

Jute (Seed Crop) (*Corchorus sp.*)

Land preparation:

Land is to be ploughed, cross ploughed and laddered 5-6 times. Weeds and stubbles are to be removed to obtain a fine and clean seedbed.

Soil:

Loamy and sandy loam in upland situation

Time to Sowing:

June for Central Brahmaputra Valley Zone July and August for other zones

Seed Rate:

For line sowing

Capsularis : 6 kg/ha or 800 g/bigha

Olitorius : 4 kg/ha or 550 g/bigha

For broadcasting:

Capsularis : 10 kg/ha or 1.5 kg/bigha

Olitorius : 7 kg/ha or 1.0 kg/bigha

Spacing:

Line sowing: 30 cm × 15 cm (ensuring plant population about 2.2 lakh/ha)

Manures and Fertilizers:

Compost or FYM @ 5 t/ha or 7 q/bigha should be applied. The quantity of nitrogen is to be reduced proportionately. Each tonne of FYM /compost supplies 5 kg of nitrogen.

Nutrient	Requirement (kg/ha)	Form	Fertilizer requirement	
			kg/ha	kg/bigha
N	20	Urea	44	6
P ₂ O ₅	20	SSP	125	16
K ₂ O	20	MOP	32	4.5

The whole quantity of P and K fertilizers should be applied as basal dressing and a full dose of N fertilizer should be applied as top dressing at 3-4 weeks of crop age. Musooriphos can be substituted for SSP.

Interculture:

Usually two manual weedings are to be given, first at 3-4 weeks along with thinning operation and second weeding at 5-6 weeks of crop age.

Plant Protection:

A. Diseases: For control of stem and root rot, azoxystrobin 18.2% + difenoconazole 11.4%SC @ 0.75 ml/lit is to be applied for effective control of diseases.

Harvesting:

Harvesting is to be done at full maturity but before the pods start shattering. The jute plants should be well dried on the threshing floor and seeds can be expelled by beating. Seeds are then winnowed, sun dried and kept for storage.

Average Seed Yield:

Capsularis : 4-5 q/ha

Olitorius : 3-4 q/ha