

Package of Practice for Guar Cultivation

Guar, also known as Cluster Bean, is a drought-tolerant leguminous crop primarily cultivated in the arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, and Punjab. **Soil Selection**
Guar grows best in well-drained sandy to loamy soils. Proper drainage is essential for healthy plant development.

Sowing Time

Irrigated Areas: Second fortnight of June

Rainfed Areas: Immediately after the onset of monsoon

Seed Rate

Use 5–6 kg of seed per acre for optimal plant population.

Seed Treatment

Seeds from Greenline Agriseeds are pre-treated with essential fungicides, insecticides, and bio-fertilizers, eliminating the need for further treatment.

Sowing Method

Maintain **row spacing** of 45 cm and **plant spacing** of 10–15 cm for healthy growth and ease of intercultural operations.

Fertilizer Application

Apply fertilizers based on soil test results. If soil testing is not available, use the following general recommendation per acre:

Urea: 15 kg

DAP: 35 kg

Zinc: 3 kg

Potash (MOP): 16 kg

Apply all fertilizers at the time of sowing.

Weed Management

To control broadleaf weeds, spray **700 ml Pendimethalin 30 EC (Stomp)** mixed in **200 liters of water per acre** immediately after sowing.

Irrigation

In areas with timely monsoon rains, additional irrigation is usually not required. However, provide **1–2 irrigations** during flowering and pod formation if rainfall is insufficient.

Insect Pest Management

Aphids (Tela): Control with a spray of **200 ml Malathion 50 EC** mixed in **200 liters of water per acre**.

Gall Midge: Causes malformed pod clusters. Spray **200 ml Malathion 50 EC** or **250 ml Dimethoate 30 EC (Rogor)** in **200 liters of water per acre**.

Disease Management

Bacterial Leaf Blight: After 45 days of sowing, spray a mix of **30 g Streptocycline** and **400 g Copper Oxychloride-50 (Blitox)** in **200 liters of water per acre**. Repeat the spray after 10–15 days if symptoms persist.

Guar thrives best in well-drained sandy to loamy soils and requires minimal irrigation. It is usually sown during the kharif season (June–July) with the onset of monsoon. The crop matures in 3 to 4 months, making it suitable for rainfed conditions.

Note:

These recommendations are based on research center findings. Yield may vary due to soil, weather, pest/disease attacks, and crop management.

Farmers are responsible for their crop outcomes. Local agricultural department guidelines may also be followed.