



# Arhar/Tur

Season : KHARIF

## SOIL

It grows on a variety of soil. It gives the best result on fertile and well drained loamy soils. The saline-alkaline or waterlogged soils are unfit for its cultivation. It can grow successfully on soils having pH ranges from 6.5 to 7.5.

## LAND PREPARATION

Prepared land by taking one deep ploughing followed by two or three times harrowing. Planking should be followed after each ploughing. It cannot withstand water logging conditions, prepared in such a way that water stagnation should not take place. Crop Rotation: Follow crop rotation of Arhar with Wheat or Barley or Sufed Senji or Sugarcane.

## SOWING

1. TIME OF SOWING: Timely sowing of crops is important as delay in sowing leads to yield loss. Sow crop in second fortnight of May for obtaining high grain yield
2. SPACING: For sowing use spacing of 50 cm between the rows while 25 cm between the plant.
3. SOWING DEPTH : Seeds are sown with help of seed drill at depth of about 7-10 cm.

## SEEDS

### Seed Rate

For good yield use a seed rate of 6 kg per acre.

### Seed Treatment

Select healthy seeds and bold seeds for sowing. Treat seeds with Carbendazim or Thiram@2gm per Kg of seeds. After chemical treatment, treat Trichoderma viride@4gm/kg of seeds or Fluorescence Fluorescens@10gm/Kg of seeds

## FERTILIZERS

### Fertilizer Requirement (kg/acre)

UREA	SSP	MOP
13	100	-

### Nutrient Requirement (kg/acre)

NITROGEN	PHOSPHORUS	POTASH
6	16	12

N:P:K @ 6:16:12kg/acre in form of Urea @ 13kg, DAP @ 35kg or SSP @ 100kg, and MOP @ 20kg/acre. Drill all fertilizer in soil at time of sowing. Apply fertilizer based on soil testing results. Also K should be applied when soil testing shows deficiency of it. In DAP is to be used, do not apply Nitrogen fertilizer.

## WEED CONTROL

Take one hoeing, about three weeks after sowing and another hoeing about six week after sowing. Apply Pendimethalin @ 1Ltr/acre in 150-200ltr of water as pre-emergence herbicide within 2 days after sowing, followed by hand weeding six to seven weeks after sowing.

## IRRIGATION

Three to four week after sowing apply first irrigation. Remaining irrigations are dependent upon rainfall intensity. Flower initiation and pod setting stages are the most crucial to drought stress. Therefore, irrigation at these stages is essential for good yield. Avoid excessive irrigation as it leads to more vegetative growth and incidence of Phytophthora and alternaria blight. Do not apply irrigation after mid-September; it will affect the maturity of the crop.

## HARVESTING

For vegetable purposes harvest plants when leaves and pods are of green color. For grain purpose, when 75-80% pods turn brown and dry, it is the right time of harvesting. Delay in harvesting results in damage of seeds. Harvesting can be done manually by cutting stems or by Machine. After harvesting keep bundles of plants upright for drying purpose. Grains are removed from plants by threshing or by traditionally i.e.beating plants with sticks.