



Chickpea

Recommendation released in last 10 years

2019-20	1	Sowing of chickpea crop during 17-23 th September (MW 38 i.e. North Constellation) is recommended under changing rainfall situation in medium deep soils of scarcity zone of Maharashtra.	
	2	Seed priming with Vitavax @ 2.5g/kg seed for 8 hours is recommended for higher field emergence and better seed yield and quality of kabuli chickpea.	
2017-18	3	Application of 5 t ha ⁻¹ FYM with nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium as per yield target equation for 30 q ha ⁻¹ yield of chickpea, balance nutrition and maintaining the soil fertility is recommended for medium deep black soils of Western Maharashtra.	
		With FYM	Without FYM
		FN = 2.51x T – 0.15 x SN – 3.11 x FYM	FN = 2.75 x T - 0.17 x SN
		FP₂O₅ = 2.71xT – 1.63x SP – 2.03 x FYM	FP₂O₅ = 3.27 x T – 1.97 x SP
		FK₂O = 2.69 x T – 0.09xSK – 3.09 x FYM	FK₂O = 3.05 x T – 0.11 x SK
Where, FN, FP ₂ O ₅ and K ₂ O is fertilizer N, P ₂ O ₅ and K ₂ O in kg ha ⁻¹ , T is yield target in q ha ⁻¹ and SN, SP and SK are soil available N, P and K in kg ha ⁻¹ and FYM is Farm Yard manure in t ha ⁻¹ .			
2015-16	4	Enhancement of chickpea productivity by application of IPM technology and use of sprinkler for protective irrigation is necessary. It is recommended that the State Agricultural University and State Department of Agriculture should popularize these technologies through use of mass media and by organizing trainings and demonstrations as to increase its low knowledge and adoption.	
2014-15	5	Drought induced profile and activities of ROS scavenging enzymes were higher in chickpea variety Vijay and in the crosses involving Vijay as a male parent. It is recommended to use Vijay as a genetic resource in chickpea breeding programme for improving drought tolerance of elite chickpea genotypes	
2013-14	6	The biochemical parameters viz; ascorbate peroxidase activity and rate of lipid peroxidation has been recommended for screening chickpea genotypes for drought tolerance	
	7	The In-between paper method comprised of four towel paper and 25 °C temperature is recommended for seed germination test of <i>Kabuli</i> chickpea in the laboratory.	
2012-13	8	In medium deep soils of irrigated area of Western Maharashtra, to achieve higher productivity and profitability with maintaining soil health, the soybean-onion cropping system is recommended over pear millet-wheat cropping system under irrigation condition and soybean-chickpea under limited irrigation is recommended.	
	9	In medium deep soils of Scarcity Zones of Maharashtra, to achieve higher yield and monetary returns in <i>rabi</i> season, the sowing of sorghum and chickpea in strips (3:3) at 45 cm spacing is recommended.	
	10	In Krishna-Koyana river basin of Maharashtra for getting the higher yield and profitability from Upland Rice (Basmati)– Chickpea cropping system, an application of FYM @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ +100 kg N ha ⁻¹ to upland rice (Basmati) and the recommended dose of fertilizer to chickpea (25 kg N + 50 kg P ha ⁻¹) is recommended.	



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	11	In Western Maharashtra, for obtaining higher economical returns from pre-seasonal sugarcane, dibbling of chickpea as an intercrop-on the top of the ridge is recommended.
	12	First spray of 20 % SC rynaxypyr @ 1.8 ml or 48 % SC flubendiamide @ 2.5 ml or 5 % SG emamectin benzoate @ 4 g per 10 litres of water at initial infestation when pest cross ETL (two small larvae per meter row) and if necessary second spray at 15 days interval thereafter is recommended for the control of pod borer on chickpea.
2011-12	13	Application of Recommended dose of fertilizers (12.5: 25 kg ha ⁻¹ N:P ₂ O ₅) along with FYM 5 t ha ⁻¹ at the time of sowing and spraying of 1% potassium nitrate (30 DAS) and 2% dia ammonium phosphate (45 DAS) is recommended for higher yield of chickpea on medium deep soil in the rainfall zone 1 and 4 of Scarcity Zone of Maharashtra.
	14	Application of recommended dose of fertilizers and two foliar sprays (at 50% flowering and pod formation stages) of 2% potassium nitrate are recommended for higher yield of chickpea under irrigated condition.
	15	Application of 25% (6.25 kg ha ⁻¹) recommended dose of nitrogen through vermicompost and 75% (18.75 kg ha ⁻¹) recommended dose of nitrogen through urea alongwith 50 kg ha ⁻¹ P ₂ O ₅ through single super phosphate at the time of sowing is recommended for higher yield of irrigated chickpea.
	16	The seed treatment of deltamethrin 2.8 EC @ 4 ml or lufenuron 5 EC @ 10 ml or emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 4g or azadirachtin 1% EC @ 150 ml mixed in 500 ml of water per 100 kg of seed is recommended for control of storage insect pest (<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i>) and for maintaining the chickpea seed germination above seed certification standards (85%) upto 9 months of storage.
2010-11	17	In Scarcity Zone of Maharashtra, spraying of 6 BA, 20 ppm (20 mg L ⁻¹) to chickpea grown on medium deep black soil at branching and 50% flowering is recommended for higher yield, monetary returns and B : C atio.
	18	In sugarcane based integrated farming system model consisting components of cash crops (soybean, pre-seasonal sugarcane + potato) on 0.60 ha, seasonal crops (Soybean/bajara/green gram/onion, rabi sorghum/wheat/chickpea and cowpea on 0.25 ha, fodder crops (jowar/maize on 0.44 ha), perennial grasses (0.10 ha), on 0.14 ha and cattle shade for one crossbred cow on 0.01 ha area is recommended for getting sustainable income from 1.00 ha, irrigated area in scarcity zone of Maharashtra.
	19	Soil application of neem cake 1.0 q + <i>Trichoderma viride</i> (cfu 2 x 10 ⁶ /g) 2.5 kg/ha at sowing is recommended for the management of root-knot nematode (<i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>) infecting chickpea.
2009-10	20	A wide gap in the use of inputs (3.36 to 100 per cent) in the production of major pulses (chickpea, pigeon pea, green gram and black gram), has resulted in 39.12 per cent to 57.65 per cent reduction in yield. For bridging this gap, it is recommended that the farmers should be motivated for the use of recommended levels of inputs.