

































CAULIFLOWER FARMING

Farming Season

- Winter is the main season for cauliflower farming in the terai, valleys and mid hills.
- The main season for cauliflower farming in the high hills is the rainy season.
- Seasonal breeds should be selected for long-term production.

Month/ Region	Apr/ May	May/ Jun	Jun/ Jul	Jul/ Aug	Aug/ Sep	Sep /Oct	Oct/ Nov	Nov/ Dec	Dec /Jan	Jan/ Feb	Feb/ Mar	Mar/ Apr
 High hills												
 Mid hills												
 Valley and Terai												

Breeds

- Sarlahi Deepali: Agaute
- Kathmandu local: Madhye
- Dolpa Snowball: Pachhautey

Nursery



A warm nursery (greenhouse) should be used in the winter season. Cauliflower should be protected from cold by covering the crop with a shed on the nursery bed and on top of it during rainy season.

Seed and Sapling Rate

For good production, quality seeds should be used.



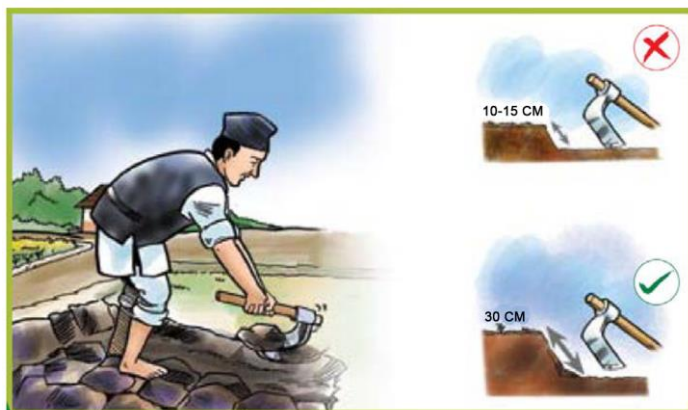
Seeds: 40 gm per 0.05 Hectare land



Saplings: 2,000–2,500 per 0.05 Hectare land

Land Preparation

Land should be tilled deep (30 cm).



Ridges should be built for proper outlet.



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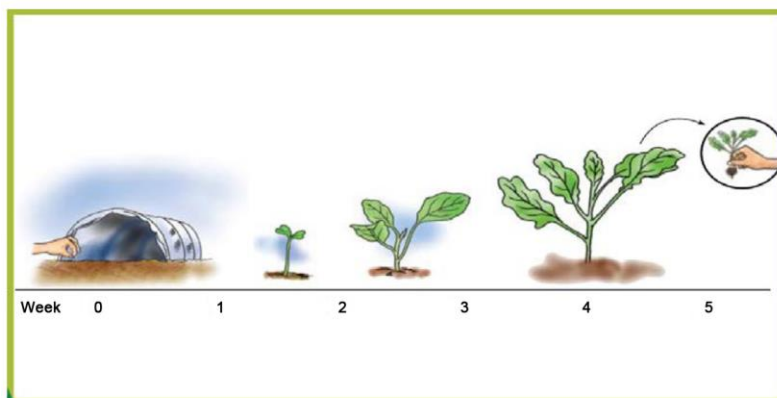
Fertilizer

Organic manure should be applied at the rate of 75 baskets (approximately 1.8 MT) per 0.05 Hectare land. If available, 2 kg of urea, 6.5 kg of D.A.P. and 4 kg of Muriate of potash should be mixed with soil per 0.05 Hectare land.

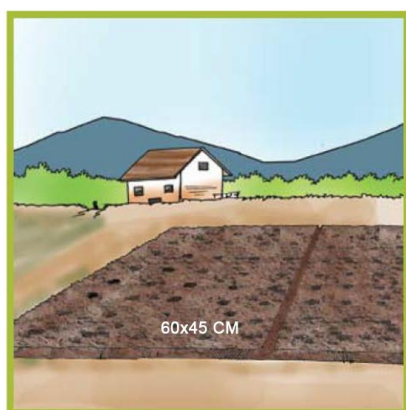


Saplings transplantation

Saplings should be transplanted between 25 to 30 days of sowing the seeds when they have grown 4–5 leaves.



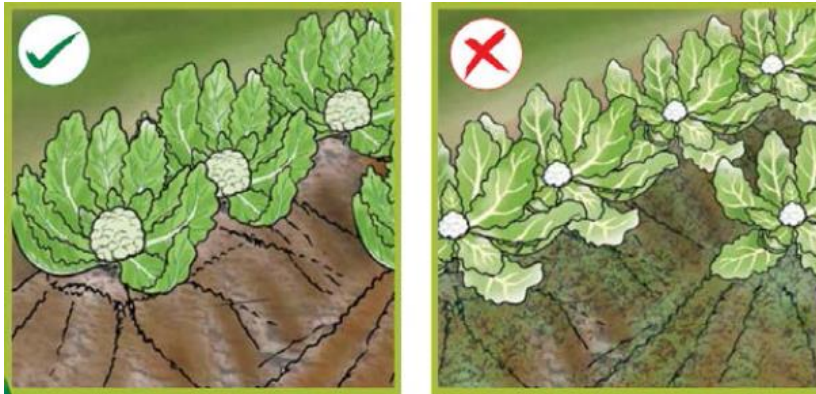
It is ideal to sow early and late ripening breed seeds at a gap of 45x45 cm, while the mid seasonal breed seeds should be sown at a gap of 60x45 cm. The early ripening breed seeds should be sown by creating ridges.



technical brief

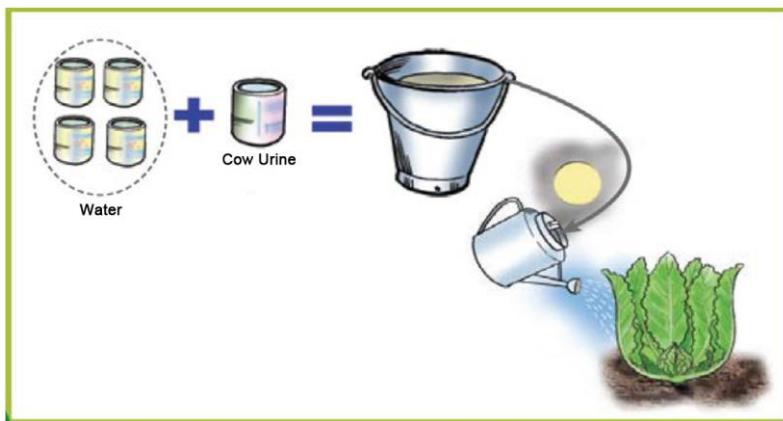
Weed Control

Regular weeding and bush clearing should be done to prevent the growth of weed.

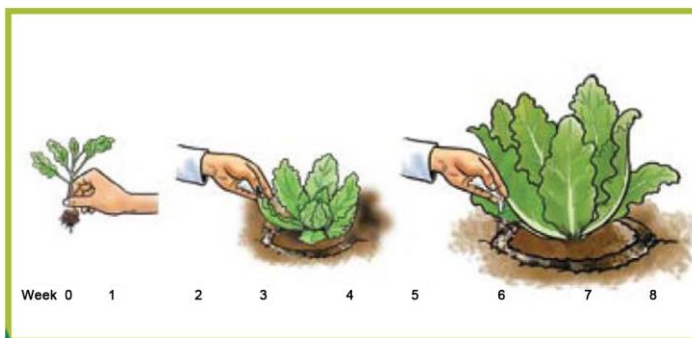


Additional Fertilizer

In remote areas, use of mixture of cow urine and water (1 part of cow urine and 4 parts of water) is best. Cow urine should be applied in the soil at the rate of 1 litre (4/7th) per 1 sq m of land every 15 days.



In case of use of chemical fertilizers, the plants should be marked around and 2.5 kg of urea should be used twice per 0.05 Hectare land after 3–4 weeks and 6–8 weeks of transplanting the plants. After applying the fertiliser, the crop should be properly covered with soil and then watered.



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Irrigation

Lack of moisture in the soil hampers the growth of the plant. It is even more harmful at the time of growth of the flower.



Harvesting

The cauliflowers should be picked once the outer petals start getting separated.



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