Certainly! Below is a two-page report detailing the life stages of sesame (Sesamum indicum) from sowing to harvest, formatted similarly to the provided document on paddy.

CROP CALENDAR OF SESAME

0-15 Days

- **Germination and Emergence**: Ensure soil temperatures are around 70°F at planting depth. Final stand should be judged 7 days after planting. If rain creates a crust over the seeds, replant if necessary.
- **Weed Management**: Keep the field weed-free and level to avoid waterlogging. Use pre-emergence herbicides if necessary.
- **Water Management**: Provide life irrigation 7 days after sowing to ensure good germination.

15-20 Days

- **Seedling Stage**: This stage is characterized by slow growth. Ensure the seedlings are not waterlogged and maintain adequate moisture.
- **Weed Management**: Continue to keep the field weed-free. Inter-row cultivation may be necessary.

20-25 Days

- **Juvenile Stage**: Rapid growth begins. This is the time to start cultivation, side-dressing, and applying directed herbicides.
- **Fertilization**: Apply the first dose of fertilizer. For rainfed crops, use 40 kg N/ha, 60 kg P/ha, and 40 kg K/ha. For irrigated crops, use 60 kg N/ha, 61 kg P/ha, and 40 kg K/ha.

25-35 Days

- **Pre-Reproductive Stage**: This is the last chance to side-dress and get a tractor into the field. Minimize stress to the crop.
- **Water Management**: Provide irrigation at the pre-flowering stage (22-25 days after sowing).

35-50 Days

- **Reproductive Stage**: Flowering starts around 35-45 days after planting. This stage is critical for optimizing production.
- **Water Management**: Provide irrigation at the flowering stage (35-45 days after sowing).
- **Pest Management**: Monitor for pests like caterpillars and gall flies. Apply appropriate insecticides if necessary.

50-80 Days

- **Capsule and Seed Formation**: The first capsules appear around 50 days after planting. Continue to monitor for pests and diseases.
- **Water Management**: Provide irrigation at the pod setting stage. Stop watering after 65-70 days to ensure proper seed maturity.
- **Fertilization**: Apply the last dose of fertilizer before the pre-reproductive stage.

80-100 Days

- **Seed Maturity**: The seeds begin to mature, and the plant starts to self-defoliate. Maintain low moisture status to ensure proper seed filling.
- **Pest Management**: Continue to monitor for pests and apply insecticides as needed.

100-110 Days

- **Harvesting**: Harvesting can begin when the leaves, stems, and capsules turn yellow, and the lower leaves start shedding. Cut the plants at ground level and stack them for 7-10 days to dry before threshing.
- **Threshing**: Threshing can be done by hand or machine to separate the seeds from the stalks. Ensure the seeds are below 6% moisture at harvesting.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the life stages of sesame from sowing to harvest, including key management practices for each stage.

Citations:

[1]

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