

Topic to be presented:GROUNDNUT

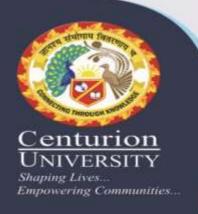
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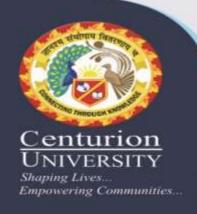
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CONTENT

- 1. Classification
- 2. Origin and distribution
- 3. Morphology
- 4. Climate and soil types
- 5. Harvesting
- 6. Water management
- 7. Fertilizer and nutrient management
- 8. Economic importance



CLASSIFICATION

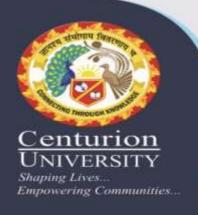
Kingdom: Plantae

Family: Fabaceae

Genus: Arachis

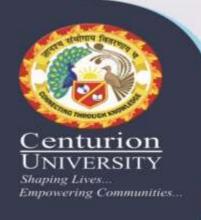
Species: Arachis hypogaea

Vernacular name: Peanut



ORIGIN AND DISTRIBUTION

- Ground nut is native to Brazil .It is widely distributed throughout in the south America.
- India is the largest producer of ground nut followed by China, USA, Sudan, Senegal, Nigeria, South Africa, Indonesia and Brazil. It also grows in Burma, Argentina and Thailand.



MORPHOLOGY

 It is a low growing herb 0.3m-0.6m tall which contain compound leaves, green in color and having hairs.

FLOWER

- Flowers are born singly or in cluster of 2-4(vexillary or papillary aestivation.
- 5 fused sepals and 5 papilionaceous corolla having staminal column of Monadelphous stamen with 9+1 arrangement at monocarpellary ovary and self pollination occurs.

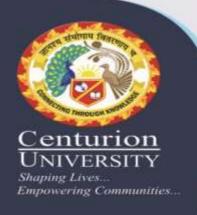


 After fertilization, the ovaries are push downward due to positively geotropic stipe or gynophore which is like peg structure which easily penetrate the soil up to a depth of 2-5 cm. After this the peg loses its geotropic character.

FRUIT

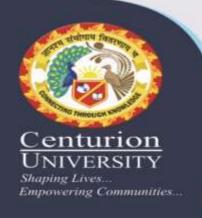
The fruit is known as pod.

 Here the fruit is an elongated oblong, indehiscent pod containing 2-3 seeds.



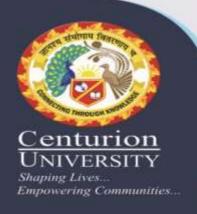
CLIMATE AND SOIL TYPES

- The most favorable climatic conditions for groundnut are a well distributed rainfall of at least 50 centimeter during growing season, abundance of sunshine and relatively warm temperatures.
- Lower temperatures are not suitable for its proper development. Soil Groundnut thrives best in well-drained sandy and sandy loam soils.
- Clay or heavy soils are not suitable for this crop.
 Groundnut gives good yields in the soil with pH between 6.0-6.5.



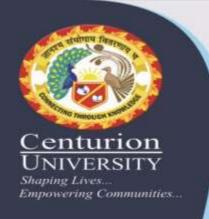
HARVESTING

- It is necessary to dig the pods at the right time for obtaining higher yields of pods and oil.
- Nut takes two months to attain full development.
- Harvesting should be done when good percentage of nuts are fully developed and intact.
- In case of bunch type of groundnut, the plants are harvested by pulling.



WATER MANAGEMENT

- Being a rainy season crop, groundnut does not require irrigation. However, if dry spell occurs, irrigation may become necessary.
- The field should be well drained.
- In the southern part of the country where groundnut is grown in Rabi season, three to four irrigation are necessary.

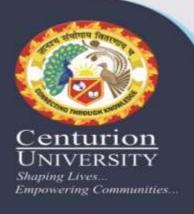


FERTILIZER AND NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

- Like the other legumes, groundnut too meets the major part of its nitrogen requirement through nitrogen fixation.
- However, an application of kg nitrogen per hectare as a starter dose should be given to meet the nitrogen requirement of the crop in the initial stage in poor fertility soils.







ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

- Groundnut, also known as peanut, is a large legume crop of oil, food, and feed grown in over 100 countries.
- ➤ Groundnuts and groundnut-based products can be marketed as nutritional foods to combat energy, protein, and micronutrient malnutrition among the needy, as they are highly nutritious.
- For Groundnut oil is, because of its high smoking point, an outstanding cooking medium. India, China, Myanmar, and Vietnam make heavy use of groundnut oil for cooking purposes.
- > Groundnut, as a legume crop, tends to boost soil quality and fertility by leaving nitrogen and organic matter behind in the soil.



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