

ORGANIC FARMING IN VEGETABLE CROP

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Organic Farming in Vegetable Crop

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Meaning of organic farming

Organic farming is a method of crop production in which chemical products such as chemical fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, etc. are not used, instead of using organic materials like organic fertilizers, organic fertilizers, green manures, organic pesticides and crop cycles etc. We depend on experiment. Its main objective is to increase the productivity of crops keeping in mind the health of soil, plants, animals and



humans.

organic farming of vegetables, not only can the problem of falling

soil health and environmental pollution be reduced, but also the nutritional security of humans can be ensured. In this article, a description of the process of pesticides and benefits of organic farming and the major components of organic farming of vegetables is presented.

Organic farming points

1. Biological changes
2. Organic Agriculture Management
3. Authentication

Organic change the time period between the start of organic agricultural management and the actual organic crop production is called the change period. This period can be from one year to three years. The transition period is one year for annual crops and two to three years for long duration crops and horticultural plants. For successful

biological transformation, it is very important to keep the following points in mind, such as-

1. Knowledge of organic farming and organic standards of vegetables.
2. Knowledge of resources used in organic farming of vegetables.
3. Preparation of organic changes of vegetables carefully.
4. Information about the fertility of the field of organic farming of vegetables.
5. Selection of crops according to the local environment of vegetables.
6. Selection of suitable crop cycles in vegetable cultivation.
7. Knowledge of control of insect diseases in vegetable cultivation.
8. All records related to vegetable cultivation are maintained smoothly.

Organic farming management

In order to do certified organic farming, all the ingredients used in different components of organic farming should be used according to the biological rules, such as-

Major components of organic farming

Soil fertility management

Different types of organic manures like cow dung, compost-compost, vermicompost, green compost and bio-manure in addition to chemical fertilizers to supply nutrients and maintain soil fertility in organic farming of vegetables Use of fertilizers (Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, VAM, PSB) etc. Proper crop rotation and multi-cropping system are also helpful in keeping the soil healthy and fertile. Residues of crops, animal remains such as bone sawdust, fish manure, various types of khales and biodynamic feed prepared from cow urine and horn are also used.

Sanjivak-

In vegetable cultivation, vegetable growers allow 100 kg cow dung 100 liter cow urine to rot 500 grams of jaggery in 300 liters of water for 10 days, after that add 20 times water and sprinkle it on the soil in an acre area or Use with irrigation water.

Jeevamrit-

For the cultivation of vegetables, 10 kg cow dung 10 liters, cow urine 2 kg jaggery 2 kg any pulse flour 1 kg lively mixed with 200 liters

of soil and allowed to rot for 5 to 7 days.

Panchgabya-

To make Panchagavya, cow dung solution 4 kg cow dung 1 kg cow urine 3 liter cow milk 3 liter buttermilk 2 liter cow ghee mixed with 1 kg and let it rot for 7 days, shake this mixture twice daily, Now spray 3 liters of Panchagavya with 100 liters of water or spray it on the soil or use 20 liters of Panchagavya with irrigation water in one acre field.

Crop Selection-

Selected varieties for organic farming of vegetables should be compatible with local environmental conditions and resistant to pests and diseases, seeds of all selected varieties should be certified organic agricultural products, if certified organic seeds are not available, without chemical treatment. Other seeds can also be used. The use of genetics and transgenic plants converted to organic farming is prohibited.

Weed prevention

Proper prevention of weeds is very important in organic farming of vegetables. Therefore, in place of

chemical weed pests, mechanical and crop activities like deep ploughing of land in summer season, land taxing, weeding-weeding, proper cropping cycle, use of plastic and organic mulches, proper irrigation management etc. as per the situation By using vegetables, weeds can be saved from the loss of weeds.

Use of organic pesticides

In this method of vegetable cultivation, the control of the pests was done using the animals that feed on the pests, such as Trichogramma 40 to 50 thousand eggs per hectare, Chelonus berni 15 to 20 thousand eggs per hectare.

Benefits of organic farming

1. Organic farming improves the quality of land.
2. The crops grown by organic method have good taste and nutritional value.
3. Vegetables and other products grown by the organic method are free from harmful chemicals.
4. The higher the market price of organic products, the more benefits you get.
5. Organic farming keeps the environment safe.