



Introduction and Expansion of Improved Pigeonpea (*Arhar*) Production Technology in Rainfed Upland Ecosystems of Odisha

Cultural Management Practices of Pigeonpea MG Mula and CVS Kumar

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International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics



Government of Odisha

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Cultural Management Practices of Pigeonpea

Cultural management practices are measures undertaken by humans which refers to that broad set of management techniques or options which may be manipulated by agricultural producers to achieve their crop production goals (Kennedy et al. 1975).

Field Operation and Management

- Field selection
- Land preparation
 - Fertilizer i.e. @ 100kg/ha DAP
 - Pre- and post-emergence herbicide (i.e Pursuit @ 3ml/L)
- Sowing Seed rate: pure crop (8-10 kg/ha)

intercrop (depends on row ratio)

- Irrigation
- Thinning and weeding
- Roguing
- Insect and disease management
- Post-harvest practices
- Foliar Fertilization
- Isolations for seed production

a. Field Selection

- Well Drained
- Free from salinity
- Free from waterlogging

b. Land Preparation



Harrowing



Leveling (precision)



Fertilizer application and Bed shaping
Apply 50% of 100 kg/ha DAP and another 50% during hilling-up (2.5 months old crop)



Ridging (75 cm to 100 cm between rows)

c. Sowing



Line sowing (30 cm between plants)



Sowing of 2 seeds per hill

d. Thinning



Allow one plant per hill to produce more lateral branches

e. Weeding

Allow 2-3 weeding practices to avoid competition of fertilizer uptake and sunlight. Weeding during flower initiation is a requirement.





f. Roguing

- To remove off-type plants (i.e. color of flower, plant height, DT/ NDT plants, color of pods etc.)
- To remove disease infected plants (i.e. SM and Phytopthora blight)



g. Irrigation

- For irrigated areas. Irrigate 2-3 times during flower initiation till pod development
- For rainfed areas. Irrigation depends on the rainfall

h. Pests Management

(For more details, please see IPM booklet on pigeonpea)



Helicoverpa armigera - Acephate; Methomyl (Lannate)



Maruca vitrata - Monocrotophos; Acephate; Indoxacarb



Blister Beetle - hand pick/net; Cypermethrin



Riptortus bug - Cypermethrin

i. Disease Management

(For more details, please see IDM booklet on pigeonpea)





Fusarium Wilt - Crop rotation; Disease free fields

Alternaria leaf blight - Mancozeb (D-M 45)



Sterility Mosaic - Caused by *Eriophyd* mite (vector); Uproot infected plants at early stage; spray with Metasystox @ 0.1% or Dicofol; Thiovet



Phytophthora blight - Ridomil MZ 3 g/kg; (Two sprays @ 15 days interval)

j. Harvesting



Manual harvesting



Mechanical harvesting

k. Threshing



Manual threshing



Mechanical threshing

I. Seed Cleaning



Manual seed cleaning



Mechanical seed cleaning

m. Seed Storage

For storing seeds for the next cropping season, use Naphthalene balls @ 1 piece/kg

Other Important Consideration

- a. Foliar Fertilizer Spray diluted DAP or Urea at the rate of 2% to 6 % (2 to 3 times) during the vegetative phases of the crop when deemed necessary.
- b. For large scale seed production and commercialization, the use of herbicide as weed control is recommended as long as protective caps are utilized in order not to be in contact with the crop during spraying activity.

Different forms on how to multiply quality seeds of pigeonpea



Selfing by using net bags



Under covered nets



Isolation (minimum of 300 meters for varieties and minimum of 500 meters for hybrids)



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