



SHRIRAM SEEDS!
PRIVATE LIMITED

SHRIRAM SEEDS (P) LTD.

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

Essential Tips For Fodder Maize Crop Production





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VARIETY

Hybrid Seed : Amrit Sudha-272





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LAND SELECTION

For cultivating hybrid fodder maize, deep, fertile, and well-drained loamy to medium loamy soils are most suitable. Waterlogged conditions hinder plant growth and increase problems like stem rot. An ideal soil pH is approximately 6.5 to 7.5.





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SOWING TIME

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

Timely sowing results in both better quality and quantity of fodder.





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SEED RATE

The seed rate for Dual Purpose Fodder Maize is kept slightly higher than that of regular grain maize. Generally, 25–30 kilograms of seed per Acre is sufficient to obtain a dense and abundant green fodder crop.





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SEED TREATMENT

This seed is treated, other Seeds should be treated with a fungicide before sowing to protect against seed-borne and soil-borne diseases. This ensures good germination and strong initial plant growth.





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SOWING METHOD

Fodder maize should be sown in rows. A row spacing of approximately 30–45 centimeters is ideal. The seeds should be sown at a depth of 4–5 centimeters to ensure uniform germination and a higher yield of green fodder.





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IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT

Serial Number	Insect Name	Main symptoms	State of damage	Simple control measures
1.	Stem borer (तना छेदक)	Holes in the leaves, wilting of the plant.	15-35 days	Remove affected plants; keep the field clean.
2.	Fall Armyworm (फॉल आर्मीवर्म)	Danger signs on the leaves, a stool-like growth.	10-40 days	Remove the eggs/larvae by hand; install pheromone traps.
3.	Cutworm/katra (कटवर्म / कातरा)	The plant is cut off from the ground.	Germination – 20 days	Field inspection in the evening; keep the field boundaries clean.
4.	Aphid (माहू)	The leaves are sticky and yellow.	After 20 days	Spraying of neem-based solution
5.	White Grub (सफेद लट)	Plant withers, roots cut	Initial stage	Deep plowing; light trap
6.	Locust / Grasshopper (टिड्डी / फुदका)	Eaten leaves	In any state	As soon as a flock is spotted, collective control is implemented.



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WEED-CONTROL

Weeding is essential 20-25 days after sowing. Failure to control weeds in the early stages will have a direct negative impact on fodder yield.



Effective Herbicide
Application



Safety
Precautions



FERTILIZER MANAGEMENT

Serial Number	Fertilizer name	Quantity (per acre)	Time to give	Farmer-friendly usage method
1	Rotten cow dung manure (गोबर की सड़ी खाद)	8–10 tons	15-20 days before sowing	Mix it in during plowing of the field.
2	DAP (डी.ए.पी.)	50 kg	At the time of sowing	Plant them in rows or individually from seed.
3	Urea (यूरिया)	90–100 kg	In 2 Installments	Half of the fertilizer should be applied at the time of sowing, and the other half 25–30 days later.
4	Potash (MOP) पोटाश	20 kg	At the time of Sowing	Mixed with DAP
5	Zinc sulfate (जिंक सल्फेट)	10 kg	At the time of sowing	Mix into the soil

1. Fertilizers in irrigated areas: In irrigated areas, a higher amount of nitrogen is applied, and it is beneficial to apply it in 2–3 installments. Applying the full amount of phosphorus and potash at the time of sowing promotes rapid plant growth.

2. Fertilizer application in unirrigated areas: In unirrigated areas, it is advisable to apply limited nitrogen and sufficient phosphorus. Applying excessive fertilizer does not yield the desired benefits due to moisture deficiency.



HARMFUL INSECT PEST MANAGEMENT

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2.	Fall Armyworm (फॉल आर्मीवर्म)	Danger signs on the leaves, a stool-like growth.	10-40 days	Remove the eggs/larvae by hand; install pheromone traps.
3.	Cutworm/katra (कटवर्म / कातरा)	The plant is cut off from the ground.	Germination – 20 days	Field inspection in the evening; keep the field boundaries clean.
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5.	White Grub (सफेद लट)	Plant withers, roots cut	Initial stage	Deep plowing; light trap
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DISEASES AND MANAGEMENT

Serial Number	Name of the Disease	Main Symptoms	Stage of Disease	Simple Management Measures
1	Stalk Rot (तना सड़न)	The stem is soft, the plant is falling over.	30–50 days	Avoid waterlogging, balanced fertilizer
2	Leaf Blight (पत्ती झुलसा)	Brown spots on the leaves	In any state	Remove the diseased leaves.
3	Leaf spot disease (पत्ती धब्बा रोग)	Round/black spots	After 20 days	Clean seeds, crop rotation
4	Downy Mildew (डाउनी मिल्ड्यू)	Leaves are yellow, with a white coating.	Initial stage	Healthy seeds, field cleaning
5	Charcoal rot(चारकोल रॉट)	Black stem, dry plant	Before the flower	Balanced irrigation
6	Blight/Rot झुलसा (ब्लास्ट/सड़न)	Plant wilting	When the humidity is high	Ensure good drainage.



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COMMENT

The crop production recommendations provided in this leaflet are based on the research and experience of agricultural universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Agricultural Science Centers), agricultural experts, progressive farmers, and government agricultural scientists. Crop or variety yield does not depend solely 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, the advice of scientists from relevant agricultural universities or agricultural experts, and their own experience.

