



**SHRIRAM SEEDS!**  
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# **SHRIRAM SEEDS (P) LTD.**

272, New Dhan Mandi, **Sri Ganganagar** 335001(Raj.)

**Essential Tips For Corn Crop Production**





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## VARIETIES

**Hybrid Seed : SMH-1118**







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## **LAND SELECTION**

Deep, fertile, and well-drained loamy to medium loamy soils are considered most suitable for hybrid maize cultivation. Waterlogged land is detrimental to maize, as it increases the incidence of root and stem diseases. The optimal soil pH range is between 6.5 and 7.5.







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## **SOWING TIME**

Maize is sown during the Kharif season from the last week of June to mid-July. In irrigated areas, sowing can be done before the monsoon or with the first rains, while in unirrigated areas, sowing should only be done after sufficient rainfall.







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## **SEED RATE**

For hybrid maize, approximately 12–16 kilograms of seed per hectare is sufficient. Maintaining a balanced seed rate ensures the proper number of plants and leads to better yields.







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## **SEED TREATMENT**

The seeds should be treated with a fungicide before sowing to protect against seed-borne and soil-borne diseases. This also reduces the likelihood of pest infestation.







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## **SOWING-METHOD**

Maize should be sown in rows. A row-to-row spacing of approximately 60 centimeters and a plant-to-plant spacing of 20–25 centimeters is ideal. The seeds should be sown at a depth of 4–5 centimeters.







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## **IRRIGATION-MANAGEMENT**

Hybrid maize is a water-intensive crop. In the absence of rainfall, irrigation is crucial during the germination, tasseling, cob formation, and grain filling stages. Preventing waterlogging is also essential.







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## **WEED-CONTROL**

Weeding and hoeing are necessary 20-25 days after sowing. Failure to control weeds in the early stages can lead to a significant reduction in yield.







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## Fertilizer Management (general)

Serial number	Name of the Disease	Main Symptoms	Management/Control Measures
1	डाउनी मिल्ड्यू (Downy Mildew)	Yellow streaks on the leaves, white mold, stunted plant.	Seed treatment: Metalaxyl 35% WS @ 6 grams/kg seed
2	लीफ ब्लाइट (Leaf Blight)	Blackish-brown spots on the leaves.	Mancozeb 75% WP @ 500 grams/acre or Propiconazole 25% EC @ 200 ml/acre
3	लीफ स्पॉट (Leaf Spot)	Small, round, brown spots	Carbendazim 50% WP @ 250 grams/acre
4	रस्ट (Rust)	Rust-like brown spots on the leaves.	Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 200 ml/acre
5	तना सड़न (Stem Rot)	The stem is soft, the plant is falling over.	Improve drainage in the field, and apply Trichoderma @ 2.5 kg/acre.
6	बैंडेड लीफ व शीथ ब्लाइट	Brown circles on the leaves and stem.	Validamycin 3% L @ 500 ml/acre
7	कॉब रॉट (Cob Rot)	Corn on the cob with rot, damaged kernels.	Remove crop residue, apply Carbendazim 50% WP @ 250 grams/acre.
8	चारकोल रॉट (Charcoal Rot)	A black, ash-like layer on the roots and stem.	Balanced irrigation, use of Trichoderma







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## HARMFUL PESTS IN MAIZE AND THEIR CONTROL.

Serial number	Insect name	Main symptoms	Management/Control Measures
1	तना छेदक (Stem Borer)	Holes in the leaves, drying of the central leaf (Dead Heart)	Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 150 ml/acre or Carbofuran 3G @ 10 kg/acre
2	फॉल आर्मीवर्म (Fall Armyworm)	Irregular holes on the leaves, brown excrement, weakened plant.	Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 80 grams/acre or Spinosad 45% SC @ 60 ml/acre
3	कटवर्म (Cutworm)	It cuts the small plants close to the ground.	Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 1 liter/acre with irrigation.
4	दीमक (Termite)	Plant drying out, roots and stem becoming hollow.	Seed treatment: Imidacloprid 600 FS @ 8–10 ml/kg seed
5	एफिड / माहू (Aphid)	ticky substance on the leaves, yellowing.	Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 40 grams/acre
6	जड़ माहू (Root Aphid)	The plants are weak, and growth is stunted.	Fipronil 5% SC @ 400 ml/acre
7	भृंग / व्हाइट ग्रब (Beetle / White grub)	Root gnawing, plant wilting	Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 2 liters/acre



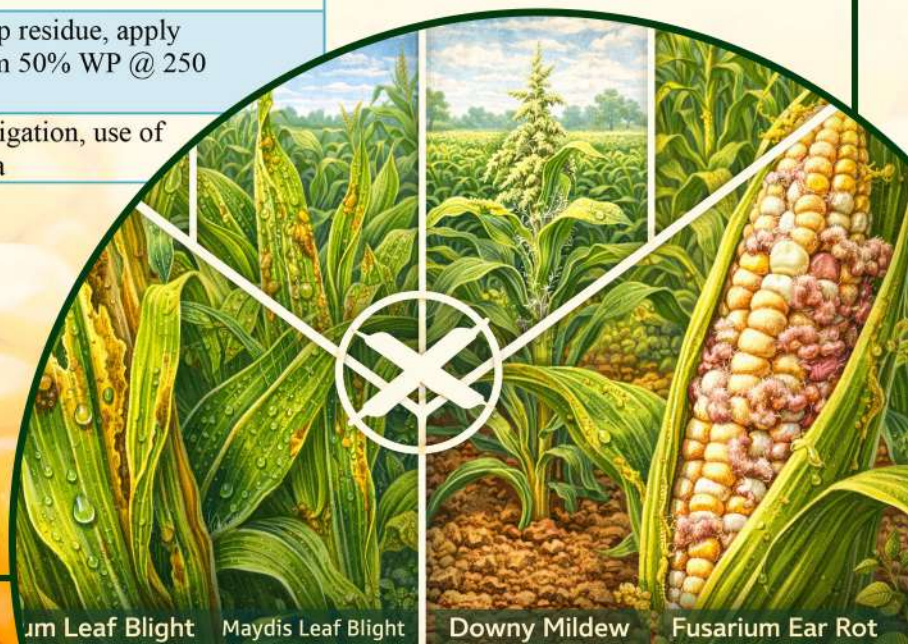




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## Diseases of Maize and Their Management

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Leaf Blight

Maydis Leaf Blight

Downy Mildew

Fusarium Ear Rot





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## **COMMENT**

The crop production advice provided in this document is based on research and experience from agricultural universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Agricultural Science Centers), agricultural experts, progressive farmers, and government agricultural scientists. Crop or variety yield depends not only on the seed but also on soil conditions, fertilizers, irrigation, weather, and other agricultural factors. Results may vary in different states and regions. Therefore, farmers should make farming decisions based on local conditions, advice from scientists at relevant agricultural universities or agricultural experts, and their own.

