

BENEFITS OF PRO TRAY NURSERY

- » No loss of seeds and cost as almost every seed germinates and gives healthy seedlings.
- » Seedlings will be ready in less time.
- » Protection to seedlings from pests and soil-borne diseases.
- » No damage of roots while picking the seedlings.
- » Plant establishment in the main field in a quick time (Zero-day setting).
- » Easy transportation for long distances.
- » Less requirement of fertilizer and irrigation.
- » All plants grow equally.



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NURSERY MANAGEMENT

FOR TRANSPLANTED VEGETABLE CROPS

NEED

Some vegetables need special care at the early stage, and some other vegetables have tiny seeds. These are first sown in a nursery for better care and to reduce field preparation time, then transplanted after one month. The vegetable crops that need transplantation include:

- Tomato
- Brinjal
- Cabbage
- Cauliflower
- Onion
- Chillis
- Capsicum
- Garlic, etc

ADVANTAGES

- » Favorable conditions for growth and germination
- » Better care of younger plants against weeds, pests and diseases
- » Crop grown quite early and fetch better price in the market and hence economically more profitable
- » Cost effective (saving of land, labor and expensive seeds like hybrids)
- » More time availability for preparation of main field

MAJOR TYPES

CONVENTIONAL NURSERY

Procedure for conventional nursery

1. Site selection

- » Loam to sandy loam, loose and friable, rich in organic matter and well drained
- » pH level close to neutral, i.e about 7.0

2. Soil Preparation

- » Plough the land 3-4 times and bring it to fine tilth
- » Remove stones and weeds, and level the land
- » For every 10 sqm of soil, mix with 20 kg sand/silt and 10 kg of decomposed FYM.

3. Seed Treatment

- » Treat the dry seeds with Carboxin @ 2 g/kg seeds against seed-borne pathogens.

4. Nursery bed preparation

- » Form raised beds (in the east and west direction) of 1m width, 10-15 cm height, and convenient length, having 30-40 cm distance maintained between the beds.
- » Drench the bed with 0.2% solution of Chlorothalonil or Carboxin to avoid soil-borne diseases like Damping-off; Keep it covered immediately with polythene sheet or gunny bag for 2 days.
- » Remove the soil's cover, turn it over, and let it sit like that for 3 or 4 days.
- » To protect seedlings from soil insects, apply Clothianidin 50 WDG at 80 g ai/ha as a soil drench.

5. Sowing of seeds

- » Draw straight lines (from north to south direction) 10 cm apart and sow the seeds with 1-2 cm depth @ 2.5 spacing.
- » Cover the seeds with fine sand and straw or plastic sheet.
- » Water the seedbed with rose-can twice a day until germination.
- » After germination, remove the straw/ plastic sheet.

MODERN NURSERY (PRO TRAY)

- » Seedlings are raised in pro trays.
- » Cover the nursery area with 50% shade net.
- » Mix sterilized cocopeat @ 300 kg/ha with 12 kg of neem cake along with Azospirillum and Phosphobacteria each @ 2 kg.
- » Mix seeds with Azospirillum @ 80g/kg, and let them shade-dried for about 30 minutes
- » Sow one seed in each cell containing cocopeat.
- » Place the germinated seedlings (after 6 days) individually on the raised beds.
- » At 18th day after sowing, soak the beds with 19:19:19 + MN @ 0.5% (5g/l) solution

