



SHRIRAM SEEDS!
PRIVATE LIMITED

SHRIRAM SEEDS (P) LTD.

272, New Dhan Mandi, **Sri Ganganagar** 335001 (Raj.)

Essential Tips For Barley Crop Production





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VARIETIES

- **Certified seeds** : BH-393, PL-426, RD-2035, RD-2052, DWRB-137
- **Research seeds** : Gattu - SRB-101, Judo - SRB-102





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TIME OF SOWING

Barley is sown during the Rabi season. In irrigated areas, the best time for sowing is from October 15th to November 15th, while in rain-fed areas, sowing should be done between October 10th and October 25th. If sowing is delayed for any reason, it can be done until the end of November.





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LAND AND ITS PREPARATION

Proper field preparation is essential for barley cultivation.

This involves one deep plowing followed by 2-3 lighter plowings using a country plow, cultivator, or rotavator to create a fine, loose soil structure. Level the field during the final plowing to ensure proper irrigation and drainage. Irrigate the field as needed to achieve optimal moisture levels before sowing.





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SEED RATE

In irrigated areas, 35-40 kilograms of barley seed per acre is sufficient for sowing, while in rain-fed areas, 40-45 kilograms of seed per acre are required. Maintaining the appropriate seed rate ensures a balanced plant population and promotes healthy crop growth.





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SOWING-METHOD

To obtain a good yield, do not broadcast barley seeds. Instead, sow them using a seed drill, maintaining a row-to-row spacing of 22 cm and a plant-to-plant spacing of 5 cm. If sowing is delayed, reduce the row spacing to 18 cm. Barley can also be sown using the zero tillage method. For zero tillage sowing, weeds can be controlled by spraying half a liter of Gramoxone (Paraquat) per acre in 200 liters of water before sowing. Farmers can save water by adopting the zero tillage method.





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IRRIGATION-MANAGEMENT

Serial Number	Stage	Irrigation time/stage	Comment
1.	First irrigation	25–30 days after sowing (CRP stage)	The most important irrigation
2.	Second irrigation	When the ears of Barley are emerging	Necessary to increase yield
3.	Third irrigation	Grain filling stage (if necessary)	Only do this if there is a lack of moisture.





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WEED-CONTROL

For controlling broadleaf weeds such as Bathua, Kharbathua, spinach grass, and Pit Papra, mix metsulfuron methyl (Algrip 8 grams 20 DP) + 200 ml surfactant or Affinity 40 DF 20 grams in 200 liters of water and spray after irrigating 35 days later. If both types of weeds are present, use Atlantis 3% Metsulfuron Methyl 160 gm/acre.





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FERTILIZERS

In irrigated areas, apply 24 kg of nitrogen (50 kg of urea), 12 kg of P_2O_5 (75 kg of single superphosphate), and 6 kg of K_2O (10 kg of muriate of potash) for good yields. Incorporate phosphorus, potash, and zinc into the soil during field preparation, and apply urea with the first irrigation.





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MAJOR PESTS OF BARLEY CROP AND THEIR CONTROL MEASURES

Barley crops can be affected by diseases such as yellow rust, brown rust, and leaf blight. Spraying with propiconazole at a rate of 200 ml per acre is beneficial for controlling these diseases. The main insect pest observed is aphids, which can be controlled by spraying with imidacloprid at a rate of 40 ml per acre.





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BARLEY CROP – DISEASE CONTROL

Serial number	Name of the Disease	Main symptoms	Control Measures
1.	Yellow rust	Yellow stripes appear on the leaves.	Spray with a solution of propiconazole at a concentration of 1 ml per liter of water.
2.	Leaf spot disease	Brown spots form on the leaves.	Spray with a solution of Mancozeb at a concentration of 2 grams per liter of water.





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HARVESTING

Barley should be harvested when the ears turn yellow and the grains become hard.
Generally, the barley crop matures between March and April.
Timely harvesting ensures good grain quality.





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NOTE

The crop production recommendations provided in this leaflet are based on the research and experience of agricultural universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Agricultural Science Centers), agricultural experts, progressive farmers, and government agricultural scientists. Crop or variety yield does not depend solely on the seed, but also on soil conditions, fertilizers, irrigation, weather, and other agricultural factors. Results may vary in different states and regions. Therefore, farmers should make farming decisions based on local conditions, consulting with scientists from relevant agricultural universities or agricultural experts, and drawing upon their own experience.

