

FARM OPERATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER

Paddy :

1. Rogue out the weeds and off type plants from the field.
2. Give timely and not excessive irrigation for higher yield and stop irrigation two weeks before harvesting.
3. Planthoppers sometime become serious in paddy and the crop dries up in patches. The plant hoppers can be controlled by spraying 94 ml Pexalon 10 SC (Triflumezopyrim) or 120g Chess 50 WG (Pymetrozine) or 40 ml of Confidor/Crocodile 17.8 SL (Imidacloprid) or 800 ml of Ekalux/Quinalmass 25 EC (Quinalphos) in 100 litres of water per acre. For better results, direct the spray towards the base of the plants.
4. Paddy stem borers cause dead hearts and white erect ears near maturity. If the paddy fields show more than 5% dead hearts during vegetative stage, spray 20 ml Fame 480 SC or 170g Mortar 75 SG or one litre of Coroban/Dursban/Lethal/Chlorguard /Durmat/Classic / Force 20 EC in 100 litres of water/acre. In basmati rice, when 2% dead hearts are noticed these pests can be controlled by applying any of above insecticide or 60 ml Coragen 20 SC (Chlorantraniliprole) in 100 litres of water per acre or 4 kg Ferterra 0.4 GR (Chlorantraniliprole) or 6 kg Regent/Mortel/Mifpro G/Mahavir GR 0.3 G (Fipronil) or 10 kg Padan/Kritap/Sanvex/Caldan/Nidan/Marktap/Miftap 4 G (Cartap hydrochloride) or Dursban 10 G (Chlorpyrifos) or 4 kg Vibrant 4 GR (Thiocyclam hydrogen oxalate) per acre in standing water. Fame 480 SC/ Martar 75 SG/ Coragen 20 SC/Padan / Kritap / Sanvex / Caldan / Nidan / Marktap 4 G Regent / Mortel/Mifpro G/Mahavir GR 0.3 G / Dursban 10 G / Ferterra 0.4 GR or Vibrant 4 GR also control leaf folder effectively.
5. Control leaf folder when leaf damage reaches 10 % by spraying 20 ml Fame 480 SC (Flubendiamide) or 170g Mortar 75 SG (Cartap hydrochloride) or one litre of Coroban/Durmet/Force 20 EC (Chlorpyrifos) in 100 litres of water per acre.
6. To save the crop from sheath blight, keep the bunds of the fields clean by removing grass. On noticing the disease symptoms spray the crop with Nativo 75 WG @ 80 g or Lustre 37.5 SE @ 320 ml or Amistar Top 325 SC or Tilt/Bumper 25 EC Folicur/Orius 25 EC or Monceren @ 200ml or Bavistin @ 200 g in 200 litres of water per acre. Repeat the spray after 15 days interval.
7. If high humidity and cloudy weather persists, the crop may be sprayed at boot stage with Kocide 46 DF (Chopper hydroxide) @ 500 g in 200 litres of water per acre to control false smut.

Sugarcane :

1. Sow early varieties of mustard such as Pusa mustard-25,Pusa mustard-27,Pusa mustard-28 and Pusa Tarak in this month.
2. For weed control,spray 2.2 litres /ha of Fluchloralin in 600-800 litres of water before sowing.
3. For preventing white rust,treat the seeds with Metalaxyl(Apron 35 SD) @ 6 g/kg of seeds or Bavistin @ 2g/kg of seeds.
4. If weed control is not done before sowing,spray 3.3 litres of Pendimethalin(30 EC) in 600-800 litres of water 1-2 days after sowing.

Toria :

1. September is the optimum period for sowing of toria. Use short duration variety TL 17, PBT 37 and TL 15 for better yield and getting the field vacated well in time.
2. Toria may be sown after applying 55 kg urea and 50 kg single superphosphate per acre. If single superphosphate is not available, apply gypsum @ 50 kg per acre particularly in sulphur deficient soils along with nitrogen and phosphatic fertilizers.
3. For getting higher productivity, grow toria + gobhi sarson as intercrops at 22.5 cm row spacing by mid- September.

FODDER PRODUCTION :

1. Prepare the land for the sowing of berseem during last week of September. Mix oats and sarson/ raya in berseem to get first cutting early. Berseem seed should be free from Kashni seed. Inoculate the berseem seed with Rhizobium culture. Apply 22 kg urea and 185 kg super phosphate/acre at the time of sowing berseem. If 6 tonnes of FYM has been applied then 125 kg superphosphate/acre will be sufficient. Where rye grass has been mixed in berseem apply 22 kg urea/acre after each cutting.
2. Sow maize for fodder production upto mid September to have fodder for the scarcity period.
3. Preserve the surplus green fodder of maize or bajra as silage or hay to supplement the shortage of green fodder.

Potato :

1. The climatic conditions are ideal for sowing early varieties. Take out seed potato from the cold storage in the first fortnight of this month and spread in ventilated place under diffused sunlight in thin layers. Turn the surface of tubers once in a day and allow buds to sprout for a week. Sprouts should attain 0.5 - 1.0 cm length before sowing.
2. Use healthy and disease free seed
3. Disinfect the tubers before sowing with 0.25 % solution of Monceren (250ml per 100 litre water) or 0.083 % of Emesto Prime (83 ml per 100 litre water) for 10 minutes to check black scurf of potato.
4. Application of FYM @ 20 tonnes per acre or green manuring is beneficial for this crop. Drill 82.5 kg urea, 155 kg superphosphate and 40 kg muriate of potash per acre at the time of sowing and remaining urea of 82.5kg at the time of earthing-up.
5. For weed control, use Gramoxone/Kabuto 24 SL (paraquat) @ 500-750 ml per acre at the stage when most of the weeds have emerged and potato crop showed 5-10 % emergence. Use 250 to 300 litres of water in knap sack sprayer fitted with flat fan nozzle and 100 litres of water with power sprayer.

Garlic :

In the second fortnight of this month, apply 20 tonnes of well rotten farmyard manure per acre along with 40 kg urea, 155 kg superphosphate per acre at sowing. Apply two split doses of urea @ 40kg at 30 and 60 days of sowing. Dibble or drill 225 to 250 kg healthy cloves of garlic in wattar condition on ridges. Keep lines 15 cm and plants 7.5 cm apart. Irrigate immediately after sowing.

Dairy Farming

1. Healthy animals usually come in heat within 50-60 days after parturition. Observe such animals for heat symptoms and get the animals inseminated within 12 to 18 hrs after onset of heat in order to reduce calving interval.
2. Animals usually lose weight after calving during first 100 days. Hence farmers should follow practices of good management and balanced feeding e.g. quality green fodder, balance feed and mineral mixture so that the weight loss is minimum.
3. Provide dry bedding to young calves and follow the recommended practices of de-worming and vaccination.
4. In case of tick infestation, control it by spraying Asuntol (1 g/litre of water) or Butox (2 ml/litre of water) on the animals as well as in the sheds and repeat the spray after 10-15 days. Do not spray animals below six months of age. Animal sheds especially corners, crevices etc. should also be sprayed. Strictly follow the manufacturers instructions while spraying the insecticides. Keep the animal sheds and surroundings clean to keep the fly population under control.
5. For prophylaxis against trypanosomiasis (surra) disease, consult the local veterinarian. Since the disease is transmitted by flies, so spray insecticides to keep the flies away.
6. Protect udder of animals from mastitis by proper sanitation and using teat dip by the solution of 100 ml povidone or iodine plus 20 ml glycerine.
7. Deworm the adult animals regularly at an interval of four months with broad spectrum anthelmintics, keeping in view the prevalence of endoparasites in your area.

Poultry

1. Light plays an important role in egg production. Provide 14-16 hours of total light to layers, including the day light. Gradually go on increasing the light when egg production starts.
2. Provide extra grit in the hoppers to avoid production of thin shelled eggs.
3. Stir the litter regularly to avoid dampness. At the same time, sufficient air movement should be made possible inside the poultry shed.
4. It is best season to raise the broilers. Get your broiler chicks from a reputed hatchery.
5. Protect the sheds from rodents as they eat feed meant for poultry.

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