For the biological control of the parasitic weed "Orobanche" (locally known as 'Margoja') in mustard crops, it has been observed that applying two drops of soybean oil onto the weed's branches within a week of its emergence effectively destroys it.

