

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% dimethoate (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 11 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

Published by : Director, Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute, Berhampore-742101, W.B.

DTP by : T.K. Maitra

© Director, CSR&TI, Berhampore-742 101, West Bengal

MULBERRY VARIETY FOR IRRIGATED ZONE S-1635

M.K. Ghosh and B.B. Bindroo



CENTRAL SERICULTURAL RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE
CENTRAL SILK BOARD, Ministry of Textiles: Govt. of India
BERHAMPORE – 742101, Murshidabad, West Bengal

S-1635 is a popular variety of mulberry. The variety was widely tested under AICEM and found suitable for high temperature and **irrigated red & black soils** of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra. It also performs well in Central India, West Bengal, Bihar and Assam (**irrigated condition**). It has been authorized as **National Check variety in AICEM-II (2001-2005)**.

Features

Branch: Erect, straight, greenish-brown in colour

Leaf: Rough and deep green with serrate margin

Ploidy status : Triploid (3n=42)

Survival : 80 %

No. of shoot /plant : 9.00

Longest shoot length : 123.85 cm

Total shoot length : 901.37 cm

Internodal distance : 4.78 cm

Leaf shoot ratio : 0.54

Unit leaf area : 243.55 cm²

Unit leaf weight : 4.33 g

Yield Potential

Leaf yield: 44–45 mt/ha/year (60×60 cm spacing)

April	July	September	November	February
9,940	11,290	10,347	7,510	5,710

Increase in leaf yield over S-1 = 56.9%

Nutrient status

Leaf Moisture (%) : 79.58

Moisture Retention Capacity (%) : 84.36

(after 6.0 hr)

Sugar (mg g⁻¹ fr.wt) : 33.76

Protein (mg g⁻¹ fr.wt.) : 31.28

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)	1st December	57	26th January
Baisakhi (Mar-Apr)	20th February	36	28th March
Shravani (Jun-Jul)	11th May	48	20th June
Aswina (Aug-Sep),	21st July	39	29th August
Agrahayani(Oct-Nov)	19th September	42	31st October

Brushing capacity

3300 - 3700 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 scateur

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.