



**SHRIRAM SEEDS**  
PRIVATE LIMITED

# **SHRIRAM SEEDS (P) LTD.**

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

**Essential tips for Wheat crop production**







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## VARIETIES

- **Certified Seeds** : RAJ-1482, RAJ-3077, RAJ-3765, RAJ-4037,  
PBW-826, HD-2851, HD-2967, HD-3086, HD-3386  
DBW-187, DBW-222, DBW-303, DBW-327, DBW-372,  
WH-711, WH-1270, WH-1402, C-306
- **Research Seeds** : Ganga Gold, Annapurna (SRW-308), Vasudha (SRW-1555)







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## **TIME OF SOWING**

In irrigated areas, timely sowing should be done between October 25th and November 15th. Late sowing should be completed by the third week of December, as sowing wheat after that is not profitable. The ideal average temperature for timely sowing is 22 degrees Celsius.







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## **SEED-RATE**

The seed rate depends on the variety and the sowing time. For varieties with small seeds, use 40 kg of seed per acre, and for varieties with larger seeds, use 50 kg per acre. When sowing by broadcasting, use 50 kg per acre, and for late sowing, use 60 kg per acre.







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## **SOWING-METHOD**

Sow the seeds and fertilizer using a seed drill. Maintain a spacing of 20 cm between the rows. For late sowing, keep the spacing between the rows at 18 cm. In the rice-wheat cropping system, wheat can also be sown directly into the stubble using a zero-till drill machine. Sowing can also be done in fields harvested by a combine harvester using a Happy Seeder.





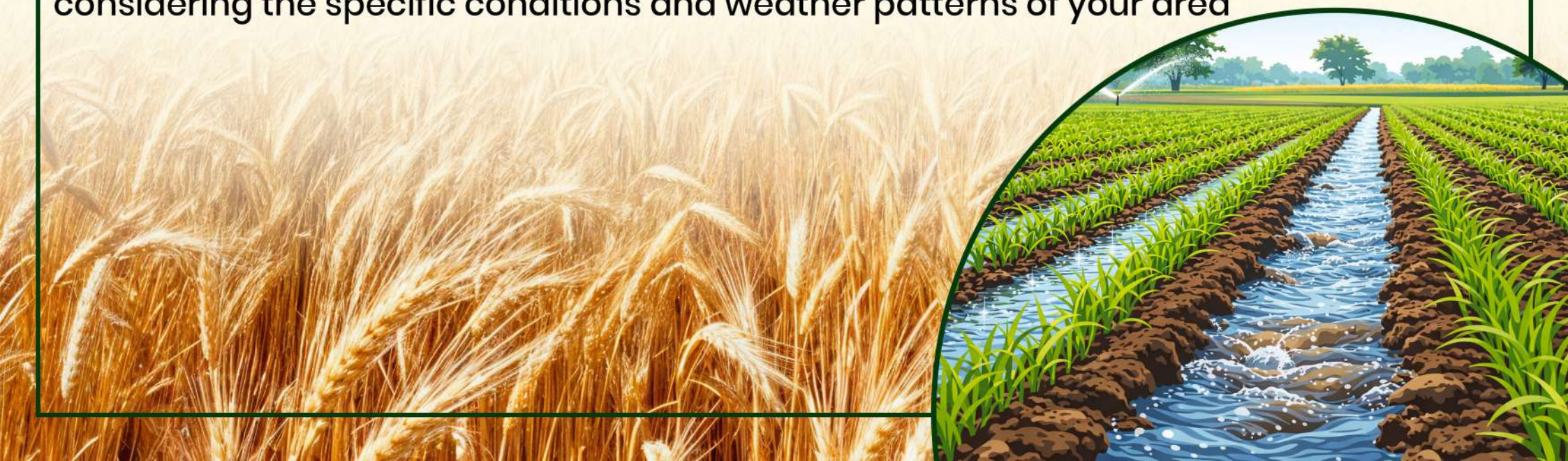


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## IRRIGATION-MANAGEMENT

Serial number	Irrigation Number	How many days after sowing?
1.	First irrigation	20-25 days
2.	Second irrigation	40-45 days
3.	Third irrigation	60-65 days
4.	Fourth irrigation	80-85 days
5.	Fifth irrigation	95-100 days
6.	Sixth irrigation (If necessary)	110-115 days

**Note:** – Please keep in mind that water requirements can vary from region to region. Both too much and too little water can reduce yields. Therefore, irrigate your crops considering the specific conditions and weather patterns of your area







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## **WEED-CONTROL**

To control narrow-leaved weeds (such as wild oat, canary grass, etc.) in wheat, spray 500 grams of Isoproturon 75% WP (Arilon, Calton, Taurus) or 160 grams of Clodinafop (Topic/Pyrite) 15% WP mixed in 200 liters of water per acre, 35-45 days after sowing. For controlling broad-leaved weeds such as lamb's quarters, bindweed, wild onion, and wild spinach, spray Metsulfuron (Algrip) at the rate of 8 grams per acre, 30-35 days after sowing.

For controlling mixed weeds (broadleaf and narrow-leaved) in wheat, spray Total (sulfosulfuron + metsulfuron) at 16 grams per acre or Vesta (clodinafop propargyl + metsulfuron methyl) at 160 grams per acre, dissolved in 200 liters of water, 35-45 days after sowing. Always use a flat fan nozzle for spraying the herbicide. Do not plant sorghum or maize in the field where the herbicide 'Total' has been applied.







## WHEAT CROP – PEST CONTROL

Serial number	Insect name	Symptoms	Control Measures
1	(Termite)	It cuts the roots and dries out the plants; the plants turn yellow and start to wither and die.	At the time of sowing, apply chlorpyrifos 20% EC at a rate of 2.5 liters per hectare mixed with 500 liters of water as a soil drench, or spray at a concentration of 2.5 ml per liter of water.
2	(Aphid)	Green insects suck the sap from the underside of the leaves; the leaves curl up and turn black.	<b>Imidacloprid 17.8% SL at 1 ml/3 liters of water or Thiamethoxam 25% WG at 0.4 grams/liter of water.</b>
3	(Armyworm / Cutworm)	It cuts the leaves and ears of grain; blight is visible in the field.	<b>Spinosad 45% SC at 0.3 ml/liter of water or Quinalphos 25% EC at 2 ml/liter of water.</b>
4	(Thrips)	The leaves shrivel; the plant's growth stops.	<b>Dimethoate 30% EC 2 ml/liter of water</b>
5	Stem borer / Shoot borer	It dries out the plant by tunneling inside the stem.	<b>Cypermethrin 25% EC 1 ml/liter of water</b>

### Additional suggestions:-

- Spray for pest control during the afternoon or evening.
- Do not use the same insecticide repeatedly; rotate between different pesticides?
- Pest control is most effective in the early stages of infestation.





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## FERTILIZER AND MANURE MANAGEMENT (PER ACRE)

Serial Number	Fertilizer Name	Quantity (kg/ton per acre)	Time of use	Method of use
1	DAP (Diammonium Phosphate)	50 kg/acre	At the time of sowing	Mix it with the soil during the final plowing or apply it with a seed drill at the time of sowing.
2	(Urea)	100 kg/acre	Half of it should be applied during the first irrigation and the other half during the second irrigation.	Mix it into the soil or apply it as a top-dressing with water.
3	MOP (Muriate of Potash)	20 kg/acre	At the time of sowing	Mix it with DAP and apply it to the field.
4	Rotten cow dung manure (FYM)	4-5 Tons/acre	Before sowing	Mix it thoroughly into the soil when preparing the field.





## WHEAT CROP – DISEASE CONTROL TABLE

Serial Number	Name of the Disease	Main symptoms	Control Measures
1.	(Leaf Blight)	Brown or dark spots form on the leaves, and later the leaves dry up.	Spray with a solution of Mancozeb 75% WP at a concentration of 2.5 grams per liter of water (twice, with an interval of 10-12 days).
2.	Rust disease (yellow, black, brown)	Yellow or black spots and streaks appear on the leaves.	Spray with propiconazole 25% EC at 1 ml/liter of water or tebuconazole at 1 ml/liter of water.
3.	Karnal Bunt	The grains in the ears of corn become black and foul-smelling.	Treat the seeds with carbendazim 2.5 g/kg seed before sowing; plant disease-resistant varieties.
4.	Powdery Mildew	White, powdery coating on the leaves; the grains remain small.	Spray with sulfur 80% WP at a rate of 2 grams per liter of water.
5.	Foot rot / Root rot	The plants start to rot from the bottom, and later they dry out.	Treat the seeds with Trichoderma viride at a rate of 5 grams per kg of seed, or spray with Mancozeb at a concentration of 2.5 grams per liter of water.

### **Additional suggestions:-**

1. Always use healthy and disease-free seeds.
2. Seed treatment is mandatory before sowing.
3. Ensure proper drainage in the field – waterlogging increases the risk of diseases.
4. Spray pesticides at the initial stage as soon as disease symptoms appear.
5. Do not use the same pesticide repeatedly – rotate between different pesticides |





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## **HARVESTING**

Harvest the crop when the ears are fully mature and the grains are hard.

Nowadays, using a combine harvester saves both time  
and money during harvesting.







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## **COMMENT**

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.

