

Leaf spot

Disease occurs in rainy season as brown spots on both sides of matured leaves.

To control the disease 0.1% bavistin (Carbandazim) to be sprayed [28 tea spoon full carbandazim to be mixed in 70 litre of water for 1 Bigha mulberry plantation].

Safe period 7 days.



Leaf rust

Disease occurs in winter and mainly in hilly areas as rusty coloured small / big lesions on both sides of leaves and eventually becoming yellow with premature leaf fall.

To control the disease 0.1% bavistin (Carbandazim) to be sprayed [28 tea spoon full carbandazim to be mixed in 70 litre of water for 1 Bigha mulberry plantation].

Safe period 7 days.



Tukra

Incidence occurs during March - August

To control the pest attack Rogor (Dimethoate) to be sprayed @ 0.1% in normal infestation and 0.2% in case of severe infestation.

Safe period 14 days.

Thrips

Incidence occurs during February to July

To control the attack of thrips population 0.1% dime-thoate (when thrips population 20/leaf) or 0.2% (when population increases 40/leaf) to be sprayed [220 ml Rogor to be mixed in 70 litre of water for 1 Bigha mulberry plantation].

Safe period 14 days.



White fly

Incidence occurs during July to November.

To control the white fly attack Nuvan (Dichlorovos) 0.1% to be sprayed [90 ml Nuvan to be mixed in 70 litre of water for 1 Bigha mulberry plantation].

Safe period 14 days.

Spray of Morizyme B:

During winter crop season (Oct.-Nov and Jan.-Feb.) mulberry suffers from poor growth. To obtain better leaf with higher productivity to be sprayed first dose of Morizyme B on 25th day after pruning (0.1%, i.e., 1 ml in 1.0 Litre). It is better to spray in the early hour of the day

Second dose of foliar spray of Morizyme B to be sprayed on day 32 after pruning



Harvesting of Leaf / Shoot:

Individual leaf plucking or shoot cutting method till the completion of rearing from day 45th to 65th after pruning



Mulberry plantation

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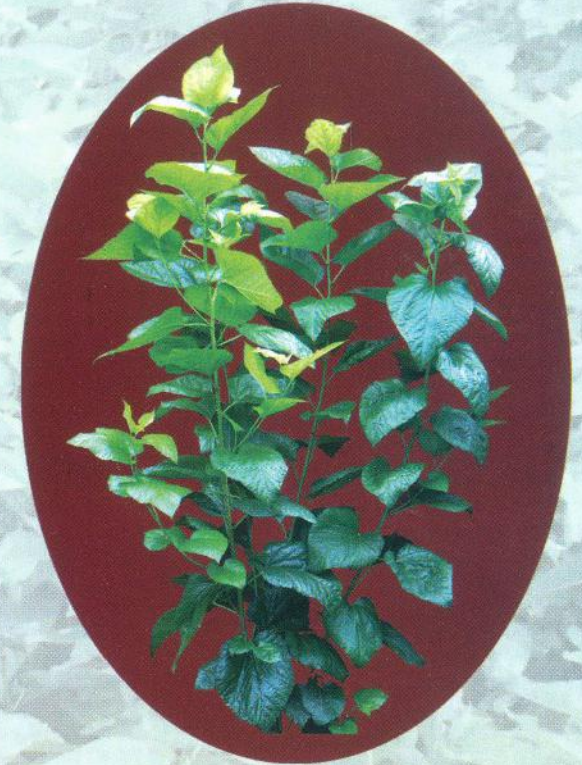
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C-2038 : A NEW MULBERRY VARIETY FOR IRRIGATED ZONE

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Recently, the Institute has developed a new mulberry variety, C-2038 with a yield potential of 55 – 56 mt leaves per hectare per year. The gain in leaf yield is around 26-27% over S-1635. It is a diploid genotype obtained through hybridization between CF1-10 (a tropical Chinese variety) and C-763 (a developed variety at this Institute).

Features

Branch: Erect, straight, greenish-brown in colour
 Leaf : Smooth and deep green
 Ploidy status : Diploid (2n=28)
 Survival : 80 %
 No. of shoot /plant : 10.93
 Longest shoot length : 145.21 cm
 Total shoot length : 1059.95 cm
 Internodal distance : 4.87 cm
 Leaf shoot ratio : 0.56
 Unit leaf area : 284.06 cm²
 Unit leaf weight : 4.87 g



Mulberry variety: C2038

Yield Potential

Leaf yield: 55–56 mt/ha/year (60×60 cm spacing)

| April | July | September | November | February |
|-------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 12425 | 14225 | 13140 | 9388 | 6852 |

Increase in leaf yield over S-1635 = 26-27%

Nutrient status

Leaf Moisture (%) : 78.57
 Moisture Retention Capacity (%) : 87.39
 (after 6.0 hr)
 Sugar (mg g⁻¹ fr.wt) : 37.41
 Protein (mg g⁻¹ fr.wt.) : 31.44



Mulberry Crop Season

No. of crop – 5 harvests
 Mulberry Crop Period- 65 to 70 days from the day of pruning

Days to sprout after pruning

| April | July | September | November | February |
|-------|------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 14 |

Date of Pruning & Brushing (commercial)

| Crop | Date of Pruning | Days to obtain chawki leaves | Date of Brushing |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Chaitra (Jan-Feb) | 1 st December | 57 | 26 th January |
| Baisakhi (Mar-Apr) | 20 th February | 36 | 28 th March |
| Shravani (Jun-Jul) | 11 th May | 48 | 20 th June |
| Aswina (Aug-Sep) | 21 st July | 39 | 29 th August |
| Agrahayani(Oct-Nov) | 19 th September | 42 | 31 st October |

Brushing capacity

4200 - 4400 dfls./ha/ year.

Manure application

FYM @10 mt/ha/year to be applied two times, once during pre-monsoon and the remaining 10 mt during post-monsoon, well mixed with soil by digging or ploughing followed by preparation of ridges and furrows.

Manure may be applied on 3rd – 4th day after pruning.



Fertilizer application

Chemical fertilizers in the form of N:P:K :: 336:180:112 kg/ha/year to be applied on day 22nd after pruning.

| Unit land area | Dose of FYM [2 splits] | Dose of Urea [5 splits] | Dose of SSP [5 splits] | Dose of MOP [5 splits] |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ha/year | 20 mt | 730 kg | 1125 kg | 186 kg |
| Split dose | 10 mt | 146 kg | 225 kg | 37.2 kg |
| Acre/ year | 8 mt | 295 kg | 455 kg | 75.3 kg |
| Split dose | 4 mt | 59 kg | 91 kg | 15.06 kg |
| Bigha/ year | 2.66 mt | 97.33 kg | 150 kg | 24.8 kg |
| Split dose | 1.33 mt | 19.46 kg | 30 kg | 4.96 kg |
| Katha/ year | 133.0 kg | 4.865 kg | 7.500 kg | 1.240 kg |
| Split dose | 66.5 kg | 0.973 kg | 1.500 kg | 0.248 kg |

Irrigation

Irrigation to be provided @3.75 ha cm irrigation water once in 7-10 days by ridges-furrows method (85,000 gallons of water / ha each time).

1st irrigation to be applied on 6th day after pruning
 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th irrigations to be applied on day 15th, 22nd, 34th, 44th & 55th day after pruning.

Removal of week shoots

Week branches to be removed by secateur



Plant protection measure

Pesticides to be sprayed depending upon the incidence of disease / pest



Powdery mildew

Disease occurs during winter season. Whitish mass of fungal spores found on the under surface of the leaves

To control the disease 0.15% bavistin (Carbandazim) to be sprayed [42 tea spoon full carbandazim to be mixed in 70 litre of water for 1 Bigha mulberry plantation].

Safe period 7 days