

# Center for Smart Agriculture Floriculturist



**Module 3:** Cultivation practices of important flower crops

**Session 7:** Cultivation practices of marigold



✓ Marigold has gained popularity amongst gardeners and flower dealers on account of its



Easy culture & wide adaptability Free flowering and short duration Wide spectrum of colour, shape, size Good keeping quality

Used for garland, veni and other decorations.

 $\checkmark$  It is highly suitable as bedding plant, in an herbaceous border, also as shrubbery in landscaping.

✓ French marigold is ideal for rockery, edging, hanging baskets and window boxes.

✓ Some species of *Tagetes* are used for essential oil extraction.

✓ Trap crop





#### Varieties

#### *Tagetes erecta* (African marigold)

Eg: Pusa Narangi Gainda, Pusa Basanti Gainda, Orange Lady, Golden Climax, Fire Glow, Honey comb etc

#### *Tagetes patula* (French marigold)

Eg: Burpees Nugget, Cupid Yellow, Orange flame, Valencia, Cupid Yellow, Melody etc

## Tagetes tenuifolia

Eg: Golden Gem, Lulu, Pumila, Ursula, etc





#### **Climatic Requirement**

 $\checkmark$  Marigold requires mild climate for luxuriant growth and profuse flowering.

✓ High temperature & severe winter adversely affects flower quantity and quality.

## **Soil Requirement**

✓ Soil that is well drained, deep fertile, sandy loam and friable having well water holding capacity

✓ pH of 7.0-7.5 is most desirable.

## Spacing

 Tagetes erecta

 1) 40 x 40cm

 2) 40 x 30cm

 3) 45 x 30cm

 4) 60 x 45cm

## Tagetes patula

1) 20 x 20cm
 2) 20 x 10cm
 3) 30 x 30cm
 4) 30 x 20cm

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## Propagation

## By Seeds

✓ Seed rate of 1.5 kg is required for one hectare area

✓ For better seed germination, optimum temperature range between 18 to 30 °C is required.

## **By Terminal Cuttings**

✓ About 10 cm long cuttings are made and treated with seradix No.1.

 $\checkmark$  This method is commonly followed for maintaining the purity of varieties.

✓ Seedlings of one month old with 3-4 true leaves have to be selected for transplanting to the main field.



#### **Manures and Fertilizers**

✓ 100 kg N, 100 kg P2O5 and 100 kg K2O should be mixed at the time of preparation of land.

Remaining 100 kg N per ha should be applied in 2 splits
@ 30 and 40 days after transplanted.

## Weeding

✓ 3-4 manual weeding are required during the entire growth period.

✓ Pre-emergence: Atrazine @ 1-2 kg/ha, Pendimethalin @ 1.5-2 kg/ha

✓ Post-emergence: Paraquat @ 1.5 kg/ha, Glycel @ 1 kg/ha



## Irrigation

- $\checkmark$  Season of planting determines the frequency of irrigation.
- ✓ Frequent irrigation at the interval of 4-5 days is required.

## Pinching

- ✓ Apical portion of the shoot is removed at the early stage to get more number of axillaries which in turn produces more flowers.
- $\checkmark$  Pinching the plants at 40 days after transplanting enabled the plants to yield more flowers.



## Staking

- $\checkmark$  It means providing support to the tall plants
- $\checkmark$  Needs to be staked with the help of bamboo sticks.



#### Diseases

- 1. Damping off
- 2. Collor rot
- 3. Leaf spot
- 4. Blight
- 5. Inflorescence blight
- 6. Powdery mildew

## Viral diseases

Marigold is infected by Cmv, Aster yellow virus

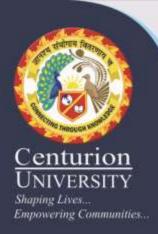




## Pests

- 1. Red spider mite
- 2. Hairy caterpillar
- 3. Leaf hopper
- 4. Japanese Beetle
- 5. Tarnished plant bug
- 6. Slugs





## Harvesting

- $\checkmark$  Marigold flower should be plucked when they attain the full size depending upon the variety.
- ✓ Plucking of flowers should be done in cool hours of the day *i.e*, either in the morning or evening.
- $\checkmark$  Field should be irrigated before harvesting so that, flowers keep well for longer period after plucking.
- ✓ Plucked flowers should be covered with moist gunny bags if kept overnight before taking to market.

## Yield

- ✓ African marigold 11 18 (t/ha)
- ✓ French marigold 8 12 (t/ha)

