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KASHMIR

Kitchen Gardening Vegetables for Rabi Crops

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1. Kitchen Gardening

Kitchen gardening plays an important role for rural and urban families to recover diversified vegetables in their daily diet

OBJECTIVES

- Growing nutritious fresh vegetables to feed the family all year.
- Appropriate use of land near the house
- Best use of family members' time in a pleasant manner exercising an efficient and effective training to the children
- Making use of kitchen waste and water
- Reducing food costs
- Beneficial for making the most of free time

PRINCIPLES OF KITCHEN GARDENING

Proper planning is required for the development of a kitchen garden. Fundamental principles to keep in mind while planning a kitchen garden.

Location: Location is the most important principle, and it should be close to the house. It is best to plan a kitchen garden ahead of time when building a new home. An open and sunny location, as sunlight is critical for plant growth. The ideal kitchen garden should be established in a fairly level area, preferably on the southern side of the house, and should be protected from stray animals with a fence.

Layout: Appropriate and convenient layout is necessary. The site should be free of shade trees, etc. The size and shape will be determined by the size of the family. It is preferable to have a small, well-kept garden than a large, poorly kept one.



Adequate Water Supply: It should be close to a well, a tap or any other source of irrigation, including kitchen water that can be profitably used.

Crop rotation: Crop rotation is necessary for nutrient management. Leguminous vegetables like french bean, pea etc should be included in rotation to maintain soil fertility.

PLANNING CRITERIA FOR KITCHEN GARDENING

A plot of 200 square metres will provide enough vegetables for an average family of 5-6 members.

- Before planting, make a clear sketch plan of a planned kitchen garden in a notebook.
- The vegetables grown in the kitchen garden will be chosen based on the season, region, available area, nutritional value/importance, individual taste, and family member preferences.
- Vegetable planting and sowing should be done in a systematic manner.
- Vegetables that are needed in small quantities, such as lettuce, mint, and coriander, should be planted on ridges and along paths.
- Vegetables that are consumed in large quantities, such as potatoes, onions, garden peas, and dwarf beans, should be given more space.
- Root vegetables such as radish, carrot, turnip, and others needed for salad should be accommodated on ridges and sown continuously at intervals to ensure daily availability.
- Pole type vegetables such as cucurbits french beans in the summer/rainy season, and garden peas in the winter should



be planted along the fence on three sides along the boundary wall to allow maximum spread.

- Considering the direction of sunlight, tall vegetable varieties should always be followed by medium and then dwarf varieties to ensure that every plot receives maximum sunlight.
- Leguminous vegetables such as french beans and peas should be rotated to maintain soil fertility.





2. Kale (*Brassica oleracea L*)

Kale is a leafy green, unique and exclusive cooked in the state. The abundance of leafy greens in the state is because of fertile land and forested land.

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Khanyari</i> | March to May | April to May |
| <i>Kawdari</i> | March to May | April to May |
| <i>G M Dari</i> | August to September | September to October |
| <i>Kashmiri Haak</i> (<i>HaenzHaak</i>) | August to September | September to October |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- Seeds are sown on raised nursery beds are sown in shallow furrows opened 5-10cm apart, seeds are then covered with well crushed compost/wood or dung ash/soil. Transplanting is carried out when the seedling is 45 days old.
- Seed rate for kale (saag) as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is 2.0 – 2.5 kg/ha.
- Spacing: 30 cm × 10-15 cm

Nutrient Management:

FYM: 1.25 to 1.5 (t/Kanal)

Vermi Compost: 100- 125 (kg/Kanal)

Urea: 7.25 (kg/Kanal), DAP: 6.5 (kg/Kanal) and MOP: 5.0 (Kg/Kanal)



Scientific tips:

- Entire FYM or vermicompost, DAP, MOP and $\frac{1}{2}$ urea at the time of sowing and other $\frac{1}{2}$ urea 30 days after transplanting.
- Avoid hoeing in the morning as leaves being turgid, may break. Shallow hoeing is recommended.
- Remove all the weeds at the time of hoeing. Usually 6-8 light irrigations, at intervals of 10-15 days, are given depending upon the planting time, soil type, weather conditions, etc.
- During critical periods optimum soil moisture should be maintained by frequent light irrigations.





3. Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea var. capitata L*)

Cabbage is the second most important cole crop of the Union Territory of J&K after cauliflower. It is grown for its leafy head which is highly nutritious.

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <i>Golden Acre</i> | March to April | April to May |
| <i>Pusa Drum Head</i> | July to Aug | Aug to Sept |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- Seeds are sown in shallow furrows 5-10 cm apart and covered with well crushed compost/wood or dung ash/soil. Transplanting is carried out when the seedling is at three leaf stage.
- Seed rate for cabbage as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is 500 - 800 kg/ha.
- Spacing: 45 cm × 45 cm for Golden Acre and 60 cm× 45 cm for Pusa Drum Head

Nutrient Management:

FYM: 0.5 (t/Kanal)

Vermi Compost: 25 (kg/Kanal)

Urea: 13.75 (kg/Kanal), DAP: 6.5 (kg/Kanal) and MOP: 5.0 (kg/Kanal)



Scientific tips:

- Entire FYM or vermicompost, DAP, MOP and $\frac{1}{2}$ urea at the time of sowing and other $\frac{1}{2}$ urea 30 days after transplanting.
- Cabbage requires a continuous supply of moisture for proper development. It may be irrigated after every 10 days.
- Two to three hoeing are sufficient for cabbage. Earthing-up of plants after 5-6 week is essential to produce solid heads.
- Cabbage heads are harvested when they attain full size and are hard. The best time for harvesting is in after noon or early morning. The heads when mature should be cut with a long knife. Storage at 0-2.0°C with 85-90% relative humidity can keep cauliflower in good quality for 30 days.





4. KnolKhol (*Brassica oleracea var. gongyloides*)

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Early White Vienna | March to April | April to May |
| Purple Vienna | March to April | April to May |
| King of Market | July to August | August to September |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- Seeds are sown on raised nursery beds are sown in shallow furrows opened 5-10cm apart, seeds are then covered with well crushed compost/wood or dung ash/soil. Transplanting is carried out when the seedling is at three leaf stage.
- Seed rate for knolkhol as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is 1.20 - 1.50 kg/ha.
- Spacing: 30 cm × 10-15 cm

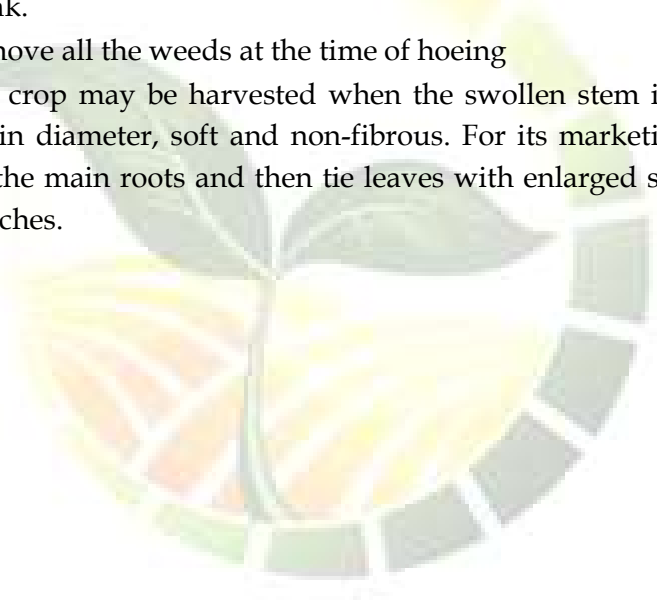
Nutrient Management:

- FYM: 0.75 to 1.0 (t/Kanal)
- Vermi Compost: 50- 75 (kg/Kanal)
- Urea : 11.0 (kg/Kanal), DAP: 6.5 (kg/Kanal) and MOP: 6.75 (kg/Kanal)



Scientific tips:

- Entire FYM or vermicompost, DAP, MOP and $\frac{1}{2}$ urea at the time of sowing and other $\frac{1}{2}$ urea 30 days after transplanting.
- Care is to be taken that hoeing is not carried out too close to knob in order to avoid mechanical injury.
- Avoid hoeing in the morning as leaves being turgid, may break.
- Remove all the weeds at the time of hoeing
- The crop may be harvested when the swollen stem is 5-7.5 cm in diameter, soft and non-fibrous. For its marketing cut off the main roots and then tie leaves with enlarged stem in bunches.





5. Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea var. botrytis L*)

Cauliflower is the most important vegetable crop of the UT of J&K grown for its white and tender head or curd formed by the shortened flower parts. It is not a rich source of nutrient, however substantial amount of protein, carbohydrates, phosphorus, calcium, iron and ascorbic acid is present. The edible part of cauliflower is curd.

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <i>Snow Ball</i> | July to August | August to September |
| <i>PusaKatki</i> | April to May | May to June |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- Seeds are sown on raised nursery beds are sown in shallow furrows opened 5-10cm apart; seeds are then covered with well crushed compost/wood or dung ash/soil. Transplanting is carried out when the seedling is 45 days old.
- Seed rate for cauliflower as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is 500- 600 g/ha for PusaKatki and 500 - 600 g/ha for Snow Ball.
- Spacing: 60×30 cm for Pusa Katki and 60-45 cm for Snow Ball.



Nutrient Management:

- FYM: 1.25 to 1.50 (t/Kanal)
- Vermi Compost: 100- 125 (kg/Kanal)
- Urea : 5.75 (kg/Kanal), DAP: 13.0 (kg/Kanal) and MOP: 5.0 (kg/Kanal)

Scientific tips:

- At the time of sowing apply $\frac{1}{2}$ urea, entire FYM or vermicompost, DAP, MOP and other $\frac{1}{2}$ urea 30 days after transplanting.
- Cauliflower requires a continuous supply of moisture for proper development. Irrigation may be given at 15 days interval and should be stopped when heads are fully developed and firm to avoid splitting.
- Shallow and frequent intercultural operations are carried out to check the weeds and to provide favorable conditions for growth and development.
- Harvesting should be done during morning or evening so that the products may remain fresh for the market. At the time of harvesting, the head should be compact. Large leaves are trimmed away leaving only sufficient jacket leaves packed tightly to protect the curd from bruising. Storage at 0-2.0°C with 85-90% relative humidity can keep cauliflower in good quality for 30 days.



6. Raddish (*Raphanussativus L*)

Radish is one of the common root crops eaten either raw as salad or cooked in many ways. It has a cooling effect and increases the appetite

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| <i>White Long</i> | August to September | Direct sowing |
| <i>Red Round</i> | | |
| <i>Japanese White Long</i> | | |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- Seeds of raddish are directly sown in the field. The land is prepared thoroughly to a fine tilth by giving one deep ploughing followed by 2-3 shallow ploughings/harrowings. Ridges are raised at recommended distance for sowing seed when the soil moisture is optimum.
- Seed rate for raddish as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is 7.5 -10.0 kg/ha
- Spacing: 30 cm × 15-20 cm

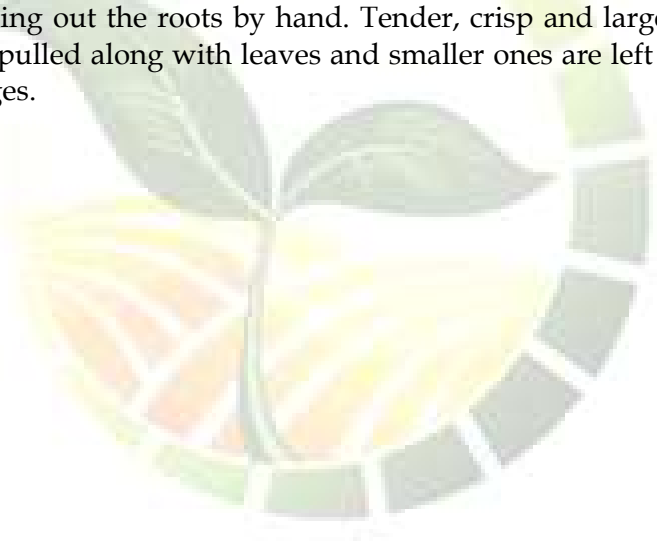
Nutrient Management:

- FYM: 0.75 to 1.00 (t/Kanal)
- Vermi Compost: 50- 75 (kg/Kanal)
- Urea : 7.25 (kg/Kanal), DAP: 6.5 (kg/Kanal) and MOP: 5.0 (kg/Kanal)



Scientific tips:

- Entire FYM or vermicompost, DAP, MOP and $\frac{1}{2}$ urea should be applied at the time of ridge raising and another $\frac{1}{2}$ urea as top dose 30 days after thinning.
- Irrigation immediately after sowing is the best to good seed germination and establishment of the crop. Next irrigation should be on the third day and subsequently once in 5-7 days.
- Timely thinning is very important the thinning of thickly sown plants should be done before the second irrigation.
- There should be sufficient moisture in the soil at the time of pulling out the roots by hand. Tender, crisp and large roots are pulled along with leaves and smaller ones are left on the ridges.





7. Turnip (*Brassica rapa L.*)

Turnip is a root crop grown in cool weather crop.

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| <i>Purple Top white Globe</i> | August to September | Direct sowing |
| <i>PusaChandrima</i> | | |
| <i>Nageen- 1</i> | | |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- Seeds of turnip are directly sown in the field. The land is prepared thoroughly to a fine tilth by giving one deep ploughing followed by 2-3 shallow ploughings/harrowings.
- Ridges are raised at recommended distance for sowing seed when the soil moisture is optimum.
- Seed rate for turnip as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is 5-7 kg/ha
- Spacing: 30 cm × 15-20 cm

Nutrient Management:

- FYM: 0.75 to 1.00 (t/Kanal)
- Vermi Compost: 50- 75 (kg/Kanal)
- Urea : 7.25 (kg/Kanal), DAP: 6.5 (kg/Kanal) and MOP: 5.0 (kg/Kanal)



Scientific tips:

- Entire FYM or vermicompost, DAP, MOP and $\frac{1}{2}$ urea should be applied at the time of ridge raising and another $\frac{1}{2}$ urea as top dose 30 days after thinning.
- Light irrigation should be given immediately after germination. Subsequent irrigations are given as per the available soil moisture.
- Thinning is one of the most important operations in the successful cultivation of this crop. The plants are thinned to stand 8-10 cm apart in rows. After thinning, application of fertilizer, watering and then light earthing up is done. Only 2-3 cm of the upper part of the plant is covered with soil.
- The turnip roots are harvested when they are tender and attain the marketable size depending on the variety. The size ranges from 5-8 cm in diameter.





8. Carrot (*Daucuscarota L.*)

Carrot is a cool season crop and require relatively long growing season, though some of the tropical types tolerate quite high temperatures. The seed germinate under temperature in range of 7.2-23.9°C. The optimum temperature for growth is 16-18°C and colour development in 20-22°C.

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Early Nantes</i> | August to September | Direct sowing |
| <i>Chamman</i> | | |
| <i>Local Black</i> | | |
| <i>Shalimar Carrot-1</i> | | |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- The sowing should be done when moisture is sufficient. Seeds of carrot are directly sown in the field. The land is prepared thoroughly to a fine tilth by giving one deep ploughing followed by 2-3 shallow ploughings/harrowings. Ridges are raised at recommended distance for sowing seed when the soil moisture is optimum.
- Seed rate for turnip as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is 3.5 – 5.0 kg/ha with a spacing of 30 cm × 15 cm

Nutrient Management:

- FYM: 1.00 to 1.25 (t/Kanal)
- Vermi Compost: 75-100 (kg/Kanal)



- Urea : 7.25 (kg/Kanal), DAP: 6.5 (kg/Kanal) and MOP: 5.0 (kg/Kanal)

Scientific tips:

- The first irrigation should be given 5 days after sowing and the second 3-4 days thereafter. Avoid heavy irrigation
- Entire FYM or vermicompost, DAP, MOP and $\frac{1}{2}$ urea should be applied at the time of ridge raising and another $\frac{1}{2}$ urea as top dose 30 days after thinning.
- Weeding at early stage of growth is very necessary with a very little hoeing after the plants are 8-10 cm high.
- When the plants are well established, thin them to 3-4 cm apart to ensure proper development. If the roots are overcrowded, their shape and size are affected adversely. Thinning should be done in moist soil. Start digging when the roots are 2.5-3.0 cm in diameter at the upper end. Light irrigation is given a few days before harvest. Tops are removed and roots are dug with a spade



9. Beet Root (*Beta vulgaris*)

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Crimson Globe</i> | August to September | Direct sowing |
| <i>Detroit Dark Red</i> | | |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- Seeds of beet root are directly sown in the field. The land is prepared thoroughly to a fine tilth by giving one deep ploughing followed by 2-3 shallow ploughings/harrowings.
- Ridges are raised at recommended distance for sowing seed when the soil moisture is optimum.
- Seed rate for turnip as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is 10 – 12 kg/ha
- Spacing: 30 cm × 15- 20 cm

Nutrient Management:

- FYM: 1.00 to 1.25 (t/Kanal)
- Vermi Compost: 75-100 (kg/Kanal)
- Urea : 6.5 (kg/Kanal), DAP: 2.75 (kg/Kanal) and MOP: 5.0 (kg/Kanal)

Scientific tips:

- Entire FYM or vermicompost, DAP, MOP and ½ urea should be applied at the time of ridge raising and another ½ urea as top dose 30 days after thinning.



- At early stages of growth weeds may pose a problem, so shallow hoeings with the help of hand cultivators suppress the weeds and provide aeration, thus enhancing root formation.
- Pre-sowing irrigation is applied for rapid and uniform seed germination. Always apply half ridge irrigation, otherwise seeds and the ridge tops are washed.
- Soil must always remain moist, so frequent light irrigations are needed.





10. Onion (*Allium Sepa L*)

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Red Globe | Mid August - | Oct -Nov |
| Yellow Globe | Mid September | Late Feb- March |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- Onion seedlings are raised in raised nursery beds.
- Seed rate for onion as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is 7.5 – 10 kg/ha
- Spacing: 20 cm × 15 cm

Nutrient Management:

- FYM: 1.0 to 1.5 (t/Kanal)
- Vermi Compost: 75-125 (kg/Kanal)
- Urea : 8.0 (kg/Kanal), DAP: 9.0 (kg/Kanal) and MOP: 5.0 (kg/Kanal)

Scientific tips:

- Entire FYM or vermicompost, DAP, MOP and ½ urea should be applied at the time of ridge raising and another ½ urea as top dose 30 days after thinning.
- Onion thrives better in cool season, long days favour bulb formation.
- Being a shallow rooted crop shallow hoeing twice or thrice will help plant growth and suppress the weeds.
- Irrigation is applied as and when needed and the field should not be allowed to dry.



- Extended spells may result in the splitting of outer scales.
- Irrigation is withheld 15-20 days considerably before commencement of maturity, otherwise, maturity is delayed and keeping quality highly effected.
- For warehouse onions should be harvested when the 50-60% tops have fallen over the ground (neck fall stage) they should be cured in shade for complete dryng.





11. Garlic (*Allium sativum* L)

Garlic is a cool season crop and grows well in mild climatic conditions. It tolerates frost to some extent. During bulb maturity long days and cool temperatures favour vegetative growth. Well drained light soils are most suited.

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|
| <i>Kashmir local</i> | Nov to Dec | Direct sowing |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- Seed rate for garlic as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is 5-7 q of cloves per hectare
- Spacing: 15 cm × 10 cm

Nutrient Management:

- FYM: 1.25 to 1.5 (t/Kanal)
- Vermi Compost: 100-125 (kg/Kanal)
- Urea : 8.5 (kg/Kanal), DAP: 6.5 (kg/Kanal) and MOP: 5.0 (kg/Kanal)

Scientific tips:

- Fields for planting cloves are thoroughly ploughed or dug 3-4 times and the the soil is pulverized and land leveled by planking
- Entire FYM or vermicompost, DAP, MOP and ½ N should be applied before transplanting and ½ N as top dressing.
- Shallow hoeings are generally performed during early stages of growth. One to two weedings are considered desirable.



- For better plan growth, bulb formation and enlargement frequent irrigation is required.
- Irrigation is withdrawn 15-20days before harvesting.
- Garlic is harvested when the tops become partly dry and bend to the ground. The bulbs are lifted along with the tops and are tagged in bundles. These bundles along with the tops are hanged to increase the shelf life of the garlic.





12. Shallot (*Pran- Allium ascalonicum L*)

Shallot or Pran is a cool season spice crop which grows well in mild climatic conditions. Bing long duration, rainfed and less labour intensive, this crop is cultivated on lofty hills where irrigation facilities seldom exist. This crop thrives best in well drained and organic matter rich soils under mild climatic conditions.

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|------------|------------|---------------|
| Local pran | Sept - Oct | Direct Sowing |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- Seed rate for shallot (*pran*) as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is for small size bulbs - 10-15q/ha, medium sized bulbs - 20-24q/ha and for large size bulbs- 25-30 quintal per hectare
- Spacing: 20 cm × 15 cm

Nutrient Management:

- FYM: 1.25 to 1.5 (t/Kanal)
- Vermi Compost: 100-125 (kg/Kanal)
- Urea : 8.5 (kg/Kanal), DAP: 6.5 (kg/Kanal) and MOP: 5.0 (kg/Kanal)

Scientific tips:

- Entire FYM or vermicompost, DAP, MOP and $\frac{1}{2}$ N should be applied before transplanting and remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ N as top dressing.
- Shallow hoeing are generally performed during the early stages of growth.



- Two weedings are essential, one before commencement of frost and second in early spring.
- Pre-planting irrigation is advantageous for uniform germination and 2-3 irrigations may be required during summer months at intervals of 10-15 days.
- Irrigation is withdrawn 15-20 days before harvesting.
- Harvesting is done manually with the help of spade or hoe. A single bulb produces 5-10 bulbs on an average. Bulbs are lifted and dried in shade. Afterwards the bulbs are sorted and the soil is removed from roots. The bulbs are spread on wooden shelves or floor of cool airy rooms. Sorted bulbs should be watched for any fungal growth or moisture accumulation to avoid sprouting and rotting.





13. Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea* L)

Spinach is a cool season crop and withstands frost better than other vegetable crops. Long days and high temperature (35-40°C) causes bolting. It is a short season crop. Mild temperatures and short days favour higher yield. It can be grown on a wide range of soils, but thrives better on well-drained loamy soils.

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| <i>Shalimar Green</i> | October to March | Direct Sowing |
| <i>Prickly seeded</i> | | |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- Seed rate for spinach as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is 5-6 kg/ha for Shalimar green and 10-12 kg/ha for prickly seeded
- Spacing: 15 cm × 10 cm

Nutrient Management:

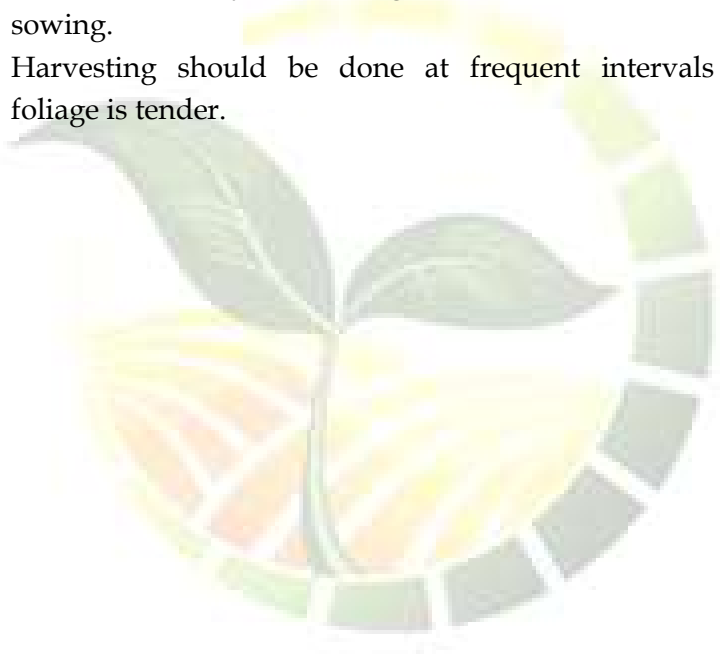
- FYM: 1.25 to 1.5 (t/Kanal)
- Vermi Compost: 100-125 (kg/Kanal)
- Urea : 6.5 (kg/Kanal)

Scientific tips:

- Entire FYM or vermicompost and ½ urea should be applied at the sowing and ½ urea after thinning.
- Removal of weeds is necessary.



- Two to three hoeing cum weeding are required as spinach plants cannot compete for nutrients and moreover during harvesting, picking of leaves becomes difficult.
- The soil should be moist for proper germination of spinach seeds.
- Irrigation at an interval of 7 to 10 days during dry spells.
- The crop is ready for picking in about six weeks after seed sowing.
- Harvesting should be done at frequent intervals when foliage is tender.





14. Peas (*Pisum sativum*)

Garden pea is a cool season crop but requires relatively warm weather during ripening. High temperature during pod filling results in decline in quality. Seeds can germinate at a minimum temperature of 15°C but optimum is 22°C.

Varieties, sowing and transplanting:

| Varieties | Sowing | Transplanting |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| <i>Bonneville</i> | October to March | Direct Sowing |
| <i>Shalimar Mattar</i> | | |
| <i>Arkal</i> | | |

Seed Sowing, seed rate and spacing:

- Seed rate for pea as per recommended package of practice of SKUAST-K is 80-90 kg/ha.
- Spacing: 30 cm × 10 cm

Nutrient Management:

- FYM: 1.00 to 1.25 (t/Kanal)
- Vermi Compost: 75-100 (kg/Kanal)
- Urea : 2.0 (kg/Kanal), DAP: 6.5 (kg/Kanal) and MOP: 5.0 (kg/Kanal)

Scientific tips

- Entire FYM or vermicompost, DAP, MOP and ½ urea should be applied at the time of sowing and ½ urea in the month of April.
- Land preparation is done by ploughing 3-4 times followed by planking for clod breaking and leveling. Soil preparation is needed for proper germination and successful plant growth.



- Regular shallow hoeing and weeding during growing period is required.
- In later growth period, if rain is absent, 1-2 irrigations should be given.
- Timely staking is beneficial for getting better yields, if delayed can reduce the yield.
- In case sulphur and boron deficiency, a combined application of 30 kg sulphur and 2 kg boron along with RFD is recommended.

