

Cultivation Technique of the Plants

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Agriculture plays an important role in economic growth of the rural peoples. Plants are domesticated on the basis of their varied applications as per development of human civilization. Plant utility is categorized like the use as for food, fodder, fuel, spices, timber, fiber, medicinal purpose etc. Among a varied group of the plants many are grown wildly whereas some species are cultivated per year or one or more times in a year based on climatic condition and demand in the area.

There are several plant species which are used for further cultivation for specified purposes. Mostly seeds are used for cultivation of the plants but for many plants which are capable to grow by seeds and stem cutting mode both. Root, Stem Leaf or their modified forms are also registered as propagules for development of the plants. Agri tech is an important aspect for cultivation of the plants/crops. Cropping plant varieties and degree of cultivation is variable based on different climatic condition over the world.

Each plant propagules are unique for their characteristics and germination, growth. There is a remarkable variation in plant cultivation technique as sowing in few deep soil or plants modified underground parts such as Bulb, Tuber, Rhizome, Corm etc. A Certain distance is also a remarkable factor for growth and development of the plants. For cultivation of the underground plants/parts like *Curcuma*, *Colocasia* etc. a specified distance is required both for plant to plant and for bed to bed.

A part of the above practices there is an urgent need of removal of the excess water from the cultivated fields to control on damage of the underground plant parts by decay due to excess of water known as water logging. Certain level of the water in soil and inside of the plant body is required for proper management of physiological activities as well as regulation of environmental factors in particular plants cultivation.

Suitable cultivation technique is greatly responsible for rich production of the crops. Soil quality, Seeds variability, environmental condition etc. are key factors playing role in rich production in specified area. Small seeds should be shown by mixing with dust and/or sands to maintain proper distance between plants which provide a better chance for their growth. Seeds/plant parts should be shown with proper treatment to avoid seed born diseases.

Some important Steps needed for successful cultivation of the plants.

1. Field Selection–This one is the prime step for the process of plant cultivation. As per requirement of the plants the field should be selected. The selected area should be fertile nature soil and better water, light facility.

2. Preparation of the Plants–Selected area/field should be well prepared by following proper digging, ploughing, weeding, compost supply etc.

3. Plant Selection and Preparation–As per climatic condition the cultivated plant species should be also selected and by following suitable technique the plant parts which will be used in further cultivation

should be prepared. Plant propagules can be directly shown/grown and/or by their nursery preparation.

4. Plant sowing/growing in the prepared field–Selected and prepared plant propagules are now grown in the field by maintaining the distance between plant to plant and if there is row than row to row. Plant to plant spacing is better for growth of the plants.

5. Management

a. Weeds–Weeds should be removed from the field. This practice should be done in before and after the cultivation of the Plants.

b. Water–It plays a remarkable role in regulation of Plant life so suitable amount of water should be provided and the plants should be protected from Water stress as well as water logging.

c. Nutrients–Each nutrients that may be micro and/or macro nutrients playing a key role in plant life so, as per need of the plants these should be supplied.

d. Diseases–In different stage of the plan life various diseases are originating should be controlled by suitable measures.

e. Protection of the cultivated plants–The plants should be protected from biotic and abiotic factors.

f. Harvesting–After complete maturation of the plants these should be harvested by better technique without damaging of the mother plants. A plant suitable for harvesting is indicated by yellowing/ grains formation etc.

g. Storage–Harvested plant parts should be stored after sundry to protect against microbial infection. It is done for long term utilization, for further cultivation and for gaining rich market values.

Finally it is concluded that it is required for to take care in each stage of plant cultivation. Soil quality, plant variety, climatic condition, cultivation technique, market value etc are leading factors for high production and economic growth.

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