

NAGPUR GARDEN CLUB

Techniques of Kitchens Gardening

A kitchen garden is a small home garden intended for meeting the daily needs of fresh vegetables of the household.

Importance

- 1) Vegetables are rich in vitamins and minerals and hence classified as 'Protective foods.
- 2) Kitchen gardening furnishes healthful employment and derive pleasure and profit.
- 3) Vegetables give high yields.
- 4) Vegetables have a high aesthetic value.
- 5) Many vegetable can be grown from same place of land in a year.
- 6) It curtails vegetable bills.

A. Planning and Layout

- 1) **Site:** In most cases there is limited choice for a site of kitchen garden. The land in the back yard of a house generally selected. The plot selected should not be shadowed by trees of buildings. The soil should be well drained and at least 30 cm deep. Boxes, packing cases, sachets, earthen pots etc. can also be used for vegetable production where cultivate land is not available. Availability of water in non-monsoon season is essential. Protect the beds form stray animals dogs, goats, poultry etc.
- 2) **Tools and Implements required:** Kudali, spade, hand rake, khupri, ghamela and watering can flit pump or small hand pump.
- 3) **Layout:** The layout should be attractive and allow access to all pats. Divide the whole area into small plots with narrow path borders. The bed should not be generally more than one meter wide with length according to requirement.
- 4) **Preparation of Beds:** Dig the beds upto a depth of 20 to 30 cm. Deep and bring the soil to a fine fill. Apply 2 baskets of _____ per bed (2X1m) and mix it Level the beds. These are how ready sowing.

5) Crop arrangement: It is advisable to prepare a plan on paper before undertaking planting of a garden. Indicate in the plan the crops to be planted, probable date of planting, Spacing, variety to be used. Inter crop and succession planting etc. Climbing vegetables can be planted along fences for trailing. Quick growing fruits viz. Potato, banana should be planted on northern side to prevent shading effect on beds. In addition if space permits plants like Kagzilime, drumstick, sesbania, curry leaf etc. can also be used. A small bed of colocasia can also be raised near the place where waste water from kitchen and bathroom accumulates.

B. Types of vegetables, varieties etc.: Different vegetables are grown in different seasons.

1) Rainy Season -Bhendi, cowpea, cluster bean, Indian bean, gourds and melons, tomato, brinjal, chilli, amaranthus, palak.

2) Winter Season -Palak, methi, sorrel, lettuce, onion, potato, clove crops, raddish carrot, turnip, beat, pea, tomato, brinjal

3) Summer Season - Same as rainy season with addition of water melon and musk melon.

C. Varieties.

i). Direct Sowing

Bhendi	ParbhaniKranti, Set 2-2
Cow Pea	Puja Navbahar, RujaSadabahar
Cluster beans	Puja NavbaharSadabahar
Indian bean	Dasara, Deepali
Raddish	White iced PusaChetki
Carrot	PusaKesar
Palak	Pusa H. Jyoti, PusaHarit
Methi	Pusa early bunching
Pea	Arkel, Meteor
Turnip	PusaSweti, Golden Ball
Beat Root	Detriot dark red

ii). Transplanted

Tomato	Pusa ruddy, slonz
Brinjal	Pragati, Aruna
Cauliflower	PusaDeepali, Snowball-16
Cabbage	Pride of India
Knolkhol	White Vienna
Onion	Pusaratnar, N-53, N-5-7-1
Lettuce	Great lakes, Chinese yellow

D. Types of beds

Four types of beds are used in vegetable cultivation as below-

- a. Flat bed- all leafy vegetables, onion, garlic, coriander, bhendi, beans (b) Ridges and furrows _ cole crops, root crops, tomato, brinjal, chilli, potato (c) Basin- (d) raised bed-for raising of vegetables seedlings

E. Manures and Fertilizers

In addition to two baskets of f. y.m. for every two sq. meter area fertilizers should be applied for increased production. In general 10gms. of sulphala (15:15:15 NPK) be applied after germination or a week after transplanting for 2 sq. mts. Second dose or urea be applied @50gm for 2 sq.mts. area.

F. Cultural Operations

Frequent weeding and stirring of soils is essential. The soil should be comparatively dry at the time of both the operations. Earthing would be essential for root crops and vegetables grown on ridges and furrows once in three weeks.

G. Control of Insects, pests, and diseases

- a. Aphids Jussids, and Thrips -Phosphomidon 85% 2ml or Dimethoate 80% 10ml or Endosulphan 35% 15 ml. All in 10 litres of water.
- b. Catterpillars- Endolulphan 35%-15% in 10 lts of water.
- c. Powdery Mildew sulphur 2.5gm/liter in water.

For specific information on any particular crop please contact professor Entomology college of Agriculture, Nagpur.

H. Spacing.

All leafy vegetables-20cms row to row	cow pea, Cluster bean, Bhendi - 45x45cms
Tomato, brinjal, chili - 60x60cms	Cabbage, cauliflower -60x45cms
Raddish-10x45cms.	Onion-10x10cms