



# Limagrains India

## Data Sheet

LG 36611



### Suitable for high yield environments in Rabi Season

Grain Colour : Orange  
Grain Texture : Semi Flint  
No of Rows : 12-14  
Shelling%: 80%-82%

**Recommended Geography**  
Rabi sowing areas of Andhra Pradesh

### Key Features

- Highly consistent and stable
- Attractive orange colour grain
- Excellent cob uniformity
- Good heap appeal



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# TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

## Selection of Hybrids

Select the best and High yielding Rabi Hybrid suitable for respective location.

## Preparation of Land

- Select the leveled suitable heavy or light soil with good water holding capacity and proper drainage to avoid excess of water stagnation.
- Follow the sowing method either Flat bed (Bihar) or ridge and furrow (Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh) or line sowing / Zero tillage (Coastal AP) based on respective local practice.
- Space recommendation for Bihar : row to row 50cm and plant to plant 18cm
- Space recommendation for Andhra & Telangana :
  - For Zero tillage : row to row 60cm and plant to plant 20cm-22.5cm
  - For line sowing : row to row 60cm and plant to plant 20cm

## Application of Organic Fertilizers:

- Application of farm yard manure at 6-8 ton per acre Green manure also can apply to improve the soil fertility (Based on Availability)

## Sowing and Spacing:

- Sowing will plan between November to December
- Always take shallow depth sowing depth for good germination but sandy soil needs to increase the depth of sowing.
- Maintain Good moisture level for better seed gemination.

## Note:

- Application of Zinc sulphate should not be mix with DAP or any other fertilizer. 5Kg of Zinc sulphate should be mix with 8-10Kg of soil and apply for 1 acre of field.
- Application of Micronutrients is essential if soil was deficient of micronutrients

## Weeds Management and Inter cultivation:

- Application of Pre-emergent Herbicide is essential to protect from weeds at early stage: Atrazine (50% WP) @ 400-800 gms/acre based on the weed intensity
- Atrazine & Surfactant spray can be applied as per specific company instruction.
- Need to protect the crop by manual weeding followed by earthing up for better protection from weeds.
- If there is a difficulty in Manual weeding, then go for post emergent herbicide: Tembotrione (Laudis) @ 150ml/Acre or Topramezone (Tynzer) @ 30ml/acre (Use the instruction recommended by the specific company).

## Critical stages for Irrigations:

- Seedling stage; Knee-height stage; Flowering stage; Grain filling stage; Hardening stage
- **Note:** In case if the soils are heavy, irrigation should be light & frequent. However, adjust the number of irrigations based on environmental conditions.
- Avoid excessive irrigation or water stagnation in the field up to 30-35 days.

## Pest Management: (Major pest: Fall Armyworm (FAW) & Stem Borer)

- For control of Fall Armyworm: Spray of Spinetoram (Delegate) @ 200 ml per acre in 200 L of water. For better control of FAW always spray the chemical to Whorl of maize plants.
- Stemborer: Thiamethoxam 12.60% +Lambda-Cyhalothrin 09.5% ZC (Alika 247 ZC), Dosage to be as per company instruction

## Harvesting:

- Check the black layer formation in grain before harvest and harvest at 12-15 % moisture level in grains
- Harvest at <25% moisture in grain and later dry at proper condition to reduce the grain moisture level.

Application of Chemical Fertilizer						
	Medium Management			High Management		
Crop Stage	Urea Kg/Acre	DAP Kg/Acre	MOP Kg/Acre	Urea Kg/Acre	DAP Kg/Acre	MOP Kg/Acre
Before sowing	70	100	30	85	115	40
Knee height stage	35	0	0	45	0	0
Flowering Stage	35	0	10	45	0	20
Totals	140 Kg/Acre	100 Kg/Acre	40 Kg/Acre	175 Kg/Acre	115 Kg/Acre	60 Kg/Acre

