

SESAME

Soils : Light textured to heavy soils with P^H 6.5 to 7.5 with good drainage facility are suitable. Acidic, alkaline and saline soils are not suitable.

Varieties recommended :

S.No.	Variety	Duration (Days)	Kharif Yield (kg/acre)	Oil Content (%)	Seed Color	Special Characters
1	Gouri	90	260	50	Dark Brown	-
2	Madhavi	70 - 75	200	51	Light Brown	Can accommodate in crop sequence
3	YLM-11	80 - 85	400	52.5	Dark Brown	-
4	YLM-17	75	360	52.5	Light Brown	Suitable for crop sequence. Moderately resistant to Alternaria leaf spot diseases.
5	YLM-66 (Sarada)	80 - 85	500	51.5	Light Brown	Moderately resistant to Macrophomina root rot, Alternaria leaf spot & Phyllody diseases

Season	<i>Kharif : 15 to 31st May Rabi / Summer : January</i>
Seeds rate	2.4 kg / acre
Seed treatment	Treat the seed with captan / thiram / mancozeb @ 3 g. / kg.
Sowing	Line sowing with a spacing of 30cm between the rows and 15 cm between the plants is preferable. Mix the sand or broken rice in equal quantity to the seed will give good result, when broadcasting.
Manures and Fertilizers	Farm yard manure 4 tons, 16 kg Nitrogen, 8 kg phosphorus and 8 kg potash need to be applied per acre. The farm yard manure, entire phosphorus & potash and ½ of the nitrogen need to be applied as basal. The remaining ½ nitrogen need to be applied at flowering stage (30-35DAS) followed by irrigation as top dressing.

Inter cultivation	Thinning and weeding at 21 days after sowing is necessary.
Plant protection Pests	The caterpillars web the leaves and eat inside, later they become capsule borers and eat the seeds inside. Control : <u>Leaf webber cum capsule borer</u> Spray Chloripyriphos @ 2ml or Monocrotophos @ 1.6 ml per litre of water.
Thrips	Suck the sap from the leaves resulting their upward curling Control : Monocrotophos @ 1.6 ml per litre of water.
Mites	Suck the sap from the leaves resulting their upward curling Control : Monocrotophos @ 1.6 ml per litre of water.
Gall fly	They make galls on the flowers without allowing capsule to grow. Control : Spray Monocrotophos @ 1.6 ml or Dimethoate @ 2ml per litre of water.
Bihar hairy cater pillar	Caterpillar eat the leaves Control : Spray Chloripyriphos @ 2.5 ml. / litre of water.
Diseases : Macrophomina and Rhizoctonia root rot	Plants suddenly become wilt, dry and die. Control : 1.Remove the effected plants and destroy. 2. Drench the soil with copper oxychloride @ 3ml per litre of water at the base of the plants. Application of neem cake or Trichoderma soil application will reduce the incidence.
Alternaria Leaf spot	Brown spots appear on the leaves, later become dry. In severe cases it also effects the stem. Control Spray Mancozeb @ 3g or Carbandazim @ 1g per litre of water.
Phyllody	Flowers will become leafy like structures results no capsule formation. Control : Remove the infected plants and destroy to avoid further spread. Spray Methyl Demeton or Dimethoate @ 2ml / litre of water
Powdery Mildew	Occurs mostly in Rabi / Summer season. White powdery like material appear on the

	<p>leaves resulting in dropping leaves and decrease in seed weight Control Spray Wettable sulphur @ 3g / litre of water.</p>
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Harvesting :

When the crop becomes yellow and seeds turn brown in the capsules, harvest the crop and thresh. No chemical need to be sprayed on the heaps for the control of bugs etc., and if needs neem oil @ 5ml. / litre need to be sprayed.

Storage :

After threshing clean the seed and dry to make the moisture level upto 8 %. Don't dry the seed in high temperatures at 40°c, & above as it will decrease the germination percent. Don't mix any chemicals during the storage. Mix the ash @ 20 g. / kg or neem oil @ 20ml / kg to keep the produce free from pests.