

BANANA

BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION :
SCIENTIFIC NAME : *MUSA SP*.
Chromosome No. : 22
FAMILY : MUSACEAE
BOTANICAL DISCRIPTION :
TYPE OF FRUIT : BERRY
EDIBLE PART : ENDOCARP
Origin:- S.E Asia

- Banana is a rich source of carbohydrate and is rich in vitamin B. It is also a good source of potassium, phosphorus, calcium & magnesium.
- It helps in reducing risk of heart diseases, arthritis, ulcer, gastroenteritis and kidney disorders.
- Processed products, such as chips, banana puree, jam, jelly, juice, wine and halwa can be made from the fruit.
- Plantains or cooking bananas are rich in starch and have a chemical composition similar to that of potato.



Climate and Soil

Banana a tropical crop, grows well in a temperature range of 15°C – 35°C with relative humidity of 75-85%.
It require loamy soil with pH between 6.5 – 7.5
Rich in organic material with high nitrogen content, adequate phosphorus and plenty of potash.
Average rainfall require is 650-750 mm.

Important cultivars include:-

- Dwarf Cavendish
- Robusta
- Monthan
- Poovan
- Nendran
- Red banana
- Nyali
- Safed Velchi
- Basrai
- Ardhapuri, Rasthali, Karpurvalli, Karthali and Grand Naine etc.



Land Preparation & Planting

Prior to planting banana, green manuring crop like daincha, cowpea etc. is used to break the clod and bring the soil to a fine tilt.

Planting material:-

Suckers and tissue culture seedlings.

- Sword suckers with well developed rhizome, having actively growing conical bud and weighing approximately 450-700 gm are commonly used as propagating material.
- Traditionally banana growers plant the crop at 1.5m x 1.5m with high density.



Manure and Fertilizers

- 10 kg FYM
- 200 250gm N/plant- As top dressing in three equal parts at interval of 60,90 & 120 days. 60-70gm P/plant 300gm K/plant.
- Urea is applied in three to four split doses.



Intercultural Operation

- Spraying of Glyphosate before planting @ 2 lit/ha is carried out to keep the plantation weed free.
- Four to five weeding.
- Harrowing the field three to four times to keep the soil loose.
- Earthing up should be done at 3-4 months after planting .
- Desuckering
- Propping
- Bunch covering and spary
- Mulching



Intercropping

- Short duration crops (45-60 days) like mung, cowpea, daincha are to be considered as green manuring crops.
- Leguminous crops, beetroot, ginger, turmeric and sunnhemp grown as an inter-crop during the first 3-4 months.

Use of PGRs

- 2,4 D (25 ppm)- Improves the grade of bunches.
- CCC (1000 ppm) at 4th & 6th month
- Plantozyme (2 ml./l.) at 6th & 8th month
- Potassium dihydrogen phosphate (0.5%) and urea (1%) or 2,4 D solution (10 ppm.) after bunch development improves banana size & quality



Plant Protection

INSECT PESTS:-

- □ Root stock/rhizome weevil (Cosmopolites sordidus),
- Stem borer (*Odioporus longicollis*)
- Banana beetle (Nodostoma subcostatum)
- Banana aphid (Pentalonia nigronervosa)
- □ Nematodes & Thrips
- □ Application of 0.04% endosulfan, 0.1% carbaryl or 0.05% monocrotophos depending upon the type of pest infestation.

<u>Diseases</u>

Panama wilt (Fusarium oxysporam)

- 2. Anthracnose (Gleosporium musarum)
- 3. Leaf spot (Sigatoka) [Mycosphaarella musicola & Cercospora musae]
- 4. Shoot rot (Ceratostomella paradoxa)



Harvesting and Yield

Banana is harvested when the fruit is slightly or fully mature depending on the market preferences. For long distance transportation, harvesting is done at 75-80 % maturity. The fruit is climacteric and can reach consumption stage after ripening operation. The planted crop gets ready for harvest within 12-15 months of planting and the main harvesting season of banana is from September to April. Bunches attain maturity from 90-150 days after flowering depending upon variety, soil, weather condition and elevation. Bunch should be harvested when fingers of second hand from top are 3/4 rounded with the help of sharp sickle 30cm above the first hand. Harvest may be delayed upto 100-110 days after opening of the first hand.