

Sesame+Soybean (2:1 or 2:2)	Rice/Groundnut-Sesame, Sesame- Green gram, Sesame-Rabi Sorghum, Groundnut-Black gram-Sesame, Sesame-Green gram, Cowpea-Sesame
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Seed Treatment:

For the prevention of seed borne diseases, use treated seed with Thiram 2 g/kg + Carbendazim 1 g/kg or Trichoderma viride 5 g/kg seed. Wherever bacterial leaf spot disease is a problem, soak the seed for 30 minutes in 0.025% solution of Agrimycin-100 prior to seeding.

Manures and Fertilizers:

For improving soil physical conditions and to obtain higher yield, apply about 5 tonnes/ha of well decomposed farm yard manure before the last ploughing and incorporate it thoroughly in to the soil. Sesame responds well to inorganic fertilizers. The dose of fertilizers would however, vary depending on the variety, season, soil fertility status, previous crop, rain fall and soil moisture.

Weeding and Interculture:

The critical crop weed competition period in sesame is up to 40 DAS. The crop is very sensitive to weed competition during the first 20-25 days. Two weeding, one after 15-20 days of sowing and other at 30-35 days after sowing are required to keep the field weed free and for moisture and nutrients available to the crop. For interculture, use hand hoes or bullock drawn blade harrow. Preplant incorporation of 1 kg a.i./ha fluchloralin or pre emergence application of 1 kg a.i./ha Pendimethalin effectively check weed growth. One hand weeding and hoeing at 30 days after sowing may be followed.

Irrigation:

Except, when raised during rabi-summer seasons, sesame rarely receives any irrigation. Nevertheless, protective irrigation will greatly benefit the kharif crop also whenever there are prolonged dry spells. For rabi-summer crop give the irrigation, immediately after sowing to improve germination and plant

establishment, if soil moisture conditions warrant. The subsequent irrigations may be given at an interval of 12-15 days depending on the soil type, weather conditions and season. For good seed filling and yield, irrigations at flower initiation and capsule formation are essential.

Suitable varieties grown in Nagaland:

Variety	Avg. Yield (kg/ha)
Savitri	1483
Amrit	1200
Prachi	900
TKG-308	1050
GT-10	1123
TRC TIL 1-8	1500

Harvesting and threshing:

The best time of harvesting is when the leaves turn yellow and start drooping while the bottom capsules are lemon yellow. Do not postpone harvesting and allow the crop to dry completely in the field because such practice leads to losses due to shattering. Usually the crop is threshed by gentle beating of well dried plants with sticks.



PACKAGE AND PRACTICES OF SESAME

(*Sesamum indicum* L.)



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Economics of cultivation:

With the adoption of improved technology, on an average, the seed yield of 508 kg/ha, gross returns of Rs. 35245/ha, additional net return of Rs. 8458 /ha and the benefit cost ratio of 2.11 can be obtained.

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