

WHEAT YIELD EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH CROSSES 6.50 Tonnes/HA WITH EARLY SOWINGS AND ZERO TILLAGE

FARINDA, MAHARAJGANJ, UP

7TH APRIL 2017



If you want to increase the wheat yield on sustainable basis, plan for early wheat sowings starting from first November. This was clearly the message from the field day organised by CSISA project and the Agriculture Technology Application Research Institute (ATARI), Kanpur at 18 acre large demonstration plot of Parmod Chaudhary in village Lazer Mahadeva, and 3 acre demonstration plot of Brijesh Chaudhary in Prashkhand village in Maharajganj district of Eastern UP. Dr U.S. Gautam, the Director, ATARI, who was the chief guest of the event watched the harvesting operation said that **“Early wheat sowing combined with zero tillage is the solution for breaking the yield barriers and doubling the income of farmers”** The evidence of harvesting more than 6.50 tonnes/ha wheat grain yield generated on 7th April, 2017 through public harvesting proved that we can harvest same or even more yield than the best case scenarios like Punjab and Haryana by embracing low cost technology like early sowing and zero tillage.

Based on the actual yield data from very large the wheat yield in these two villages in Eastern UP just 2.0 km away from each other ranged from 6.74 and 6.84 tonnes /ha, respectively. The public harvesting was also attended by VP Singh, Head, KVK

Maharajganj, Sanjeet Kumar, Head, KVK, Gorakhpur, Arvind Kumar Head, KVK Sant Kabirnagar and farmers from both villages and the nearby area. An overview of how early sowing and zero tillage is helping farmers in this region, was given by Ajay Pundir who represented the team of CSISA team and its partners.

Table: Agronomic management of wheat variety HD 2967 in Lazar Mahadewa and Paraskhand villages of Maharajganj district of Eastern UP -2016-17

	Lazar Mahadewa	Paraskhand
Date of Sowing	11.11.2016	02.11.2016
N (kg/ha)	150	138
P₂O₅ (kg/ha)	55	60
K₂O (kg/ha)	30	30
Sulphur	20	7.5
Basel NPK kg/ha	(14:22:12) 250kg/ha	(12:32:16) 187.5 kg/ha
Urea I Top dressing (125 kg/ha)	09.12.2016	2.12.2016
Urea II Top dressing (125 kg/ha)	25.12.2016	23.01.2017
Zyme kg/ha (25 kg/ha)	25.12.2016	-
Sulphur kg/ha (7.5 kg/ha)	09.12.2016	23.01.2017
Boron Spray (625 gm/ha)	02.01.2016	07.02.2017
1st Irrigation	05.12.2016	27.11.2016
2nd Irrigation	14.01.2017	21.01.2017
3rd Irrigation	16.02.2017	26.02.2017
Rain	25.01.2017	25.01.2017
Herbicide (Clodinafop + carfentrazone + Metsulfuron)	17.12.2016	25.12.2016

The crop was harvested in the presence all participants. One acre area in Lazar Mahadeva gave a yield of 2695kg/acre (6.74 tonnes/ha) at 14% moisture. The grain yield of 6.84 tonnes/ha from the plot sown on 2nd November was based on 12.2 % moisture. The agronomic management of both sites is given in the Table separately.



Since terminal heat is a perennial problem in wheat and the cost of cultivation is rising, these interventions will help farmers more than any other intervention in the times to come. The experience of last seven years suggests that actions are driven by individual farmers and agronomic management is the key to improve the system productivity. This is certainly one significant step towards doubling the income of farmers till 2022 as envisaged by the central Government