

## PLANTING TOMATOES IN THE GREENHOUSE

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### INTRODUCTION

Tomatoes are cultivated in greenhouses in two seasons June and November/December. Planting should be planned and mats should be prepared. For this, after sterilization of the soil in the greenhouse, the various size mats are prepared.

1. Width of surface - 90 cm.
2. Walkway - 50 cm.
3. Height- 40 cm.



2. Plant height should be up to 15 cm - 20 cm.
3. Seedlings should be pest and disease free.
4. The roots of the plants should be well fertilized.

### VARIETIES OF TOMATOES –

Three types of tomatoes are used for greenhouse cultivation.



### PLANTING SPACING -

1. 40 cm between two plants.
2. 50 cm between two rows.

### SELECTION OF PLANTS -

1. Five to six weeks old seedlings should be selected.

1. Brick Steak Tomatoes
2. Truss tomatoes
3. Cherry tomatoes

### CULTIVATION METHODS USED IN TOMATO ARE AS FOLLOWS.

1. Suckering

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2. Staking (Supporting the crop)
3. Removal of leaves
4. Cutting off unwanted flowers

### SUCKERING -

Suckering lateral spurs grow near each jointed leaf and stem. It is a way to manage the tomato plant to produce more fruit, waste less energy on unusable vegetation, and keep your greenhouse neat and clean. This is a crucial step. It is kept until long. The leaves shall not be cut while removing the suckers.

### STAKING -

It is necessary to support the trunks as soon as possible after planting. For that plant 3 m from the ground. Two wires should be tied parallel to the stem at the height. All the trees in the row can easily bear the weight. Such wires should be 12 to 16 gauge thick. The distance between these wires is 50 cm. Keep the nylon/plastic ropes down on the wires.

Instead of wrapping ropes around plants, it is more beneficial to use plastic clips. So the plants are not harmed by the ropes. Every 50 cm. A plastic clip should be used on top.

### LEAF REMOVAL -

When the vines are bent, the leaves that touch the ground are cut off to prevent disease. Removal of leaves helps in stem growth by increasing water percolation and aeration. Generally all the leaves below the bottom

fruits are removed. By removing the leaves, more carbohydrates are available to the fruit and produce increases. This method is used for all types of tomato crop.

### REMOVAL OF UNNECESSARY FRUITS (THINNING) -

Underdeveloped, small, end-of-bunch fruits do not grow to marketable size. They also reduce the size of other fruits in the bunch and should be removed. Especially in Brick steak tomatoes, the early period produces these fruits when the plants are young.

### HARVESTING -

Tomato production starts after 60 to 75 days. The crop continues for 8 to 9 months. Harvesting is done daily or every other day depending on market distance and customer demand.

### Tomato production -

➡ Round tomatoes - 25-30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

➡ Cherry tomatoes - 18-20 kg/kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

### SHEDNET CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA

If the farm has high and low land then the place selected for erecting the shed net should be explained. Do not choose a place under the shade of a large tree or building. Water supply facility should be nearby. A place should preferably be chosen where the water content is 6 to 7.5 and the salinity level is low. If the soil is not draining or is saline, a red draining soil should be used outside. If the land is not drainable, small grooves should be

made around the shed net house, so that the water can drain away. Electricity supply facility is required. Wet land should not be chosen for shed net houses.

### CRITERIA FOR SHEDNET CONSTRUCTION

Pit for pillar base size should be 1×142 feet. A GI foundation pipe should be placed in the middle of it and a hold fast bar should be placed on it and cement concrete prepared with 1:2:4 ratio of cement, sand and gravel should be filled. There are mainly round type and flat type according to different models and sizes of shed net houses. Also, the height of the sides and the height of the center should be kept as per the plan. 35 to 75 % shade net should be used for shade net house as per requirement. The fitting of shade net should be done with the help of a spring in the aluminum channel strip. Sprinkler or drip irrigation should be provided. GO fabric film of 150 gsm should be used for scuttling the shed net house on all sides up to a height of one meter from the ground. Materials used for construction of shade net house should be as per prescribed ISI/BIS standards.

### TECHNICAL CRITERIA OF MATERIALS

All pipes are of galvanized iron should be the thickness of this pipe should be at least 2 mm. Pipes should be joined by nut-bolting instead of welding. The pipe shall not have

welding joints. The height of flat and local shed nets should be at least 3.25 m at the center. The height of circular type shade net is at least four m in the center. A shade net can also be constructed using local materials. Many farms use bamboo, wire and net as needed for shade. 35 to 75% of the market uses shade nets.



**WITH MULCHING**



**WITHOUT MULCHING**