

PRACTICAL MANUAL
On
PROTECTED CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLE CROPS

Course No. HVS-507; Credit Hrs. 2(1+1)

For

M.Sc. (Horticulture) Vegetable Science

II-year (1st Semester)



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Name of Student

Roll No.

Batch.....

Session.....

Semester.....

Course Name:

Course No. :

Credit

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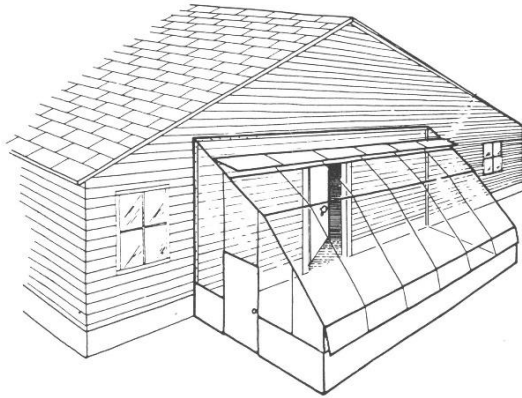
Course Teacher

CONTENT

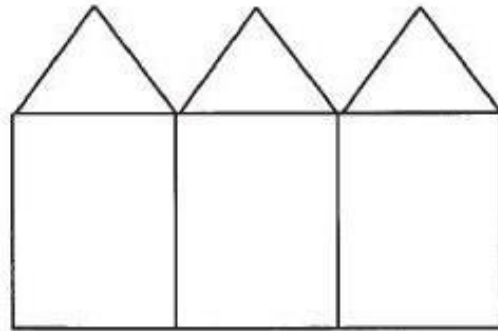
S. No.	Topics	Page No.
1.	To study of different types of greenhouses based on shape.	
2.	To study of different types of greenhouses based on construction.	
3.	To Study of different types of greenhouses based on cladding materials.	
4.	To study about the different methods to control temperature, carbon dioxide and light.	
5.	Study of different types of growing media use in greenhouse crops.	
6.	Study of different types of training and pruning systems in greenhouse crops.	
7.	Study of fertigation and nutrient management under protected structures.	
8.	Study of major insect pests and its control in tomato under greenhouse .	
9.	Study of major insect pests and its control in capsicum under greenhouse.	
10.	Study of major insect pests and its control in cucumber under greenhouse.	
11.	Study of major diseases and its control in tomato under greenhouse.	
12.	Study of major diseases and its control in capsicum under greenhouse.	
13.	Study of major diseases and its control in cucumber under greenhouse.	
14.	Use of protected structures in hybrid seed production of vegetables.	
15.	To study about the scientific raising of nursery and seed treatment of vegetable crops under protected structure.	
16	Analysis of economics of protected cultivation.	
17.	Visit to established green/polyhouses/shade net houses in the region.	

Objective: To study of different types of greenhouses based on shape

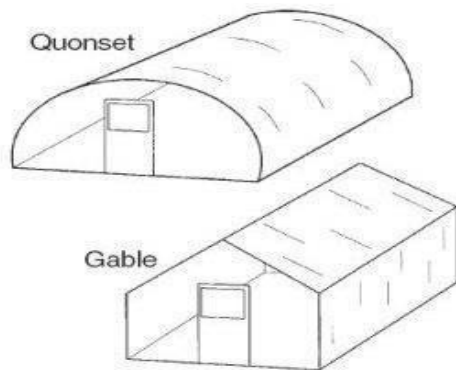
TYPES GREENHOUSES BASED ON SHAPES



Lean to Greenhouse

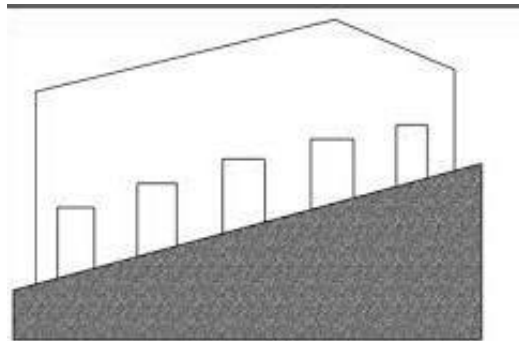


Ridge and Furrow

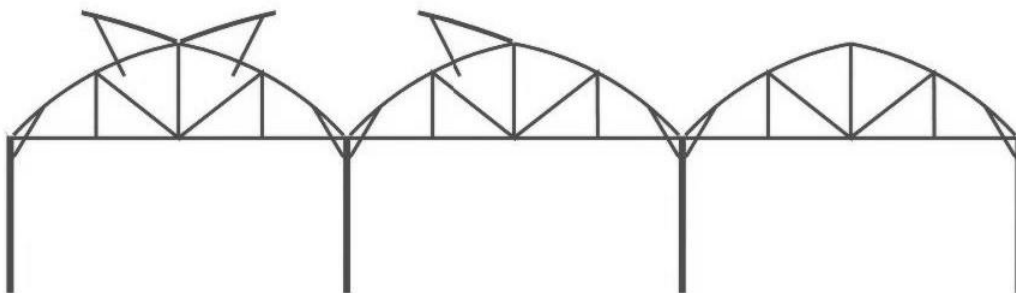


Quonset

Gable



Uneven span type



Saw tooth type Greenhouse

Lean-to type greenhouse:

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Experiment No.4

Objective- To study about the different methods to control temperature, carbon dioxide and light

Introduction.....
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Materials Required:
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1. Temperature Control:
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1.1 Passive Temperature Control:
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Experiment No. 5

Objective: Study of different types of growing media use in greenhouse crops

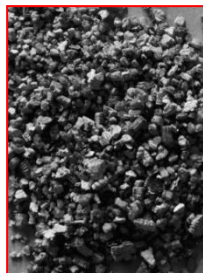
Media for greenhouses

The organic materials include synthetic (like phenolic resin and polyurethane) and natural organic matters (peat, coconut based and composted organic wastes). Inorganic substrates can be classified as natural unmodified sources (sand, tuff and pumice), processed materials (expanded clay, perlite and vermiculite) and mineral wool (rockwool, glasswool). Based on the surface charge activity of materials, these can be distinguished in active (peat, tuff) or inert (rockwool and sand). Some of the desirable properties of growing media to be used are as follows:

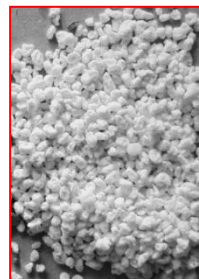
- The medium should be well drained.
- A desirable medium should be a good balance between physical properties like water holding capacity and porosity.
- Highly porous medium will have low water and nutrient holding capacity, affects the plant growth and development.
- Medium which is too compact creates problems of drainage and aeration which will lead to poor root growth and may harbour disease causing organisms.
- The media reaction (pH of 5.0 to 7.0 and the soluble salt (EC) level of 0.4 to 1.4 dS/m is optimum for most of the greenhouse crops).
- A low media pH (7.5) causes deficiency of micronutrients including boron.
- A low pH of the growth media can be raised to a desired level by using amendments like lime (calcium carbonate) and dolomite (Ca-Mg carbonate) and basic, fertilizers like calcium nitrate, calcium cyanamide, sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate.
- A high pH of the media can be reduced by amendments like sulphur, gypsum and Epsom salts, acidic fertilizers like urea, ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, mono ammonium phosphate and aqua ammonia and acids like phosphoric and sulphuric acids.
- The pH of water and mix should be monitored regularly



Cocopeat



Vermiculite



Perlite



Rockwool

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Disadvantage :

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2. Soilless media

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Advantage:

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Disadvantage:

Experiment No. 6

Objectives- Study of different types of training and pruning systems in greenhouse crops.

Introduction.....
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Materials Required:
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Types of Training Systems:

1. Vertical Training System:
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2. Umbrella Training System:
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3. Trellice Training System:

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Types of Pruning Systems:

1. Pinching:

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2. Thinning:

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3. Deadheading:

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Experiment No. 7

Objective- Study of fertigation and nutrient management under protected structures

Introduction.....

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Materials Required:

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Importance of Fertigation and Nutrient Management:

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Recommendation of primary nutrients (NPK) for different vegetable crops under protected structure

Crop	Recommended dose of primary nutrients (kg/ha)		
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O

Objective- Use of protected structures in hybrid seed production of vegetables

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Materials Required:
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Benefits of using protected structures in hybrid seed production:
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Selection of appropriate protected structures:
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Experiment No. 15

Objective: To study about the scientific raising of nursery and seed treatment of vegetable crops under protected structure

Importance of scientific raising of nursery –

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Materials Required:.....

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Factors affecting raising nursery

Location of the nursery:

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Soil

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Procedure of nursery bed preparation:

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Seed Treatment

Benefits of seed treatment:

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Name of Bio-agent use in seed treatment:

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Procedure of biological seed treatment

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Chemical seed treatments

Common fungicides used:.....

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Methods of using chemicals:

- **Dry/ Dust method:**

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Procedure of seed sowing in nursery bed

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Irrigation.....

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Use of mulch

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Removal of mulch

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Use of shading nets

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Thinning

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Intercultural and weed control

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Plant protection

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Hardening of the plants in the nursery

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Transplanting

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Objective- Analysis of economics of protected cultivation

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COST OF CULTIVATION OF CROPS PER HECTARE

A. Cost of variable Resources:

S.No.	Name of Item	Quantity	Rate (Rs/Kg)	Total cost (Rs)
1	Seed cost			
2	Fertilizers cost:			
I	FYM			
II	Urea			
III	SSP			
IV	MOP			
3	Plant protection cost:			
A	Name of Pesticides/insecticides			
I				
Ii				
Iii				
B	Fungicide:			
I				

ii				
iii				
4.	Labour cost:			
A	Seed treatment			
b.	Land preparation			
(I)	Ploughing			
(II)	Planting			
(III)	Preparation of ridges and furrows or beds			
(c.)	Manures and Fertilizers application			
(d.)	Inter-culture operations			
(e.)	Irrigation			
(f.)	Plant protection			
(g.)	Harvesting			
(i.)	Packing/electricity charges			
(j.)	Nursery cost			
5	Transports charge			
	Total cost			

6	Miscellaneous (2% of total cost)	
7.	Interest on working capital (5%)	
Total Variable 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 = Total Fixed Cost + Total Variable Cost.....

Average Yield

Sale Rate (Rs /kg)

Total Income/Cost of production/ha

Net Return = Total Income –total cost of cultivation

Benefit Cost Ratio = NET RETURN/ total cost of cultivation

