

## PACKAGE OF PRACTICES

### CROP: DOLICHOS BEAN

Sl. No.	Particulars/operations /Practice	Details of operation
1	<b>Suitability for the area/ Agro climatic zone</b>	Northern transitional zone of Karnataka. Cowpea is warm weather and semi arid crop, where temperature ranging from 20°C to 30°C
2	<b>Land / Soil</b>	Well drained loam or slightly heavy soils are best suited. It can grow successfully in acidic soil but not in saline/alkaline soil.
3	<b>Season/sowing time</b>	Bush dolichos can be grown round the year. But pole dolichos are photo sensitive
4	<b>Seed rate</b>	60-65 Kg/ha for bush type sowing during Jun, Oct and Feb 25-30 kg/ha for pole type sowing during Jun and Jul.
5	<b>Preparation of Main field and planting</b>	Prepare the main field to a fine tilth. In hard soil, one deep ploughs followed by two or three harrowing and planking are sufficient. Yard long beans are photo sensitive and staking is required.
6	<b>Spacing</b>	<b>Row to row</b> -60 cm. <b>Plant to Plant</b> - 15 cm.
7	<b>Seed treatment before sowing</b>	Seed treatment with Captan (2g/kg)
8	<b>Manures and Fertilizers</b>	Apply FYM/compost - 5 - 10 t/ha as basal with last ploughing. 15 - 20 kg N/ ha as starter dose in poor soils (organic carbon<0.5%), 50 - 60 kg/ha P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> and 50 - 60 kg. K <sub>2</sub> O/ha. Phosphorus and potassium fertilizer should be give according to soil test value.
9	<b>Irrigation schedule</b>	Generally, crop required 5 - 6 irrigation depending on soil, prevailing weather conditions etc, at an interval of 10-15 days. The response to irrigation is in order of flowering > pod filling > vegetative. Crop can tolerate flooding up to 2 days at flowering and pod setting thereafter, a marked decrease in yield and its attribute.
10	<b>Weeding/inter-cultivation</b>	For higher yield crop should be free from weed up to 25 to 30 day crop stage No weeding is given this crop. It covers the land very soon and kills the weeds by smoothing. Application of pendimethaline @ 0.75 - 1 kg a.i. /ha combined with one hand weeding at 35 days after sowing is beneficial.
11	<b>Micronutrient/growth regulator sprays</b>	Apply at the time of flowering Sulphur (Bensulf) 10 kg *Spray Calcium Nitrate(1% solution) at the time of flowering to increase fruit set * Spray Urea & Soluble K(1% Solution each) 15 days interval during harvesting time
12	<b>Pest and Disease control</b>	<b>Diseases</b> <b>1. Bacterial Blight</b> ○ Control Measures: Crop may be sprayed with 0.2 % (2g/liter) copper oxy-chloride (Blitox). <b>2. Powdery mildew</b> ○ Control Measures: The disease can be controlled by

		<p>spray of wettable sulphur @ 3g/liter or carbendazim @1 g/liter of water.</p> <p><b>Pests</b></p> <p>1. <b>pod borer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Control Measures:</b> The young caterpillar can be killed by dusting 2% methyl parathion @ 25 - 30 kg per hectare or spray of quinalphos @2 ml/liter of water.</li> </ul>
13	<b>Expected yield</b>	<p><b>Bush dolichos:</b> 10-12 tonnes/ha</p> <p><b>Pole dolichos:</b> 15-20 tonnes/ha</p>