



Package of Practices of Cumin



INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*) popularly known as Jeera belongs to the family Umbelliferae is an important annual spice crop in India.
- ❖ Cumin seed is basically native to the Egypt and now it grows in countries like India, north Africa, China.
- ❖ In India it is mainly grown in Gujurat , Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and about 70 % of world production of cumin is from India
- ❖ It is an important spice mainly used in Nepali and Indian Kitchen regularly for flavoring various foods.
- ❖ Cumin seeds are also used in various Ayurvedic herbal medicines especially for stomach problems



SOIL AND CLIMATE

- ❖ Cumin cultivation requires loamy soil with good drainage supplemented with organic matter.
- ❖ For commercial cultivation of cumin the land should be selected where cumin farming has not been taken up at least 3-4 years.
- ❖ It is cultivated in mild climatic condition
- ❖ Cumin crop does not grow well in humid and heavy rainfall condition
- ❖ Dry and cool climate is very much suitable for this crop
- ❖ High humidity during flowering and fruiting period leads to high risk of disease and pest.



VARIETIES:

- ❖ RSK-1 (north India)
- ❖ Toplka (Resistance to *Pseudomonas cumin*)
- ❖ NO 1 (Early variety from Bulgaria)
- ❖ GC 1 (Gujurat Cumin 1)- Yields 775 kg/ha
- ❖ MC 43 & Vijapur 5 (Promising high yielding varieties from Gujurat)
- ❖ MC 43 (Resistance to wilt and blight, yield 580 kg/ha, maturity 115 days)
- ❖ RZ 19 (Rjasthan Jeera 19)- Duration 120-130 days, tolerant to wilt and blight, yield 900 kg seeds /ha
- ❖ RZ 209 (resistant to wilt and blight)



Land Preparation

- ❖ Soil should be finely tilled through one deep ploughing followed by 2-3 light ploughing.
- ❖ Pre sowing irrigation should be given



Manures and Fertilizers

- ❖ FYM @ 10-15 t/ha may be applied during land preparation
- ❖ Fertilizer dose: 15-20-15 kg NPK/ha should be applied at the time of sowing and rest 15 kg N should be top dressed at 30 days after sowing.

Sowing time and seed rate:

- ❖ Cumin is sown during mid November- mid December
- ❖ Seed rate for sowing is 12-15 kg/ha



Sowing method:

- ❖ Seeds may be sown either by broadcasting or in line sowing
- ❖ The seeds are sown with spacing of 22.5 to 25 cm from row to row
- ❖ Seed should not be sown more than 1 cm depth

Irrigation:

- ❖ First: Light irrigation immediately after sowing
- ❖ Second: 8-10 days after sowing
- ❖ Third: 15-20 days after sowing,
depending on moisture condition of soil
- ❖ Irrigation should be avoided at the
time of grain filling stage



Weed Management:

- ❖ To facilitate proper growth of crop, first weeding and hoeing should be done 25-30 days after sowing when the plant attain a height of 4-5 cm
- ❖ Pre-emergence application of Pendimethalin @ 1 kg/ha followed by one hand weeding at 45 days after sowing

Insect Pests & Diseases:

❖ **Wilt:** This is a fungal disease due to which the bark becomes rough and peeling of bark becomes difficult. This becomes difficult to harvest and also the quality decreases.



❖ **Leaf Blight:** This disease is severe during rainy season. Mostly causes economic damage during nursery and sapling stage after establishment in field



❖ **Powdery mildew :**

❖ **Damping off :**

❖ **Aphid :**

❖ **Thrips:**



Harvesting and yield

- ❖ Crop matures in 80-120 days after sowing depending upon variety and agro-climatic conditions
- ❖ Crop is harvested when the stem becomes yellow, leaves fall and seeds turn light grayish to brown
- ❖ It is harvested by cutting the plant with sickle
- ❖ After a sun dry seeds can be separated by beating with a stick.
- ❖ Average yield can be obtained 6-8 q/ha depending upon variety



The image is a horizontal composition. The left half shows a dense, green, leafy plant with small, light-colored flowers. The right half shows a clear glass filled with small, brown, elongated seeds. The text 'THANK YOU' is centered across the middle of the image, spanning both halves.

THANK YOU