



## **Kodo millet** (*Paspalum scrobiculatum* L.)

**1.Improved varieties:** The list of latest and popular varieties recommended for different states are given below.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Varieties</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	JK 439, JK 137, JK 106, JK98, JK 65, JK 48, JK 13, RBK 155, RK 390-25, GPUK 3, DSP9-1, TNAU86
<b>2.</b>	<b>Tamilnadu</b>	KMV 20 (Bamban), CO 3, TNAU 86, GPUK 3, RK 390-25
<b>3.</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	GK 2, GK 1, GPUK 3, JK65, JK13, RK 390-25
<b>4.</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	Chhattisgarh Kodo-2, Jawahar Kodo137 RBK 155, Indira Kodo 48, Indira Kodo1, GPUK 3, JK 439, JK98, JK 65, Chhattisgarh-2, RK 390-25, TNAU 86
<b>5.</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>	GPUK 3, RBK 155, RK 390-25, TNAU86
<b>6.</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh &amp; Telangana</b>	RK 390-25, TNAU 86



These values are approximate and can vary based on specific varieties, growing conditions, and agricultural practices. For precise recommendations and information, it's best to consult with local agricultural experts or extension services.

**2.Maturity Period:** Kodo millet typically takes around 90-120 days to mature from the time of sowing, depending on factors like climate, soil conditions, and cultivation practices.

**3.Number of Tillers:** Kodo millet plants can have anywhere from 5 to 20 tillers per plant, depending on the variety and growing conditions.

**4.Seed Rate per Hectare:** The recommended seed rate for kodo millet cultivation is approximately 4-6 kg per hectare. However, this can vary based on factors like soil fertility, planting method, and local agricultural practices.

**5.Yield per Hectare:** The yield of kodo millet can vary widely depending on factors like soil quality, climate, and cultivation practices. On average, under good growing conditions, it can yield around 800-1000 kg per hectare.

**6.Size and Colour of Grains:** Kodo millet grains are small and round, similar in size to mustard seeds. They can be white, brown, or black, depending on the variety.

**7.Length of Plant:** Kodo millet plants typically range in height from 60 to 160 cm (24 to 63 inches), although it can vary depending on the specific variety and growing conditions.

**8.Nutritional Value:** Kodo millet is a nutritious cereal grain. It is a good source of essential nutrients like carbohydrates, dietary fiber, protein, and various vitamins and minerals. It is gluten-free and rich in antioxidants.

**9.Germination Percentage:** The germination percentage of kodo millet seeds can vary based on factors like seed quality, storage conditions, and age of the seeds. Under optimal conditions, the germination rate can be quite high, often above 80%.

## **10.Insect-pests and their management**

### **Shoot fly**

This is the only serious pest and appears 10 days after sowing resulting in dead hearts. It can cause significant yield losses in years of serious incidence.

### **Management**

Apply Carbofuran3G granules @ 20 kg/ha in furrows before sowing. Delayed sowing increases shoot fly incidence. Sowing with the onset of monsoon is beneficial. Sow the crop before 2nd fortnight of July. In case of delayed sowing, adopt higher seed rate (1½ times the recommended seed rate) and need-based application of insecticides is must.

### **Termites and stem borer**

These are two major insect pests of kodo crop. Termites may be controlled by applying Malathion 5% dust @ 20-25 kg per hectare dust in the soil before sowing.

### **Disease and their management**

#### **Rust**

Brown pustules are seen on leaves. This disease hinders photosynthesis and cause considerable loss in yield.

#### **Control**

Controlled to some extent by spraying of 0.2% solution of Mancozeb 75 WP.

**Head smut**

This is seed born disease. The affected ear heads are full of black masses covered with a thin yellow membrane.

**Control**

Growing of tolerant cultivar like GPUK 3 in disease prone areas. Seed treatment with Thiram @ 2.5 g/ kg of seed and soaking seeds in hot water at 55 o C for 7-12 minutes.