



लक्ष्मी सीड्स

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HIGH YIELD OF THE NEW WHEAT VARIETY LSW-2122

**Yield: 26 to 30 Quintals
per acre**



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Research Barley Varieties

MADHAV

LUXMI SUPER



TIME OF SOWING

Sowing is carried out during the Rabi season. In irrigated areas, the period from October 15 to November 15 is most suitable for sowing, whereas in rain-fed areas, it should be done between October 10 to October 25. If sowing is delayed for any reason, it can still be done up to the end of November.



FIELD PREPARATION AND SOIL TYPE

Although barley can be grown in soils with low fertility, as well as in rain-fed, alkaline, or saline lands, light and loamy soils are best suited for the crop.

To prepare the field, perform one deep ploughing followed by 2–3 light ploughings using a traditional plough, cultivator, or rotavator to achieve a fine tilth. Level the field during the final ploughing to ensure there are no issues with irrigation or drainage. Apply a pre-sowing irrigation (palewa) if necessary, and sow the seeds when soil moisture levels are optimal.



SEED QUANTITY

In irrigated areas, 35–40 kg of seed per acre is sufficient for sowing barley, whereas 40–45 kg of seed per acre is required in rain-fed areas. Maintaining the proper seed rate ensures a balanced plant population and promotes good crop growth.



SOWING METHOD

To ensure a good yield, do not sow barley seeds by broadcasting; instead, use a seed drill, maintaining a spacing of 22 cm between rows and 5 cm between plants. If sowing is delayed, reduce the row-to-row spacing to 18 cm. Barley can also be sown using the zero-drill method adopting zero tillage allows farmers to conserve water.



QUANTITY OF MANURE AND FERTILIZERS

Apply 2.5 to 3 tonnes of well-decomposed cow dung manure once every three years, specifically one month before sowing. Apply 40 kg of DAP and 25 kg of urea per acre either before or at the time of sowing. Apply 35 kg of urea at the first irrigation and another 20–25 kg of urea during the grain-filling stage. Note: If the plants are tall, do not apply the third dose of urea. In unirrigated areas, reduce the fertilizer quantity by 15–20% and apply it entirely at the time of sowing. Note: Apply a total of 40 kg of nitrogen and 20 kg of phosphorus per acre. The nitrogen should be applied in three stages at the time of sowing, at the first irrigation, and during grain formation.



IRRIGATION

Light and loamy soils require 3 to 4 irrigations, while heavy soils require 2 to 3. Carry out the first irrigation 25–30 days after sowing, followed by subsequent irrigations at intervals of 30–35 days. It is essential to irrigate during the grain-filling stage.



WEED CONTROL

For weed control in the barley crop, provided there is adequate soil moisture, apply the following herbicides 30–35 days after sowing Isoproturon + 2,4-D / Metsulfuron or Sulfosulfuron + Metsulfuron.



HARVESTING

Harvest the crop when the ears have fully ripened and the grains have hardened. Nowadays, harvesting with a combine harvester saves both time and cost.



WEED CONTROL

The advice provided above is based on our experience, field trials, and experiments conducted at research centers. However, variations in the information may occur due to natural factors such as climate, soil type, and farming practices. We cannot provide any guarantee beyond seed quality, as other conditions are beyond our control. The information provided here is intended for the prosperity and success of our fellow farmers.

