PRACTICES	HYBRID SWEET CORN (SWEET BABBY)	व्यवस्थापन	हाइब्रिड स्वीट कॉर्न (स्वीट बेबी)	વ્યવસ્થાપન	હાઇબ્રિડ સ્વીટ કોર્ન (સ્વીટ બેબી)	पद्धती	हाइब्रिड स्वीट कॉर्न (स्वीट बेबी)	நடைமுறைகள்	வீரிய ரக ஸ்வீட் கார்ன் (ஸ்வீட் பேபி)	అభ్యాసాలు	సంకర తీపి మొక్కజొన్న (స్వీట్ బేబీ)	ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳು	ಹೈಬ್ರಿಡ್ ಸ್ವೀಟ್ ಕಾರ್ನ್ (ಸ್ವೀಟ್ ಬೇಬಿ)
Field Sanitation	Remove residues of previous crops, weeds, old vines and diseased/damaged plant material before sowing. Keep the boundries of field clean to reduce pest and disease carry-over.	खेत की सफाई	बुवाई से पहले पिछली फसलों के अवशेष, खरपतवार, पुरानी बेलें और रोगग्रस्त/क्षतिग्रस्त पौधों को हटा दें। कीटों और रोगों के प्रसार को कम करने के लिए खेत की सीमाओं को साफ रखें।	ખેતરની સ્વચ્છતા	વાવણી પહેલાં પાછલા પાકના અવશેષો, નીંદણ, જૂની વેલા અને રોગગ્રસ્ત/ક્ષતિગ્રસ્ત છોડની સામગ્રી દૂર કરો. જીવાત અને રોગના ફેલાવાને ઘટાડવા માટે ખેતરની સીમાઓ સ્વચ્છ રાખો.	फील्ड स्वच्छता	पेरणी करण्यापूर्वी मागील पिकांचे अवशेष, तण, जुन्या वेली आणि रोगग्रस्त/खराब झालेले वनस्पतींचे अवशेष काढून टाका. कीड आणि रोगांचा प्रसार कमी करण्यासाठी शेताच्या सीमा स्वच्छ ठेवा.	கள சுகாதாரம்	விதைப்பதற்கு முன், முந்தைய பயிர்களின் எச்சங்கள், களைகள், பழைய கொடிகள் மற்றும் நோய் தாக்கிய/சேதமடைந்த தாவரப் பொருட்களை அகற்றவும். பூச்சி மற்றும் நோய் பரவுவதைக் குறைக்க, வயலின் வரப்புகளைச் சுத்தமாகப் பராமரிக்கவும்.	క్షేత్ర పారిశుధ్యం	విత్తనాలు నాటే ముందు గత పంటల అవశేషాలు, కలుపు మొక్కలు, పాత తీగలు మరియు వ్యాధి సోకిన/దెబ్బతిన్న మొక్కలను తొలగించండి. తెగుళ్లు మరియు వ్యాధులు వ్యాపించకుండా ఉండేందుకు పొలం సరిహద్దులను శుభ్రంగా ఉంచండి.	ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ	ಬಿತ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೊದಲು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಅವಶೇಷಗಳು, ಕಳೆಗಳು, ಹಳೆಯ ಬಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರೋಗಪೀಡಿತ/ಹಾನಿಗೊಳಗಾದ ಸಸ್ಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ. ಕೀಟ ಮತ್ತು ರೋಗ ಹರಡುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಹೊಲದ ಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿಡಿ.
Soil requirement	Sandy loam to loam soil, well-drained, fertile, with good organic matter. Ideal pH-range: around 6.0-7.5. Avoid waterlogging to prevent pest-disease.	मिट्टी की आवश्यकता	बलुई दोमट से दोमट मिट्टी, अच्छी जल निकासी वाली, उपजाऊ और पर्याप्त जैविक पदार्थ युक्त। आदर्श पीएच सीमा: लगभग 6.0-7.5। कीटों और रोगों से बचाव के लिए जलभराव से बचें।	માટીની જરૂરિયાત	રેતાળ લોમથી લોમ જમીન, સારા પાણીના નિતારવાળી, ફળદ્રુપ, સારા કાર્બનિક પદાર્થોવાળી. આદર્શ pH-શ્રેણી: લગભગ 6.0-7.5. જીવાત-રોગને રોકવા માટે પાણી ભરાવાનું ટાળો.	मातीची आवश्यकता	वालुकामय चिकणमाती ते चिकणमाती प्रकारची जमीन, उत्तम निचरा होणारी, सुपीक, आणि चांगल्या सेंद्रिय पदार्थांनी युक्त. आदर्श pH-श्रेणी: सुमारे ६.०-७.५. कीड-रोग टाळण्यासाठी पाणी साचू देऊ नका.	மண் தேவை	மணல் கலந்த வண்டல் மண் முதல் வண்டல் மண் வரை, நல்ல வடிகால் வசதியுள்ள, வளமான, சிறந்த கரிமப் பொருள் கொண்ட மண். உகந்த pH அளவு: சுமார் 6.0-7.5. பூச்சித் தாக்குதலைத் தடுக்க, நீர் தேங்குவதைத் தவிர்க்கவும்.	నేల అవసరం	ఇసుకతో కూడిన బంకమట్టి నేల, నీరు నిలవనిది, సారవంతమైనది, మంచి సేంద్రియ పదార్థం కలది. అనువైన pH పరిధి: సుమారు 6.0-7.5. తెగుళ్లు, వ్యాధులను నివారించడానికి నీరు నిలవకుండా చూసుకోండి.	ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ	ಮರಳು ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಲೋಮ್ ನಿಂದ ಲೋಮ್ ಮಣ್ಣು, ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೀರು ಬಸಿದು ಹೋಗುವ, ಫಲವತ್ತಾದ, ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಾವಯವ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ. ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ pH ಶ್ರೇಣಿ: ಸುಮಾರು 6.0-7.5. ಕೀಟ-ರೋಗವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ನೀರು ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ.
Soil Testing	Conduct soil testing at least once every 2–3 years for EC, pH, OC, and macro-micro nutrients, and apply fertilizers based on test results.	मृदा परीक्षण	मिट्टी की ईसी, पीएच, ओईसी और वृहद-सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की जांच कम से कम हर 2-3 साल में एक बार करें और परीक्षण परिणामों के आधार पर उर्वरक डालें।	માટી પરીક્ષણ	EC, pH, OC અને મેક્રો-માઇક્રો પોષક તત્વો માટે ઓછામાં ઓછા દર 2-3 વર્ષે એક વાર માટી પરીક્ષણ કરો અને પરીક્ષણના પરિણામોના આધારે ખાતરો લાગુ કરો.	माती परीक्षण	दर २-३ वर्षांतून किमान एकदा EC, pH, OC आणि स्थूल-सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वांसाठी माती परीक्षण करा आणि परीक्षणाच्या निकालांनुसार खते वापरा.	மண் பரிசோதனை	குறைந்தது 2-3 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு ஒருமுறை EC, pH, OC மற்றும் பேரூட்டச்சத்துக்கள், நுண்ணூட்டச்சத்துக்கள் ஆகியவற்றுக்காக மண் பரிசோதனை செய்து, பரிசோதனை முடிவுகளின் அடிப்படையில் உரமிடவும்.	నేల పరీక్ష	EC, pH, OC మరియు స్థూల-సూక్ష్మ పోషకాల కోసం ప్రతి 2–3 సంవత్సరాలకు కనీసం ఒకసారి నేల పరీక్షలు నిర్వహించి, పరీక్ష ఫలితాల ఆధారంగా ఎరువులను వేయండి.	ಮಣ್ಣು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	EC, pH, OC ಮತ್ತು ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ರೋ-ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಪೋಷಕಾಂಶಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 2-3 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ರಸಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳನ್ನು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಿ.
Climate Suitability	Climate / Weather Requirement Warm-season crop; optimum air temperature ~ 20-30 °C. Requires adequate moisture during vegetative and cob-filling stages but does not tolerate water-logging or prolonged drought.	जलवायु उपयुक्तता	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Land preparation	Land Preparation Plough 2-3 times followed by harrowing to get a fine tilth. Incorporate well-decomposed FYM or compost (≈ 5-10 t/acre) before final land preparation. Create ridges or raised beds if drainage is a concern.	भूमि की तैयारी	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sowing Time	Sowing Time / Season • Kharif (rainy): June-July • Rabi / Winter: October-November • Zaid / Early Summer: February-March in appropriate zones.	बुवाई का समय	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seed rate & Spacing	Seed Rate / Sowing Method / Spacing Seed rate: ~ 2-3 kg per acre for sweet corn (varies by variety). Sowing method: Direct sowing in ridges/furrows; sow at ~2.5-5 cm depth. Spacing: Rows ~ 60-75 cm apart; plants within row 20-30 cm apart.	बीज दर और दूरी	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment / Fungicide Treat seeds with a suitable insecticide/fungicide combination — e.g., for seed-borne/fungal diseases use Carbendazim/Thiram @2 g/kg seed or Metalaxyl 2 g/kg.	बीज उपचार	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weed Management	Weed Control First weeding ~20-25 days after sowing, second at ~40-45 days. Use mechanical/manual weeding. Pre-emergence herbicide such as Atrazine @0.25-0.50 kg/ha may be used where permitted.	खरपतवार प्रबंधन	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fertilizer Management	Fertilizer & Nutrient Management (per acre) Example guideline: • Basal: DAP ~50 kg/acre + MOP ~50 kg/acre + micronutrients (where deficiency exists) • After ~20 days: Urea ~50 kg/acre + $MgSO_4$/$ZnSO_4$ ~10 kg each (if required) • After ~40 days: DAP ~50 kg/acre + Urea ~25 kg/acre (if required) Another guideline: For standard maize (adapted): 75-110 kg Urea + 27-55 kg SSP + 75-150 kg MOP per acre.	उर्वरक प्रबंधन	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irrigation Management	Irrigation Management Maintain uniform moisture; avoid water-stress especially during vegetative, tasselling/silking and cob-filling stages. Irrigation frequency depends on soil type and season. Light soils require more frequent irrigation; heavy soils less frequent but ensure drainage in rainy season.	सिंचाई प्रबंधन	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pest Management	Pest Management Key pests and suggested controls: • Stem borer (Chilo partellus): Apply granular insecticide (Phorate/Carbaryl) in whorls at ~20 days after sowing or spray suitable insecticide. • Fall Armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda): Use pheromone traps (5/acre) and spray Emamectin benzoate or Chlorantraniliprole when threshold reached. • Aphids / Sucking pests: Use yellow sticky traps (~10/acre) and spray Neem oil 2 ml/L or Acetamiprid/Imidacloprid as needed.	कीट प्रबंधन	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disease Management	Disease Management Major diseases and controls: • Downy Mildew: Chlorotic streaks on leaves; spray Metalaxyl + Mancozeb 3 g/L or organic treatment Pseudomonas fluorescens. • Leaf Blight / Rust / Charcoal Rot: Use resistant varieties, crop rotation; spray Copper oxychloride or other fungicide when symptoms appear.	रोग प्रबंधन	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harvesting & Yield	Harvesting / Yield Harvest tender green cobs when kernels are in milk stage (~70-80 days after sowing, depending on variety & season). Yield potential: ~3-5 tonnes per acre (or higher under good management) depending on variety and season.	कटाई और उपज	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Post-Harvest Management & Storage	Post-Harvest Handling Remove field heat quickly; sort and pack cobs in ventilated crates; market fresh or blanch-freeze if for processing. Handle gently to avoid damage to kernels.	फसल कटाई के बाद का प्रबंधन और भंडारण	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disclaimer	These recommendations are based on SAUs, government agencies, and trial centers. Actual results may vary depending on soil type, climate, variety, and crop management practices.	अस्वीकरण	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]