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Course name :

**Crop Production Technology-II
(ASAG 2204)**

Course credit :

(2-1-0)

Experiment 1

Topic: Sowing Methods of Wheat



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Aim

- To know about the sowing methods of wheat

Materials required

- Tractor, ladder/plank, Spade, hand hoe, rake, measuring tape, seed, fertilizers and water etc



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1.3 Method

- There are 5 methods of sowing which are followed in wheat which are described as follows. The sowing method is determined by the crop to be sown. Those are:



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- **Broad casting:** It is the scattering of seeds by hand all over the prepared field followed by covering with wooden plank or harrow for contact of seed with soil. Crops like wheat, paddy, Sesamum, methi, coriander, etc. are sown by this method.
- **Drilling or Line sowing:** It is the dropping of seeds into the soil with the help of implement such as mogha, seed drill, seed-cum-ferti drill or mechanical seed drill and then the seeds are covered by wooden plank or harrow to have contact between seed & soil. Crops like Jowar, Wheat and Bajra, etc. are sown by this method.
- **Dibbling:** It is the placing or dibbling of seeds at cross marks (+) made in the field with the help of maker as per the requirement of the crop in both the directions. It is done manually by dibbler. This method is followed in crops like Groundnut, Wheat, Castor, and Hybrid Cotton, etc. which are having bold size and high value.
- **Transplanting:** It is the raising of seedlings on nursery beds and transplanting of seedlings in the laid out field. For this, seedlings are allowed to grow on nursery beds for about 3-5 weeks. Beds are watered one day before the transplanting of nursery to prevent jerk to the roots. The field is irrigated before actual transplanting to get the seedlings established early & quickly which reduce the mortality. Besides the advantages & disadvantages of dibbling method, initial cost of cultivation of crop can be saved but requires due care in the nursery. This method is followed in crops like paddy, fruit, vegetable, crops, tobacco, etc.
- **Putting seeds behind the plough:** It is dropping of seeds behind the plough in the furrow with the help of manual labour by hand. The seeds are covered by successive furrow opened by the plough. This method is not commonly followed for sowing of the crops.



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1.4 Steps

**main field preparation for -----
crop**

a) Seed rate

b) Seed treatment

**c) Fertilizer and manure application
RDF-----**

FYM-----