

ICAR-Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research, Karnal

Major advisory (January 01-15, 2025)

for

Sowings and other practices across zones of India

Crop Season 2024-25

Wheat sowing including late condition is almost completed now. Favorable weather conditions are supporting vegetative growth and tillering of wheat.

General Tips

- ✓ Considering the recent rainfall received in Northern India, it is advised to apply the urea dose of @ 40 Kg per acre to ensure good growth.
- ✓ In those areas where there is no rainfall, it is suggested to irrigate the fields which will also prevent damage due to very low temperature.
- ✓ Timely and judiciously irrigate fields to save water and cut costs.
- ✓ Proper weed management needs to be followed at this stage.
- ✓ Keep an eye on the weather before irrigation and avoid irrigation if there is a forecast of rain so that the situation of excess water can be avoided.
- ✓ If there is yellowing in the crop, do not use excessive nitrogen (urea). Also, avoid the use of nitrogen in fog or cloudy conditions.
- ✓ Regularly monitor the crop for yellow rust infection and consult nearby institute, SAU or KVK.
- ✓ In conservation till wheat, top dressing of urea should be done just before irrigation.

Zone-wise sowing seed rate and fertilizer dose for wheat crop

Zone	Sowing conditions	Seed rate	Fertilizer doses and time of application
NWPZ and NEPZ	Irrigated late sown	125 kg/ha	120:60:40 kg NPK /ha (1/3 N and full P & K as basal at sowing and remaining N in two equal splits at first and second irrigation)
CZ and PZ	Irrigated late sown	125 kg/ha	90:60:40 kg NPK /ha (1/3 N and full P & K as basal at sowing and remaining N in two equal splits at first and second irrigation)

Weed management (Herbicide Spray)

- To control narrow leaf weeds in wheat, apply Clodinafop 15 WP @ 160 gm per acre or Pinoxaden 5 EC @ 400 ml per acre. To control broad leaf weeds, spray 2,4-D E500 ml/acre or metsulfuron 20 WP at 8 grams per acre or carfentrazone 40 DF at 20 g/acre.
- If there are both narrow and broad leaf weeds in wheat field then use Sulfosulfuron 75 WG @ 13.5 gm/acre or Sulfosulfuron+Metsulfuron 80 WG at 16 gm/acre in 120-150 liters of water before the first irrigation or 10-15 days after irrigation. Alternatively, mesosulfuron + iodosulfuron 3.6%WDG @ 160 gm/acre can also be applied for control of diverse weed flora in wheat.
- For control of multiple herbicide resistant *Phalaris minor* (Kanaki/Gulli Danda), spray Pyroxasulfone 85 WG at the rate of 60 grams/acre 0-3 days after sowing or Spray ready mix combination of clodinafop + metribuzin 12+42% WP at 200 g/acre at 10-15 days after first irrigation using 120-150 lit of water. Pyroxasulfone 85 WG at the rate of 60 grams/acre can also

be applied at 20 days after sowing i.e. 1-2 days before first irrigation, if it was not applied at the time of sowing.

- For early sown high fertility conditions wheat, first spray of tank mix combinations of Chloromequat chloride 50% SL at 0.2% of commercial product + tebuconazole 25.9% EC at 0.1% of commercial product may be done at first node stage (50-55 DAS) using 160 lit/acre of water.

Termite Control: In the termite prone areas, seed treatment with chloropyriphos @ 0.9g a.i /kg seed (4.5 ml product dose / kg seed), be taken up for their management. Seed treatment with thiamethoxam 70WS (Cruiser 70WS) @ 0.7 g a.i./kg seed (4.5 ml product dose / kg seed) or Fipronil (Regent 5FS @ 0.3 g a.i./kg seed or 4.5 ml product dose / kg seed) is also very effective.

Advice for yellow rust disease: Keeping in view the favorable weather for stripe rust development and its further spread, farmers are advised to visit their crop regularly for observing stripe rust incidence. Farmers are advised to inform or consult the wheat scientists/experts/extension workers for confirmation of yellow rust disease symptoms as sometimes yellowing of leaves may be due to other factors than disease. If farmers observe yellow rust in patches in their wheat fields, following measures are recommended:

- One spray of Propiconazole 25EC @ 0.1 per cent or Tebuconazole 50 % + Trifloxystrobin 25 % WG @ 0.06% be given at the foci of infection to avoid its further spread.
- Farmers should spray the crop when weather is clear i. e. no rain, no fog / dew etc. Farmers are advised to conduct spray in the afternoon.


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