

JOB ROLE – FLORICULTURIST (OPEN CULTIVATION)

Sector – Agriculture

(Qualification Pack Code: AGR/Q0701)

PPT's for Class XI



PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education
Shyamla Hills, Bhopal – 462 013 , Madhya Pradesh, India

www.psscive.ac.in

UNIT 2: NURSERY MANAGEMENT

Session 3: Seed Sowing and Planting Material

Content

Title	Slide No.
Session Objectives	4
Introduction	5
Method of Seed Sowing	6-7
Rooting of Cuttings	8-9
Potting, Depotting and Repotting	10-19
Nursery Plants: Care and Maintenance	20-23
Summary	24

Session Objectives

The student will be able to :

- Describe method of seed sowing.
- Explain rooting of cuttings.
- Demonstrate potting, depotting and repotting.
- Care and maintenance of nursery plants.

Introduction

Method of seed sowing, rooting of cuttings, potting, depotting and repotting, care and maintenance of nursery plants are important activities for production of good quality planting material.

Method of Seed Sowing

Broadcasting:

After the preparation of a nursery, spread the seeds on nursery beds and cover them with finely sieved rotten FYM or compost.

Line sowing (shallow trenches on bed):

It is the best method of sowing seeds in a nursery. Sowing in lines improves germination and quality of seedlings. In this method, each seed gets independent space, and hence, grows healthy and vigorously. The diseased seedlings and weeds can be managed easily.

Method of Seed Sowing

Seed sowing in plug trays:

High value and hybrid seeds are preferred to be sown in plug trays (pro-trays) instead of open field nursery beds. Pro-trays are made of soft plastic having shallow plugs. These plugs are filled with planting medium. Coco peat, a by-product of the coir industry having a high water-holding capacity, is commonly used as a medium in pro-trays.



Rooting of Cuttings

- Many ornamental plants are commercially propagated by asexual means of reproduction.
- Planting of rooted stem cutting (*duranta*, croton, *acalefa*, etc.), leaves (*bryophyllum*) or roots (begonia) are important methods in most commercial ornamental crops.
- Some plants are propagated by grafting and budding, and root stocks needed for this are raised by planting the stem cutting.

Rooting of Cuttings

- Cuttings are planted on raised beds, flat beds or on the side of ridges, for rooting. For budding and grafting purpose, poly bags of requisite sizes are used for rooting of root stock.
- Cuttings treated with hormones induce fast rooting. Sand or sandy loam is supposed to be a good rooting medium due to adequate aeration and drainage.

Potting, Depotting and Repotting

Potting:

It refers to the transferring of plants from seed bed or polyethelene bags to pots containing potting mixture.

Potting of plants involves various steps.

- (i) Selection of the pot
- (ii) Filling the pot with potting mixture
- (iii) Placing the plant
- (iv) Watering and staking the plant
- (v) Placement of the pot

Potting, Depotting and Repotting

Pots:

Ornamental plants are grown in a variety of pots, depending on the choice and availability. Clay, cement, ceramic, plastic and other kinds of pots are used for growing house plants. However, clay pots are most popular, easily available, highly porous and cheaper. Selection of the appropriate size of pots is significant. The size of the plant and its growth habit are to be considered before selecting a pot. For specimen plant display, the pot size should be of at least 30 cm diameter.

Potting, Depotting and Repotting

Potting mixture:

An effective potting mixture must be light in weight and have good water-holding capacity. It allows drainage and helps in supplying adequate nutrition to plants. It must be ensured that the mixture is free of insect pests and diseases. For ferns and bulbous plants, the medium needs to be highly porous, comprising coarse sand, light garden soil and leaf mould. Neem cake and bone meal may also be used in small quantities as nutrients.

Potting, Depotting and Repotting

Potting procedure:

(i) Filling of pot:

Selection of a pot is made according to the size and growing habit of a plant to be potted. Drainage hole at the base is made to ensure the drainage of excess water. The drainage hole is covered with pieces of earthen tile so that the rooting medium does not flow out with water. A thick layer of coarse sand is placed over it, and finally, the remaining pot is filled with the potting mixture. The pot must have 2.5 cm space from the brim for holding water.

Potting, Depotting and Repotting

(ii) Planting:

A healthy rooted cutting or a plant with well-established root intake is carefully dug out from the nursery bed. It is, then, placed with the root ball of soil in the centre of the potting mixture. Fill the pot with the potting mixture all round the ball of soil. Press the mixture around the stem firmly and make it compact.



A potted plant

Potting, Depotting and Repotting

(ii) Planting:

A healthy rooted cutting or plant dug out from the nursery bed and then placed with the root ball of soil in the centre of the potting mixture. Potting of deciduous house plants is done in February–March, whereas evergreen plants in July–August.

Precautions

- Care must be taken that the root ball of plant is not pressed too hard as it will break and damage the roots.
- Water the plant gently with a sprinkler cane, immediately after planting.
- Place the potted plant in a cool shady place for settlement.
- Stake the plant with a bamboo stick, if the stem is weak.

Potting, Depotting and Repotting

Depotting procedure:

It is the removal of a plant from a pot for planting on ground soil, bed or in another pot.

- The pot must be watered before depotting.
- The pot is lifted by one hand, the palm of the other hand spread over the top of the soil holding the stem between the second and third finger, and the thumb along the side of the pot.
- The pot is then turned upside down.

Potting, Depotting and Repotting

Depotting procedure:

- The whole earth ball, with intertwining roots of the plant, will come out as a single piece and kept outside carefully.
- Before transferring the plant in a new pot, the lower old and finer roots along with some old potting mixture are removed.



A Depotted plant

Potting, Depotting and Repotting

Repotting: It is transferring or transplanting a plant from one pot to another.

Repotting is done with the following objectives:

- Changing the existing small old pot or exhausted potting mixture to a new one.
- For healthier growth of house plants, repotting and transplanting of established plants is done once in a year.
- Repotting facilitates pruning of overgrown roots, which in turn ensures better survival of the plant.
- Bigger size of the pot provides a larger space for root development.

Potting, Depotting and Repotting

Repotting procedure:

Depending upon the plant type, repotting is done in February–March or just before the onset of monsoon. Cut the decayed, dead, dried or twisted roots neatly with sharp secateurs. The excess and old soil is gently removed from all round. The pot is filled with fresh potting mixture, and place the plant in a new pot at the same depth in the soil at which it was in the old pot, then, watering is done.



Plant ready for repotting

Nursery Plants: Care and Maintenance

Plant handling:

Nursery plants need care and maintenance when raised from root stock or by tissue culture technique.

The following activities have been executed for the production of good quality planting material.

- 1. Shading:** To protect the young plant in the nursery from intense heat and heavy rains, shade-nets or polythene nets are used.

Nursery Plants: Care and Maintenance

2. Thining: Unhealthy, weak, diseased and damaged plants are pulled out to allow healthy plants to grow.

3. Watering: The nursery bed must be irrigated with the help of a water cane. After the plants are well-established, watering should be done as per the requirement of the plants.

Nursery Plants: Care and Maintenance

4. Weeding: Weeds compete for nutrients and soil water, which results in poor quality seedling growth. Hand weeding or hand hoeing is the most common practice to remove weeds on emergence. Pre-emergence herbicides can also be sprayed on the nursery beds as basal dressing soon after seed sowing to control weeds.

5. Hardening of plants in nursery: Hardening of seedlings is withholding of water to nursery beds for few days before removing them for transplanting to prepare them for withstanding transplanting shock.

Nursery Plants: Care and Maintenance

Common insect pests and diseases in a nursery

Diseases and pests	Characteristics and symptoms	Control
Damping-off	Rotting of seedlings at collar portion and collapse at later stage	Soil sterilisation with formalin 2%, Copper oxychloride 2g/l drench, or <i>Carbendazim</i> 2g/l
Leaf spot	Small to big black or brown-coloured spots on leaves	Spraying of mancozeb 3g/l
Leaf minor	Leaf mining insect that produces serpentine (snake-like) white shining lines on leaves	<i>Triazophos</i> 0.25 ml/l
Aphids	Small green, brown or black sap sucking insects, which secrete honey dew that attracts ants and sooty mould	<i>Dimethoate</i> 2 ml/l, Neem oil 2–4 ml/l
Thrips	Tiny black or yellow-coloured sap sucking insects, which infest young portions of plants and flowers	<i>Dimethoate</i> 2 ml/l Neem oil 2–4 ml/l

Summary

In this session you have learnt about the method of seed sowing, rooting of cuttings, potting, depotting and repotting, care and maintenance of nursery plants.

Project Coordinator : Dr. Rajiv Kumar Pathak

Assistance

Dr. Sanvar Mal Choudhary

Dr. Narendra Vasure



Joint Director

**PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education
Shyamla Hills, Bhopal – 462013 , Madhya Pradesh, India**

E-mail: jdpsscive@gmail.com

Tel. +91 755 2660691, 2704100, 2660391, 2660564

Fax +91 755 2660481

Website: www.psscive.ac.in