

Oats (Jaai)

Oat is used alone to feed animals as green fodder in northern/ eastern plains or sometimes it is fixed with bar seem in 1:1 or 2:1 ratio. Normally in this area, jowar, bajra is cultivated after maize or mid ripening variety of paddy.

Land

Loam or heavy loam soil, where water drainage is proper, is suitable for oat.

Preparation of land

Often oat is sown after Kharif crop. Hence do first plough by disc harrow and use leveler after 2-3 plough by cultivator.

Progressive Variety

Variety	Green Fodder	Suitable Areas
Single Cut		
Kent	400-475	Whole UP
O.S. 6	450-500	Whole UP
Bundel Jaai-99-2 (JHO-99-2)	500-550	Western and eastern parts of UP
Multi Cut		
Kent	450-500	Whole UP
UPO-212	450-500	Whole UP
Bundel Jaai-822 (JHO-822)	450-550	Plains of central UP and Bundel khand areas
Bundel Jaai - 851 (JHO-851)	450-500	whole UP

Seed Rate

Sowing in furrows

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Timely sowing | 75-80 Kg/ha |
| Late sowing | 100-110 Kg/ha |
| Broadcasting | |
| 2. Timely sowing | 110-115 kg/ha |
| Late sowing | 120-125 kg/ha |

Method and time of sowing

Timely sowing	From first fortnight of October to first fortnight of November
Late sowing	Till last week of November

Sowing in furrows is done in rows at a distance of 20cm. After sowing, the field is divided into long plots so that harvesting can be possible by using bullocks or tractor driven machine.

Fertilizers

Mix 60 kg of nitrogen and 40kg of phosphorus per hectare in the soil at the time of last plough. Spray 20kg of nitrogen in two equal parts- first after 20-25 days of sowing and irrigation and the remaining half quantity of nitrogen is to be given after first harvesting. If the sulphur content is low in the land, use of 20kg of sulphur gives good yield.

Irrigation

Prepare the field by tillage. Irrigate afterwards at an interval of 1 month. Irrigation at the time of tillering and flowering is essential.

Harvesting

For single cut 50% at the flowering stage

For multi cut First cut after 50-55 days of sowing
 Second cut when 50% streak comes up

Cutting 8 to 10 cm above the ground results in tillering to take seed leave the crop after first harvesting.

Yield

Average yield of green fodder is 50-55 tonnes per hectare. If the seed is produced the yield of green fodder will be around 25 tonnes, seed 15-20 quintal per hectare and husk 20-25 quintal per hectare can be obtained.

Crop Security

Smut Treat the seeds with 3 gram of thiram or zinc magnese carbonate at the rate of 2.5 gram per kg.

Termite is the only insect which damages the crop. For its prevention, use chlorpyrifos with irrigation water at the rate of 2-3 liter per hectare.