

❁ Damping off of seedlings

Symptoms:

- i) Young seedling are killed before they reach the surface of the soil.
- ii) Affected seedlings dry up at the ground level and topple over.

Management:

- Seed treatment with Cerasan, Agrosan GN, Captan or Thiram @ 2.5 g/kg of seed before sowing.

❁ Fruit rot and phomopsis blight of brinjal

Symptoms: Black circular spot appears in the skin direction of the long axis.

Management:

- Spraying of Captan or Difolatan @ 2g/litre of water in the nursery or in the main field.

❁ Bacterial wilt

Symptoms: Yellowing of foliage. Lower leaves turn yellow and then turn brown between the vein.

Management:

- Rotation of seed bed.
- Adopt suitable sanitary measures .



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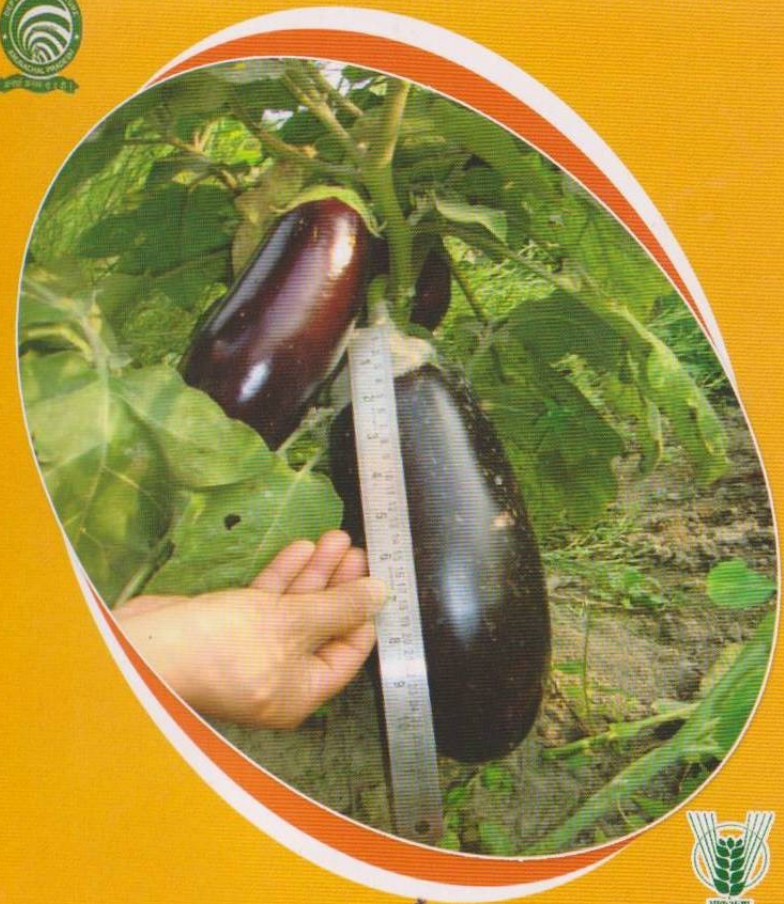
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Packages and Practices of Brinjal



Agricultural Technology Management Agency(ATMA)
in Collaboration with **Krishi Vigyan Kendra(KVK)**
Lohit District, Arunachal Pradesh

Brinjal or Eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.) is one of the most commonly grown vegetable crops in India. The plant is erect, semi-erect or prostrate, herbaceous and branched in nature. It is woody or scurfy, spiny or non-spiny, with or without pigmented which is mainly anthocyanin. Fruit contain a fairly good source of calcium, phosphorus, iron and vitamin particularly "B" group.

Improved Varieties and hybrids:

- Pusa Katki
- Pusa purple long
- Pusa Samrat
- Pusa hybrid 5
- Pusa hybrid 6
- Pusa hybrid 9

Sowing Time: Winter Season: September to October

Spring season: January to February

Seed rate: 650g/ha

Nursery raising:

- ❖ Raising nursery beds: 5m length and 1m breadth (15 cm above ground).
 - ❖ FYM @ 4kg/m² added in the beds.
 - ❖ Before sowing drench the nursery beds with Dithane M-45 @ 2g/l of water (reduce incidence of damping off).
 - ❖ Depth: 1.5-2cm.
 - ❖ After sowing, thin layer of sand, soil and FYM mixture. Light irrigation after sowing.
- Spacing:** 60 X 45 cm (Row X row and plant X plant).

Manuring and Fertilization:

FYM @ 15-20 tonnes/ha Urea: 200Kg (26.6kg), SSP: 350Kg (46.6Kg), MOP: 80Kg/ha (10.6Kg/bigha)

Half dose of urea should be applied at the time of transplanting. Half dose applied in two equal splits, first at 30 days after transplanting and remaining part 45 days of transplanting.

Weeding:

Manual weed control: Mulching with black polythene films reduces weed growth, early bearing and total yield.

Chemical weed control: Pre-emergence application of Pendimethalin 1.5lit/ha before transplanting and one handweeding 30 days after transplanting.

Insect pest and disease management:

❖ Leaf feeding beetle

Symptoms: Both adults and grubs feed by scrapping leaves leaving vein and veinlets causing characteristic of Skeletonized patches. Affected leaves dry, fall off and holes in leaves.

Management:

- Collect and destroy egg masses and skeletonized leaves with adults and grubs.
- Carbaryl 2g/litre of water.

❖ Leaf webber

Symptoms: Webbing of leaves with silken strands and feed on ventral surface of leaves, skeletonizing completely.

Management:

- Removal and destruction of webbed leaves can check the damage.
- Spray Carbaryl 2g/litre or Chloropyrifos 2ml/litre of water.

❖ Shoot and fruit borer

Symptoms: Young plants caterpillars bore into petioles and midribs of large leaves and young tender shoots. Affected shoots bend down and wither, affected leaves and shoot wither and dry.

Management:

- Remove and destroy the infested portion of the plants along with the caterpillars inside.
- Spray carbaryl @ 2g/litre water at 10-15 days intervals and alternatively spray malathion 50 EC @ 2ml/litre.
- Brinjal with long and narrow less susceptible to attack.

❖ Stem borer

Symptoms: Infested plants wither, wilt and stunted and fruiting capacity adversely affected.

Management:

- Avoid ratooning of brinjal crop, since woody stem prefer.
- Spray Carbaryl 3g/litre of water.

