

Center for Smart Agriculture

Hydroponics Technology



Module 1: Prerequisites for hydroponics technology Session1: Introduction, scope and importance of hydroponics technology







- The word hydroponics has derived from combining the two Greek words, hydro, meaning water, and ponos, meaning labor (i.e., working water).
- It is a method of growing plants using a solution of suitable nutrients instead of soil and the plants need some type of inert medium to support the root system.



Historical Background

The classic work on growing terrestrial plants without soil was published by Sir Francis Bacon in 1627, in the book named 'Sylva Sylvarum'.

It was Professor William Frederick Gericke (1937), who finally introduced the term hydroponics and wrote the book named 'Complete Guide to Soilless Gardening'

 Hydroponics did not reach India until 1946. The first research studies were started at the Government of Bengal's Experimental Farm at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district. Greater control of nutrients

No soil needed

Saves water

Plants grow faster and larger

Advantages

Better utilization of space

No tillage, Weeds, less pests Off season production

Controlled climate

Less labor intensive Ease of harvesting

Insect and disease infestation Water and electricity risk

Formulated soluble nutrient required

Disadvantages

System failure threats

Daily monitoring required

High initial investment

Expertise required



Scope and Importance of hydroponics

✤Hydroponics scope is very good especially in India as most of the vegetable supplies available are with residual chemicals and harmful to our health. No matter how rich or poor we are, these vegetable supplies are same for all of us and affect to us and our children.

✤Entrepreneurs with visions could enter into commercial farming and flood hydroponic vegetables to the super market stores on big margin and earn tax free, market slump free regular income.



Thank you...