

Original Research Article

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Knowledge of Improved Package of Practices of Registered Flower Growers of Central Kashmir

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Registered flower growers, Randomly, Knowledge, Experience and cultivation practices

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The study was conducted in three districts of the Kashmir valley namely district Srinagar, district Budgam and district Ganderbal. Out of 300 registered flower growers, 100 registered flower growers were selected randomly by using random number table. The study revealed that the knowledge of the registered flowers increased with the increase in their educational qualification and their experience in flower growing and as such around 70 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge regarding various cultivation practices including method of propagation, planting method, application of manures and fertilizers and use of fungicides and insecticides.

Introduction

The total area under flower cultivation in world is 2.7 lakh ha, out of which the area under Europe is 44,444 ha, North America 22,388 ha, Asia and Pacific 215,386 ha, the Middle East and Africa 2,282 ha, Central and South Africa 17,605 ha. Flowers are grown under protected greenhouses conditions on an area of 46008 ha. India has maximum area under ornamental crops 88,600 ha, followed by china 59,527 ha, Indonesia 34,000 ha, USA 25,290 ha, Japan 21,218 ha, Brazil 10,285 ha, Taiwan 9,661 ha, Netherland 8,017 ha, UK 6,804 ha, Germany 6,621 ha, Colombia 4,757 ha, and Italy 765 ha (APEDA-2014).

India is bestowed with agro-climate and ecological conditions, which are favourable to grow all types of commercially important flowers generally found in different parts of the world. India is in an enviable position to become a leader in the world floriculture trade because of prevailing congenial location, diverse agro-climatic conditions and specific incentives given by the government and the department of floriculture in the country. The total area under flower crops in the country during 2014 was 255.02 thousand hectare with an annual production of 1754.49 Mt loose flowers and 542.53Mt cut flowers. Bulbous crops, fresh and dried cut flowers dominate the floriculture exports from India. Rose,

Marigold, Tuberose, Orchids and *Chrysanthemum*, *Gladilous*, *Carnation*, *Orchids*, *Anthurium*, *Lily*, *Gerbera* etc. are the main flowers exported from India. During the year 2014 the country had exported 3,09,26,023 Mt of floriculture products to the world. The major importing countries of floriculture products are U.S.A, Germany, Netherland, U.K, Japan, Canada, & U.A.E were the major importing countries of floriculture during the same period (Anonymous, 2015a). The state of Jammu and Kashmir is endowed with ample natural resources including soil, water, topographic diversity, climatic conditions and rich natural flora which facilitate the cultivation of wide range of flowers. The total area occupied under floriculture in the state is 494 hectare. The floriculture sector generates an annual turnover of Rs 5.02 crores in the state. (Diversification through floriculture 2016) Srinagar, Budgam and Jammu are the main districts of Jammu and Kashmir having maximum area and production of lose and cut flowers. The total number of registered flower growers in state are 725. Under greenhouse conditions the area under cut and flower in the state is 40 hectare. Srinagar, Jammu, Budgam, Ganderbal are the main district of Jammu and Kashmir having maximum area and production of loose and cut flowers. The total number of registered flower growers in Jammu and Kashmir is 725. In addition to this the area of cut and loose flowers in Jammu and Kashmir under greenhouse condition is 40 hectare (Anonymous, 2015b).

Results and Discussion

Knowledge level of registered flower growers

Knowledge of registered flower growers about the hybrid varieties

Table 1 reveals that a majority, 61 per cent of the registered carnation growers had complete

knowledge about the hybrid varieties while as in case of *Gladilous* growers, 53 per cent of the registered growers had complete knowledge about the hybrid varieties. So far as the gerbera is concerned, 47 per cent of the registered growers had complete knowledge about the hybrid varieties while as in case of *Lilium* grower, 49 per cent of the registered growers had complete knowledge about the hybrid varieties.

These findings were in conformity with the findings of Balasubramani (1997) and Reshmy (2001) (Fig. 1).

Knowledge of the registered flower growers about plant to plant distance

In case of *Carnation*, a vast majority 84 per cent of the registered carnation growers had complete knowledge about the plant to plant distance while as in case of *gladiolus*, 79 per cent of the registered growers had complete knowledge about plant to plant distance (Table 2). In case of *Lilium*, 68 per cent of the registered growers had complete knowledge about the plant to distance while as in case of gerbera 59 per cent of the registered growers had complete knowledge about plant to plant distance (Fig. 2).

Knowledge of registered flower growers about the critical stage for irrigation

Data in the table 3 reveals that, 73 per cent of the registered carnation growers had complete knowledge about critical stage of irrigation. While as 65 per cent of the *gladiolus* growers had complete knowledge about the critical stage for irrigation.

In case of *Lilium*, 51 per cent of the registered growers had complete knowledge about the critical stage for irrigation and in case gerbera 45 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge about the critical stage for irrigation (Fig. 3).

Table.1 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the hybrid varieties

(N=100)

Name of the Crop	Frequency*	Percentage
Carnation	61	61
Gladiolus	53	53
Gerbera	47	47
Lilium	59	59

*Multiple responses of respondent.

Table.2 Knowledge of registered flower growers about plant to plant distance

(N=100)

Name of the Crop	Frequency*	Percentage
Carnation	84	84
Gladiolus	79	79
Gerbera	59	59
Lilium	68	68

* Multiple responses of respondents.

Table.3 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the critical stage for irrigation

(N=100)

Name of the Crop	Frequency*	Percentage
Carnation	73	73
Gladiolus	65	65
Gerbera	45	45
Lilium	51	51

*Multiple responses of respondents.

Table.4 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the propagation method

(N=100)

Name of the Crop	Frequency*	Percentage
Carnation	93	93
Gladiolus	89	89
Gerbera	91	91
Lilium	75	75

*Multiple responses of respondents.

Table.5 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the dosage of fertilizers

N=100

Name of the Crop	Frequency*	Percentage
Carnation	61	61
Gladiolus	46	46
Gerbera	49	49
Lilium	53	53

*Multiple responses of respondents.

Table.6 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the diseases

(N=100)

Name of the Crop	Frequency*	Percentage
Carnation	48	48
Gladiolus	39	39
Gerbera	41	41
Lilium	52	52

*Multiple responses of respondents.

Table.7 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the insect pests

(N=100)

Name of the Crop	Frequency*	Percentage
Carnation	47	47
Gladiolus	40	40
Gerbera	39	39
Lilium	55	55

*Multiple responses of respondents.

Table.8 Knowledge of registered flower growers about fungicides to control the diseases

(N=100)

Name of the Crop	Frequency*	Percentage
Carnation	77	77
Gladiolus	68	68
Gerbera	59	59
Lilium	83	83

*Multiple responses of respondents.

Table.9 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the insecticides to control the insect pests

(N=100)

Name of the Crop	Frequency*	Percentage
Carnation	67	67
Gladiolus	58	58
Gerbera	49	49
Lilium	76	76

*Multiple responses of respondents.

Fig.1 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the hybrid varieties

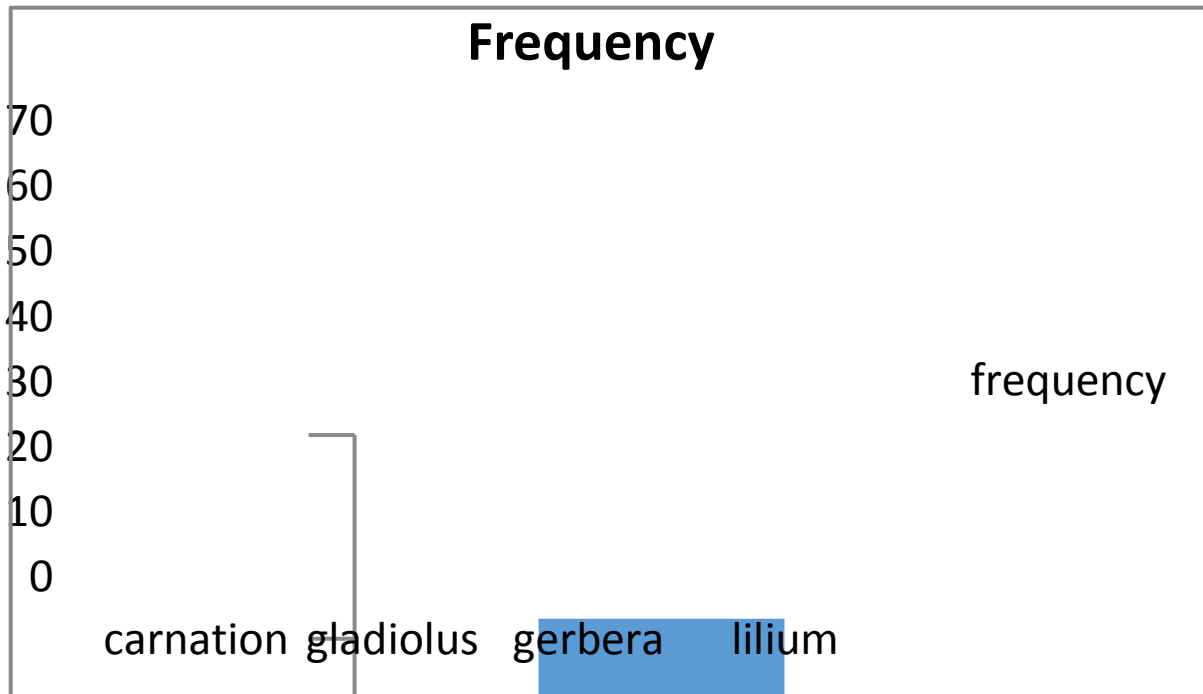


Fig.2 Knowledge of registered flower growers about plant to plant distance

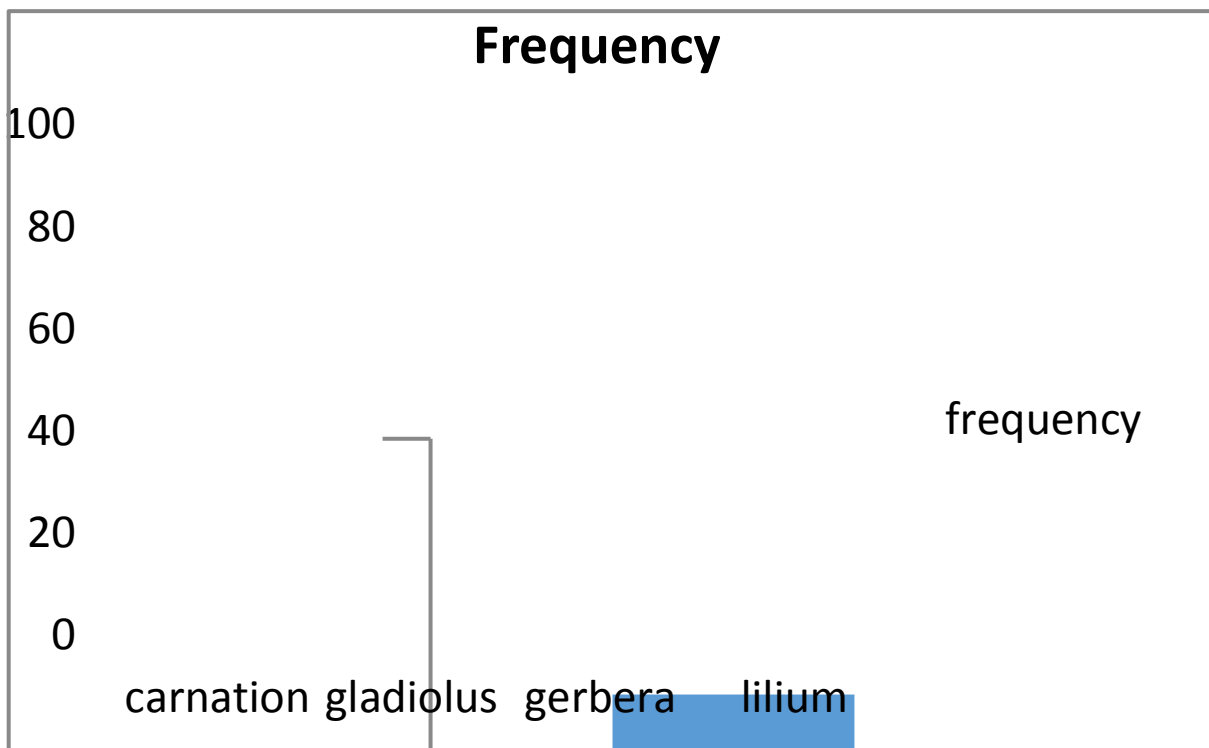


Fig.3 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the critical stage for irrigation

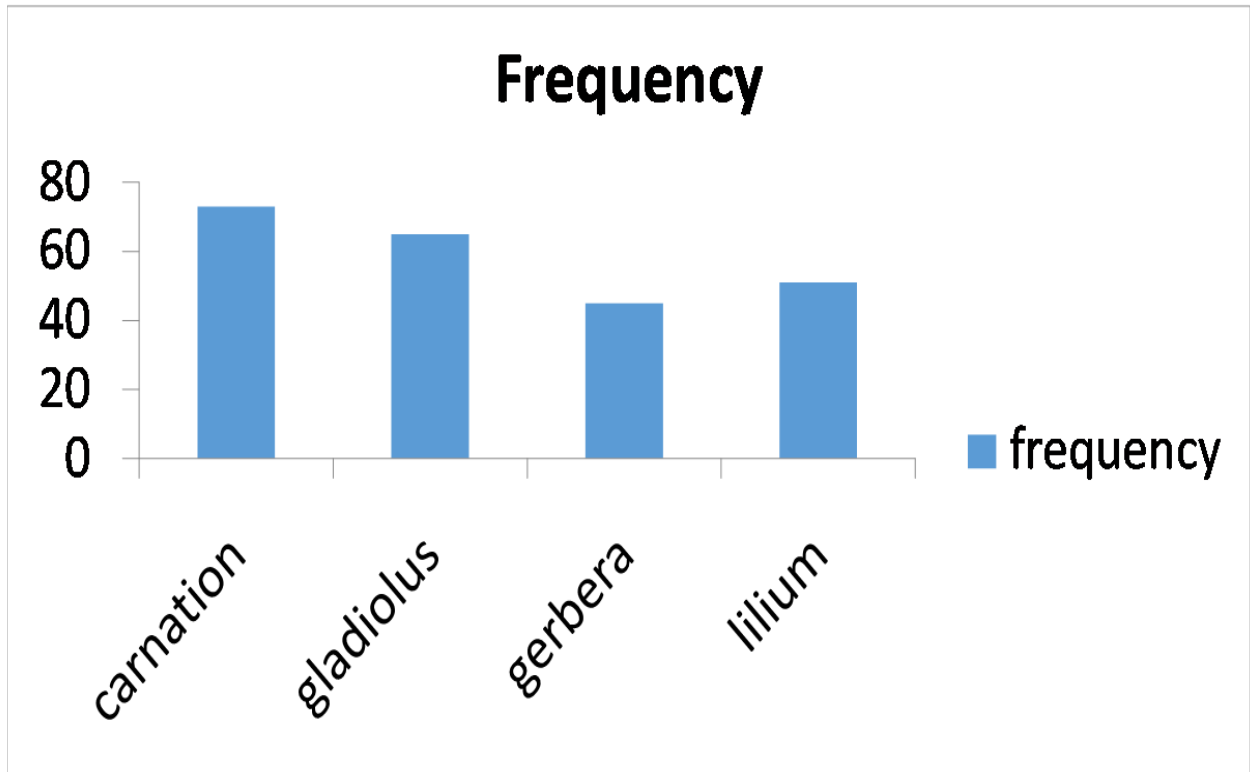


Fig.4 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the propagation method

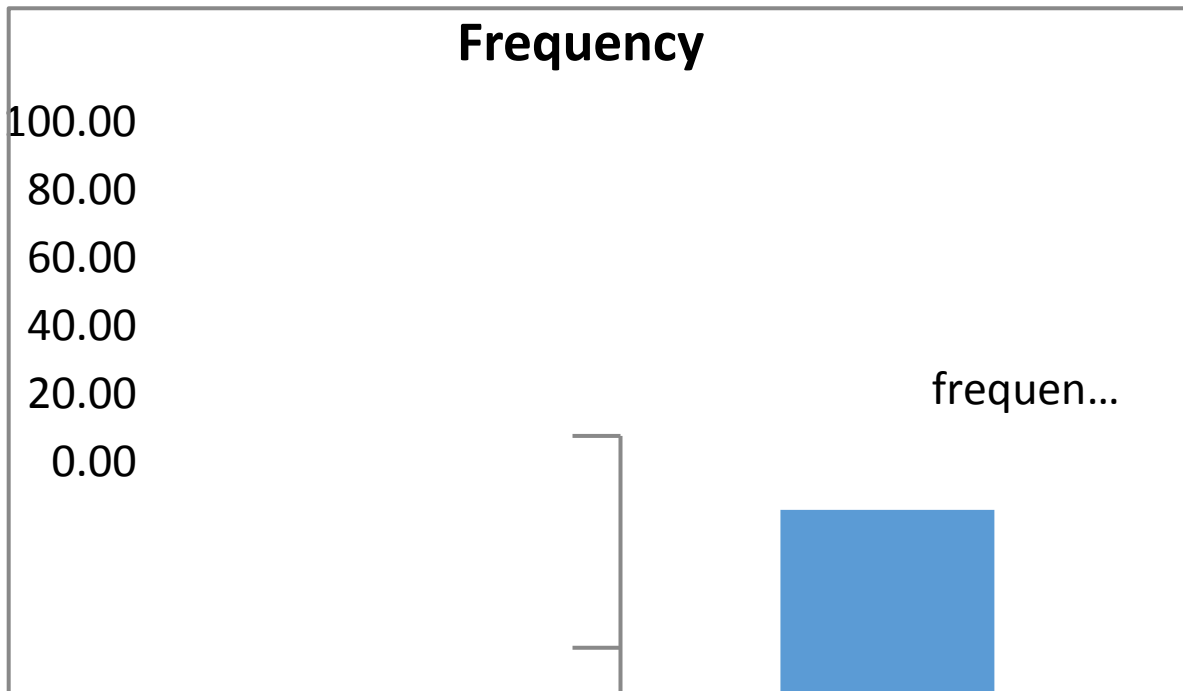


Fig.5 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the dosage of fertilizers

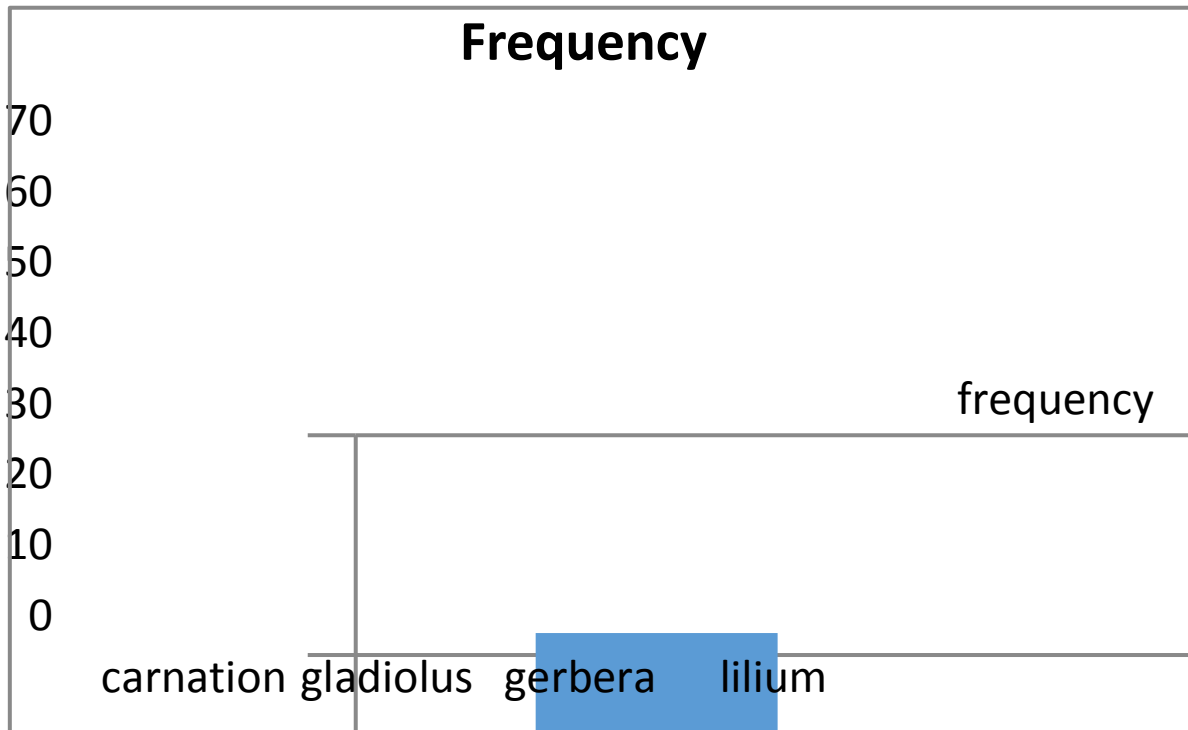


Fig.6 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the diseases

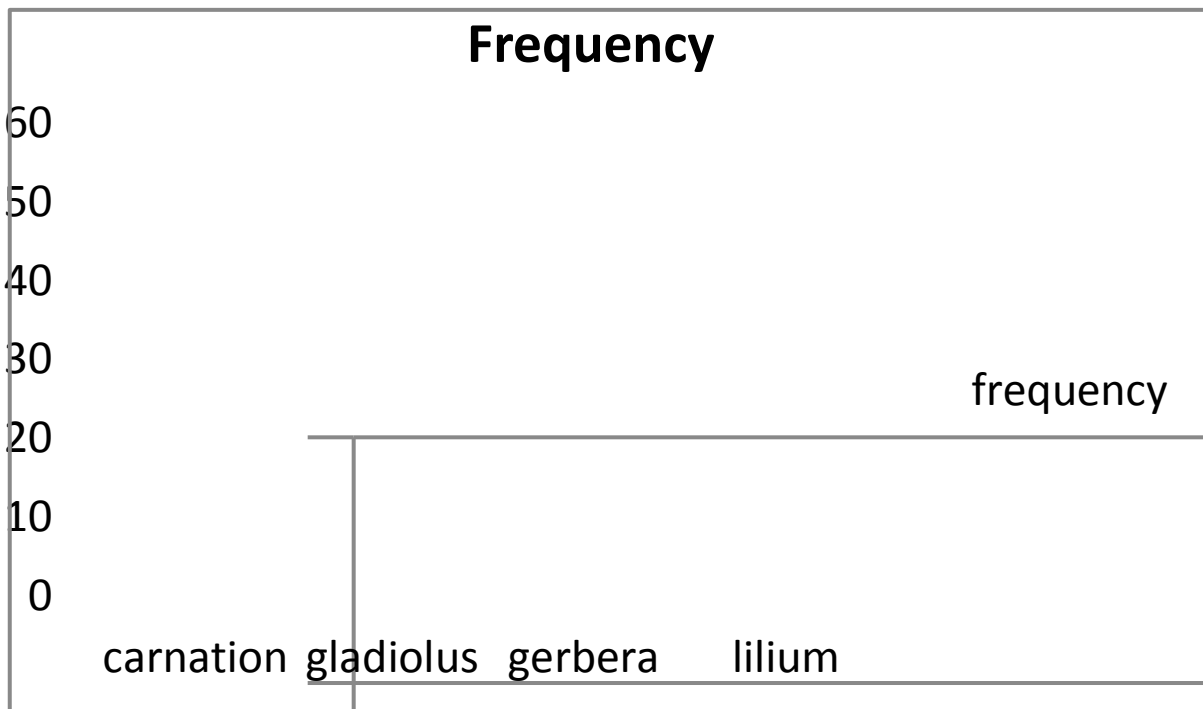


Fig.7 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the insect pests

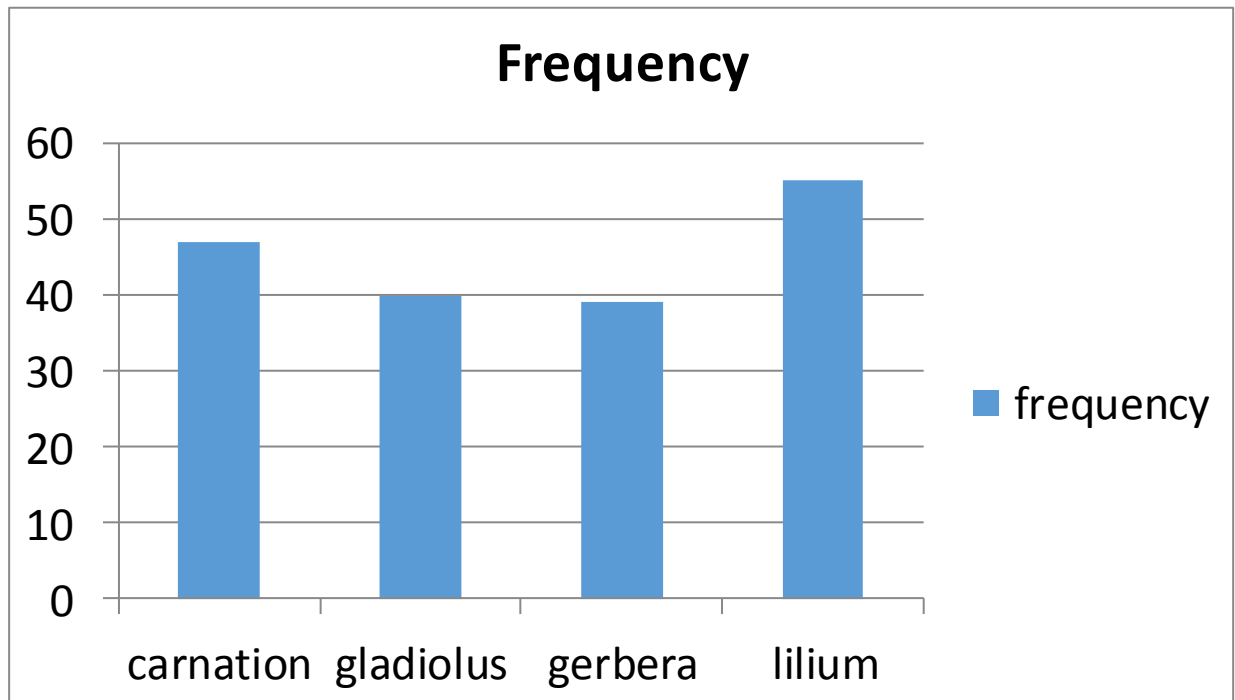


Fig.8 Knowledge of registered flower growers about fungicides to control the diseases

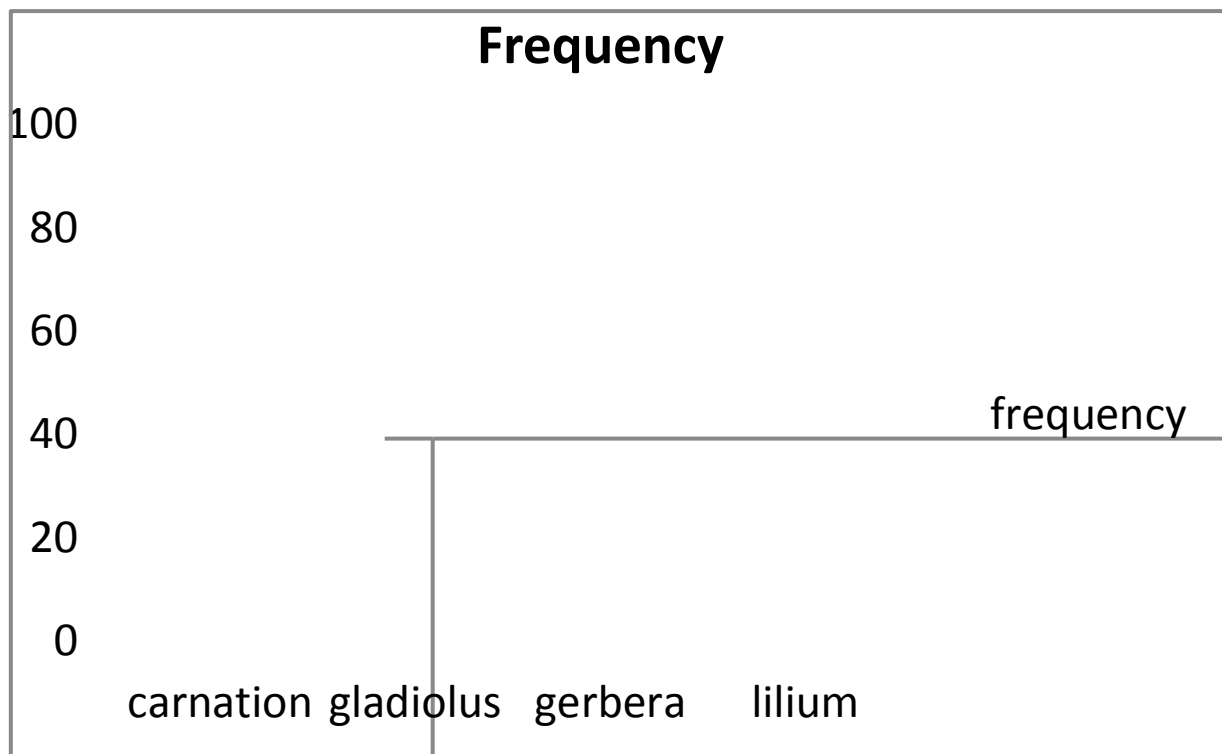
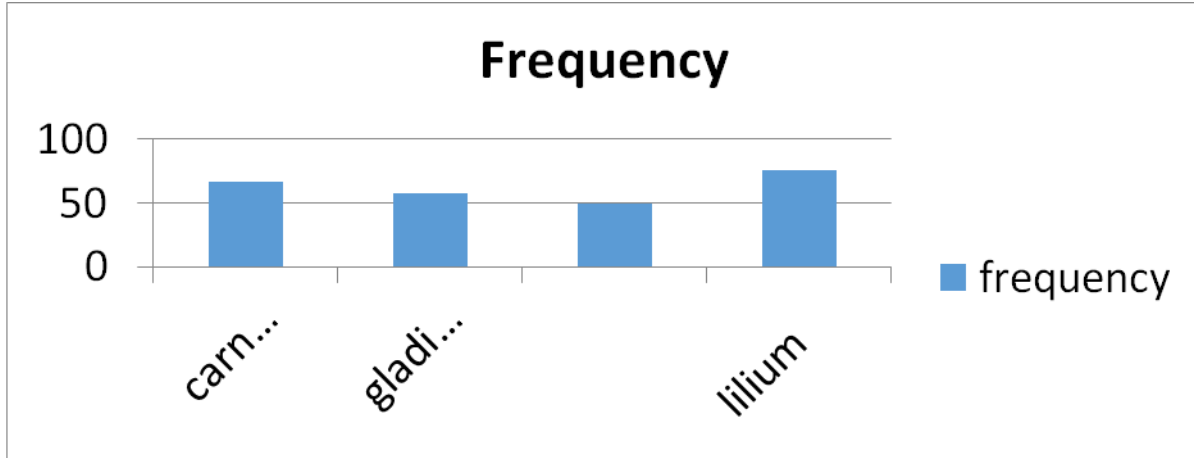


Fig.9 Knowledge of registered flower growers about the insecticides to control the insect pests



Knowledge of registered flower growers about the propagation method

Data in the table 4 reveals that 93per cent of carnation growers had knowledge about the propagation method while as 89 per cent, 91 per cent and 75 per cent of gladiolus, gerbera and Liliium growers had knowledge about propagation methods (Fig. 4).

Knowledge of registered flower growers about the dosage of fertilizers

In case of carnation, 61 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge about the dosage of fertilizers and 53 per cent of the Liliium growers had complete knowledge (Table 5). In case of gerbera, 49 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge while as in case of gladiolus 46 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge about the dosage of fertilizers (Fig. 5).

Knowledge of registered flower growers about the diseases

In case of Liliium, 52 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge about the diseases and 48 per cent of the carnation growers had complete knowledge

(Table 6). In case of gerbera, 41 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge while as in case of gladiolus 39 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge about the diseases (Fig. 6).

Knowledge of registered flower growers about the insect pests

In case of Liliium, 55 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge about the insect pests and 47 per cent of the carnation growers had complete knowledge. In case of gladiolus, 40 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge while as in case of gerbera 39 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge about the insect pests (Fig. 7 and Table 7).

Knowledge of registered flower growers about the fungicides to control the diseases

In case of Liliium, a majority 83 of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge about the fungicides to control the diseases and 77 per cent of the carnation growers had complete knowledge. In case of gladiolus, 68 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge while as in

case of gerbera 59 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge about the fungicides to control the diseases in gerbera (Fig. 8 and Table 8).

Knowledge of registered flower growers about the insecticides to control insect pests

In case of Liliium, a majority 76 of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge about the insecticides to control the diseases and 67 per cent of the carnation growers had complete knowledge. In case of gladiolus, 58 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge while as in case of gerbera 49 per cent of the registered flower growers had complete knowledge about the insecticides to control the diseases in gerbera (Fig. 9 and Table 9).

More than 60 per cent of carnation growers had knowledge of hybrids varieties, whereas knowledge possessed by the registered flower growers regarding hybrids of Liliium, Gladiolus and Gerbera 59, 53 and 47 percent respectively. Knowledge regarding planting distance was possessed by maximum number of carnation growers 84 per cent, and minimum number of Gerbera growers 59 per cent, whereas 79 per cent gladiolus growers and 68 per cent Liliium growers had knowledge about planting distance. About 73 percent of carnation growers, whereas 65 percent of Gladiolus growers, 51 percent of Liliium growers and 45 percent of Gerbera growers possessed correct knowledge about critical stage of irrigating the crop. About 90 per cent of registered flower growers possessed the knowledge of propagation method of cut flowers. About 50 per cent of Gladiolus, Gerbera, Liliium growers possessed the correct knowledge of fertilizer dosage and more than 60 per cent of carnation growers possessed the correct knowledge about fertilizer application. About 50 per cent of the registered flower growers carnation, Liliium

possessed the knowledge of diseases in crops, whereas only about 40 per cent of the Gladiolus and Gerbera growers had the knowledge about the diseases of crops. Only about 50 per cent of registered flower growers possessed the knowledge of insect pest of crops. About the 3/4th of registered flower growers had knowledge about various fungicides for controlling the diseases. About 60 per cent of registered flower growers had knowledge of insecticides for control the insect pest.

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