In-Depth Guide on Jowar (Sorghum) Cultivation

1.Introduction

Jowar (Sorghum bicolor) is an important Kharif cereal crop in India, cultivated for food, fodder, and industrial use. It is primarily grown in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.

2.Climate and Soil Requirements

- Temperature: 25–32°C; tolerates drought and heat well.
- Rainfall: 40–100 cm annually.
- Soil:
- Well-drained black, sandy loam, or red soils.
- pH: 5.5–8.0.

3. Seed Selection and Preparation

- Varieties: CSH-13, Maldandi 35-1, SSV-84.
- Seed Rate: 10–12 kg/ha.
- Seed Treatment: Treat with fungicides like Thiram (2 g/kg) to control seed-borne diseases.

4.Sowing Techniques

- Time of Sowing: June–July with the onset of monsoon.
- Methods: Line sowing using seed drills.
- Spacing: 45 cm between rows and 15–20 cm between plants.

5.Fertilizer Management

- Base Fertilizers:
- Nitrogen (80 kg/ha), Phosphorus (40 kg/ha), Potassium (20 kg/ha).
- Application: Half of the Nitrogen and full Phosphorus and Potassium at sowing; remaining Nitrogen during the tillering stage.

6.Irrigation Management

- Critical Stages: Tillering and grain filling.
- Minimal irrigation is required; drought-tolerant crop.

7.Pest and Disease Management

- Pests:
- Stem Borer: Spray Chlorpyrifos (0.05%).
- Aphids: Use Neem-based insecticides.
- Diseases:
- Grain Mold: Use Mancozeb (0.25%) at early grain formation.
- Anthracnose: Spray Carbendazim (0.1%).

8.Weed Control

- Use pre-emergence herbicides like Atrazine (1 kg/ha).
- Perform manual weeding 20–30 days after sowing.

9. Harvesting and Post-Harvest Management

- Harvesting: When grains are hard and dry (about 100–120 days after sowing).
- Post-Harvest: Dry grains properly and store in moisture-free containers.
- Storage: Protect against pests by fumigating storage units.

10. Yield and Economics

- Yield: 2.5–3.5 tons per hectare.
- Cost of Cultivation: ₹15,000–₹20,000 per hectare.
- Market Price: ₹1,500–₹2,000 per quintal.