PRACTICAL MANUAL

TROPICAL AND SUB-TROPICAL VEGETABLE CROPS

Course No. HVS-101; Credit Hrs. 3(2+1)

For B.Sc. (Horticulture) I-year (2nd Semester)

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Syllabus: Tropical and Sub-Tropical Vegetable Crops

Practical: Identification and description of tropical and sub-tropical vegetable crops; nursery practices and transplanting, preparation of field and sowing/planting for direct sown and planted vegetable crops. Herbicide use in vegetable culture; top dressing of fertilizers and intercultural; use of growth regulators; identification of nutrient deficiencies. Physiological disorder. Harvest indices and maturity standards, post-harvest handling and storage, marketing, seed extraction (cost of cultivation for tropical and sub-tropical vegetable crops), project preparation for commercial cultivation.

Name of Student
Roll No
Batch
Session
Semester
Course Name :
Course No. :
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CERTIFICATE
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semester in the yearin the respective lab/field of College.
Date: Course Teacher

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17.	To calculate the cost of cultivation of crops per hectare	
18.	Project preparation of commercial cultivation of tropical and sub tropical vegetable	

Objective- Identification and description of tropical and sub-tropical vegetable crops.

Common name	Botanical name	Family	Origin	Ch.no.
Tomato				
Brinjal				
Chilli				
Okra				
Cucumber				
Musk melon				
Water melon				
Round melon				
Bitter gourd				
Bottle gourd				
Snake gourd				
Ridge gourd				
Sponge gourd				
Pumpkin				
Pointed gourd				
Cow pea				
Cluster Bean				
Dolichos Bean or Indian Bean				
Sweet potato				
Amaranthus				

Objective- Description of varieties / hybrids tropical and sub tropical vegetable crops

Crop	Varieties	Specific feature of variety
Tomato		
Brinjal		
Chilli		
Okra		
JIII U		

Cucumber	
Musk melon	
Water melon	
Round melon	
Bitter gourd	
Bottle gourd	

	1	
Snake gourd		
Didgo gourd		
Ridge gourd		
Sponge gourd		
Pumpkin		
T diripkin		
Pointed gourd		
Cow pea		

Cluster Bean	
Daliahaa Baan	
Dolichos Bean	
or Indian Bean	
Sweet potato	
Amaranthus	

Objective- To study about the layout of kitchen garden	
Introduction-	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Features of a Kitchen Garden	
Perennial plot:	
Fence	
Manure Pits	
Paths and irrigation channels:	
Beds:	

Draw layout of Kitchen garden				

Objectives- Preparation of nursery beds for raising seedlings of tropical and subtropical vegetable crops. Introduction-Materials Required: Factors affecting raising nursery Location of the nursery:: Procedure of nursery bed preparation:

Draw lay out nursery bed				

Objective-	To study about vegetable crops		eed trea	atment o	of tropical	and	sub-tropical
Introduction							
	quired:						
Benefits of s	eed treatment:						
Name of Bio	-agent use in seed tr	reatment:					
	f biological seed trea						
Chemical se	ed treatments						
Common fur	ngicides used:						
Methods of ι	using chemicals:						
	ethod:						
y: = 2.00 m							

Wet/ S	lurry method:		
Proce	dure of chemical seed treatn	nent:	
Recon	nmendations of fungicides for		
S. No		Disease	Seed Treatment
1.	Tomato		
	Chilli		
	Leguminous vegetables		
4.	Cucurbits		
Precau	utions to be taken while treati	ng the seeds with chemic	cals:

Objective- To study about the seed sowing and nursery management for raising healthy seedlings of tropical and sub-tropical vegetable crops				
Introduction				
Materials Re	quired:			
Season of se	owing: In general, v	egetable seeds are sow	n in there distinct seasons.	
Brinjal				
Tomato				
Chilli				
Cucurbits				
Quantity of se	eed and nursery area	required for raising seed	llings for one hectare area	
Crop		Seed rate (g/ha)	Nursery area required (r	n²)

Advantages of nursery raising in vegetable production:					
Procedure of seed sowing in nu	rsery bed:				
Irrigation					
Use of mulch:					
Removal of mulch:					

Han of alreading water as polyaborates	
Use of shading nets or polysheets:	• • • • •
	••••
	••••
	••••
	••••
Thinning:	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Intercultural and weed control:	
Plant protection:	
Plant protection: Hardening of the plants in the nursery:	

.....

Objective- To study about the preparation of field for transplanting of seedlings or direct seed sowing

Introduction	
Materials Required:	
Selection of site for vegetable cultivation:	
Characteristics of soil for vegetable cultivation:	
Preparation of field/land:	

Sowing:	
	•••••
	•••••
Transplanting:	
Transplanting.	
Reason for thinning:	
Earthing up:	
	

.....

Objecti	_	ut the use of herbicide for weeds control in tropical and egetable crops
Introduc	-	
Materials	s Required:	
Advanta	ges of chemical weed	d control:
	_	
Critical p	period for crop-weed	competition in different vegetable crops
S. No.	Crops	Critical period after sowing/planting (days)
1.	Tomato	
2	Brinjal	
3	Chilli	
4	Okra	

Calculation of quantity of water to be used

If, Spraying herbicide with hand operated Knapsack Spray pump, water required to cover one hectare area varies from 700-800 litres. So calculate the amount of water for spraying weedicide in 0.6 ha area?

Quantity of wat	er required per unit area (litre (water required for one ha ×	•	
=	10000		

Objective- To study about the top dressing method of fertilizer application in tropical and sub-tropical vegetable crops

Introduction	
Materials Required:	
Advantage of top-dressing fertilizer application:	
Due and two of two duesnings	
Procedure of top dressing:	

Objective- To study about the use of plant growth regulators in important tropical and sub-tropical vegetable crops Introduction..... Materials Required: Role of growth regulators in vegetable crops Tapioca:

Sweet Potato:
Method of application:

Objective- To study about the nutrient deficiency in tropical and sub- tropical vegetable crops
Introduction
Materials Required:
Nitrogen:
Phosphorus:
Potassium:
Oblanda.
Chloride:
Magnesium
Molybdenum:

	•
Sulfur:	
Sullui	•
	•
Boron:	
Iron:	
	•
Zinc:	
	•
Calcium:	_
	•
	•
Copper:	
	•
Manganese:	
Nikel:	
	•

Objective-	vegetable crop	 alsorders (ot tropical ai	nd sub-tropical
Introduction.		 		
Materials Re	quired:	 		
A. Tomato				
(i) Blossom e	end rot:	 		
•				
Causes:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	 		
(ii) Catface: .		 		
Causes:		 		
Remedy:		 		
(iii) Puffiness	3:			
(m) i dililies	,	 		
0				

Remedy:	
(iv) Sun scald:	
Causes:	
Remedy:	
(v) fruit cracking:	
Causes: Remedy:	
•	
B. Brinjal (i) Poor fruit set:	
Causes:	
Remedy:	
C. Chilli	
(i) Blossom – end rot:	
Causes:	
Remedy:	
(ii) Flower and fruit drop:	

Causes:
Remedy:
D. Cucurbits:
Preponderance of staminate flowers and low fruit set:
Causes:
Remedy:
E. Okra
Poor seed germination:
Causes:
Remedy:

Objective To study about the maturity indices of tropical and sub-tropical vegetables crops Introduction	
Physiological maturity	
Horticultural maturity	
Maturity indices for tropical and sub tropical vegetable crops	
1. Tomato	
a) Immature green	
b) Mature green	
mature green	
c) Turning (breaker stage)	
d) Pink stage	
e) Hard ripe stage:	

f) Over ripe stage.
2. Chilli
3. Sweet Potato:
4. Okra
6. Moringa:
7. Curamban
7. Cucumber
8. Bottle Gourd:
9. Muskmelon:

	 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
10. Watermelon:	 		

crops.
Harvesting:
Beans
Cucumbers
Brinjal:
Chilli
Green fruits:
······································
Red fruits:
Tomato:

ucurbits (cucumbe	er, bottle gourd, bitter gour	rd, snake gourd, ridge	gourd and sponge gourd	
inter squash:				
eafy vegetables:				
(ra:				
ays taken to harve	est after planting			

S. No.	Vegetable	Days to harvest after planting
1.	Brinjal	
2.	Tomato	
3.	Chilli	
4.	Palak	
5.	Spinach	
6.	Okra	
7.	Garden peas	
8.	Beans	
9.	Watermelon	
10.	Muskmelon	

	11.	Cucumber	
	12.	Bitter gourd	
	13.	Sponge gourd	
	14.	Squash	
	15.	Pumpkin	
Ρ	recautions	Si	
•			
••			

Objective- To study about the post narvest handling, marketing and storage o tropical and sub-tropical vegetable crops.
Introduction
Materials Required:
Precooling:
Advantages of precooling:
Grading:
Advantages of Grading:
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Crop	Optimum temperature	Relative Humidity	Seit lite
	Ontimum tomporaturo	Polativo Uumiditu	Self life
Storage:			
Marketing:			
Transportation:			
r ackaying illaterials	:		
Dackaging materials			
Packaging:			
	•••••		

Objective- To study about the seed extraction techniques in tropical and subtropical vegetable crops

ntroduction
Materials Required:
extraction of method Tomato
ermentation method:
Acid method:
Alkali method:

Data tali
Brinjal:
Chilli:
A
Gourds and Melons:
Leguminous vegetables:
Leguminous vegetables:

Obje	ctive- To calculate the cost of culti	vation of	cro	ps per hectare
Introd	luction			
COST	OF CULTIVATION OFC	ROPS PER HE	CTARE	
A. Co	st of variable Resources:			
S. No.	Name of Item	Quantity	Rate (Rs/Kg)	Total cost (Rs)
1.	Seed cost			
2.	Fertilizers cost:			
I	FYM			
П	Urea			
Ш	SSP			
IV	MOP			
3.	Plant protection cost:			
4	Name of Pesticides/insecticides			
1				
II				
Ш				
3	Fungicide:			
I				
II				
Ш				
4.	Labour cost:			
4	Seed treatment			

В		Land preparation		
	(I)	Ploughing		
	(II)	Planting		
	(III)	Preparation of ridges and furrows or beds		
С		Manures and Fertilizers application		
D		Inter-culture operations		
E		Irrigation		
F		Plant protection		
G		Harvesting		
Н		Packing/electricity charges		
I		Nursery cost		
5		Transports charge		
		Total cost	'	
6		Miscellaneous (2% of total cost)		
7.		Interest on working capital (5%)		
Tot	al V	ariable cost		
			·	

B. Fixed Cost:

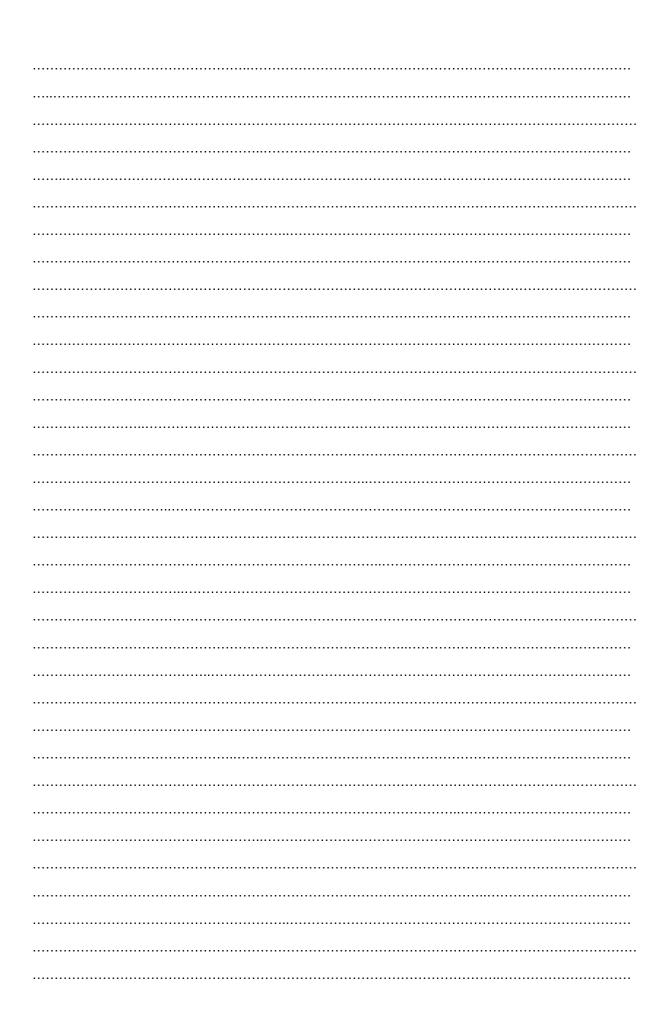
S. No.	Item	Cost (Rs)
1	Land Revenue (Rs.12/ha)	
2	Rental Value of Land	
3	Management Cost (5% of working capital)	
4	Interest on Fixed Capital (5%)	
	TOTAL FIXED COST	

Cost of cultivation = To	otal Fixed Cost +Total Va	ariable Cost
Average Yield		

Net Return = Total Income –total cost of cultivation

Benefit Cost Ratio = NET RETURN/ total cost of cultivation

Objective-	preparatio vegetable	mmercial	cultivatio	on of tro	pical and	d sub



CROPPING PROGRAMME FOR A KITCHEN GARDEN

Bed No.	Vegetables	Season of growing
1.	Brinjal + radish	June-September
	Cabbage	October-January
	Bhindi	Feb-May
2.	Tomato + cluster beans	June-September
	Beet root	October-December
	Greens	Jan-Feb
	Cowpea	March-May
3.	Lab Lab bean	June-September
	Brinjal and Turnip	October-January
	Cluster beans	Feb-May

Bed No.	Vegetables	Season of growing
4.	Bhindi	June-Sep.
	Cauliflower	Oct-Jan
	Radish	Feb-March
	Greens	April-May
5.	Chilli + onion (small)	June- November
	Greens	DecJanuary
	Brinjal + Radish	FebMay
6.	Onion (Bellary)	June-September
	Chilli	OctFeb.
	French beans	March-May

CROPS AND DURATION

SI. No.	Crop	Duration	SI. No.	Crop	Duration (months)
1.	Tomato	3 ½ - 4 months	8.	Curry leaf	Perennial
2.	Brinjal	4 months	9.	Chekurmanis	Perennial
3.	Chilli	5 months	10.	Tapioca	Perennial
4.	Moringa	Perennial	11.	Amorphophallus	Perennial
5.	Banana	Perennial	12.	Dioscorea	Perennial
6.	W.I. Cherry	Perennial	13.	Colocasia	Perennial
7.	Lime	Perennial	14.	Spinach	Perennial

SELECTIVE PRE-EMERGENCE AND EARLY POST-EMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR VEGETABLE SEEDBEDS

a) Pre-emergence				
Herbicide	Dose (kg a.i./ ha)	Crop		
Clomazone	0.18 - 0.27	Pepper, cucumber		
Metribuzin	0.15 - 0.5	Tomato		
Napropamide	1.0 - 2.0	Tomato, pepper, eggplant		
b) Post-emergence (crops with at least 3 leaves)				
Clomazone	0.27 -0.36	Pepper		
Metribuzin	0.075 - 0.150	Tomato		
Rimsulfuron	0.0075 -0.015	Tomato		

SELECTIVE HERBICIDES FOR WEED CONTROL IN VEGETABLE CROPS

Herbicide	Dose kg a.i./ha	Treatment moment	Crops
Bensulide	5.5-7.2	Pre	Cucurbits
Bentazon	0.75-1	Post	Green peas, green beans
Chlorthal-dimetil (DCPA)	5.25-9.00	PP/Pre/Post	tomato, green beans
Clomazone	0.18-0.54	PP/Post	Pepper, green peas
Clomazone	0.18- 0.27	Pre	pepper, cucumber, squash, pumpkin
Clopyralid	0.70- 0.92	Post	Asparagus
Diuron	0.4- 2.4	Post	Asparagus
Ethalfluralin	0.8-1.7	PP	Tomato, pepper, beans, squash
Halosulfuron	24-48(g)	Pre/Post	Squash, cucumber
Metribuzin	0.35- 0.52	PP/Post	Tomato, asparagus
Metribuzin	0.10-0.35	Pre/Post	Tomato
Napropamide	1.57-2.02	PP/Post	Tomato, pepper, artichoke
Naptalam-Na	2.16-2.88	Pre	Melon and cucurbits
Oxifluorfen	0.24-0.48	PP	Tomato, pepper
Phenmedipham	0.55-1	Pre/Post	Beets, spinach
Rimsulfuron	7.5-15(g)	Post	Tomato
Trifluralin	0.59-1.44	PPI	Beans, artichoke, onion, pepper, tomato

Notes: Treatment moment: PP: pre-plantation, PPI: pre-plant incorporated, Pre: pre-emergence, Post: post-emergence.