

DIRECTORATE OF EXTENSION EDUCATION
CSK HIMACHAL PRADESH KRISHI VISHVAIDYALAYA, PALAMPUR
Important farm activities to be carried out during 1st fortnight of July, 2018

The Directorate of Extension Education, CSKHPKV, Palampur, has suggested the following operations for crop and animal husbandry, to be carried out in the first fortnight of July, 2018, keeping in view the season, weather and crop conditions of Himachal Pradesh.

Paddy

- Paddy can be transplanted upto 7th July. Transplant the paddy seedlings 20 cm apart in lines with 15 cm plant to plant distance. Keep one or two seedlings/hill. Gap filling of the seedlings should be done after 5 and 10 days of transplanting, respectively.
- Apply 30 kg Machete (5%) per hectare or spray 3 litres of Machete (50 EC) per hectare in the fields having 4-5 cm standing water after 4-5 days of transplanting.

Maize

- Apply 65-85 kg urea per hectare to maize crop which was been sown in the first fortnight of June.

Pulses

- Sow Him Mash-1, UG-218, Pant U-19 (low & mid hills) and Palampur-93 (mid hills) varieties of mash, Shining Moong No. 1, SML-668 and Suketi of moong and HPK-4 (Baizu) and BLG-1 variety of kulthi. These crops should be sown in lines by kera method. The line to line distance should be 30 cm.
- Apply NPK (12:32:16) mixture @ 100 kg/ha at the time of sowing. Do not apply nitrogen when sowing is done mixed with maize.
- For efficient weed control, spray herbicide Lasso @ 3 litres/ha or Stomp @ 4.5 litres/ha within 48 hours of sowing.

Oilseed crops

- EC-68415 variety of sunflower can be grown successfully in the State. A seed rate of 10-12 kg/ha is sufficient to ensure good crop stand.
- The seed should be treated with a fungicide Captan @ 3 g/kg of seed before sowing.
- Sunflower should be sown 60 cm apart in lines with the plant to plant distance of 25-30 cm.
- Sow Punjab Til No. 1 or Brijeshwari variety of til. The optimum seed rate is 5 kg/ha. Til should be sown 30 cm apart in lines with plant to plant distance of 15-20 cm.

Vegetables

- In mid hill areas of the State, it is the best time for nursery raising of mid season cauliflower varieties like Palam Uphar, Improved Japanese, Pusa Deepali and Megha (F₁). Prepare nursery beds of appropriate sizes having 3 m length, one meter width and 10-15 cm raised above the ground surface. Mix 20-25 kg well rotten FYM, 200 g IFFCO mixture (12: 32 : 16), 15-20 g Indofil M-45 and 15-20 g Thimet per bed in the top layer of the soil. Seeds are sown in rows at a distance of 5 centimeters apart.
- Transplant cabbage seedlings at a distance 45 x 45 cm. During field preparation, add 200 q FYM, 280 kg complex fertilizer (12: 32: 16) and 95 kg Urea per hectare during transplanting.
- Top dress another dose of nitrogen (40-50 kg Urea/ hectare) in standing crops of tomato, brinjal, capsicum, chilli and cucurbits.
- Sowing of improved varieties of pea viz., Palam Samool, PB-89, Lincoln, Azad P-1 and Palam Priya can be done in high hill temperate wet areas of the State. Before sowing, add 187 kg complex fertilizer

*1 ha (hectare)=12.5 bigha or 25 kanal

(12:32:16) 50 kg MOP in addition to 200 q/ha well rotten FYM. Spray with Stomp (Pendimethalin) or Lasso/Alachlor 4.5 liters/750 litres of water per hectare immediately after sowing for the control of weeds.


Plant Protection

- Spray either carbaryl 50 WP (2 g) or Fenvelrate (Sumicidin/Agrofen 20 E.C.) @ 0.5ml per litre of water for the control of fruit borer in tomato and brinjal. Harvest the fruits 10-12 days after the spray of the chemicals.
- Incidence of fruit fly in cucurbits can be managed by installing Fruitfly Pheromone Trap (2 per 800 sq.m.) alongwith the application of 10 ml Malathion 50 EC mixed with 50 g gur in 5 litres of water.
- Leaf spot and fruit rot diseases in tomato, brinjal, capsicum and chilli can be managed with the application of either Ridomil MZ or Indofil M-45 (2.5 g per litre of water) with sticker keeping in view the weather contitions.

Livestock

- The animals in heat should be judged from signs of frequent urination, bellowing, mounting oil and vaginal discharge.
- Feed colostrum to new born calves within two hours of birth. Feeding of collustrum at the rate of 1/10th body weight of animals provides immunity against disease and also provides necessary vitamins.
- If animal has a wound, protect it from flies by applying repelling ointment, such as Himax or Lorexane.
- Animal shed should be dry, airy and well ventilated. Animals should be bathed in the morning and evening with fresh water. Spray sheds with butox 0.2-0.3% solution to avoid breeding of flies, lice, ticks, mites and fleas. and repeat it every fortnight. Crevices in animal houses should be covered.
- Maintain your poutry farm dry for healthy growth of birds.

Keeping in mind the agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the area, farmers and live-stock keepers are advised to keep in touch with the nearest Krishi Vigyan Kendra or Agriculture Technology Information Centre (ATIC-01894-230395/1800-180-1551) for detailed information.


Director
Extension Education
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**Issued in the interest of farmers by the Directorate of Extension Education,
CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, Palampur**

CC :

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Endst No. QSD 3-57/DEE/Tech/CSKHPKV/- 2188-92

Dated : 20/06/18

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