

Cabbage



1. Climate:

Cabbage is a cool season crop. It grows well at the temperature of 15°C - 25°C. Plants grow weak under high temperature conditions. However, some heat – tolerant varieties can grow well in a hot and rainy season.

2. Soil:

Cabbage thrives best on deep loam or sandy loam soil with pH 6- 7, rich in organic matter and good drainage.

3. Seedling Bed:

Usually 120gms seeds are required for one acre.

Apply 480Kgs of dry manure in to a seedling bed of 160 m², and then sow the seed on the seedbed. This should produce sufficient seedlings for one acre of field.

4. Transplanting and spacing:

Transplant the seedlings at 4- 5 true leaves stage, about 25 days after sowing. Usually space them 45 cm apart in double rows of 45-60 cm apart on each bed of 90- 100 cm wide.



5. Fertilizer:

An e.g. of fertilizer application (kg/acre):

Fertilizer	Total	Basal – Fertilizer	Top Dressing
Manure	30000	30,000	-
Urea	200	100	100
Single Super phosphate	150	150	-
Potassium	150	150	-

It is better to use urea instead of Ammonium Sulphate where the soil is relatively acidic. If the soil is boron deficient, 5 –10 kg/ha borax should be applied before land preparation. For basal fertilizer, manure should be applied into the rows before chemical fertilizer.

Side-dressing schedule:

1st application: - should be applied in a circle around the young plant after it recovers from transplanting.

2nd application: - should be applied in bands on the shoulders of the beds 2 weeks after 1st application.

3rd application: - should be applied on both sides of the furrow during the early development of the head

It is recommended to spray 0.4% urea solution on the leaves every 7 days when the head starts to form.

6. Management:

Irrigation: Cabbage cannot tolerate drought. Therefore irrigation should be applied frequently and evenly, especially in the head developing period. Irrigation should be applied following the first and the second side dressing. It is better to keep a little water in the furrow in the hot season. But drainage must be carried out in the rainy days.

Pruning: It is necessary to remove the side shoots as soon as possible.

Weeding: Weeds must be removed as early as possible by hoeing but not too deep to damage the roots. Hoeing should not be done during the latter part of the growing season. Herbicide can be used for weed control in the cabbage field. It is recommended to apply:

1. 50% Enide (WP) 3-4 kg per hectare at the dilution of 1:350-400.
2. 44.5% Treflan (EC) 4-6 Liters per hectare at the dilution rate of 1:150-200.
3. 33% Stomp (EC) 3 Liters per hectare at the dilution rate of 1:300.

Choose only one of the above herbicides, spray it on beds and in furrows evenly before transplanting. The concentration and dosage of herbicides should be observed strictly and they must be tested before using.

Mulching: Straw mulching should be applied after transplanting to prevent soil erosion during the rainy season.

7. Harvest:

Cabbage is usually harvested when the heads reach full size and are firm. However, for the early market heads are harvested as soon as they have attained sufficient size since price is usually more important than size. In harvesting the heads are cut with a large knife then are placed along the rows with the stem – side up. Pack the heads when the cuts are dry.

8. Plant protection:

Days after transplanting

10 Days	Mancozeb (2gm/lit)+Dimethoate(2ml/lit)
20 Days	COC(3gm/lit)+Cartap-hydrochloride(1gm/lit)
30 Days	Chlorothalonil (2gm/lit)+Indoxacarb (0.25ml/lit)
40 Days	Ridomil (2gm/lit)+Bt(Delfin/Dipel)(0.5gm/lit)
50 Days	COC(3 gm/ lit)+Quinolphos (2ml/lit)

Note: The above information is provided based on research and field observation. Variations in local conditions may affect the information and suggestions contained above and for which the company should not be held liable. In case of doubt, it is recommended to carry out ordinary trial production in order to test local growing conditions in different seasons and areas.

