

Farmer Knowledge Base: Crop Irrigation, Fertilizer, Pest & Compost

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (8)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (32)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (28)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (11)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (3)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (11)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (13)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: How can I save water while irrigating my paddy field (22)?

A: Use alternate wetting and drying method instead of keeping the field flooded all the time. This helps save water and improves aeration in roots. Maintain 5 cm standing water when cracks appear. This method enhances soil health and increases yield while reducing water waste.

Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (9)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

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Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (33)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Crop Irrigation]

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Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (14)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (36)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (27)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (5)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

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Q: How can I save water while irrigating my paddy field (14)?

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Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (37)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

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Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (9)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (10)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (5)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (32)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (10)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (34)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags.

Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (7)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (7)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (33)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (36)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: How can I save water while irrigating my paddy field (15)?

A: Use alternate wetting and drying method instead of keeping the field flooded all the time. This helps save water and improves aeration in roots. Maintain 5 cm standing water when cracks appear. This method enhances soil health and increases yield while reducing water waste.

Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (2)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (21)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (26)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (3)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (21)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (13)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (29)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (20)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (2)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (35)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (30)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (8)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (23)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (6)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (18)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (10)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (1)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (16)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (20)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (3)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (12)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (21)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (24)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (17)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (24)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (5)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (18)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer *Rhizobium* for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (13)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (31)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (9)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (17)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

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[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (15)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

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Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (25)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

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Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (1)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: How can I save water while irrigating my paddy field (4)?

A: Use alternate wetting and drying method instead of keeping the field flooded all the time. This helps save water and improves aeration in roots. Maintain 5 cm standing water when cracks appear. This method enhances soil health and increases yield while reducing water waste.

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Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (2)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Pest & Disease Management]

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Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (9)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Pest & Disease Management]

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A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

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[Fertilizer Management]

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[Crop Irrigation]

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Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (27)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

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Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (1)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

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Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (14)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (24)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (15)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (26)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (31)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (7)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (4)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: How can I save water while irrigating my paddy field (19)?

A: Use alternate wetting and drying method instead of keeping the field flooded all the time. This helps save water and improves aeration in roots. Maintain 5 cm standing water when cracks appear. This method enhances soil health and increases yield while reducing water waste.

Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (19)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (23)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (4)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (31)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (27)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (8)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: How can I save water while irrigating my paddy field (12)?

A: Use alternate wetting and drying method instead of keeping the field flooded all the time. This helps save water and improves aeration in roots. Maintain 5 cm standing water when cracks appear. This method enhances soil health and increases yield while reducing water waste.

Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (34)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer *Rhizobium* for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (4)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (17)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (21)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (29)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (33)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: How can I save water while irrigating my paddy field (6)?

A: Use alternate wetting and drying method instead of keeping the field flooded all the time. This helps save water and improves aeration in roots. Maintain 5 cm standing water when cracks appear. This method enhances soil health and increases yield while reducing water waste.

Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: How can I save water while irrigating my paddy field (20)?

A: Use alternate wetting and drying method instead of keeping the field flooded all the time. This helps save water and improves aeration in roots. Maintain 5 cm standing water when cracks appear. This method enhances soil health and increases yield while reducing water waste.

Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: How can I save water while irrigating my paddy field (35)?

A: Use alternate wetting and drying method instead of keeping the field flooded all the time. This helps save water and improves aeration in roots. Maintain 5 cm standing water when cracks appear. This method enhances soil health and increases yield while reducing water waste.

Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (28)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (6)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: How can I save water while irrigating my paddy field (30)?

A: Use alternate wetting and drying method instead of keeping the field flooded all the time. This helps save water and improves aeration in roots. Maintain 5 cm standing water when cracks appear. This method enhances soil health and increases yield while reducing water waste.

Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (7)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (19)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (18)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (8)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (23)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (26)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (30)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (2)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (31)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (29)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (35)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (15)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (20)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (11)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (6)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: What is the best fertilizer plan for groundnut crop (11)?

A: Apply 20 kg nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per hectare along with gypsum at flowering stage. Add organic manure before sowing to enrich the soil. Use biofertilizer Rhizobium for better nodulation. Balanced fertilizer use gives more pods and improves soil health.

Source: KVK Groundnut Advisory, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (33)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (22)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags.

Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (37)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (5)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (37)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (28)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (3)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: How can I save water while irrigating my paddy field (36)?

A: Use alternate wetting and drying method instead of keeping the field flooded all the time. This helps save water and improves aeration in roots. Maintain 5 cm standing water when cracks appear. This method enhances soil health and increases yield while reducing water waste.

Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: How can I save water while irrigating my paddy field (29)?

A: Use alternate wetting and drying method instead of keeping the field flooded all the time. This helps save water and improves aeration in roots. Maintain 5 cm standing water when cracks appear. This method enhances soil health and increases yield while reducing water waste.

Source: ICAR–Rice Research Institute, 2022.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (1)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (25)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (36)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

Source: KVK Organic Farming Bulletin, 2023.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (12)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (26)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (32)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (16)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (34)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (10)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Compost & Organic Practices]

Q: How to prepare vermicompost for my farm (25)?

A: Use earthworms like *Eisenia foetida* to decompose cow dung and crop residues in shaded pits. Maintain 40–50% moisture by sprinkling water regularly and cover with jute bags. Turn compost every 10–15 days for aeration. The compost becomes ready in 45–60 days and improves soil fertility.

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[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (35)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

[Pest & Disease Management]

Q: My cotton leaves are turning yellow and sticky. What can I do (30)?

A: It may be whitefly attack. Fix yellow sticky traps in the field to catch insects. Spray neem-based pesticides or thiamethoxam in early stage of infestation. Avoid excessive nitrogen fertilizer to prevent pest buildup. Keep field clean from weeds.

Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Pest & Disease Management]

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Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (25)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Pest & Disease Management]

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Source: ICAR–Central Institute for Cotton Research, 2022.

[Crop Irrigation]

Q: When should I irrigate my maize crop for best results (18)?

A: First irrigation 20 days after sowing, second at tasseling, third during grain filling. Avoid water shortage during flowering as it affects yield. Proper irrigation timing gives better cob filling and increases grain quality.

Source: FAO Maize Production Guide, 2020.

[Fertilizer Management]

Q: Can I mix urea and DAP before applying to crops (37)?

A: Avoid mixing urea with DAP as nitrogen from urea will evaporate. Apply DAP at sowing for root growth and urea later in two splits. This keeps nutrients available for longer and prevents fertilizer loss.

Source: ICAR–Soil Science Division, 2021.

Farmer Knowledge Base: Soil Health, Climate, AI & General Advice

Farmer Knowledge Base: Soil Health, Climate, AI & General Advice

[General Advice]

Q: I am new to farming. What should I do before my first crop?

A: Start with soil testing and know your water source. Choose crops that suit your soil and climate. Plan fertilizer and pest control early. Keep records to learn and improve every season.

Source: ICAR Farm Management Tips, 2022.

[Soil Health & Sensors]

Q: My soil looks dry but sensor shows enough moisture. Can I trust it?

A: Sometimes sensors give wrong readings if not calibrated properly. Clean the sensor tips and check again at 10–15 cm depth. Compare readings with manual soil feel once a week. Using both helps correct irrigation timing.

Source: ICAR–Precision Farming Guide, 2023.

[Climate Adaptation]

Q: What crops can handle drought well?

A: Crops like millets, pulses, and sorghum grow well in dry conditions. They need less water and give stable yield. Use mulching to reduce water loss from soil. Choose early-maturing local varieties for safety.

Source: ICAR Dryland Farming Guide, 2024.

[Climate Adaptation]

Q: How can I protect my paddy from heavy rains and floods?

A: Build small drainage channels to remove extra water fast. Use short-duration rice varieties that mature early. Avoid spraying chemicals before expected rains. Keep updated with weather forecast on your phone.

Source: IMD Farmer Advisory, 2023.

[Soil Health & Sensors]

Q: My soil pH is too low. What should I do?

A: If your soil is acidic, apply lime powder or dolomite as per soil test advice. Mix it well in the top layer before sowing. Also, use organic manure to balance pH slowly. This helps roots grow stronger.

Source: ICAR Soil Improvement Handbook, 2022.

[AI & Smart Farming]

Q: How can AI tell if my crop is sick?

A: AI apps use pictures of your crop to find disease spots or nutrient issues. Just take clear photos under sunlight. The app compares it with known problems and gives advice. Always confirm with local experts before action.

Source: ICAR-AI Crop Monitoring Project, 2023.

[AI & Smart Farming]

Q: How can AI tell if my crop is sick?

A: AI apps use pictures of your crop to find disease spots or nutrient issues. Just take clear photos under sunlight. The app compares it with known problems and gives advice. Always confirm with local experts before action.

Source: ICAR-AI Crop Monitoring Project, 2023.

[Climate Adaptation]

Q: Should I change sowing dates due to climate change?

A: Yes, adjust sowing based on local weather changes. Start early if rains come soon or delay when dry spells occur. Follow agri department seasonal advisories. Correct timing helps avoid heat or flood losses.

Source: ICAR Climate Smart Farming Advisory, 2024.

[AI & Smart Farming]

Q: How can AI tell if my crop is sick?

A: AI apps use pictures of your crop to find disease spots or nutrient issues. Just take clear photos under sunlight. The app compares it with known problems and gives advice. Always confirm with local experts before action.

Source: ICAR-AI Crop Monitoring Project, 2023.

[Soil Health & Sensors]

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A: Sometimes sensors give wrong readings if not calibrated properly. Clean the sensor tips and check again at 10–15 cm depth. Compare readings with manual soil feel once a week. Using both helps correct irrigation timing.

Source: ICAR–Precision Farming Guide, 2023.

[AI & Smart Farming]

Q: Can drones really help in spraying fertilizer?

A: Yes, drones can spray fertilizer or pesticide evenly on crops. They cover more area in less time and use less water. Make sure to follow safety rules and local permissions before using them.

Source: Digital Agriculture Guidelines, 2023.

[AI & Smart Farming]

Q: What is AI farming everyone is talking about?

A: AI farming uses mobile apps, drones, and sensors to guide farmers. It helps detect pests, manage irrigation, and predict yield. It saves time and reduces input cost. You can start with free apps available online.

Source: KVK Smart Farming Leaflet, 2024.

[Climate Adaptation]

Q: What crops can handle drought well?

A: Crops like millets, pulses, and sorghum grow well in dry conditions. They need less water and give stable yield. Use mulching to reduce water loss from soil. Choose early-maturing local varieties for safety.

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A: Yes, drones can spray fertilizer or pesticide evenly on crops. They cover more area in less time and use less water. Make sure to follow safety rules and local permissions before using them.

Source: Digital Agriculture Guidelines, 2023.

[Soil Health & Sensors]

Q: My soil pH is too low. What should I do?

A: If your soil is acidic, apply lime powder or dolomite as per soil test advice. Mix it well in the top layer before sowing. Also, use organic manure to balance pH slowly. This helps roots grow stronger.

Source: ICAR Soil Improvement Handbook, 2022.

[General Advice]

Q: I am new to farming. What should I do before my first crop?

A: Start with soil testing and know your water source. Choose crops that suit your soil and climate. Plan fertilizer and pest control early. Keep records to learn and improve every season.

Source: ICAR Farm Management Tips, 2022.

[General Advice]

Q: How can I increase my farm profit without big investment?

A: Use organic compost and local seeds to cut costs. Sell directly in local markets to get better price. Grow short-term intercrops between main crops. Avoid wasting water and fertilizers.

Source: Agri Business Advisory, 2023.

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Source: ICAR Farm Management Tips, 2022.

[Climate Adaptation]

Q: Should I change sowing dates due to climate change?

A: Yes, adjust sowing based on local weather changes. Start early if rains come soon or delay when dry spells occur. Follow agri department seasonal advisories. Correct timing helps avoid heat or flood losses.

Source: ICAR Climate Smart Farming Advisory, 2024.

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[Climate Adaptation]

Q: What crops can handle drought well?

A: Crops like millets, pulses, and sorghum grow well in dry conditions. They need less water and give stable yield. Use mulching to reduce water loss from soil. Choose early-maturing local varieties for safety.

Source: ICAR Dryland Farming Guide, 2024.

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A: Shade nets protect plants from high heat and direct sunlight. They help retain soil moisture and reduce crop stress. Choose 35–50% shade nets for vegetables. This improves growth and yield in summer.

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Q: Is crop rotation really useful?

A: Yes, rotating crops keeps soil healthy and reduces pests. Grow legumes after cereals to add nitrogen. It also improves yield in long term. Plan rotation every season for best benefit.

Source: KVK Soil Management Bulletin, 2024.

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Q: Should I buy or rent a tractor for my small land?

A: If your land is small, renting is better. You can save money on maintenance and fuel. Join nearby custom hiring centers for machines. Use the saved money for seeds and inputs instead.

Source: Agri Mechanization Scheme, 2023.

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[AI & Smart Farming]

Q: What is AI farming everyone is talking about?

A: AI farming uses mobile apps, drones, and sensors to guide farmers. It helps detect pests, manage irrigation, and predict yield. It saves time and reduces input cost. You can start with free apps available online.

Source: KVK Smart Farming Leaflet, 2024.

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