

Key Points

4

On an average, Dhaincha adds 7-10 tons of bio-mass per acre and fixes 20-30 kg of Nitrogen per acre.

If irrigation is available, it should be given after every fortnight.

The incorporation of plants should be done just before the flowering stage, when plants are fresh and tender.

The incorporation takes place after 45-60 days after sowing.

Rhizobium bacteria are responsible for fixation of Nitrogen into soil.



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Green manure
- Dhaincha -

Starter Guide

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Integrated Horticulture Promotion Project



What's Green Manure ?

1

The green, tender and not yet decomposed plant materials used as manure are called Green Manure. Those plants which are used for green manure purpose are called green manure crops.

It can be done in two ways;

1. Green manuring- The technique of growing those crops in field and incorporating it into the soil after certain duration when it attends sufficient growth. It is also called as in-situ green manuring. Some examples are Dhaincha, Sunnhemp, Peas, etc.

2. Green Leaf Manuring- The technique of collecting leaves and twigs of plant from elsewhere and brining into the field for green manuring purpose is called as Green Leaf Manuring. It is also called as ex-situ green manuring. Examples are Neem, Glyricidia, Gulmohur, etc.

What's Dhaincha ?

2

It is a small legume tree and belongs to fabaceae family. It is a short day plant and grows well in long day condition and it is classified under summer green manure crops.

The seeds are broadcasted at the rate of 20-25 kg/acre in second fortnight of April.

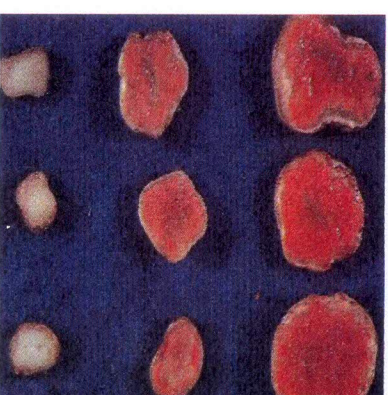
The covering of seeds with 1-2 cm layer of soil after sowing and providing irrigation immediately after it are found to be the critical stages of the crop.



The plants attaining height of 80-100 cm are incorporated into the soil in first fortnight of June.



The primary root of the plant at the time of incorporation should be covered with large and pinkish nodules for effective fixation of atmospheric Nitrogen into soil.



The large, pinkish nodules present in primary root are effective in Biological Nitrogen Fixation.

The small, whitish nodules present in secondary root are ineffective in BNF.

The next crop is cultivated after complete decomposition of Dhaincha residues into soil.