



## Packages of Practices of Mustard

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Mustard is the chief oilseed crop grown in Mathura occupies more than 48,000 ha land with an average productivity of 17.5q/ha. Although, Mathura ranks 1st in terms of

average production and productivity, yet its productivity can be further increased by adopting scientific production technologies.

Soil: Mustard can be grown in wide range of soils but the soils having pH value ranging between 7.2

to 7.8 are considered as best. There must have proper drainage in soil.

Field preparation: As soon the rains stop in the last of September 2-3 ploughings followed by

planking is done to conserve moisture. In Mathura mostly In situ sowing is done after reaching a

proper temperature of around 30 degree celcius.

Seed Rate: Generally 5kg seed of certified varieties is recommended but few new varieties having

profuse branching requires around 3kg seed.

Important varieties: Early Sown-Uravasi, Pusa agarni, Pusa jai kissan, Narendra ageti rai-4, Maya

Timely sown- NRCDR-2, NRCHM-101, RH-749, RH-406, IJ-31, Alankar, Pusa-27, Pusa-28, Kranti, Pusa

Bold, Rohini

Late sown- Kanti, Ashirvad, Kiran, Vaibabh, Vardan

Yellow Seeded – Pitambari, Pusa Jaganath, Basanti, Narendra swaran rai-8 Hayolla

Suitable for Saline soils- NDR-8501, CS-52, CS-54 are some popular varieties recommended for the district.

Sowing Method and Time: Sowing is done at a depth of 3-4 cm, at a spacing of 15cm x 45cm

between plant to plant and rows followed by light planking generally in last week of September to

1st fortnight of October.

Fertilizer management: The balance fertilizers should be applied as per the soil test basis. Under

assured irrigation conditions NPK@120:60:60 should be applied. It is better to use Single Super

Phosphate to supply phosphorous. In case P is supplied through DAP, then Gypsum@200kg should

be incorporated in soil before sowing or 40kg sulphur per hectare should be applied. Besides, Boron

@2.5 to 3kg per hectare should be applied as basal dose.

Inter culture operations/ weeding- Do manual weeding before and after 1st irrigation. To control

weeds chemically apply Fluchlorine 45EC @2.2lt in 800lt water at the time of last ploughing or Use

Pendamethyline @ 3.3lt within 48 hours of sowing.

Thinning: Thinning is an important activity to be conducted in mustard after 15-20 days of sowing.

It is a process of removing plants from the field where these are densely germinated.

Irrigation: Mustard is highly susceptible at the time of flowering and pod filling by moisture stress,

thus, if there is moisture stress in crop, irrigate it on these two stages which generally falls around

30-35 and 60-65 days after sowing. In Mathura just one irrigation at flowering stage is provided.

Very few farmers having light soils provide two irrigations.

Plant Protection: Major diseases- Alternaria blight, White rust, and Stem rot. To control alteraria

blight spray Mencozeb 75% or zeerum 80% @ 2kg per hectare or copper oxichloride @3kg per

hectare. For control of white rust and stem rot use Reedomil MZ-72 @2.5kg per hectare.

Major insects: Saw fly, Painted bug, hairy caterpillar, Leaf roller and aphid. To control chewing and

cutting insects use melation dust 5% @ 20-25kg/ha or melathion 50EC @ 1.5lt/ha or DDVP 76SL

@0.5lt/ha.

To control sucking insects use Di metheoate 30EC or Methyal o dematone 25EC or Fenothion 50EC

or Chloropyphous 20EC @ 1lt/ha.

Harvesting: When around 75% crop turn into copper colour it should be harvested, dried and

thrashed to obtain oilseeds.