Crop: Chickpea **Variety: RSG-807 (Abhar)**

S.No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Suitability of the variety for the area	Rajasthan
2.	Selection of field/land preparation	Best suited soils are deep sandy loarns. Field should have good drainage with adequate moisture retention capacity. Field should have loose tilth by performing field operations like deep ploughing followed by 2-3 harrowings. The stubble and debries from previous crop should be removed.
3.	Seed treatment	The seeds should be treated with fungicides (2g thirarn + 1g carbendazim /kg seed) for reducing seed and soil borne diseases. The seed treatment with PSB *(200g!*10 kg seed) IS recommended to improve the availability of phosphorus. The seed should also be inoculated with Rhizobium (200g/l 0 kg seed). The seed should be treated first with fungicides and then with PSB and Rhizobium following the recommended procedures.
4.	Sowing time	2"0 fort night of October
5.	Seed rate/Sowing method- line sowing with row to row and plant to plant distance	60-75 kg/ha. Line sowing IS must as it facilitates interculture operations. Row to row spacing of 30 em and plant to plant spacing of 10 em are generally required.
6.	Fertilizer doses	Generally recommended doses for chickpea include 20 kg N and 40 kg Phosphorus. If soils are low in potassium, an application of 17 to 25 kg of potassium is recommended. 100 kg DAP IS recommended for nitrogen and phosphorus. **Foliar spray** of 2% urea at flowering has been found beneficial in rainfed crops. **Micronutrients*** **Sulphur** : 20 kg/ha sulphur through single super phosphate. **Zn** : Basal application of25 kg of zinc sulphatefha. **Boron:** Soil application of 1.0 - 2.5 kg of Boraxfha. **Molybdenum:** 1 kg of sodium molybdate fha. * Application should be based on soil test.
7.	Weed control	Pre emergence application of pendimethalin @ 1.0 kg ai and one hand weeding, if necessary for efficient weed control.

8.	Disease and pest control	Wilt: Seed treatment with trichoderma viride @ 4g/kg of seed. Dry root rot: Timely sowing should be done and seed treatment with fungicides can reduce initital development. Ascochyta blight: Seed treatment with carbendazim and thiram (1:1) combined with 2-3 sprays of captan, mancozeb or chlorothalonil @ 2-3 g/l water. Pod borer *(Helicoverpa armigera)* Pest monitoring: Sex pheromone traps should be used to monitor the pest population build up. pheromone traps/ha should be installed. 5-6 male moths catches per night give an indication for the use of control measures. • Intercropping coriander with chickpea and use of marigold as trap crop. • Installation of bird perches – 30 to 40 /ha perches to attract the birds. Remove bird perches at the time of maturity. • Application of Bt formulations @ 1 kg/ha, NPV@250 LE or 5% Neem seed kernel extract (about 15 kg neem fruit powder/ha). • If insect population is not controlled by above methods the spray of insecticides such indoxacarb @ 70 ml ai/ha or spinosad @ 45 ml ai/ha can be applied.
9.	Irrigation schedule	Two irrigations each at branching and pod filling stages are recommended.
10.	Harvesting	The crop should be harvested when leaves start to senescence and start shedding, pods turn yellow, plant are dry and seeds became hard. Average maturity period is generally 140 days.
11.	Quality characteristics of the variety if any	
12.	Expected yield of the variety	Expected average yield of the variety is 18.0q/ha.