|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MONTH** | **CROP** | **SOWING** | **SEED** | **SEEDBED** | **AGRONOMIC PRACTICES** | **FERTILIZATION** | **DISEASES** | **PEST CONTROL** | **PRUNING/ HARVEST** |
| NOVEMBER | Boro rice | - Land preparation should commence a week before seedling sowing to ensure proper soil conditioning.  - Rotten dung or compost should be applied at a rate of 5-6 cubic meters per bigha during the initial cultivation.  - Chemical fertilizers, such as Urea, C. Super Phosphate, and Muriate of Potash, should be applied based on soil testing recommendations.  - Root fertilizers per bigha include Urea (7.5 kg), C. Super Phosphate (41 kg), and Muriate of Potash (11 kg) before the final plowing.  - Additional urea applications are recommended at different stages of plant growth, such as 1st and 2nd press. | - At this time, the seed bed of Boro rice should be prepared.  - To plant one bigha of Boro paddy, a seed bed should cover a 2 khata area.  - For one bigha of Boro paddy, 2-3 Kg of hybrid and 4-5 Kg of high-yielding seeds should be used.  - Make a solution of Sodium Chloride (NaCl) at home and select Boro paddy seeds. Sodium Chloride (NaCl) should be mixed at the rate of 160 grams per litre of water.  - Soak the rice seeds in warm water for 24 hours.  - Before straining rice seeds from water, mix Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens with rice bran and jaggery in tray water of soaked rice seeds. Take Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens at the rate of 10 grams per kg of rice seeds.  - Alternatively, 5-6 hours before draining the rice seeds from the water, mix Carbendazim 25% & Mancozeb 50% WS and Streptocycline in the water of the soaked rice seed tray. Use Carbendazim 25% & Mancozeb 50% WS and Streptocycline at the rate of 0.5 g per kg of paddy seed. | - Plow the area intended for the seedbed two times. After the first plowing, remove grass and roots thoroughly.  - Apply Al around the seedbed to retain water.  - Spread two baskets of dung manure, five kg of earthworm manure, one basket of one-year-old straw ash, one kg of neem pidi, and one kg of mustard seed on the plowed soil after the first plowing.  - Apply Trichoderma viride, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Azospirillium, PSB, KSB at the rate of 100 per khata along with organic fertilizer. Alternatively, apply Urea - 0.3 Kg, SSP - 1.5 Kg, MOP - 0.2 Kg per tree just before the second plowing.  - Apply Biozyme at 250 grams per tree.  - Spread the fertilizers with a plow for the second time and mix well with the soil.  - Level the soil well and create a one-meter width in the seed bed.  - Row spacing should be maintained at 8"×8" or 6"×6", with appropriate line-to-line and tree-to-tree distances.  - Irrigation should be managed carefully, with a recommended depth of water during the initial stage and subsequent adjustments based on plant growth. |  | - Apply 200 kg of organic fertilizers (manure, compost), 1.5 kg of urea, 4 kg of single super phosphate, and 1 kg of muriate of potash as chemical fertilizers.  2- During seedbed preparation, apply half urea, full amount of phosphate, and potash. Apply the remaining half of urea as pressed fertilizer 7-10 days before planting.  - Apply chemical fertilizers only if the land's fertility is good or the soil is tested. |  | Mix 1 gram of carbendazim 50 in every litre of water 7 days before planting and spray the seedlings to protect against disease attacks. | Harvesting should be conducted when the crop reaches maturity, typically after a specific number of days depending on the variety.  - Proper drying and storage techniques should be employed to maintain grain quality. |
| DECEMBER | Boro rice | - Farmers should sow Boro paddy in seed beds that are 7-10 days old. | Time for planting paddy seedlings: After cleaning roots and weeds  - Planting method: Row to row distance of 8 inches, plant to plant distance of 6 inches  - Planting interval: Leave a space of 15 inches after planting 3 pi of paddy  - Boro rice seedlings are typically planted in the field after they have matured, which usually takes around 20-25 days.  - Planting occurs during the dry season, with the mature seedlings being transplanted into the fields. |  | Planting water depth: 3 inches of water  - Harvesting technique: After planting 3 pi, leave a space of 15 inches and start planting again | - Apply the first round of fertilizers to the seed bed, including:  - 10 kg liquid raw cow dung  - 1 kg decomposed mustard oil cake  - 1 kg decomposed peanut oil cake  - 1.5 kg bio potash  - 0.1 kg Trichoderma viride  - 0.1 kg Pseudomonas fluorescens  - 1 kg Neem oil cake  - 0.1 kg PGR (Granule)  OR  - 0.3 kg Urea  - 1.5 kg SSP  - 0.2 kg MOP  - 0.2 kg Chlorantraniliprole 0.4 % GR  - 0.1 kg Carbendazim 25 % & Mancozeb 50 % WS  Under Boro Paddy:  - Apply 250 grams of urea per square meter to seed bed.  - Cover seed bed with black plastic if it is cold and foggy.  - Add water through the drain daily at night and drain in the morning.  - Avoid applying raw cow dung shell or neem oil under the seedbed.  Main land preparation cultivations:  2 - 3 cultivations  - Organic fertilizers for desi paddy: (per bigha)  - Cow dung or poultry litter: 300 kg  - Vermicompost: 20 kg  - Mustard oil cake: 30 kg  - Neem oil cake: 5 kg  - Peanut oil cake: 2 kg  - Leather meal: 2 kg  - Bone meal: 2 kg  - Horn meal: 2 kg  - Fish meal: 5 kg  - Biozyme (granular): 3 kg  - Seaweed extract (granular): 2 kg  - Organic potash (granular): 2 kg  - Azospirillium: 0.5 kg  - PSB: 0.5 kg  - KSB: 0.5 kg  - Trichoderma viride: 0.5 kg  - Pseudomonas fluorescens: 0.5 kg  - Chemical fertilizers for high yielding paddy: (per bigha)  - Caw dung or poultry litter: 100 kg  - Vermicompost: 20 kg  - Mustard oil cake: 25 kg  - Neem oil cake: 5 kg  - Peanut oil cake: 2 kg  - Leather meal: 2 kg  - Bone meal: 2 kg  - Horn meal: 2 kg  - Fish meal: 5 kg  - Biozyme (granular): 3 kg  - Seaweed extract (granular): 2 kg  - Azospirillium: 0.5 kg  - PSB: 0.5 kg  - Trichoderma viride: 0.5 kg  -  Pseudomonas fluorescens: 0.5 kg  - Urea: 6 kg  - SSP: 20 kg  - MOP: 3.5 kg  - Calcium nitrate: 2 kg  - Magnesium sulphate: 2 kg  - Zine sulphate: 3 kg  - Dhurvi gold: 10 kg  - Time gap between organic and chemical fertilizers: 7 days  - Protection and fertilization of rice in seedbeds are crucial in the Sundarbans region.  - Organic medicine application 7 days before harvesting of Boro rice seedlings:  - 5 grams of Trichoderma viridi  - 5 grams of Pseudomonas  - Spraying fluorescein per litre of water to reduce the attack of root rot, blight disease, improve root growth, and enhance seedling health.  - Insect attack control:  - Neem oil application at 1 ml per litre of water in case of insect attack on seedbed.  - Acefat 75% W.P at 0.75 gm or Kartap 50% W.P at 1 gm per litre of water for insect control | - Common diseases like powdery mildew and bacterial downy mildew can affect Boro Paddy.  - Management strategies include the use of fungicides like Bavistin and proper sanitation measures.  - Boro rice is rarely attacked by insects other than the weevil.  - Scorch disease can occur during rice flowering in February and March, especially if the night temperature falls to 20 degrees Celsius or below in highland areas.  - Neem oil application for leaf borer attack during fruiting.  - Chlorpyrifos or spinosad for severe infestations.  - Leaf beetle infestation control in brinjal plant by mixing 1 kg with 50 ml of kerosene oil and spreading on the plant in the evening. | - There should be a time gap of 7 days between the application of organic, microbial fertilizers and chemical fertilizers.  - After the first ploughing, spread organic fertilizers on the main land, and before the last ploughing, apply chemical fertilizers.  - Various diseases like leaf spot, blossom end rot, and leaf curl can affect paddy.  - Control measures for leaf spot and blossom end rot include the application of specific chemicals or natural remedies.  - Seeds are treated for seed-borne viral diseases by soaking them in a solution containing 150 grams of orthophosphate per litre of water or 1ml of sodium hypochloride per litre of water for 30 minutes.  - Treated seeds are washed thoroughly in clean water and then dried before planting. |  |
| JANUARY | Boro rice |  | - Seedlings should be 28-30 days old before transplanting.  - Weed Management: Keep the main bed clean  - Water Management: Prevent water leakage from paddies | - Row-to-row spacing:  - High-yielding and hybrid varieties: 20 cm  - Native varieties: 25 cm  - Plant-to-plant spacing:  - Hybrids: 15 cm  - Native varieties: 20 cm  - Planting depth: 2/3 cm for each nodule  - Tiller ratios:  - High-yielding varieties: 3/4 tillers  - Hybrid varieties: 1/2 tillers  - Indigenous varieties: 2/3 tillers  - Water level: 5/6 cm standing water  - Maintain standing water during planting  - Fertilizer application during land preparation | - Keep the weeds near the main bed of boro paddy planted clean.  - Prevent leakage of water from boro rice paddies.  - Take crab control measures before planting boro paddy.  - Install bamboo or wire fence 6 feet from the field to protect from bulls. | - Organic Fertilizers per bigha for desi paddy:  - 800 kg rotted manure or 200 kg vermi compost  - 30 kg sarse kheil  - 10 kg neem kheil  - 2 kg organic potash grains  - 0.5 kg each of Azospirulium, PSB, KSB, Trichoderma viridi, Pseudomonas florescent  - Chemical Fertilizers per bigha for high-yielding or hybrid paddy:  - 8 kg Urea  - 20 kg Super Phosphate  - 4 kg Potash  - 2 kg Calcium Mononitrate  - 2 kg Magnesium Sulphate  - 3 kg Zinc Sulphate  - 12 kg Nutrients | - Crab control measures: Trap crabs using toxic ketones mixed with food bait.  - Leaf blight control: Spray Tricyclazole 1gm or Carbendazim 1gm Edifenphos 1ml per litre of water twice in 15 days.  - Prone to blight and other diseases  - Use traps and daily field visits for pest management |  |  |
| JANUARY | Boro rice |  |  |  | - Seedlings are about 25-28 days old in the seedbed.  - Yellow or reddish-brown leaves observed in some fields, indicating poor growth due to improper root development.  - Remedial Actions:  1. Water seedbed in the afternoon and remove excess water in the morning.  2. Gently pull seedlings in the morning to remove dew.  3. Morning water spray on seedbed to induce dew formation.  4. Spray Carbendazim 12% + Mencozeb 75% at 20g/10 litres of water on leaves.  5. After one day, apply Humic acid powder at 10 grams / 10 litres of water through spraying.  6. Spray NPK - 19:19:19 seeds at 100 grams in 10 litres of water for better growth. | - Application of organic and inorganic fertilizers per bigha during land preparation.  - Organic Method:  1. 800 kg rotted manure or 200 kg vermicompost  2. 30 kg sarse kheil  3. 10 kg neem kheil  4. 2 kg organic potash grains  5. 0.5 kg Azospirulium  6. 0.5 kg PSB  7. 0.5 kg KSB  8. 0.5 kg Trichoderma viridi  9. 0.5 kg Pseudomonas florescens.  - Inorganic Method:  1. 8 kg Urea  2. 20 kg Super Phosphate  3. 4 kg Potash  4. 2 kg Calcium Nitrate  5. 2 kg Magnesium Sulphate |  | - Monitoring and control of blight and maggot infestations mentioned.  - Specific treatments include Furaden, kasugamycin, and hinsan.  -Clean fields around the land and remove weeds. Diseases spread through weeds. |  |
| JANUARY | Boro rice |  |  |  | - Row-to-row distance: 20 cm for high-yielding variety, 25 cm for indigenous variety.  - Planting depth: 2/3 cm.  - Fertilizer application:  - Watering instructions during sowing and subsequent growth stages | - Fertilizer application guidelines with specific figures:  - Initial fertilizer application: 20-25 days after planting.  - Organic method: 300 grams per bigha of each bacteria such as Azospirillium, Phosphorus, and Potassium Supplying Bacteria, Trichoderma viridi, and Pseudomonas florescens.  - Inorganic method: 10 kg Urea, 15 kg Single Super Phosphate, 5 kg Muriate of Potash, etc., per bigha.  during land preparation - Fertilization after one month: 5 kg urea and 4 kg murate of potash per bigha.  - Pest control: Furaden at 10 grams per square meter for maggots, kasugamycin, or hinsan for blight.  - Water management: Maintain 1"-1.5" water initially, increase to 2" after 10-12 days, remove all water 20 days before harvesting.  - Weed control and second fertilizer application after 60-65 days of sowing.  - Pest control measures for leafhoppers and blights with specific pesticide recommendations and dosages. |  | - Seedlings: 25-28 days old in seedbed.  - Yellow or reddish-brown leaves in some fields, indicating poor root growth.  - Remedies:  1. Watering seedbed in the afternoon helps retain moisture and prevents root dryness.  2. Dew collection methods like gently pulling the seedling with a rope to gather dew wet water.  3. Spraying Carbendazim 12% + Mencozeb 75% at a rate of 20g/10 litres of water on leaves.  4. Application of Humic acid powder at a rate of 10 grams/10 litres of water by spraying.  5. NPK 19:19:19 seeds should be sprayed at a rate of 100 grams in 10 litres of water for better growth.  - Pest control measures should be taken regularly at the right time and at the right dose to prevent decreased yield.  - First, use organic drugs for pest control. Otherwise, chemical drugs should be sprayed.  - Apply kasugamycin or Hinsan at a proper rate to control seedling blight. |  |
| FEBRUARY | Boro rice |  | - Planting starts in the first week of Falgun month.  - Varieties: Native and hybrid varieties.  - Germination of seeds before sowing.  - Seed treatment: Fungicide copper oxychloride.  - Light irrigation before sowing seeds.  - Native varieties: Jhanti Pankaj, Ork Anamika, Parvani Kranti, Pusa Sawni, etc.  - Hybrid varieties: JK-7315, Avantika, SG-152, Shakti, etc.  - Seed quantity: Native breed (2.5-3 kg), Hybrid breed (1-1.5 kg). |  | - Fertilizer Application:  - Organic manure or compost (15-20 quintal) and neemkhol (50 kg) + mustard shell (50 kg) prepared a week before.  - Basic fertilizer: Urea (25 kg), Single Super Phosphate (75 kg), Murate of potash (10 kg).  - Additional application: Urea (12 kg) at 25 and 45 days after sowing.  - Irrigation: Begins when first leaves appear, every 5-6 days during summer.  - Weed Control: Manual removal, with additional urea application. |  |  |  |  |
| FEBRUARY | Boro rice | - Sow boro paddy during the emergence period. |  |  | - After 30-35 days of planting, clear weeds by hand weeding and thresh the paddy field for reduced pest infestation and improved air circulation, enhancing rice plant growth. |  | 1. Blight Management:  - In case of scald attack, mix 100 ml of cow urine with every litre of water and spray weekly in the evening.  - Alternatively, mix 1 gram of Tricyclazole 75% WP, 2 grams of Chelated Zinc (EDTA), and 0.2 grams of Streptomycin Sulphate 90% + Tetracycline Hydrochloride 10% W/W per litre of water and spray every 15 days in the afternoon 2-3 times.  2. Fungicide Application:  - Soil should be watered, dried, and re-watered after 48 hours before fungicide spraying.  - Simultaneous spraying of fungicides on all fields yields better results. | - Spray Tricycla twice at 7 grams per 10 litres of water in case of rice blight.  - Use Isoprothiolamine at 1.5-2ml per litre bigha per 100 litres of water for spraying.  - No specific figures provided. |  |
| DECEMBER | Potato |  | - Treat germinated potato seeds with Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens or Carbendazim 25% & Mancozeb 50% WS.  - Soak seed potatoes in a mixture of blitox or mancozeb before planting. |  | - Plant potatoes in bright sunlight, suitable temperature, and humidity conditions.  - Cover planted potatoes with soil, dung water, and farm manure to maintain soil moisture and air circulation.  - Ensure drains for irrigation are below the potato placement level to avoid wetting the potato stand during irrigation.  - Use straw or palm/coconut leaves to cover the floor after sowing.  - After 20-25 days of planting, make a channel for irrigation water without wetting the potato plant during irrigation. |  |  | - Control pests like whiteflies and comb borers using light traps, gelatin, or glue around the land |  |
| DECEMBER | Potato |  |  |  |  |  | - Control of Root Rot Disease:  - Mix Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens at a rate of 5 grams per litre of cow urine dung water and spray thrice every 5 days.  OR  - Mix Carbendazim 25% & Mancozeb 50% WS at a rate of 2 grams per litre of water and spray thrice every 7 days  - Two types: Potato Leaf Roll Lutero Virus and Potato Phloem Necrosis Virus.  - Systemic Position: Domain: Virus RNA, Family: Luteo viridae, Genus: Polerovirus, Species: Potato Leaf Roll Virus.  Symptoms:  - Dry, brittle lower leaves.  - Slightly curled, red or purple leaves.  - Yellow upper leaves.  - Design and curling of leaves.  - Reduced plant growth.  Spread:  - Spread by aphids.  - Rapid spread at temperatures of 18-24 °C.  Control Management:  - Preventive measures:  - Use seed tubers from healthy potato plants or plant certified seeds.  - Plant disease-resistant potato seeds.  - Monitor and destroy diseased plants.  - Biological Control:  - Reduce Aphids population through parasites.  - Chemical Control:  - Use granular insecticides in the early stages of potato plant growth, such as Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% GR or Cartap Hydrochloride 4% & Fipronil 0.5% CG, 2 kg per bigha. | - Control of Early & Late Blight Disease:  - Mix Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens at a rate of 10 grams per litre of cow urine dung water and spray thrice a week.  OR  - Mix Chlorothalonil 75% WP at a rate of 1.5 grams per litre of water and spray thrice every 15 days. |  |
| DECEMBER | Potato |  |  |  | - Zero tillage practices may be adopted for potato cultivation in Sundarbans.  - Mustard oil cake or micronutrient spray can be used for soil enrichment.  - Proper spacing and irrigation management are crucial for potato cultivation.  - Incorporate Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens for disease control.  - Maintain weed-free conditions and appropriate irrigation. |  |  | - Diseases like powdery mildew can affect potato plants.  - Preventive measures include proper sanitation and the use of fungicides. |  |
| JANUARY | Potato |  |  |  | - Crop Stage:50-60 days old.  - Rainfall Tolerance: 7-8 ml of rain is tolerable, but excessive rainfall requires drainage.  - Weather Impact: Fog or cloudy weather may lead to plant navel washing, causing leaf curling and drying.  - Disease Prevention: |  |  | - Spray options:  1. Copper oxychloride 50% - 4 g/l every 7-10 days.  2. Copper hydroxide - 2 g/l.  3. Mancozeb - 2.5 g/L.  4. Cymoxaline + Mancozeb - 2.5 g/L.  - Symptoms of Nabili Collapse: Brown spots, leaf curling, blackening, and rotting of leaves.  - Control Measures: Regular inspection, early detection, and timely spraying are crucial. |  |
| JANUARY | Potato |  |  |  | - Drainage considerations during rainy periods.  - Garlic extract or chemical sprays for disease control.  - Preparation for picking potatoes. |  | - Root rot disease is observed due to light rain and misty weather.  - Remedial Actions:  - Drain rainwater quickly from the potato garden.  - Apply garlic extract mixed with water or spray copper hydroxide, mancozeb, or cymoxaline+mancozeb in every litre of water.  - Avoid watering or irrigating potato plants during light to moderate rains.  - Make a 1 to 1.5 feet deep drain around the potato field for proper drainage. | - Symptoms of disease: Infected leaves curl upwards, brown spots turning black, and rot.  - Spraying options: Copper hydroxide at 2 gm/l, Mancozeb at 2.5 g/L, or Cymoxaline+Mancozeb at 2.5 g/L. |  |
| FEBRUARY | Potato |  |  |  | Cloudy and Foggy Weather Management:  - Symptoms: Navel collapse in potatoes.  - Management:  - Spray mancozeb at 2.5 grams per litre of water.  - Alternatively, use copper oxychloride at 4 g per litre of water.  - Metalaxyl + Mancozeb (8% + 64% wp) can be sprayed at 2.5 g per litre of water. |  | Potato Leaf Curl Virus):  - Symptoms: Curled and small leaves, yellow-green spots, reduction in fruit size.  - Management:  - Remove and burn affected plants.  - Maintain cleanliness in the field and surroundings.  - Control pests with:  - Dimethoate: 2 ml per litre of water  - Imidachlorpid: 3 ml per 10 litres of water  - Acephate: 7.5 g per 10 litres of water, sprayed every 7 days. |  |  |
| FEBRUARY | Potato |  |  |  |  |  | - Diseases include navel collapse, managed with fungicides like Copperoxychloride, Copper hydroxide, or Mancozeb. | - Apply fungicides like Copperoxychloride, Copper hydroxide, or Mancozeb to prevent diseases like navel collapse. | - Harvest potatoes when plants turn yellow and dry up. |
| DECEMBER | Onion | Spread any fungicide and bactericide on the soil before planting to prevent blight attacks. | - Treat onion seeds with Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens or Carbendazim 25% & Mancozeb 50% WS before sowing. |  | - Cover the floor with straw or palm/coconut leaves after sowing.  - Give water to the bottom of onions with jhari or a spray machine without over-watering.  - Protect seeds from red ants with phorate or thymate sprinkled on the seed bed. |  |  | - Cover the floor with straw or palm/coconut leaves after sowing.  - Give water to the bottom of onions with jhari or a spray machine without over-watering.  - Protect seeds from red ants with phorate or thymate sprinkled on the seed bed.  - Control of Root Rot Disease:  - Mix Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens at a rate of 5 grams per litre of cow urine dung water and spray 3-4 times every 5 days.  OR  - Mix Carbendazim 25% & Mancozeb 50% WS at a rate of 2 grams per litre of water and spray 3-4 times every 7 days. |  |
| DECEMBER | Onion |  |  |  | - Seedlings should be transplanted at the appropriate stage, with proper soil amendments.  - Incorporate Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens for disease control.  - Maintain weed-free conditions and appropriate irrigation.  - Organic cultivation:  - 800 Kg Farm Manure or 500 Kg Vermicompost per bigha.  - 50 Kg Mustard Oil Cake and 12 Kg Neem Oil Cake per bigha.  - 0.5 Kg Azotobacter and 0.5 Kg PSB per bigha.  - Alternative organic cultivation:  - 500 Kg Farm Manure or 300 Kg Vermicompost per bigha.  - 30 Kg Mustard Oil Cake per bigha.  - 4 kg Urea, 50 Kg SSP, 30 Kg DAP, 15 Kg MOP, 2 kg Calcium Nitrate, 2 kg Magnesium Sulphate, 2 kg Zine Sulphate per bigha. | - Organic or inorganic fertilizers, along with amendments like mustard oil cake, are recommended for soil fertility. |  | - Diseases like root rot can affect onion plants.  - Biological treatments or fungicides may be used for disease management.  - Treat onion seedling roots with Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens mixed with cow urine dung or Carboxin 17.5 % + Thiram 17.5 % before planting. | - Onions are typically harvested when bulbs reach maturity, and proper curing is essential for storage.  - Harvest after 100-120 days |
| JANUARY | Onion | - Soil preparation:  - Importance of light soil for good yield  - Organic and chemical fertilizers per bigha detailed  - Azospirillum recommended for tuber growth and yield  - Compressed Fertilizer:  - Application after 20 and 40 days of planting  - Details of urea and murate of potash application | - Seed amount: 800 g - 1.2 kg/bigha  - Plant seedlings at 8-10 inch intervals  - Clean seeds before sowing  - Light irrigation after sowing  - Cover seed bed with straw  - Light irrigation after emergence of seedlings  - Suitable age for transplanting: 6-7 weeks old seedlings |  |  |  | - Disease spreads more in rainy, foggy, damp weather.  - Symptoms include browning, yellowing, and whitening of leaves, leading to spoilage.  - Remedial Actions:  - Stop watering the onion plant.  - Mix Trichoderma viridi and Pseudomonas florescens with compost manure or vermicompost and spread well in the onion garden.  - Alternatively, spray Kasugamycin 5% + Copper Oxychloride 45% WP. | - Control downy mildew with Mancozeb or Cu oxychloride. |  |
| FEBRUARY | Onion |  | - Recommended to plant  6–7 week old seedlings.  - Seedlings are planted in the main land. |  | - Varieties: Sukh Sagar, Pushred, Ork Kalyan, Ork Niketan, Agri Found Light Red, etc.  - Planting distance: 8-10 inches apart in rows, with rows 4-6 inches apart.  - Fertilizer Application:  - Initial application: 10-12 cu per bigha before cultivation.  - Irrigation: 4-5 irrigations, watered every 12-15 days.  - Weed Control: Manual removal by pulling the onion. | - Organic Fertilizer/Compost mixed with soil.  - Chemical fertilizers applied based on soil test results.  - Examples: Urea (22 kg or 10 kg), Single Super Phosphate (80 kg or 30 kg), Murate of potash (16 kg).  - Additional application: Urea (8-10 kg) and murate of potash (5-6 kg) after 20 and 40 days of planting. |  |  |  |
| FEBRUARY | Sesame | Timing: Sow sesame in the field after 20th of February to the first week of March.  - Breeds: Tilaktoma, Rama, Krishna, Bina-3, Bina-4.  - Soil Preference: Sandy loam soil is suitable for sesame cultivation. Choose slightly elevated ground to prevent rainwater accumulation. | - Number of Seeds: 1.5 kg per bigha for sprinkling, 1 kg per bigha for row sowing.  - Seed Cleaning: Treat seeds with Trichoderma viride, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Carbendazim 50 % WP, or Mancozeb 75 % WP. |  |  | - Fertilizer Application:600 kg Compost fertilizer or 400 kg Vermicompost per bigha for organic cultivation. For chemical fertilizers, use Single Super Phosphate, Muriate of Potash, Zinc Sulphate, Gypsum, and Boron based on soil test.  - Watering:Sprinkle light water through a 1-inch roll pipe after sowing seeds. | - Diseases include stemphylum leaf blight and seedling diseases, managed with fungicides like Mancozeb, Chlorothalonil, or Copper oxychloride. | - Apply specific bacterial fertilizers and fungicides based on disease and pest control requirements.  - Use light traps and pheromone traps for pest control. | - Harvest when leaves turn yellow or fall off, typically after 80-90 days depending on variety.  - Threshing: Cut and dry the crop for 5-6 days before separating seeds from the plant.  - Harvest onions after 90-120 days from planting. |
| DECEMBER | Chilli |  |  |  |  |  | - Control of Fruit Rot Disease:  - Mix Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens at a rate of 5 grams per litre of cow urine dung water and spray 2-3 times every 10 days.  OR  - Mix Chlorothalonil 75% WP at a rate of 1.5 grams per litre of water and spray 2-3 times every 15 days | - Control downy mildew with Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens or Carbendazim 25% & Mancozeb 50% WS sprays.  - Use Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% GR with fertilizer to protect against leaf curl disease. |  |
| DECEMBER | Chilli |  | Seeds should be collected from disease free plants  Seeds should be sown after cleaning the seeds  Advanced varieties - 100-150 grams per bigha  Dip roots in acetamiprid solution before planting. | Seed beds and land should always be kept clean and weed free  Covering the seed bed with mosquito net is absolutely necessary. So that seedlings are not affected by whiteflies |  | - Organic and inorganic fertilizer applications.  - Seedling treatment with Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens. | The biggest problem in chilli cultivation lately is the attack of leaf curl disease.  Leaves of plants can generally curl due to three reasons –  1) Thrips  2) Spider (Mite)  3) Viral disease  The biggest problem is the attack of kute disease, which is a viral disease. It is carried by a sucking insect called whitefly. When the insect absorbs the sap from the infected tree, the virus enters its body and later when the insect absorbs the sap from a healthy tree, the virus from the insect's body enters the healthy tree, as a result, the affected tree starts to curl within a few days. Thus, the disease is carried from one plant to another. As a result, the affected plants become smaller and the leaves curl upwards, the plants produce fewer flowers and fruits, and the fruits become smaller and curled. Roots should be treated by dipping in Acetamiprid 5g/10 litre solution for 20 minutes.  -Forate 10g (2.5kg/bigha) or fipronil 3g (2kg/bigha) and neemkhol need to be applied at the time of planting in the main land.  - Whiteflies and comb bugs can also be controlled using yellow sticky traps  - Root rot caused by virus  Infected trees should be removed and destroyed or burned as soon as they are seen  -If the attack is low or just after the attack has started, spraying neem seed powder (50 gm/litre) or neem oil 1500 ppm (3ml/litre) will reduce the attack of sucker insects.  -If the infestation is high, apply Imidacloprid 17.8 % SL (1-2 ml/litre) or Osfit 75% SP (1-2 ml/litre) or Fipronil 5% SC (1 ml/litre) to the underside of the leaves as a whitefly remedy. Wet it well and spray it.  -Furthermore, use of high nitrogen fertilizers should be reduced  - It is also necessary to take care that the number of friendly insects does not decrease in the land | Yellow sticky traps, neem-based insecticides, and proper fertilizer management. |  |
| FEBRUARY | Chilli |  | - Seed quantity: Advanced varieties (100-150 grams per bigha), Hybrid (25-30 grams per bigha).  - Rowing distance: 1.5-2 feet. |  | - Organic manure or compost spread during land preparation.  - Seedlings cultivated at a certain distance.  - Balanced chemical fertilizers applied after soil testing.  - Irrigation: After planting, then every 20-25 days.  - Weed Control: Manual removal, with urea application.  - Land preparation, manure/compost spreading, and seedling planting described.  - Fertilizer application detailed.  - No specific figures provided. |  |  | Insect Management:  - If leaves are curled due to sucking insects, spray Nimastra weekly.  - Alternatively, mix Thiamethoxam 70% WS at 1 gram per litre of water and spray every 15 days in the afternoon. |  |
| DECEMBER | Creeping Beans |  | - Treat seeds with Trichoderma - Plant seeds in prepared soil and treat them with Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens.  - Use nitrogen assimilating bacteria like Rhizobium facioli or Rhizobium species for bean crops. | - Plant dry seeds in prepared soil, ensuring proper watering without overdoing it to avoid seed spoilage. | - Dry beans in a shaded place mixed with water, molasses, rice bran liquid, and nitrogen assimilating bacteria like Rhizobium facioli before sowing.  - Use Rhizobium species for nitrogen assimilation and protect against light rain. |  |  |  |  |
| DECEMBER | Eggplant |  | - Use disease-free seeds from reliable sources. |  | - Green borer attacks lead to pale and brown leaves, weakening the plant.  - Pest Prevention:  - Plant corn rows or marigolds around the brinjal field as a hedge crop.  - Plant tulsi plants in four corners of the field.  - Use yellow sticky traps on the ground.  - Cut off affected branches and destroy them outside the ground.  - Spray neem oil or Acephate solution to reduce attacks. | - Apply Cartap Hydrochloride 4% & Fipronil 0.5% CG mixture during the first fertilization after transplanting to prevent mosaic virus disease, small leaf disease, and leaf curl disease.  - Planting strategies for pest control:  - Use of hedge crops like corn rows or marigolds.  - Application of neem oil or Acephate 7.5gm/10l water spray for insect control.  - Symptoms of Green Borer Attack:  - Leaves become pale and brown, the plant weakens, and leaves die.  - Insects absorb juice from brinjal leaves, causing damage to the crop. |  | - Apply Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens mixture or Kasugamycine 5% + Copper Oxychloride to control bacterial and fungal downy diseases.  - Spray Boron solution to prevent rotting, especially before fruiting.  - Spray 45% WP mixture (1.5g per litre of water) every 10 days in the afternoon to control diseases.  - Use Pest-O-Flash Traps (3-4 per bigha) to catch stem, tip, and fruit borers  - Avoid planting eggplant, tomato, potato, and chili as the next crop in areas prone to bacterial and fungal downy mildew.  - Soil-borne pathogens can survive for extended periods, so crop rotation is essential.  - Remove and dispose of infected plants to prevent disease spread.  - Use bleaching powder and Kali lime on affected plants and irrigation water to control diseases.  - Use neem oil, Adjuvant, and Bacillus thuringiensis mixture for stem, tip, and fruit borer control.  - Use chemical solutions like Indoxicarb 14.5% & Acetamiprid 7.7% SC or Profenofos Mix 40% & Cypermethrin 4% EC for pest management.  - Combat downy mildew with bleaching powder and Kali lime mixture.  - Control suckers transmitting diseases with enteric insecticide during the seedling stage.  - Prevent Cochcano leaf spot disease with systemic insecticide and by removing infected plants. |  |
| DECEMBER | Tomato | - Apply appropriate fungicides and bactericides during the growing season. | - Use disease-free seeds. |  |  | - Apply Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens mixture or Kasugamycine 5% + Copper Oxychloride for disease control.  - Use Boron solution to prevent rotting before fruiting.  - Avoid planting eggplant, tomato, potato, and chili as the next crop in areas prone to bacterial and fungal downy mildew.  - Soil-borne pathogens can survive for extended periods, so crop rotation is essential.  - Apply Indoxicarb 14.5% & Acetamiprid 7.7% SC or Profenofos Mix 40% & Cypermethrin 4% EC for pest control |  | - Remove and dispose of infected plants promptly.  - Use bleaching powder and Kali lime to treat affected plants and prevent disease spread through irrigation.  - Use neem oil, Adjuvant, and Bacillus thuringiensis mixture for pest control.  - Set up Pest-O-Flash traps or use chemical solutions like Indoxicarb 14.5% & Acetamiprid 7.7% SC or Profenofos Mix 40% & Cypermethrin 4% EC.  - Combat whitefly-transmitted diseases with Fuaradan 3G in soil and Imidacloprid spray after planting. |  |
| DECEMBER | Tomato |  |  |  |  | - Tomato plants should be spaced adequately, and irrigation should be managed to prevent waterlogging. - Fertilization: Apply organic fertilizer mixed with Pseudomonas fluorescens.  - Pest/Disease Control:Use Plantomycin, Thiophanate Methyl, Copper Oxychloride, and NPK 00:00:50 as per instructions for disease management.  - Soil Management: Rotate crops to reduce soil-borne diseases. | - Address diseases like powdery mildew using specific fungicides and cultural practices.  - Maintain proper irrigation and weed control to reduce disease pressure.  - Yellowing and Death: Use Pseudomonas fluorescens and organic fertilizer or specified chemicals for control.  - Leaf Spots and Powdery Substance: Apply Trichoderma viride, Pseudomonas fluorescens, and Chlorothalonil as recommended.  - Red Bugs Control: Use kerosene oil with wood ash or other specified methods. | - Preventative spray for leaf spot: 20% Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate, 2 g per litre, at 10-12 day intervals before flowering  - Calcium application for Blossom End Rot: 2-3 kg per Bigha  Leaf spot prevention: Disodium Octaborate Tetrahydrate spray  - Blossom End Rot prevention: Calcium or Calcium Nitrate application  - Combat Tomato Fruit Borer with various methods including nimkhol application, pheromone traps, and neem insecticide spray.  - Control Leaf Curl Disease with uprooting infected trees, clean surroundings, and whitefly control measures. |  |
| DECEMBER | Turnip |  |  |  |  |  |  | - Control of Club Root Disease:  - Mix Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens at a rate of 10 grams per litre of cow urine dung water and spray 3-4 times every 10 days.  OR  - Mix Copper Sulphate 47.15% + Mancozeb 30% WDG at a rate of 2 grams per litre of water and spray 3-4 times every 10 days. |  |
| DECEMBER | Cabbage |  |  |  |  |  |  | - Control of Club Root Disease:  - Mix Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens at a rate of 10 grams per litre of cow urine dung water and spray 3-4 times every 10 days.  OR  - Mix Copper Sulphate 47.15% + Mancozeb 30% WDG at a rate of 2 grams per litre of water and spray 3-4 times every 10 days. |  |
| DECEMBER | Cauliflower |  |  |  |  |  | - Water spots on cauliflower heads.  - Treatment with Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens or copper-killing drugs like Blitox or Phytolan.  Head Rot Disease:  - If head rot disease occurs:  - Use copper-killing drugs like Blitox or Phytolan at a rate of 3gm per litre of water for soaking the flower.  - Bavitacin 2% can also be effective against head rot disease. | - Control of Club Root Disease:  - Mix Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens at a rate of 10 grams per litre of cow urine dung water and spray 3-4 times every 10 days.  OR  - Mix Copper Sulphate 47.15% + Mancozeb 30% WDG at a rate of 2 grams per litre of water and spray 3-4 times every 10 days.  - Spraying for leaf sickle and cup shape symptoms: 0.5 ml of Ammonium Molybdate per litre of water in the afternoon  - To control Cauliflower Curd Rot disease:  - Mix Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens with organic fertilizers at the rate of 2 Kg per bigha.  - Apply 100 grams at the base of each plant in the garden.  - Alternatively, spray Tebuconazole (50 % w/w) + Trifloxystrobin (25 % w/w) 75 % WP at the rate of 12 g per 15 litres of water along with Kasugamycin 3 % SL at the rate of 15 g per 15 litres of water in late afternoon. Repeat twice a day. |  |
| DECEMBER | Broccoli |  |  |  |  |  |  | - Control of Club Root Disease:  - Mix Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens at a rate of 10 grams per litre of cow urine dung water and spray 3-4 times every 10 days.  OR  - Mix Copper Sulphate 47.15% + Mancozeb 30% WDG at a rate of 2 grams per litre of water and spray 3-4 times every 10 days. |  |
| DECEMBER | Mustard | - Mustard is sown during the Poush month.  - Irrigation is recommended when the flowers of white and rye mustard are coming, and the seeds are ripening.  - Optimal irrigation: Single irrigation at flowering and ripening or half-day rain.  - Fertilization: Apply 8-10 kg of urea per bigha before irrigation for good yield. | - Use indigenous varieties like Jhanti Pankaj, Ork Anamika, Parvani Kranti, Pusa Sawni, Pusa Makhmali, Satshira, etc., or hybrid varieties like JK-7315, Avantika, SG-152, Shakti, Mahiko-10, US-7109, Samrat.  - Use 2.5-3 kg of seed per bigha for native varieties and 1-1.5 kg for hybrid varieties. | - Plow the field thoroughly and ensure soil is dried for eight days with at least two plowings at the planting site.  - Apply basal rate of fertilizers during main land preparation. |  |  | - Urea application of 8-10 kg per bigha before irrigation during flowering and seed ripening enhances mustard yield.  - Neem oil is recommended for spraying in case of jab beetle attacks. | - Control of Jab Beetle Attack:  - Cultivate sorghum and maize around the mustard field to reduce insect attack.  - Apply submerged insecticides twice after 20 and 30 days in 1 ml/litre of water.  - Spray Methyl Dimethin Meta Cystox or Dimethoate dissolved in 1-2 ml/litre of water in the afternoon.  - Use yellow sticky traps (5 per bigha).  - Monitor for YVMV (Saheb Rog) and control as needed | - Mustard is typically harvested when the seeds are ripe, which occurs after the flowering stage. |
| DECEMBER | Khesari (Lathyrus) |  | - Seeds are spread on muddy land 10-15 days before paddy harvesting. |  |  | - Spraying DAP or urea solution at a rate of 2% after 30-45 days of planting improves plant growth and yield.  - Neem oil is recommended for controlling leaf borer attacks during fruiting. |  | - Neem oil spray recommended for leaf borer attack during fruiting.  - Chlorpyrifos or spinosad spray suggested for severe leaf borer infestations.  . Pest Management:  - Apply Pest-O-Flash Trap 5-6 times per bigha for borer attacks or spray Spinosad 45% SC mixed with 1.5 ml per litre of water every 15 days in the afternoon. |  |
| JANUARY | Bean plant (Sheem) |  |  |  |  |  |  | - Control fruit borer with homemade gunpowder spray or Tetraniliprol + Acephate spray.  - Treat excessive flowering with organic compost or Floren spray.  - Control root knot with Paecilomyces lilacinus or Fluopyrum spray. |  |
| JANUARY | Roots (Radish, Carrot) |  |  |  |  |  |  | - Control Root Maggots with neem kheel during soil preparation or Carbofuran mixed with fertilizer at seedling stage. |  |
| JANUARY | Bitter Gourd | - Start sowing bitter gourd seeds in the field between the last week of January and the first week of February.  - Seeds sown in the month of Phalgun for summer.  - Varieties: Advanced breeds (Boulder, Meghna, etc.), Hybrid varieties (VNR-Megha, VNR-28, etc.). | - Superior varieties include KSP-1277-LEO and Kaveri-88. Desi varieties are also available.  - Soak chickpea seeds in water for 48 hours, drain the water, and germinate them in mild heat for 48-72 hours.  - Treat seeds with Trichoderma viride and Pseudomonas fluorescens at 5 grams per litre of fresh cow dung water or Carbendazim 25% + Mancozeb 50% WS at 2g per litre of water. |  | - Plow the field and level the soil by plowing twice. Make a mat every 4 feet. Distance from mother row to row will be 8 feet. Plant 4 seeds in each tuber with a distance of 1 foot between each planted seed.  - Mix 5 - 7 kg of old rotted dung manure or 4 - 5 kg of Vermicompost and 500 gm of neem kheil with the mother soil.  - Plant sprouted seeds at a depth of 2-3 inches and water sparingly.  - Spread powdered straw on the soil after sowing the seeds.  - Sprinkle a small amount of water every 2-3 days until the seeds emerge through the soil. |  |  | - Control fruit fly with traps and homemade gunpowder or Profenofos + Cypermethrin spray.  - Combat jackfruit beetles with similar treatments.  - Various diseases and insect attacks mentioned with specific recommendations for control.  - Example treatments include spray of Tricycla, Isoprothiolamine, Bavistin, Azoxystrobin + Tebuconazole, Imidachloprid, Thiomethoxam, Acephate, etc. |  |
| JANUARY | Sweet potato/ Ranga aloo | - Soil type: Well-drained sandy loam, pH 5.5-6.5 |  |  | - Plant vines with proper spacing  - Apply organic and chemical fertilizers  during land preparation  - Minimal irrigation needed  - Weed control and inspection practices | - Apply cow dung, nitrogen, phosphate, and potash based on requirements.  - Maintain a distance of 60x20cm while planting vines. | - Stem weevil is a major concern  - Regular inspection for blight and appropriate spraying |  | - Harvest after 100-120 days |
| JANUARY | Mung dal | -Line or scatter sowing  - Complete sowing from end of January to mid of February.  - Varieties: Advanced varieties (P. D.M-54, P. D. M-84-139, etc.), Native varieties (Sonali, Panna, Panth mung).  - Seed treatment: Organic or chemical treatment.  - Row-to-row spacing: 8"-10", seed-to-seed spacing: 3"-4". | -Line(1-1.5kg/bigha)  -Scatter(2-2.5kg/bigha)  - Seed treatment methods:  - Organic method: Trichoderma viridi and Pseudomonas florescens at 10 grams per litre of raw dung water and 200 grams of bacterial culture per bigha.  - Inorganic method: Moncozeb or Carbendazim at 2 g per kg of seeds for seed treatment. |  | Organic compost or inorganic fertilizers based on farming method |  |  | - Seeds mixed with organic manure or compost.  - Regular inspection for pest control. |  |
| JANUARY | Pointed Gourd (Potol) | - Plant potol root in Falgun or Ashar-Shravan during the rainy season. | - Plant 5 thousand vine cuttings or 7-8 kg of roots per bigha.  - Use advanced breeds like Kajli, Guli, Damodar, Lata Bombay, Dudhiya, Desi Gray. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEBRUARY | Squash |  |  |  |  |  |  | Leaf Drop Disease):  - Symptoms: Pale leaves, yellow spots, powdery mildew on the underside.  - Management:  - Spray copper oxychloride 0.5% or Man Co Zeb .3% when symptoms appear.  - For severe cases, use:  - 3% cymoxalin + mancozeb (Karzat .3%)  - Dimethomorph + mancozeb (Acrobat) 0.3%, sprayed two to three times in seven days. |  |
| FEBRUARY | Garlic |  |  |  |  |  |  | Leaf Drop Disease):  - Symptoms: Pale leaves, yellow spots, powdery mildew on the underside.  - Management:  - Spray copper oxychloride 0.5% or Man Co Zeb .3% when symptoms appear.  - For severe cases, use:  - 3% cymoxalin + mancozeb (Karzat .3%)  - Dimethomorph + mancozeb (Acrobat) 0.3%, sprayed two to three times in seven days. |  |
| FEBRUARY | Pumpkin |  | - Recommended varieties: Arjun, Anjali.  - Soak seeds in water for 48 hours before germination.  - Plant 4 seeds per mound, 8-10 inches apart.  - Cover seeded mounds with powdered straw to maintain soil moisture. |  |  | Use Bavistin dissolved in water and Azoxystrobin + Tebuconazole for spraying.  - Control beetle attacks by mixing kerosene with charcoal ash and spraying.  - Spray neem oil or Acephate for reducing insect attack.  - No specific figures provided. |  | (Dung Beetles):  - Mix kerosene with charcoal ash and sprinkle on leaves.  - Spray Nutba neem leaf extract three times in seven days.  - Install yellow aluminum plates around the land to deter insects.  - Cotton blight controlled through spraying.  - Whiteflies and mealybugs controlled by insecticide Imidachloprid or Thiomethoxam/Acephate.  - No specific figures provided. |  |
| FEBRUARY | Bitter Gourd | - Seeds sown in Phalgun month.  - Specific varieties mentioned.  - Average yield provided: 12-15 quintals per bigha. | - Preparation of soil, seed planting, watering, and fertilizer application detailed.  - No specific figures provided. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEBRUARY | Betel Leaf |  | - Land preparation, planting time, vine treatment, and fertilizer application described.  - No specific figures provided. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEBRUARY | Sweet pumpkin | - Seeds are sown from the middle of the month of Magh. | - Advanced Varieties include Vaidyabati, Halishahar, Chaitali, Sheoraphuli, Green Herbed, etc.  - Seed quantity: 400-500 g/bigha. | - Cultivation in sandy loam soil or all types of soil except acidic and salty.  - 5-6 quintals of compost manure and 1 quintal each of mustard and neemkhol per bigha should be applied 15 days before planting.  - Chemical fertilizers based on soil test requirements should be applied one day before planting. |  | Organic (compost manure, neemkhol, mustard) or chemical based on soil test. |  | - Regular inspection for disease and pest management is crucial during the growing season. | Harvesting typically begins after proper growth and maturity, usually around 3-4 months after sowing. |
| FEBRUARY | Bitter Gourd |  | - Seeds are sown in the month of Phalgun for the peak of summer.  - Advanced Breeds include Boulder, Meghna, Gangajli, Payaraphuli, Kajalgauri, Coimbatore Long, etc. |  | - Seeds are planted in prepared soil after mixing neemkhol and mustard shells.  - Chemical fertilizers are applied based on soil test recommendations one day before planting.  - Regular watering and inspection are necessary for proper growth. |  |  |  | Harvesting is done when fruits reach maturity, typically around 2-3 months after planting.  - Disease and insect suppression measures should be taken as needed during the cultivation period. |
| FEBRUARY | Cucumber | - Seeds are planted for summer season from Phalgun to Baisakh month.  - Advanced Breeds include Kamalpur, Raipur, Satpata, Chaitali, Varsati, Krishnanagar Selection, White Wonder, China, Pusa Connection, Japanese Long Green, etc. | - Quantity of seeds: 70-75 grams for 3 kathas of land. |  | - Cultivation in loamy soil is preferred.  - Organic and chemical fertilizers are mixed with the soil before planting.  - Mulching with straw can help retain soil moisture. |  |  |  | - Cucumber yield is available from 45-50 days after sowing.  - Regular inspection for disease and pest management is important for a good yield. |
| FEBRUARY | Bottle Gourd (Lau) | - Seeds are sown in the month of Phalgun-Chaitra for the summer season.  - Advanced Breeds include Pusa Summer Long, Pusa Meghdut, Pusa Manjuri, Pusa Naveen, Desi Monsoon, Prolific Round, Singapore, Coimbatore, etc. | - Number of seeds: 100-120 grams for 2 trees. |  | - Cultivation in well-drained upland soil.  - Organic fertilizers like neem and mustard shells are applied before planting.  - Regular watering and fertilization are essential for proper growth. |  |  |  | - Harvesting is done when fruits are mature, typically around 3-4 months after planting.  - Proper pruning and maintenance practices should be followed for a healthy crop. |
| FEBRUARY | Ridge Gourd (Jhinge) | - Cultivated on - Seeds are sown at a distance of 6-7 feet in prepared soil.  . | - Quantity of seeds: 125-130 seeds for 2 trees. |  | - Regular watering and fertilization are necessary for proper growth.  - Cultivated on loam or silt loam soil during hot and humid weather.  - Advanced Breeds include Baro Pata, Satpata, Barsati, Uluberia, Suryaskha, Sundari, Pusa Nasadhar, etc. |  |  | - Pest and disease control measures should be implemented as needed. |  |
| FEBRUARY | Mung dal |  |  |  |  | - When the mung bean plant has 2 leaves, apply microorganisms such as Rhizobium leguminosarum, PSB, and KSB at 5 gm per litre of nectar water and spread in the garden in the evening.  - Alternatively, mix DAP (2 gm) and zinc sulphate (2 gm) per litre of water and spray every 10 days in the afternoon.  1. Microorganism and Fertilizer Application:  - Apply microorganisms or fertilizers as specified above.  2. Gibberellic Acid Application:  - Mix Gibberellic Acid 0.45% W/W SL at 2.5 g per litre of water and spray once every 15 days in the afternoon. |  |  |  |