

Crop management practices of Brinjal

Management practices	Description	Input
Varieties	Improved - SG-132, Blue Star, Green Star, Green star long, Swarna Shyamali Hybrid- Tarini	
Land preparation	One primary and one secondary tillage followed by preparation of convenient beds of 4x5 m size and pits for transplanting of the seedlings	Well decomposed FYM with basal dose of fertilisers to be applied to the pits
Seed rate	Improved Varieties: 375 g /ha Hybrids: 200 g / ha	
Spacing	Improved variety: 60 x 60 cm Hybrids: 90 x 60 cm	
Sowing/Planting time	Rainy Season – (June – July) Winter Season – (October – November) Summer Season – (February – March)	
Organic manures	Application of FYM @ 25 t / ha.	
Fertilizers	Improved varieties: 100: 50: 30 kg N, P ₂ O ₅ , K ₂ O / ha Hybrids: 200: 150: 100 kg N, P ₂ O ₅ , K ₂ O / ha	Basal dose: 50:50:30 kg NPK / ha & top dressing: 50 kg N/ha on 30th day of planting or during earthing up Basal dose: 100:150:100 kg NPK /ha. Top dressing: 100 kg N/ha on 30th day of planting or during earthing up.
Micronutrient/ biofertilizers	Application of 2 kg of Azospirillum and 2 kg of PSB with 50 kg of FYM and 100 kg Neem cake/ ha	
Intercultural operation	Weeding, Hoeing and earthing up is to be done along with fertiliser application	
Special practices	Triaccontanol 625 ml is mixed with 500 l of water (1.25 ppm), is sprayed on 15 th and 30th days after planting. Planofix @ 125 ml in 500 l of water (0.25ppm) is sprayed at 45, 60 and 90th DAP 19:19:19: + MN @ 1 % (10 g/lit) is sprayed at 60 days after planting.	
Irrigation	The crop requires adequate moisture during the first 70 days. It can withstand drought later to some extent and still revive upon the soil moisture. In summer interval of 4-5 days and in winter 7-10 days.	
Weed management	i) Pre emergence application (3-5 DAT) of Pendimethalin 1.5 kg/ha + hand weeding at 35 DAP ii) Garden hoeing at 20 and 40 DAP	
Insect pest	Regular removal of the infested plant parts and need based spraying of thiodicarb @ 750 g/ ha or spinosad @ 200 ml/ ha or rynaxipyr @ 175 ml/ ha to control shoot and fruit borer. Foliar spraying of acephate @ 750 g/ ha to control epilachna beetle and propergite @ 1 l/ ha to minimise the infestation of red spider mite.	
Diseases	Nursery treatment with carboxin + thiram @ 2 g and plantomycin @ 1 g/ l of water at 7 days before transplanting to minimise the incidence of wilting. Judicious water and nutrient management and need based spraying/ drenching of carboxin + thiram @ 750 g/ ha or flusilazole @ 200 ml/ ha along with streptocyclin @ 50 g/ ha to check wilting. Need based spraying of metalxyl + mancozeb @ 1 kg/ ha to reduce the incidence of fruit rot and leaf blight.	
Harvest	Harvesting of brinjal fruits is carried out at fully matured stage.	