

TULJAPUR

Agriculture Research Station Marathwada Agriculture University, Parbhani Maharashtra

This AICRIP station was established in 1980-81 as plan scheme funded by ICAR under Marathwada Agriculture University, Parbhani. This station is located in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. The research work is ongoing for the development of superior varieties, suitable for drought areas, resistant to iron chlorosis, long slender grain type in addition to high yield. Considering the interest of farmers and consumers, started a breeding programme to develop aromatic varieties. The work on collection, evaluation and maintenance of land races is in progress.



Major Contributions

Crop Improvement


Varieties developed & released

On the basis of superiority in yield potential, tolerant to drought and blast disease, early duration (105-110 days) variety was released under the name 'Ambica' in the year 1984-85 and was released under the name 'Terna' during the year 1989-90 for upland rainfed area of the region.

Crop Production

Agronomy

- Agronomical trial conducted on seed rate of rice revealed that 40 kg seed per ha is sufficient.
- The experimental finding for nitrogen and row spacing indicated that 50 kg N/ha with 30 cm row spacing is optimum for upland rainfed rice.
- Experiments conducted on rice-based cropping system revealed that rice-gram is beneficial as compared to rice-sunflower, rice-safflower, rice-lentil systems. In rice based intercropping system 6:2 proportion of rice and red gram was beneficial than sole crop of rice.
- Weed management of direct sown rice under rainfed upland condition revealed that hand weeding twice at 20 and 40 DAS is the best practice. Among



weedicides, pendimethalin 30 EC @ 1.5 kg per ha was found effective to control the weeds.

Plant Pathology

- Paddy seed treatment with Bavistin 25 SD @ 4 gm/ kg of seed followed by one spray of Bavistin 50 WP (1gm/lit) at the time of earliest notice of the blast lesions and second spray of Hindson 50 EC (1ml/lit) 15-20 days later to be adopted.
- Seed treatment with Carbendazim @ 1 gm/kg of safflower seed and Carboxing @ 1 gm for gram seed is advocated.
- Paddy cultures developed at this station viz. TUP-9, TUP-26, TUP-28, TUP-34, TUP42 and TUP-47 were identified promising against foliar as well as neck blast disease under nursery condition.
- Paddy seed treatment with Fongorene 50 WP @ 4 gm/kg of seed followed by two sprays of Bavistin 50 WP @ 1 gm/lit at tillering and panicle initiation stages was significantly superior in minimizing the foliar as well as neck blast incidence with increased grain yield.