

Barseem

Barseem is famous as green fodder for milch animal due to its quality. In northern/eastern areas it is cultivated successfully after cultivation of maize or paddy.

Land

Loam soil is suitable for barseem. Acidic soil is not suitable.

Preparation of Land

After Kharif crop, do first plough by disc harrow followed by 2-3 plough by harrow to convert the soil into fine tilth. Divide the field into some plots of 4*5 meter.

Progressive Variety

SN Variety	Green fodder (quintal per hectare)	Suitable Areas
1. Vardan	900-1000	Whole of Uttar Pradesh
2. Maskavi Bundelkhand	800-900	Whole of Uttar Pradesh
3. Barseem -2 (J.H.B - 146) Bundelkhand	900-1100	Whole of Uttar Pradesh
4. Barseem -3 (J.H.T.B - 146)	950-1100	Western and Eastern areas of UP

Sowing time

It is better to sow from 15th October to 15th November. In case of late sowing, number of cutting is reduced and production is adversely affected

Method of sowing

Spread the seed in the field filled with 5 cm water. Drain out the water after 2 hours of sowing. Where the harvesting of paddy is delayed, utera is better. In this method, barseem is sown in bed sheet method in standing crop of paddy before 10-15 days of its harvesting.

Seed Rate

Sow 25-30 kg of seed per hectare. For more yield of fodder in the first cutting, mix 1 kg per hectare T-9 seeds of mustard with barseem and sow afterward.

Harvesting

Tillering is better if the crop is cut 8-10 cm above the ground. Leave the crop after first cutting if the seed is to be taken.

Seed Treatment

Often kasni seed is mixed with barseem. If the mixed seed is soaked in 5-10% saline solution, the kasni seed floats on the upper surface. Filter it. Take out the barseem seed immediately and wash with fresh water. If the barseem is sown for the first time in any field, treat the seed with 10% barseem culture. After treatment, the seed is mixed with fine soil of the field in equal quantity as sown in earlier barseem crop.

Fertilizers

At the time of sowing, spray 20 kg of nitrogen and 80 kg of phosphorus per hectare of the field and mix it well.

Irrigation

Apply first irrigation just after germination. Later, irrigate 2-3 times at an interval of a week. Other than this, irrigate at an interval of 20 days by the end of February and between March to May, irrigate at an interval of 10 days is essential. It is important to irrigate every time after harvesting. Water provided must not be more than 5cm.

Harvesting

Cutting should be done 4-5 times. Cut 5-6 cm above the ground level.

First cutting	After 45 days of sowing
December and January	30 - 35 days later
February	At an interval of 20 - 25 days

Seed Production

Stop cutting after 2-3 cuts. Last week of February or first week of March is better for cutting. Do not irrigate after 10-15 days of last cutting. In case of more cutting, seed yield is reduced.

Yield

Yield of green fodder is 80-100 tons per hectare. After 2-3 cutting, 2-3 quintal per hectare seed and 40-50 tons per hectare green fodder can be obtained.