



SHRIRAM SEEDS!
PRIVATE LIMITED

SHRIRAM SEEDS (P) LTD.

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

Essential Tips For Guar Crop Production





SHRIRAM SEEDS!
PRIVATE LIMITED

VARIETY

- **Certified seeds** : BH-393, PL-426, RD-2035, RD-2052, DWRB-137
- **Research seeds** : Maryada, Maka (G-7)





SHRIRAM SEEDS!
PRIVATE LIMITED

LAND SELECTION

Light to medium loamy or sandy loam

soils with good drainage are considered ideal for guar cultivation.

Waterlogged soil is harmful to guar. A soil pH between 7.0 and 8.5 is optimal.





SHRIRAM SEEDS!
PRIVATE LIMITED

SOWING TIME

Guar should be sown during the Kharif season, from the last week of June to mid-July.

In irrigated areas, it is advisable to sow after the first monsoon rains, and in unirrigated areas, sowing should be done with the onset of the rains.





SHRIRAM SEEDS!
PRIVATE LIMITED

SEED RATE

For grain production, approximately 5-6 kilograms of seed per hectare is sufficient. Maintaining a balanced seeding rate ensures an optimal plant population.





SHRIRAM SEEDS
PRIVATE LIMITED

SEED TREATMENT

Shriram Seeds Private Limited seeds are pre-treated with fungicides, insecticides, and organic nutrients, ensuring a safe and robust start for the crop.





SHRIRAM SEEDS!
PRIVATE LIMITED

SOWING METHOD

Sowing should be done in rows. A row-to-row spacing of 30–45 centimeters and a plant-to-plant spacing of 10–15 centimeters is ideal. The seeds should be sown at a depth of 4–5 centimeters.





IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT IN GUAR

Serial number	Crop stage	Irrigation time	Special Suggestions
1	At the time of sowing	Immediately after sowing (if moisture levels are low)	Water lightly, and avoid waterlogging.
2	Germination stage (7–10 days)	Generally not needed	Too much water can cause plants to rot.
3	Branching stage (25–30 days)	As needed	Light irrigation is beneficial.
4	Flowering stage (40–45 days)	Very important	At this time, flowers drop due to lack of moisture.
5	फली बनने की अवस्था (55–60 दिन)	As needed	Moisture is essential for grain filling.
6	दाना भराव अवस्था (70–75 दिन)	Light irrigation	Excessive water can lead to increased disease.
7	पकने की अवस्था	Stop irrigation.	Do not water the plants 10-12 days before harvesting.



SHRIRAM SEEDS!
PRIVATE LIMITED

WEED CONTROL

Weeding and hoeing are necessary 20-25 days after sowing.
Timely weed control leads to better initial crop growth.





FERTILIZER MANAGEMENT IN GUAR

Serial Number	Fertilizers / Elements	Quantity (per acre)	Time and Method of Giving
1	Cow dung manure / compost	2-3 Tons	Mix it into the soil during field preparation.
2	नाइट्रोजन (N)	8-10 kg	Half the amount at the time of sowing.
3	Phosphorus (P_2O_5)	16-20 kg	Full amount at the time of sowing.
4	Potash (K_2O)	Generally not required	8 kg in light soil
5	Gypsum (sulfur)	20-25 kg	At the time of sowing
6	Zinc sulfate	5 kg	Once every 2-3 years
7	Rhizobium culture	200 g/10 kg seeds	As a seed treatment
8	पीएसबी कल्चर (PSB)	200 g /10 kg seeds	With Rhizobium



MANAGEMENT OF HARMFUL PESTS IN GUAR

Serial Number	Insect Name	Main symptoms	Control/management measures
1	Aphid (एफिड / माहू)	Leaves curling, sticky sap, weak plant.	Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 40 grams/acre or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 60 ml/acre
2	Jassid (जैसिड)	The edges of the leaves are yellow, giving a scorched appearance.	Acetamiprid 20% SP @ 40 grams/acre
3	Whitefly (सफेद मक्खी)	Sucking sap, causing yellowing, spreading disease.	Flonicamid 50% WG @ 60 grams/acre
4	Thrips (थ्रिप्स)	Silver sheen on the leaves, wilting	Spinosad 45% SC @ 60 ml/acre
5	Caterpillar / Semilooper (इल्ली / सेमीलूपर)	The leaves are torn and tattered.	Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 80 grams/acre
6	Pod Borer (फली छेदक)	Holes in the pods, damaged grains.	Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 150 ml/acre
7	Termite (दीमक)	The plant is drying out, the roots are hollow.	Seed treatment: Imidacloprid 600 FS @ 8-10 ml/kg seed



DISEASES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT IN GUAR

Serial number	Name of the disease	Main symptoms	Disease management / control measures
1	Root Rot (जड़ सड़न)	The plant suddenly wilts, the roots turn black.	Seed treatment: Treat seeds with Trichoderma @ 5 g/kg seed or Carbendazim @ 2 g/kg seed.
2	Wilt (उकठा / विल्ट)	The plant turns yellow and dries up.	2-3 year crop rotation, Trichoderma 2.5 kg/acre
3	Powdery mildew (पाउडरी मिल्ड्यू)	White powder on the leaves	Wettable sulfur 80% WP @ 500 grams/acre
4	Leaf spot (पत्ती धब्बा)	Brown/black spots on the leaves.	Mancozeb 75% WP @ 500 grams/acre
5	Anthraxnose (एन्थ्रेक्नोज)	Black spots on stems and pods.	Carbendazim 50% WP @ 250 grams/acre
6	Bacterial blight (बैक्टीरियल ब्लाइट)	Water-like stains, yellowing	Copper oxychloride @ 500 grams/acre
7	Yellow mosaic virus (येलो मोजेक वायरस)	The leaves are yellowish-green and mottled.	Diseased plants have appeared; control the whiteflies.



SHRIRAM SEEDS!
PRIVATE LIMITED

COMMENT

The crop production advice provided in this leaflet is 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 depends not only 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, the advice of scientists or agricultural experts from relevant agricultural universities, and their own experience.

