

Maize Hybrids



भा.कृ.अनु.प.-भारतीय मक्का अनुसंधान संस्थान

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Maize Hybrids

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PREFACE

Globally maize is an important cereal crop for food, feed, fodder, and also an important raw material for the starch and ethanol industry. The area, production, and productivity of maize are increasing continuously in India and the World. However, the productivity level across different states in the country varies. The major reason for the variation in maize productivity across India is the varying degree of adoption of improved technologies particularly high-yielding maize hybrids. To meet the growing demand for maize in India, the production and productivity of maize seed is to be enhanced which can be achieved by increasing area under high-yielding maize hybrids. In order to increase the area under maize, the country needs high-yielding single cross maize hybrids. Hybrid technology is one such technology that has impacted significantly on the increase of maize productivity across the globe. In India, the area covered under hybrid technology is around 70% of the total maize area of the country. There is tremendous scope to bring more and more areas of maize under single cross maize hybrids. In this context, the Manual of IIMR Maize Hybrids published by the ICAR-Indian Institute of Maize Research is a significant contribution to accelerating maize production across India. The ICAR-IIMR Maize Hybrids manual covers all the institute-developed maize hybrids including field corn, Quality Protein Maize, baby corn, popcorn and sweet corn. The manual briefly introduces various features of the maize hybrids including its growing season, recommended agroecology, yield potential, and resistance/susceptibility levels to various diseases and insect pests. The live pictures of the hybrids is depicted nicely in the manual.

The support and encouragement from Secretary DARE and DG ICAR, DDG CS and inputs of AICRP partners and most importantly the financial help received from SCSP fund for bringing out this publication is duly acknowledged. The authors expect this manual to be a ready reckoner for various stakeholders including farmers, seed agencies, extension workers, scientists and industrialists.

Authors

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Introduction

Maize (*Zea mays L.*) is one of the most versatile crops with its highest genetic yield potential among the cereals. It has diverse uses and can be grown with elevations ranging from sea level to up to 3000 m above mean sea level under tropical, sub-tropical and temperate conditions. Worldwide maize is cultivated across 169 countries under 194 mha with 1161 mt production of grains (Anonymous, 2023). Besides, it is also cultivated for baby corn, sweet corn, popcorn and for making silage, a nutritionally rich animal feed. In India maize is cultivated in around 10 mha with an annual production of 34 mt. The compound annual growth rates of production and productivity for the last five years are the highest for maize among cereals in India. Maize is primarily being utilized for the synthesis of poultry and animal feed in the country. However, the recent permission issued by Government of India for the use of maize for ethanol production opened up new vistas in maize development. Maize is a rich source of starch and can efficiently be converted to bioethanol to meet the 20% blending target (E20) of petrol as set by the GOI. Owing to the burgeoning growth rate of various maize-consuming sectors, the demand for maize is expected to increase from the current level to up to 50 mt in the next five years. The stupendous growth rate in maize production and productivity depends on high-yielding maize hybrids, more particularly, single cross hybrids both in India and worldwide.

In order to meet the growing demand for maize in the country, production and productivity of maize are to be increased across India. This can only be achieved by the increasing area under single-cross maize hybrids in the maize growing areas. The increasing area under the single cross hybrids will create a high demand for hybrid seeds in the near future. At present, the hybrid seed production of maize is over-dominated by the private sector, more specifically in the assured ecosystems. Due to the monopoly of the private sector, the seed costs are often very high, thus contributing towards the production cost of the crop. The hybrid seeds account for around one-fourth of the total cost of cultivation of maize. By reducing the cost of hybrid seed, the cost of cultivation of maize can be reduced significantly which will help enhance the farmers' income. Often, timely availability of seeds also becomes an issue, more particularly in tribal and remote areas.

The systematic maize research since the beginning of this millennium on single cross maize hybrids in India has resulted in the development of many good hybrids both from public and private sectors. However, the area under maize is predominantly occupied by the private sector. In order to supply good quality seed at a low cost, the need of the hour is to identify new sites for hybrid maize seed production.



Bihar, West Bengal, part of Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Gujarat during Rabi and Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh during the spring and kharif are coming up for maize cultivation. Hence, the development of high-yielding maize hybrids of field corn, popcorn, sweet corn and quality protein maize by ICAR-IIMR is going to play an important role.

ICAR-Indian Institute of Maize Research

The ICAR- Indian Institute of Maize Research (ICAR-IIMR) is a premier national institute under the aegis of the Crop Science Division of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. IIMR is mandated to plan, coordinate and execute the research programmes to augment the production and productivity of maize including fodder and speciality corn in India. It is an ISO 9001:2015 compliant institute.

Brief History

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) established the first Coordinated Crop Improvement Project on maize (CCIPM) in 1957. Before the inception of the coordinated programme, state economic botanists used to undertake maize research in India as part of their crop improvement activity. Dr. E.W. Sprague, a decorated maize scientist from the Rockefeller Foundation (RF), was the first coordinator of the first-of-its-kind centralised crop improvement programme in India. Dr. N.L. Dhawan, a distinguished plant breeder from ICAR superseded Dr. Sprague. The CCIPM was further strengthened in 1963 through PL 480 funds by appointing new research staff and it was renamed as All Indian Coordinated Maize Improvement Project (AICMIP). It was further upgraded to the Directorate of Maize Research (DMR) in January 1994. On 9th February 2015 DMR was upgraded to ICAR-Indian Institute of Maize Research (ICAR-IIMR) to further consolidate the maize research programme in the country. The headquarters of ICAR-IIMR was shifted from New Delhi to Ludhiana in 2016. The off-season nursery, Winter Nursery Centre (WNC) was established at Amberpet, Hyderabad in 1962 to accelerate the maize improvement programme of north Indian maize research centres where winter temperature is not conducive for maize cultivation. Subsequently, the WNC was shifted to Rajendranagar, Hyderabad in 2008. Realizing the growing importance of winter (rabi) maize in eastern India and to cater the need of seed production a Regional Maize Research and Seed Production Centre (RMRSPC) was established at Kushmahaut, Begusarai, Bihar in 1997.



Location

The headquarter of ICAR-IIMR is located at the Ladhawal campus, Ludhiana. The Ladhawal campus has recently been established on a sprawling area of 185.6 hectares of land. The state-of-the-art new building has been built up on the campus. It is nearly 20 km away from Ludhiana Railway station at Firozpur-Jalandhar bypass known as Ladhawal bypass. The institute has two Regional Centres.

Organization

The organizational set up of the institute as headed by the Director, has two regional centres and one sub-scheme, AICRP on Maize. The institute is the nodal centre which supports its sub-scheme AICRP on Maize comprising of 32 centres in the form of supply of maize germplasm as well as by providing off-season nursery facility for maize improvement programmes. The institute has a total strength of 41 scientists. As of date, a total of 31 scientists are posted at ICAR headquarters and its regional stations.

The institute works under the crop science Division of the ICAR under the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India. The institute has a PME Cell for Prioritization, Monitoring and Evaluation of its projects. The PME Cell receives regular technical inputs from the PME Committee and Institute Research Council (IRC). The institute has an Institute Research Council (IRC) Committee whereby the progress of various in-house and externally funded projects is discussed regularly. New project proposals are discussed and approved in the IRC meetings. Besides, there is an ITMU Cell headed by the Director which deals with the IPR issues and technology identification. The Research Advisory Committee (RAC) yearly reviews and advises on the research activities of the institute. The Chairperson and Members of RAC are appointed by ICAR. The five-yearly review of the institute is conducted by a high-level committee, the Quinquennial Review Team (QRT), constituted by ICAR. Besides, it has an Institute Bio-safety Committee (IBSC), one of the members of the IBSC is a nominee from the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science and Technology, Govt. of India. IBSC ensures the compliance of bio-safety measures in various research activities. The ARIS cell of the institute ensures the use of ICT in maize R&D along with the use of a Personnel Management System (PMS) and Financial Management System (FMS) developed by ICAR to bring efficiency to administration. The Institute Management Committee (IMC) advises on administrative and finance matters concerning the institute. The institute has a Hindi Cell to promote the use of Hindi in the day-to-day official communication.



Mission

Enhancing the productivity, profitability and competitiveness of maize and maize-based farming systems with economic and environmental sustainability.

Vision

Rapid growth in the food, feed and industrial application of maize and maize-based products, for generation of wealth and employment in farming and industrial sectors, and for all those who are directly or indirectly associated with maize cultivation and utilization.

Mandate

- Basic and strategic research aimed at enhancement of productivity and production of maize, including specialty corn.
- Coordination of multi-disciplinary and multi-location research to identify appropriate technologies for varied agro-climatic conditions.
- Dissemination of improved technologies, capacity building and developing linkages.
- Coordination of the All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Maize and to carry out extension and outreach programmes.

Objectives

- To carry out basic, strategic and applied research aimed at the enhancement of production and productivity of maize in the country.
- To conduct and coordinate multidisciplinary and multi-location research to identify appropriate technologies for varied agro-climatic conditions in different parts of India.
- Germplasm collection, evaluation, maintenance and enhancement.
- To develop speciality corn cultivars such as quality protein maize, baby corn, sweet corn, bio-fuel etc. towards its diversified uses.
- To conduct training, frontline demonstrations and on-farm research to maximize and accelerate the adoption of research findings and innovative technologies.
- To serve as a core centre for the supply of maize research material and information.



- To develop linkages with the national, international and private sectors for the collaborative research program.
- To provide consultancy services and undertake contractual research.
- Postharvest studies for value addition, quality control and storage.
- To evaluate technologies and transfer them as per the IP policies of ICAR

Facilities

The institute has well-established laboratories of Biochemistry, Biotechnology, Entomology, Plant Pathology and Agronomy. The laboratories are equipped with state-of-the-art modern instruments viz., Ultra Performance Liquid Chromatography, Automatic Protein Analyzer, Automatic Fat Extraction System, Vacuum Concentrator-cum-lyophilizer, Protein Purification System, Gel Documentation System, Plant Growth Chambers, Thermal Cyclers, Atomic Absorption Spectrometer etc. The institute caters to the needs of various AICRP centres and other stake holders for research purposes.

Regional Maize Research and Seed Production Centre (RMR&SPC)

The Regional Maize Research and Seed Production Centre, Kushmahaut, Begusarai was established on 4th May 1997. It is situated 16 km North of District Head Quarter at the village Kushmahaut. It is approximately 9 km from Lakho village on National Highway-31. The centre is well connected with road & rail. The nearest major railway station is Begusarai (BGS) followed by Barauni (BJU). Patna is the nearest Air Port which is around 150km away. The centre has a total 97.3 acre of land including 83 acres under research and seed production. The centre also has good infrastructure facilities like a spacious office campus with labs, tube wells for irrigation, residential quarters for technical and supporting staff at the farm, three tractors, necessary machinery and equipment, implement sheds and green parks. The climatic conditions at the centre are medium winter, hot and humid summer and normal rainy season which provides a suitable environment for maize cultivation in all three seasons.

A guest house, farmers hostel and residential complex for scientific and technical staff of Regional Maize Research and Seed Production Centre was established on 30th December 2004 on a 3-acre land at Vishnupur in Begusarai City. This campus has 16 residential quarters, green parks, small playground secured with boundary wall.



Winter Nursery Centre (WNC), Hyderabad

Winter Nursery Centre of ICAR-IIMR is presently located at Agricultural Research Institute Campus, Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad. It was established at Amberpet, Hyderabad in 1962 to cater for the need of north Indian AICRP centres to grow their off-season material. Subsequently, the centre was shifted to the present location of the ARI campus of PJTSAU in 2008 to strengthen the breeding programme of the Institute. The nearest railway station is Nampally which is 15.1 km and 21.6 km from Secunderabad. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport is just 18-22 km from WNC.

Significant Achievements

During the last 10 years, the institute has released a total of 23 hybrids including 10 of field corn, 5 biofortified, 4 popcorn, 4 baby corn and 1 sweet corn. The field corn hybrids are high-yielding and released for commercial cultivation across different agroecologies across India. These hybrids out-yielded the best hybrids including the hybrids developed by leading private organizations in the All India Coordinated (AICRP) trials. The Biofortified Hybrids include Quality Protein Maize (QPM) and Low Phytate hybrids. The QPM hybrids are developed to meet the requirement of essential amino acids viz. as lysine and tryptophan which are deficient in normal maize. The QPM hybrids possess double the quantities of these essential amino acids and meet the requirements of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. The low phytate hybrid was developed to enhance the absorption of minerals in maize-consuming subjects. Maize is consumed in various ways as sweet maize, popcorn and baby corn. Baby corn is a young unfertilized cob of maize preferably harvested within 1-3 days of silk emergence. It can be eaten raw and can be consumed in a number of ways as vegetable, salad, pakora, pickles, kheer etc. Popcorn is a special type of corn whose kernels expand and puff up when heated. A popcorn kernel's strong hull contains the seed's hard, starchy shell endosperm with 14–20% moisture, which turns to steam as the kernel is heated. Pressure from the steam continues to build until the hull ruptures, allowing the kernel to expand. Popcorn is becoming a major delicacy of Indian households and has a strong commercial value. Sweet corn is another type of maize grown for human consumption. It has a high sugar content in the milking stage. Sweet corn is the result of a naturally occurring recessive mutation in the genes which control the conversion of sugar to starch inside the endosperm of the corn kernel. Sweet corn is picked when the kernel is still immature, (milking stage) and prepared and eaten raw. Sweet corn must be eaten fresh, canned, or frozen, before the kernels become tough and starchy.



Field Corn Hybrids

DMRH 1308



Parents: BML6 × HKI163

Gazette Notification: S.O.399(E) Dated 24.01.2018

Season: Rabi

Yield: 9.5-10.5t/ha

Maturity: Medium (130-150 days)

Recommended for cultivation in: Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

Special features: Medium maturing (Rabi: 130-150 days), attractive yellow grain colour, high yielding female line, tolerant to Turcicum leaf

blight and charcoal rot diseases of maize, responsive to high inputs.



DMRH 1301

Parents: BML6 × IML418-1

Gazette Notification: S.O.399(E) Dated 24.01.2018

Season: Rabi

Yield: 9.0-10.0t/ha



Maturity: Medium
(125-145days)

**Recommended for
cultivation in:**

Eastern UP, Bihar,
Jharkhand, West
Bengal, Odisha,
Rajasthan,
Gujarat,
Chhattisgarh and
Madhya Pradesh.

Special features:

Medium maturing (Rabi: 125-145 days), yellow grain colour, high yielding female line, tolerant to Turcicum leaf blight and charcoal rot diseases of maize, responsive to high inputs.



DMRH 1305



Parents: V373 × HKI1105

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6318(E) Dated 26.12.2018

Season: Kharif

Yield: 6.0-6.5t/ha

Maturity: Early (80-85days; in hill, 95-100days)

Recommended for cultivation in: Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (Hill 1region), Meghalaya, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

Special features: Short duration (80-85 days), attractive orange grain colour, high yielding female line, tolerant to Turcicum leaf blight, maydis leaf blight, curvularia leaf spot, and Banded leaf and sheath blight diseases, due to short duration it can be fit in many cropping system, responsive to high inputs.



IMH 224



Parents: IML 22 × IML 16

Gazette Notification: S.O. 4065 (E) Dt. 31-08-2022

Season: Kharif

Maturity: Medium (85-90 days)

Yield: 7.23 t/ha

Recommended for

cultivation in: Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and west Bengal

Special features:

Conico-cylindrical ears with semi-dent orange kernels, moderately

resistant to Stem borer (*Chilo partellus*), and Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) insects. This hybrid also resistant to, Fusarium stalk rot (FSR) and moderately resistant to Charcoal rot, Maydis leaf blight, Turcicum leaf blight, diseases. The hybrid has stay green traits. This hybrid is responsive to high inputs.



IMH 227



Parents: IML 24 (MIL 2-1510) × BML 6

Gazette Notification: S.O. 1560 (E) Dt: 26-03-2024

Season: Rabi

Maturity: Medium (142-145days)

Yield: 10.91
t/ha under
irrigated
conditions

Recommended for cultivation in: Eastern UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and west Bengal.

Special features: Conico-cylindrical thick ears with semi-dent yellow kernels, moderately resistant to Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) insects. This hybrid also moderately resistant to Maydis leaf blight, Charcoal rot and Turcicum leaf blight, diseases. High seed productivity of female parent. This hybrid is responsive to high nutrient inputs.



IMH 228



Parents: IML 18 (MIL 2-883-1) × IML19 (MIL 2- 388-1)

Gazette Notification: S.O. 1560 (E) Dt: 26-03-2024

Season: Rabi

Maturity: Medium (140-145days)

Yield: 10.57 t/ha under irrigated conditions

Recommended for cultivation in: Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and west Bengal.

Special features: Long Conico-cylindrical ears with dent yellow kernels, moderately resistant to Fall armyworm

(*Spodoptera frugiperda*) insects.

This hybrid also



moderately resistant to Maydis leaf blight, Charcoal rot and Turcicum leaf blight, diseases. This hybrid is highly responsive to high nutrient inputs.



IMH 229 (DMRH 1410)

Parents: BML 6 X IML 102

Gazette Notification: S.O. 4388 (E) Dt: 08-10-2024

Season: Rabi

Maturity: Medium

Yield: Grain: 9.0 t/ha, Fodder: 448.8 q/ha & Silage: 537.5 q/ha

Recommended for cultivation in : West Bengal

Special features: Long Conico-cylindrical ears with Semi-dent Orange attractive kernels, Resistant to maydis leaf blight, fusarium stalk rot, curvularia leaf spot, moderately resistant to BLSB and tolerant to stem borer (*Chilo partellus*). This hybrid is also suitable for silage cultivation. Consistently for three times evaluation of starch content, it has shown > 62 % extractable starch content in kernels.





IMH 230

Parents: IML 23 (MIL 2-164-1) × HKI 1128

Gazette Notification: S.O. 4388 (E) Dt: 08-10-2024

Season: Rabi

Maturity: Medium (Rabi 142-148 days)

Yield: 9.236 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in : Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and west Bengal under irrigated conditions.

Special features: Long thick cylindrical ears, bold semi-flint yellow kernels, moderately resistant to Stem borer (*Chilo partellus*) and Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) insects. This hybrid also moderately resistant to Turcicum Leaf blight, Maydis leaf blight and charcoal rot diseases. High seed productivity of female parent. The hybrid also has lodging tolerance and responsive to high inputs.



IMH 231

Parents: IML 25 × BML 6

Gazette Notification: S.O. 4388 (E) Dt: 08-10-2024

Season: Kharif

Maturity: Medium (84-92 days)

Yield: 7.028 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in : Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and west Bengal

Special features: Long ears with semi-dent yellow kernels, moderately resistant to Stem borer (*Chilo partellus*) and Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) insects. The hybrid is also resistant to Fusarium stalk rot (FSR) and moderately resistant to Turcicum leaf blight and Maydis leaf blight

diseases. The hybrid also shown good waterlogging stress tolerance under CIMMYT trials. This hybrid is also responsive to higher fertilizer inputs.





IMH 232

Parents: IML 105 × BML 7

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Kharif

Maturity: Medium 89 days (87 to 92 days)

Yield: 6.7 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in : Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and west Bengal.

Special features: Cylindrical ears with semi-dent yellow kernels, moderately resistant to Stem borer (*Chilo partellus*), and Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) insects. This hybrid also moderately resistant to Maydis leaf blight, Turcicum leaf blight and Fusarium stalk rot (FSR) diseases. The hybrid has stay green traits. This hybrid is responsive to high inputs.





IMH 233

Parents: IML 27 (MIL 2-571-1) × IML 26 (MIL 2- 975-2)

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Spring

Maturity: Medium 126 days (118-128 days)

Yield: 9.8 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in : Punjab, Haryana, Plains of Uttarakhand, Western Uttar Pradesh and Delhi NCR under irrigated conditions.

Special features: Long Conico-cylindrical ears with semi-dent yellow kernels, moderately resistant to Stem borer (*Chilo partellus*), Pink stem borer (*Sesamia inferens*) and Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) insects. This hybrid also found moderately resistant to Maydis leaf blight, Turcicum leaf blight, Charcoal rot and Fusarium stalk rot (FSR) diseases. This hybrid is responsive to higher nutrients.



IMH 234

Parents: IML 106(MIL 2-114-1) × IML 101 (MIL 2-1062-1-2)

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Rabi

Maturity: Medium 147 days in NEPZ 106 days in PZ

Yield: 9.3 t/ha in NEPZ & 10.2 t/ha in PZ

Recommended for cultivation in : NEPZ (Eastern UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal) and PZ (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana) under irrigated conditions.

Special features: Long Conico-cylindrical ears with high shelling percent, semi-dent yellow kernels, moderately resistant to Stem borer (*Chilo partellus*), Pink stem borer (*Sesamia inferens*) and Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) insects. This hybrid also found moderately resistant to Maydis leaf blight, Turicum leaf blight, Charcoal rot and Fusarium stalk rot (FSR) diseases.





IMH 235

Parents: IML 104 (MIL 2-1062-1-2) × IML 107 (MIL 2-310-1)

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Rabi

Maturity: Medium 148 days (140-150days)

Yield: 9.3 t/ha under irrigated conditions

Recommended for cultivation in : Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and west Bengal.

Special features: Long Conico-cylindrical ears with semi-dent yellow kernels, moderately resistant to Stem borer (*Chilo partellus*), Pink stem borer (*Sesamia inferens*) and Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) insects. This hybrid also moderately resistant to Maydis leaf blight and Turcicum leaf blight, diseases. High seed productivity of female parent.



IMH 225

Parents: IML 23 (MIL 2-164-1) × HKI 1128

Gazette Notification: S.O. 1560 (E) Dt: 26-03-2024

Season: Rabi & Spring

Maturity: Medium (Rabi 145-155 days), (Spring 115-125 days)

Yield: 10.25 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in : Punjab, Haryana, Plains of Uttarakhand, Western Uttar Pradesh and Delhi NCR under irrigated conditions.



Special features: Long cylindrical ears with semi-dent yellow kernels, moderately resistant to Stem borer (*Chilo partellus*), Pink stem borer (*Sesamia inferens*) and Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) insects. This hybrid also resistant to Maydis leaf blight, Fusarium stalk rot (FSR) and moderately resistant to Charcoal rot, Turcicum leaf blight, diseases. The hybrid has erect leaves that can be accommodated in high density plantation. High seed productivity of female parent. This hybrid is responsive to high inputs.



IMH 226



Parents: IML 17 (MIL 2-457-2) × HKI 1128

Gazette Notification: S.O. 1560 (E) Dt: 26-03-2024

Season: Rabi & Spring

Maturity: Medium (Rabi 145-155 days), (Spring 115-125 days)

Yield: 9.89 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation

in: Punjab, Haryana, Plains of Uttarakhand, Western Uttar Pradesh and Delhi NCR under irrigated conditions.

Special features: Long cylindrical ears with semi-dent kernels, moderately resistant to Stem borer (*Chilo partellus*), Pink stem borer (*Sesamia*

inferens) and Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) insects. This hybrid also resistant to Fusarium stalk rot (FSR) and moderately resistant to Maydis leaf blight, Charcoal rot, Turcicum leaf blight, diseases. High seed productivity of female parent. This hybrid is responsive to high inputs.



IMH 222

Parents: IML 14 × BML 7

Gazette Notification: S.O. 4065 (E) Dt. 31-08-2022

Season: Rabi & Spring

Maturity: Medium (Rabi 145-155 days) (Spring 115-125 days)

Yield: 10.19 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in: Punjab, Haryana, Plains of Uttarakhand, Western Uttar Pradesh and Delhi NCR under irrigated conditions.

Special features: Long thick cylindrical ears, bold kernels, moderately resistant to Stem borer (*Chilo partellus*), Pink stem borer (*Sesamia inferens*) and Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera*

frugiperda) insects. This hybrid also

resistant to Maydis leaf blight, Fusarium stalk rot (FSR) and moderately resistant to Charcoal rot, Turcicum leaf blight, diseases. High seed productivity of female parent. This hybrid is responsive to high inputs.



IMH 223



Parents: IML 15 × BML 7

Gazette Notification: S.O. 4065 (E) Dt. 31-08-2022

Season: Rabi & Spring

Maturity: Medium (Rabi 145-155 days) (Spring 115-125 days)

Yield: 10.48 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in : Punjab, Haryana, Plains of Uttarakhand, Western Uttar Pradesh and Delhi NCR under irrigated conditions.

Special features: Long ears with flint kernels, moderately resistant to Stem borer (*Chilo partellus*), Pink stem borer (*Sesamia inferens*) and Fall army worm

(*Spodoptera frugiperda*) insects. This hybrid also resistant to Maydis leaf blight, Fusarium stalk rot (FSR) and moderately resistant to Charcoal rot, Turcicum leaf blight, diseases. The hybrid is comparatively tolerant to cold stress. This hybrid is responsive to high inputs.



IMH 221

Parents: IML 187 × BML 6

Gazette Notification: S.O. 1056 (E) Dt. 06-03-2023

Type of corn: Field

Season: Kharif

Yield: 7.5 t/ha

Maturity: Short duration



Recommended for cultivation in: Jammu & Kashmir

Special features: High yielding short duration field corn, having attractive grain colour, semi dent, and cylindrical cob. It has shown tolerance to *Turcicum* leaf blight, maydis leaf blight and common rust diseases of maize. IMH 221 has also performed well in AICRP rainfed trials. It has shown tolerance to *Chilo partellus* insect in the AICRP as well as station trials of maize. This hybrid found responsive to nutrients application.





Biofortified Maize Hybrids

LQMH1



Parent: IML-343-1 × HKI 163

Gazette Notification: S.O.3482 (E) Dated 07.10.2020

Season: Kharif

Maturity: Early (100 days in NHZ; 80-85 Days in others)

Yield: 7.5-8.0 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in:

Northern Hill Zone (NHZ) comprising the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur,



Arunachal Pradesh

Special features: Early maturity single cross hybrid shown significant yield superiority (22.4 %) over the relevant best check in Northern Hill Zone during three years of testing in AICRP trials of maize. Exhibited high Tryptophan (0.75-0.80%) and Lysine content (3.0-3.5%) in endospermic protein.

IQMH 203

Parent: DQL 2209 × DMRQPM 106

Gazette Notification: S.O.500 (E) Dated 29.01.2021

Season: Kharif

Maturity: Medium (89 days)

Yield: 6.3 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in: Central Western Zone comprising states Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & Gujarat



Special features: IQMH 203 (IIMRQPMH-1705) medium maturity single cross hybrid shown significant yield superiority (29.0, 35.7 and 28.0 %) over the relevant best checks in Central Western Zone during three years of testing in AICRP trials of maize. It exhibited high Tryptophan (0.77 %) and Lysine content (3.48 %) in endospermic protein. This hybrid is responsive to high inputs, due to medium duration it can be fit better in maize based cropping system.

IQMH 202



Parent: DQL 2209 × DMRQPM 106

Gazette Notification: S.O.500 (E) Dated 29.01.2021

Season: Kharif

Maturity: Early (96 days in NWPZ during Kharif)

Yield: 7.2-8.0t/ha in the recommended ecology

Recommended for cultivation in: Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttarakhand Plain, and Western Uttar Pradesh

Special features:

Medium maturity single cross hybrid shown significant yield superiority (13.35%) over the relevant best check in North Western Plain Zone during three years of testing in AICRP trials of

maize. Exhibited high Tryptophan (0.66%) and Lysine content (3.05%) in endospermic protein. This hybrid responds to high inputs, due to medium duration it can be fit better in any maize-based cropping system.



IQMH 206



Parents: QIL4-2169 × QIL4-2313

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Kharif

Maturity: 91 days

Yield: 5.8 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in: NEPZ (Zone-III) comprising the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Eastern UP.

Special features: The hybrid performs tolerance to MLB & Chilo partellus and responds very well to inputs. It is also rich in tryptophan(0.78% of protein) & lysine(3.28% of protein).

IQMH 207



Parents: QIL 2170-2 × QIL4-2313

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Kharif

Maturity: 90 days

Yield: 5.9 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in: NEPZ (Zone-III) comprising the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Eastern UP.

Special features: The hybrid performs tolerance to MLB & Chilo partellus and responds very well to inputs. It is also rich in tryptophan (0.72% of protein) & lysine(3.19% of protein).

IQMH 208



Parents: QIL4-2572 × QIL4-2751

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Kharif

Maturity: 88 days

Yield: 6.8 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in: CWZ (Zone-V) comprising the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, MP & Chattishgarh.

Special features: The hybrid performs tolerance to CLS & Chilo partellus and responds very well to inputs. It is also rich in tryptophan (0.78% of protein) & lysine(3.25% of protein).

IQMH 209



Parents: QIL4-2243 × QIL4-2160

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Kharif

Maturity: 102 days

Yield: 7.4 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in: NHZ (Zone-I) comprising the states of Jammu & Kashmir, HP, Hilly region of Uttarakhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Mizoram

Special features: The hybrid performs tolerance to TLB & Chilo partellus and responds very well to inputs. It is also rich in tryptophan (0.78% of protein) & lysine(3.25% of protein).

IQMH 210



Parents: LM 13 Q6 × LM-17 Q2

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Kharif

Maturity: 102 days

Yield: 8.5 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in: NWPZ (Zone-II) comprising the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Plains of Uttarakhand, Western UP.

Special features: The hybrid performs tolerance to MLB, BLSB & Chilo partellus and responds very well to inputs. It is also rich in tryptophan (0.85% of protein) & lysine (4.07% of protein).

IQMH 211



Parents: QIL4-3382 × LM 19 Q3-1

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Kharif

Maturity: 102 days

Yield: 7.1 t/ha.

Recommended for cultivation in: NEPZ (Zone-III) & CWZ (Zone V) comprising the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Eastern UP, Rajasthan, Gujarat, MP & Chattishgarh.

Special features: The hybrid performs tolerance to BLSB & Chilo partellus and responds very well to inputs. It is also rich in tryptophan (0.82% of protein) & lysine (3.55% of protein).

IQMH 212



Parents: QIL4-2311 × QIL4-2300

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Kharif

Maturity: 91 days

Yield: 6.0 t/ ha

Recommended for cultivation in: NEPZ (Zone-III) comprising the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Eastern UP, Rajasthan, Gujarat, MP & Chattishgarh.

Special features: The hybrid performs tolerance to MLB, BLSB & Chilo partellus and responds very well to inputs. It is also rich in tryptophan (0.91% of protein) & lysine (3.91% of protein).

IQMH 213



Parents: QIL4-3403-1 × LM-19 Q3-1

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Kharif

Maturity: 91 days

Yield: 7.1 t/ ha.

Recommended for cultivation in: CWZ (Zone V) comprising the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, MP & Chattishgarh..

Special features: The hybrid performs tolerance to CLS, FSR & Chilo partellus and responds very well to inputs. It is also rich in tryptophan (0.82% of protein) & lysine (3.79% of protein).

IQMH 214



Parents: QIL-4-2753 × LM 13 Q6

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Kharif

Maturity: 91 days

Yield: 8.6 t/ ha

Recommended for cultivation in: PZ (Zone-IV) & CWZ (Zone V) comprising the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, AP, TN, Rajasthan, Gujarat, MP & Chattishgarh.

Special features: The hybrid performs tolerance to Ch.Rot. CLS, FSR & Chilo partellus and responds very well to inputs. It is also rich in tryptophan (0.87% of protein) & lysine (3.98% of protein).

PMH1-LP

Parents: LM 13-LP3 × LM 14-LP4

Gazette Notification: S.O.4065 (E)
Dated 31.08.2022

Season: Kharif

Maturity: Long (95-100days)

Yield: 9.0 to 10.0 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in:
North Western Plains Zone (NWPZ)
comprising the states of Punjab,
Haryana, Uttar Pradesh (Western
region), Uttarakhand (Plains) and Delhi.

Special features: PMH1-LP, an improved version of PMH 1 anti-nutritional factor phytic acid (PA). The PA content in the PMH1-LP is 1.89 mg/g of endosperm, whereas in the original hybrid PMH 1 it was 2.94 mg/g. The inorganic phosphate (Pi) content in PMH1-LP is 0.66 mg/g and in original hybrid PMH 1, it was 0.26 mg/g. Moderate resistant (MR) to major diseases of north western plains zone (NWPZ) namely maydis leaf blight (MLB) and charcoal rot (ChR). Also showed similar resistance (R) reaction as that of original hybrid PMH 1 to Fall armyworm and moderately resistance (MR) to leaf injury by *Chilo partellus*.



QPMH 6



Parents: LM13-Q6 × LM19-Q3T2

Gazette Notification: S.O. 1560 (E) Dt: 23-03-2024

Season: Kharif

Maturity: 89 to 92 days

Yield: 6417 kg/ha (6368 to 6466 kg/ha)

Recommended for cultivation in: North-eastern Plains Zone (NEPZ) comprises the states of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal.

Special features: An improved version of PMH 6 with enhanced levels of lysine and tryptophan. The tryptophan and lysine

content in the QPMH 6 were increased by 119 and 62 per cent, respectively. The improved version, QPMH 6 showed a similar and comparable reaction as that of its origin hybrid PMH 6 for maydis leaf blight (MLB). Also showed a statistically similar reaction as that of the origin hybrid, PMH 6 to major insect pests namely *Chilo partellus* (Swinhoe) and Fall armyworm.





Baby Corn Hybrids

IMHB-1539

Parents: HKI 1105 × IML 127-1

Gazette Notification: S.O.6318(E) Dated 26.12.2018

Season: Kharif

Maturity: Early (50-55 days baby corn crop)

Yield: 1.3-1.5t/ha (De-husked baby corn)

Recommended for cultivation in: Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (Hill region), Meghalaya, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.



Special features:

Short duration (50-55 days baby corn crop), attractive creamy colour baby corn, prolific, high yielding female line, tolerant to Turcicum leaf blight, maydis leaf blight, charcoal rot and Banded leaf and sheath blight diseases, due to short duration it can be fit in many cropping system.



IBCH 403

Parents: IML 108 × HKI 323

Gazette Notification: S.O. 6123 (E) Dt: 31-12-2025

Season: Kharif (can be grown throughout the year)

Maturity: Ready to harvest or picking in 60-65 days

Yield (without husk) : 1.9 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in: Northern Hill Zone (NHZ): Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand hills, Northern Eastern Hill Regions (Meghalaya, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh; North Eastern Plain Zones (NEPZ): Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; Zone (PZ): Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana and Central Western Zone (CWZ): Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

Special features: Being a CMS-based baby corn hybrid, it does not require detasseling and possesses desirable traits such as white creamiest ovules with straight arrangement. It is moderately resistant to TLB and MLB and also moderately resistant to spotted stem borer.



IBCH 402

Parents: IML 103 × IML 127-1

Gazette Notification: S.O. 4388 (E), Dt. 08-10-2024 (for NHZ)

Season: Kharif (can be grown throughout the year)

Maturity: Ready to harvest or picking in 55-60 days

Yield (without husk): 1.7 t/ha

Recommended for cultivation in: Northern Hill Zone (NHZ): Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand hills, and the North Eastern Hill Regions (Meghalaya, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, and Arunachal Pradesh), Peninsular Zone (PZ): Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana and Central Western Zone (CWZ): Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

Special features: Being a CMS-based baby corn hybrid, it does not require detasseling and possesses desirable traits such as golden-yellow kernels and high recovery percentage, making it suitable for export purposes. It is moderately resistant to TLB & BLSB and also moderately resistant to spotted stem borer and Fall armyworm.



IBCH 401

Parents: IML 101 (MIL 2-1062-1-2) × LM 13

Gazette Notification: S.O. 1560 (E) Dt: 26-03-2024

Season: Kharif

Maturity: Medium (57 days in Peninsular Zone), Medium (53 days in Central Western Zone)

Yield: 1.583 t/ha in P Zone, 1.627 t/ha in CW Zone

Recommended for cultivation in: Peninsular Zone (PZ): Comprising the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana. Central Western Zone (CWZ) Comprising the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh



Special features: Good quality creamy white baby corn (7.5 to 12 cm long), Resistant to CLS, Moderately Resistance to Turcicum leaf blight (TLB), Charcoal rot (C. Rot) and Fusarium stalk rot (FSR) diseases. Moderately resistance to Chilo partellus and Fall Armyworm insects. Lodging tolerant, High yielding and multiple ear of female parent.



LBCH3

Parents: V 373 × HKI 1105

Gazette Notification: S.O.3482 (E) Dated 07.10.2020

Season: Kharif

Maturity: Early

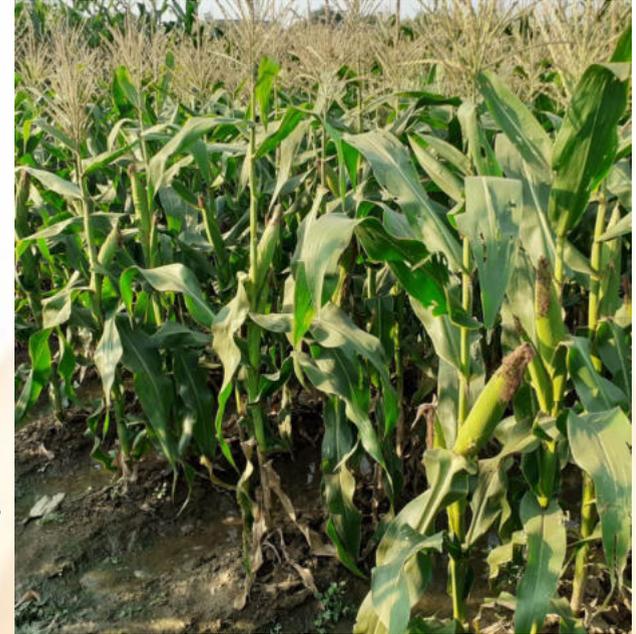
Yield: 1.3 t/ha (de-husked baby corn)

Recommended for cultivation in: J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh

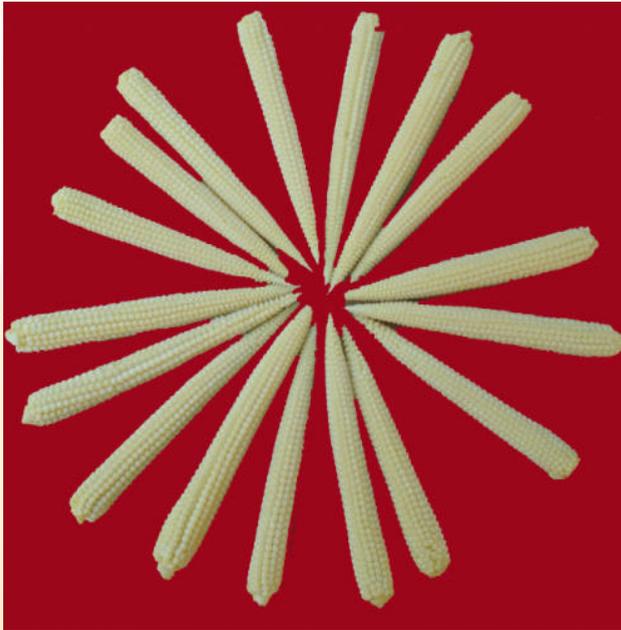


Special features:

This hybrid has shown significant baby corn yield superiority (14.3%) over the best check over three years of testing in AICRP trials of NHZ; Responsive to high inputs. Length of baby corn is 9.6-11.6 cm and fodder yield of 17.0-21.0 t/ha in the recommended zone.



IMHB-1532



Parents: IML 127-1 × IML 242-1

Gazette Notification: S.O.6318(E) Dated 26.12.2018

Season: Kharif

Maturity: Medium (55-60 days baby corn crop)

Yield: 1.5-2.0t/ha (De-husked baby corn)

Recommended for cultivation in: Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttarakhand, U.P. (Western region), Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh



Special features: Medium duration (55-60 days baby corn crop), attractive creamy colour baby corn, prolific, high yielding female line, tolerant to curvularia leaf spot and charcoal rot diseases.



Popcorn Hybrids

LPCH 3



Parents: Dpcl 15-90 × Dpcl 117

Gazette Notification: S.O.3482(E) Dated 07.10.2020

Season: Kharif; but also can does well during rabi

Maturity: Early (80-85 days)

Yield: 3.5-4.0 t/ha (in Kharif)

Recommended for cultivation in: Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, M a d h y a P r a d e s h , Chhattisgarh & Gujarat

Special features: LPCH3 showed significant overall grain yield superiority of

18.1 % over the best check in the AICRP trials. Highest Popping percentage (up to 96.0 %) with a mean of 89.8 % in AICRP trial. Shown 12.2 % superiority in Poppiness to the best check in AICRP trials. The highest Popping expansion (PE) is reported up to 1:20 with mean of 1: 14.6.



LPCH 2



Parents: JP-8 × Dpcl 292

Gazette Notification: S.O.3482(E) Dated 07.10.2020

Season: Kharif; but also can does well during rabi

Maturity: Early (80-85 days)

Yield: 3.0 t/ha (in Kharif)

Recommended for cultivation in: Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & Gujarat

Special features: LPCH 2 showed

significant overall grain yield superiority of 15.9% over the best check in the AICRP trials. Highest Popping percentage (up to 95 %) with a mean of 86.1. Shown 7.6% superiority in Poppiness to the best check in AICRP trials. The highest Popping expansion (PE) is reported up to 1:23 in AICRP trial with mean of 1: 16.6.



IPCH-501

Parents: PIL11 × PIL12

Gazette Notification: S.O. 1560 (E) Dt: 26-03-2024

Season: Rabi



Maturity: 103 to 104 days (87 to 117 days)

Yield: 4771 kg/ha (3313 to 5963 kg/ha)

Recommended for cultivation in: Peninsular Zone (PZ) comprises the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.

Special features: The mean popping % is 93%. The popping expansion ratio is 16. Moderate resistance (MR), the turcicum leaf blight (TLB) with disease ratings of 4.2 and 5.0, respectively. IPCH 1901 showed resistance (R) reaction to fall armyworm (FAW) ear damage with an ear damage rating of 3.0, whereas the hybrid showed moderate resistance (MR) to susceptible (S) reaction to leaf damage by FAW with a leaf injury rating of 5.0 and 5.8, respectively.

DMRHP 1402

Parents: JP8 × Dpcl117

Gazette Notification: S.O.399 (E) Dt. 24.01.2018

Season: Kharif, but also suitable for rabi

Maturity: Early (75-80 days in kharif)

Yield: 3.0-3.5t/ha in kharif; 4.5-5.0t/ha in rabi (Popcorn)

Recommended for cultivation in: Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttarakhand, U.P. (Western region), Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh



Special features:

India's first early maturing popcorn hybrid (75-80 days), attractive grain colour with high popping percentage (>90-95%), high yielding, tolerant to charcoal rot and fusarium stalk rot diseases, responsive to high inputs, due to short duration it can be fit in many cropping system.





Sweet Corn Hybrids

ISCH 601

Parent: SIL21 × SIL22

Gazette Notification: S.O.1560 (E) Dt. 26.03.2024

Season: Kharif

Maturity: 70 to 88 days



Yield: 12917 kg/ha (11529 to 14444 kg/ha) (with husk); 10510 kg/ha (8806 to 13769 kg/ha) (without husk)

Recommended for cultivation in: Northeastern Plains Zone (NEPZ) comprises the states of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal.

Special features: Total soluble solids is 15% brix. Showed moderate resistance (MR) to banded leaf and sheath blight (BLSB) in the peninsular zone (PZ) and curvularia leaf spot (CLS) in the central-western zone (CWZ). Showed resistance (R) reaction to fall armyworm (FAW) in NHZ and moderately resistant in northeastern plains zone (NEPZ). Showed moderate resistance to Chilo partellus (Swinhoe), spotted stem borer and fall armyworm across all zones of India basis.

Table: List of public & private hybrids under cultivation in different Agro-climatic zones of India

S. No.	Hybrids	Year of release	Maturity	Ecology/ Zone	Av. Yield (t/ha)	Season	Type of Maize
1.	DMRH 1308	2018	Late	CWZ	9.6	Rabi	Field Corn
2.	DMRH 1301	2018	Medium	NEPZ & CWZ	9.9	Rabi	Field Corn
3.	DMRH 1305	2018	Early	NHZ	6.9	Kharif	Field Corn
4.	IMH 224	2022	Medium	NEPZ	7.2	Kharif	Field Corn
5.	IMH 229	2024	Medium	WB	9.0	Rabi	Field Corn
6.	IMH 227	2024	Medium	NEPZ	10.9	Rabi	Field Corn
7.	IMH 228	2024	Medium	NEPZ	10.6	Rabi	Field Corn
8.	IMH 231	2024	Medium	NEPZ	7	Kharif	Field Corn
9.	IMH 222	2022	Medium	NWPZ	10.1	Spring	Field Corn
10.	IMH 223	2022	Medium	NWPZ	10.4	Spring	Field Corn
11.	IMH 225	2024	Medium	NWPZ	10.2	Spring	Field Corn
12.	IMH 226	2024	Medium	NWPZ	9.9	Spring	Field Corn
13.	IMH 230	2024	Medium	NEPZ	9.2	Rabi	Field Corn
14.	IMH 221	2023	Early	J&K	7.5	Kharif	Field Corn
15.	IMH 232	2025	Medium	NEPZ	6.7	Kharif	Field Corn
16.	IMH 233	2025	Medium	NWPZ	9.8	Spring	Field Corn
17.	IMH 234	2025	Medium	NEPZ & PZ	9.8	Rabi	Field Corn
18.	IMH 235	2025	Medium	NEPZ	9.3	Rabi	Field Corn
19.	LQMH 1	2020	Early	NHZ	8.4	Kharif	QPM
20.	IQMH	2021	Medium	CWZ	6.3	Kharif	QPM
21.	IQMH 206	2025	Medium	NEPZ	5.8	Kharif	QPM

22.	IQMH 207	2025	Medium	NEPZ	5.9	<i>Kharif</i>	QPM
23.	IQMH 208	2025	Medium	CWZ	6.8	<i>Kharif</i>	QPM
24.	IQMH 209	2025	Medium	NHZ	7.4	<i>Kharif</i>	QPM
25.	IQMH 210	2025	Medium	NWPZ	8.5	<i>Kharif</i>	QPM
26.	IQMH 211	2025	Medium	NEPZ & CWZ	7.1	<i>Kharif</i>	QPM
27.	IQMH 212	2025	Medium	NEPZ	6.0	<i>Kharif</i>	QPM
28.	IQMH 213	2025	Medium	CWZ	7.1	<i>Kharif</i>	QPM
29.	IQMH 214	2025	Medium	PZ & CWZ	8.6	<i>Kharif</i>	QPM
30.	QPMH 6	2024	Medium	NEPZ	6.4	<i>Kharif</i>	QPM
31.	PMH1-LP	2022	Late	NWPZ	9.5	<i>Kharif</i>	QPM
32.	IQMH 202	2021	Medium	NWPZ	7.2	<i>Kharif</i>	QPM
33.	IMHB1539	2018	Medium	NHZ	1.2	<i>Kharif</i>	Baby corn
34.	IBCH 403	2025	Early	NHZ, NEPZ, PZ & CWZ	1.9	<i>Kharif</i>	Baby corn
35.	IBCH 402	2024	Early	NHZ, PZ & CWZ	1.7	<i>Kharif</i>	Baby corn
36.	IBCH 401	2024	Medium	PZ & CWZ	1.6	<i>Kharif</i>	Baby corn
37.	LBCH 3	2020	Early	NHZ	1.2	<i>Kharif</i>	Baby corn
38.	IMHB1532	2018	Medium	NWPZ & CWZ	2.03	<i>Kharif</i>	Baby corn
39.	LPCH 3	2020	Early	NEPZ, PZ & CWZ	3.3	<i>Kharif</i>	Pop corn
40.	IPCH 501	2024	Medium	PZ	4.4	<i>Kharif</i>	Pop corn
41.	LPCH 2	2020	Early	CWZ	2.6	<i>Kharif</i>	Pop corn
42.	DMRHP 1402	2018	Early	NWPZ & CWZ	3.9	<i>Kharif</i>	Popcorn
43.	ISCH 601	2024	Medium	NEPZ	10.5	<i>Kharif</i>	Sweet Corn

NHZ: *Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (Hill region), Meghalaya, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh*

NWPZ: *Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Plains of Uttarakhand*

NEPZ: *Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Eastern Uttar Pradesh*

PZ: *Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu,*

CWZ: *Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh*

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