

Vegetable garden for seed production

With advancement of technologies, especially development of improved varieties and hybrids, seed production has become a specialized job requiring great expertise. Major share of requirement is met with home saved seeds of farmers. Since pests and diseases affect seed field more than that of vegetable field, timely crop protection measures are to be taken, especially for control of seed borne diseases.



Cultivation in protected structures

Vegetables are grown under protected structures to tide over unfavorable weather conditions like extremely low temperature, frost/snow fall during winter and frequent rains during summer, large enough to grow crops under partial or full controlled environmental conditions, to get optimum growth and productivity.



(a) Low cost poly-house



(b) Low cost tunnels

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Nutritional Kitchen Garden

(Meeting the daily requirement of balanced diet)



Nutritional Kitchen Garden

Kitchen garden or home garden or nutrition garden is primarily intended for continuous supply of fresh vegetables for family use. The unique advantages of a kitchen garden or home garden are:

- Supply fresh fruits and vegetables high in nutritive value
- Supply fruits and vegetables free from toxic chemicals
- Help to save expenditure on purchase of vegetables and economize therapy
- Induces children on awareness of dignity of labour
- Growing vegetables by the family members serves as a good hobby and helps save money in purchase of fresh, quality vegetables.
- Waste water and land available within our house compound are best utilized for growing vegetables.
- To utilize labour of the family members profitably
- Vegetables harvested from home garden taste better than those purchased from market.



Ka jingseisoh na kine ki jingthung ka ai jingmyntoi ha ka rukom kaba biang bad ba ryngkat (balanced diet). Ki dkhot jong ka long iing long sem ki lah ban pyndonkam ia ka por ba lait jong ki ban thung kine ki jhur, ki soh bad kane hi kan iarap kylla ia ki ban lait noh na kaba siew ne thied ia ki jhur ne soh na kiwei, haba ki lah ioh na la i phyllaw iing la jong. Ar tylli ki bynta kiba rit bad kiba ngi pynlehnhei, ki long : ka Um kaba ngi lah pyndonkam bad ka Jaka kaba laitluid hapoh ka jingkerkut ka iing. Hynrei da kaba thaw ia kane ka kper, ngim pynsep ei ia kine. Da kaba ri ngap ha kane ka kper, ngi ioh ruh ia ka jingmyntoi jong ka ngap. Ka jingiatrei lang jong ki dkhot jong ka iing hi ka ai jingmyntoi bad pyniohnong sha ka iing hi baroh kawei.

- *Jied ka jaka kaba ioh sngi, ba rkhiang hadien iing ne ha kano kano ka jaka kaba lait bad kaba jan ia ki umpohliw ne ka ba suk ban ioh um. Ki jingthung ha kane ka kper kin long a) kat kum ka mon bad ka jingjied jong ki long iing, b) ka jingheh ne jingringdur jong kane ka kper bad c) ka por kaba ki lah ban ai ne pynlut pyndonkam ha ka.*
- *Da kaba ring ia ki jingthung kum u klong, u phrosbin ha ki por lyuir bad por slap bad u motor ha ki por tlang ha ki jingker jingda iing, ngi tyngkai ia ka rukom pyndonkam jong kane ka kper. Ha ki dong jong kane ka kper, dei ban tih iwei ne ar tylli ki thliw (compost) ha kaba lum bad shna sbob da kaba bret ia ki bynta jingthung kiba tam ba sah ki ban kylla long sbob hadien pat ban pyndonkam ha kane ka kper.*
- *Ka jingker ne jingda (fence) ia kane ka kper ka long iwei na ki mat kiba kongsan ban ioh jingiada na ki mrad ne kito kiba iaid palat (trespassers) da kaba pyndonkam ia ki siej ne ki sainar*
- *Ka jingring dur ia ki lynti iaid lem bad ki lynti pyniaid um ki dei ban ym bam jaka than.*

Crop Calendar based on crops selected by individual household for kitchen gardening

Crop Calendar	April-July	August-November	December-March
	Tomato, Frenchbean, Cucumber Ginger, Capsicum, Chilli Pumpkin, Carrot, Radish, Onion, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Beetroot	Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Peas, Garlic, Carrot, Brinjal, Onion, Frenchbean, Broccoli, Mustard (vegetable), Beetroot, Strawberry	Broccoli, Pea, Carrot Off season vegetable production under protected condition
Protected Cultivation Supplements Year-Round Vegetable Production			

**Selection of the vegetables (or fruits) should be based on the suitability and requirement of the household.*

For crop management, mulching, trailing of trellis and a feasible mode of irrigation is recommended. In summer, 25% shade is provided and organic methods for pest and disease management are practiced. Preparation methodologies for important nutrient and soil fertility management inputs by the farmers on their own farms include compost preparation like hot composting, vermicomposting, jeevamrutha, panchagavya, etc. Since fresh vegetables are directly utilized, follow: clean cultivation, mechanical removal of pest / disease affected plants, planting of resistant/adapted varieties, selection of optimum planting time and spacing, seed treatment methods, timely weed management, effective water management, biological control, use of bio-pesticides or bio-fungicides for pest and disease control in a kitchen garden. The grower is made aware that continuous monitoring, at least once a week of soil, water, pests, natural enemies, weather factors etc is essential.

Vegetable garden for processing

Vegetables like tomato, peas, potato, sprouting broccoli, onion, etc. are utilized by processing industries for canning, dehydration, freezing, pickling and for making other processed products in developed countries. For regular supply of specialized varieties and crops to processing industries, vegetable gardens are established near processing factories. Varieties meeting processing requirements only are cultivated here and supply of seeds for sowing, cultivation practices and then supplied.