

**Advisory (Feb 01-15, 2025) for  
Sowings and other practices across zones of India  
Crop Season 2024-25**

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**General Tips**

- ✓ To protect the crop from frost damage light irrigation may be given if soil is not having sufficient moisture
- ✓ 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 and brown rust infections and consult nearby institute, SAU or KVK.
- ✓ In conservation till wheat, top dressing of urea should be done just before the irrigation.

**Fertilizer dose:**

Application of Nitrogen should be completed up to 40-45 days after sowing in late sown condition. Apply urea just before irrigation for better results.

**Weed management for late sown crop:**

- 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 500 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 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.

**Irrigation management:**

- Farmers are advised to give irrigation in wheat crop as per requirement. In case of temperature rise, farmers can spray; i) 0.2% Muriate of Potash (dissolve 400 g of MOP in 200 lit of water per acre) or ii) 2% KNO<sub>3</sub> (4.0 Kg in 200 litres of water per acre) twice at boot leaf and post anthesis stage of wheat to avoid desiccation of crop and also to mitigate stress.

**Advisory for Yellow and Brown Rusts:**

Farmers are advised to visit their crop regularly if any incidence of stripe rusts (yellow rust) or brown rust. If farmers observe and have confirmed incidence of rust in their wheat fields, one spray of Propiconazole 25EC is recommended. One ml of chemical should be mixed in one litre water and thus 200 ml of

fungicide mixed with 200 L of water should be sprayed in one acre wheat crop. Farmers should spray the crop when weather is clear i. e. no rain, no fog / dew etc.

**Advisory for Pink Borer:**

It has been observed in areas particularly where paddy, maize, cotton, sugarcane are grown, pink borer attack occurs. Affected plants turn yellow and can be easily uprooted. When the plants are uprooted, pink colored caterpillars can be seen on their lower veins.

Management:

- Hand picking of infested tillers and their destruction reduces borer attack.
- If infestation is more, spray of 1000 ml quinalphos 25%EC in 500 liters of water per ha. be applied.



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