moong =

Time of Sowing :

Time of sowing Optimum time for kharif sowing is first fortnight of July.Optimum time for summer moong cultivation is from March to April.

Fertilizers :

Manuring with 25-40kg per ha of phosphorus (P2O5) and 25kg\nper ha of nitrogen (N) should be given at the time sowing. Also seed treatment with biofertilizer viz.\nRhizobium at the rate of 25gram per kg of seed is beneficial. \n\n

Irrigation :\n

Moong is mainly grown as a kharif crop.\nIf needed provide irrigation depending upon the climatic conditions.\nFor summer season crop, three to five irrigations are required depending upon soil type and climatic condition.\nFor good yield stop irrigation 55 days after sowing.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

soyabean = "\n

Time of Sowing :\n

Two cropping seasons of soybean Kharif and spring.\nIn case of Kharif season most common time of sowing is onset of monsoon or last week of June to first week of Jully while spring\nsowing is done between 15th of February and 15th of March.\n\n

Fertilizers :\n

Soyabean gives higher positive response to applied nitrogen over symbiotically fixed atmospheric nitrogen through\nits roots alone which proves that nitrogen fixed by soyabean roots is not enough for its and development.\nCrop is supplied with 10-15% of total nitrogen requirement Application of 25-30 C.L.FYM at the time of sowing proved better results.50 Kg N + 100 Kg P2O5, 20 kg sulphur per ha.\nAlso 25 Kg Zinc sulphate and 10 Kg Borax should be applied.\n\n

Irrigation :\n

In case of Kharif crop irrigation is not needed and it is grown rainfed.\nHowever during summer the crop can be grown only under assured irrigation and it needs about 5-6 irrigations.\nThe crop should be irrigated at the following critical growth stages to minimize water.\n1. Sprouting stage\n2. Flowering pod initiation and bean filling stages are important from yield point of view"

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

tur = "\n

Time of Sowing :\n

Treated seeds of suitable variety having high germination and high real value should be selected for sowing the crop.\nIn irrigated condition the crop should be sown by giving one pre-monsoon irrigation at least\na fortnight earlier than the first shower so that plans are well established during rainy season, however,\nunder rainfed conditions the sowing may be done immediately after rains have started.\nThus in no case the sowing should be delayed beyond last week of June.\nIn case of diara lands which are prone to flood, the sowing should be done by mid of September.\n\n

Fertilizers :\n

For raising an ideal crop it is required to apply about 25-30 kg N, 50-75 kg P2O5, 30 kg K2O (if the soil is poor in K) and 10-15 kg ZnSo4 in one hectare area.\nThe entire dose of fertilizer should be basal placed at a depth of 12 to 15 cm or 7 to 10 cm below the seed\nlayer in the same row.\n\n

Irrigation :\n

The crop is mostly grown rainfed but one light irrigation between flowering and pod filling\nstage increases the seed yield. In the event of drought or under aberrant weather\ncondition the crop needs life saving or protective irrigation which is in addition to those mentioned earlier."

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

potato = "\n

Time of Sowing :\n

The planting time varies from region to region.\nIn hills of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, the spring crop is sown from January-February\nwhile the summer crop is sown in the month of May. In plains of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh,\nBihar and West Bengal spring crop is sown in January while the main crop in the 1st week of October.\n\n

Fertilizers :\n

A fertilizer dose of 180-240 kg N,60-90 kg P2 O5 and 85- 25 130 K2O per hectare is recommended for alluvial soils of Indo Gangetic plains.\nIn the hill zone, the 2 application of 100-150 kg N, 100-150 kg P2 O5 and 50-100 kg K2O per hectare is recommended.\nIn black soils of plateau areas about 120-150 kg N, 50 kg each of P2 O5 & K2O is recommended.\nIn the acidic soils of southern plateau 120kg N, 115 kg P2 O5 , and 120 K2O kg per hectare are recommended for potato production.\n\n

Irrigation :\n

Irrigation has a special significance in the potato production as the plant has shallow and sparse root system.\nFirst irrigation should be light and given 5-7 days after planting and subsequent irrigation are given at 7-15 days\ninterval depending upon the climatic condition and soil type. The drip system of irrigation is most economical\ngiving highest productivity and saving almost 50% water. It also enables application of fertilizers through\nirrigation water. The sprinkler system gives uniform distribution of water and reduces water losses by percolation and run off.\nSprinkler irrigation is beneficial on frosty nights as it reduces frost damage in potatoes. It is recommended for areas with undulating topography,\nextremely sandy soil and scarce water supply. Under such situations, the use of sprinkler systems increases water use efficiency by 40% as compared to furrow irrigation."

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

bajra = "\n

Time of Sowing :\n

Most appropriate time of sowing is middle or last week of July\n\nFertilizers :\nUnder rainfed areas application of organic manures such as FYM or compost helps in increasing the crop yield at\nthe rate of 150-200 quintals/ha 80 –100 kg N:40-50 kgP:40-50kgK is recommended dose for hybrid variety.\n\n

Fertilizers:

are applied in split doses, half of nitrogen, full phosphorus and potash should be basal placed at the time of sowing .\nThe organic manures must be applied 20 days before the sowing of the seeds for full decomposition.\nOne fourth dose of nitrogen should be applied about 30 days and 60 days after sowing.\n\n

Irrigation :\n

Bajra is grown rainfed and crop being drought resistant hardly needs any irrigation,\nhowever it is observed that the yield may be significantly increased by irrigating the\ncrop at critical growth stages like maximum tillering, flowering and grain filling stage.\nTherefore light irrigations and efficient drainage is very essential for bajra production."

---------------------------------------------------------------------

tobacco = "\n

Time of Sowing :\n

The seed is sown on raised or flat well-prepared seedbeds with intervening channels.\nA seed rate of 3-5kg per hectare has been found to be the optimum for all types of tobacco.\nThe nursery sowing is varies from state to state and types of tobaccos is given as:-\n- For the flue cured, Virginia and natu tobacco in Andhra Pradesh are sown in August-September and in Karnataka in April-May.\n- For the bidi tobacco in Gujarat and Karnataka, the nurseries are sown\nin June-July for the cigar, cheroot and chewing tobaccos in Tamil Nadu in August-September.\n- For the hookah and chewing tobaccos in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in August-October.\n\n

Fertilizers :\n

Fertilizer dose is varying in different tobacco growing areas.\nA general dose of for tobacco is 25 tonnes of farmyard manure or filter press cake as a layer; 100kg phosphorus as a basal\ndressing and 100kg of nitrogen as top-dressing in installments per hectare should be applied.\n\n

Irrigation :\n

Virginia tobacco on black soils is not normally irrigated,\nbut the crop on light soils is given up to six irrigations.\nThe irrigation water should not contain more than 50pm of chlorides,\nas otherwise the leaves get burnt and other qualities suffer.\nIn black soils also, in adverse conditions, one irrigation on 40 day old plants is recommended"

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

pea = "\n

Time of Sowing :\n

Sowing has to be completed between the end of October\nand mid of November for plains and between mid of March till end of May for hills.\n\n

Fertilizers :\n

Urea and SSP requirement per acre of land is 45 kilos and 155 kilos.\nAnd potash requirements will be on soil results.\n\nNitrogen and Phosphorus requirement per acre of land is 20 kilos and 25 kilos.\n\nWhile sowing, apply 20kg Nitrogen in form of 50kg Urea and 25kg Phosphorus in form\nof 150kg Superphosphate per acre. Provide dosage of fertilizer alongside the rows.\n\n

Irrigation :\n

Irrigation is required before sowing of seeds for better germination.\nThere is no need for pre sowing irrigation in case soil\nhas enough moisture in it. Once sowing is over, it requires a couple of more times of irrigation.\n1st spray is applied before flowering and 2nd is spayed at the pod formation time.\nDo not water heavily as it can lead to reduction in total yield."

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

groundnut = "\n

Time of Sowing :\n

Groundnut is raised mostly as a rainfed kharif crop, being sown from May\nto June, depending on the monsoon rains. It is sown as late as August or early September.\nAs an irrigated crop it is grown to limited extent between January and March and between in May and July.\n\n

Fertilizers :\n

Fertilizerrecommended for rainfed crop is 6.25 tonnes farmyard manure and 10-25kg nitrogen (N), 20-40kg phosphorus (P2O5) and 20-40kg potash (K2O) per hectare.\nFor irrigated crop 12.5 tonnes farmyard manure and 20-40kg nitrogen (N), 40-90kg phosphorus (P2O5) and 20-40kg potash (K2O) per hectare.\nThe application of nitrogen (N) in two equal splits doses, one before sowing and the other 30 days after sowing.\nThe application of a culture of Rhizobium as seed treatment is beneficial in increasing nodulation and nitrogen fixation.\nThe application of gypsum at 500kg per ha at the pegging stage will enhance pod formation.\n\n

Irrigation :\n

The kharif crop is caught in a long spell of drought, especially at\nthe pod-formation stage, supplemental irrigation is given. For the irrigated groundnut,\nthe frequency of irrigation depends on the soil texture, and the interval between irrigation ranges from 8-12 days.\nThe peg-formation stage is critical."

------------------------------------------------------------

rice= "

The time of Sowing and Harvesting :- \n

The main rice growing season in the country is the 'Kharif'. It is known as winter rice as per the harvesting time. The sowing time of winter (kharif) rice is June-July and it is harvested in November-December. The optimum temperature for rice cultivation is between 25°C and 35°C \n \n

The Fertilizer that is best for using :-\n

Apply 40−50 kg N/ha as inorganic fertilizer for every ton of additional grain yield over yield without N. At optimum levels of nutrition, the rice crop (straw plus grain) takes up around 16 kg N per ton of grain yield (10 kg N in grain + 6 kg N in straw).\n \n

The Irrigation time :- \n \

The crop is irrigated from 30-35 days onwards, utilizing water impounded in the tanks. Irrigation may be to a depth of 2.5 -5.0cm only. Follow the schedule of one day after disappearance of ponded water in order to save water and to bring additional area under this type of rice cultivation."

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

wheat="

The time of Sowing and Harvesting :- \n

Wheat is a staple food in India besides rice. It is a Rabi crop that is sown in winters and harvested in the months of spring. Hence, the sowing of the seeds also takes place in winters from October to December. In India, wheat is grown during the winter or rabi season. The crop is sown during November-December and harvested around April. \n

The Fertilizer that is best for using :-\n

Muriates of potash and potassium sulphate are the only potassic fertilizers presently available in the market. Both are equally good for wheat. In addition to the major nutrients (N, P, and K), good responses to micronutrients, especially zinc have been obtained in many areas \n \n

The Irrigation time :- \n

First irrigation 20-25 days after sowing (Crown root initiation stage). \nSecond Irrigation 40-45 days after sowing (tillering stage). \nThird Irrigation 70-75 days after sowing (late jointing stage). \nFourth Irrigation 90-95 days of sowing (flowering stage)."

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------