

Round (Short) eggplant growing lesson

I. Summary story of growing round eggplant

The *Round eggplant* crop is easy to grow, and in general, the most of farmers like to often consume it as vegetable and cook it for eating.

When round eggplant growing is about fifty or sixty days old by beginning to count from the first day of growing, we can harvest the yield. Furthermore, this crop is used as vegetable for eating or selling at the market. This crop does not prejudice any season to grow; it is grown every season.

The *round eggplant* crop needs from 90 percent to 100 percent of temperature to support its trunk. In general, this crop also needs water and cool moisture permanently in the morning and in the afternoon.

II. The plan of growing round eggplant

To grow the *round eggplant* crop, we have the following plan,

- 1- At first choose the land location for raising round eggplant.
- 2- Hoe or plough and harrow the soil well and dry it up about for one week.
- 3- There is water source for using.
- 4- There is round eggplant seeds for growing.
- 5- There is the natural or organic fertilizer for using.
- 6- There are involved materials such as hoes, spades, watering cans, two-handled baskets, and energy for drawing, etc.
- 7- Last important point is energy for taking care and techniques.

III. Methods or techniques of growing round eggplant

To raise the round eggplant crop, we have the following techniques,

1. Hoe a hole 20 centimetres (2 Toeks, Khmer measurement) in deep and each side of the edge of the hole is 25 centimetres in length after preparing the soil well.
2. Wrap seeds with cloth and soak them in the bucket with water for one night.
3. Take seeds out of the water, and put them and keep hidden for one more night in the ice box.
4. Take those round eggplant seeds to sow in the bed that got ready.
5. When young round eggplants growing up for twenty-five days, pull them to grow in the hole.
6. Water round eggplant in the morning and in the afternoon and take care of it every day.

Notice:

The confirmation of important point as follows:

- Making a hole from a clump of round eggplant to another is spaced out 1 metre.
- Each hole of round eggplant crop is 20 centimetres in deep.
- Generally, the bed chest (path or space for walking) in between a row to another is spaced 1.3 metres (1metre and 3 Toeks, Khmer measurement).

Pumpkin growing lesson

IV. Summary story of growing pumpkin

The pumpkin crop is the easiest to grow in the small scale farming or the big farming. It is a type of seasonal calendar crop that plenty of farmers like to grow in the other communities.

The time or age of growing pumpkin, from the first day of beginning to grow, is about eighty days or eighty-five days, we can harvest the yield. In addition, we can be usually used as vegetable for eating and for selling.

Growing pumpkin seeds do not prejudice any season, we can produce it in any time or any season so long as we want to do.

The pumpkin crop needs from 80 percent to 100 percent of temperature or sunlight to support its trunk. Furthermore, it also needs water and moisture in the morning and in the afternoon that makes it grow best and receive the yield quickly. But, if there is the rain falling down very damply, no need to water it.

The location of raising the pumpkin crop is to avoid the low land and extreme wet land due to the rain or the flood. One more important point in the dry season is to have enough water sources to usually water the base and the root or the trunk of pumpkin.

V. The plan of growing pumpkin

To grow the pumpkin crop, we have to have the following plan:

- 1- Choose the land location for raising pumpkin crop.

- 2- Hoe or plough and harrow the soil well and dry it up about one week before growing.
- 3- There are water sources for using enough.
- 4- The pumpkin seed has good quality.
- 5- There is the natural fertilizer for using enough.
- 6- There are materials involved such as hoes, spades, watering cans, two-handled baskets, energy for drawing and so on.
- 7- One more important point is to have energy for taking care of this crop every day.

VI. Methods or techniques of growing pumpkin

There are seven points for techniques of growing the pumpkin as follows:

- 1- At first hoe or plow and harrow and dry the soil up well for one week in order to wipe out the virus and other poison substance in the ground.
- 2- Digging of each side of the hole is 30 centimetres (3 Toeks, measurement of Khmer), as for deep of the hole is 25 centimetres or 30 centimetres (2.5 Toeks or 3 Toeks, measurement of Khmer)
- 3- Put natural fertilizer at least 2 Kg in each hole and completely mix together.
- 4- Make a trellis for the pumpkin crop growing up (crawling up) when growing 4 centimetres in height from the edge of the hole.
- 5- Before growing pumpkin seed, wrap it with cloth and soak it in the water for one night in the ice box with close lid.
- 6- After soaking seeds in the water for one night, bury three seeds 6 centimetres (2 finger nodes) in deep in each hole for growing, it is enough.

- 7- Water the pumpkin in the morning and in the afternoon, and take care it every day. These are very important factors for growing skills.
- 8- In the growing row from a clump of pumpkin to another one is spaced out 1.30 metres (1 metre and 3 Toeks, measurement of Khmer).
- 9- A row chest (path or space for walking) in between a bed row to another is spaced out 3.5 m, it is enough.

Notice:

The important point of making trellis for pumpkin growing up as follows:

- Making trellis: width= 4 metres, length= 7 metres, height= 1.2 metres (1 metres and 2 Toeks, measurement of Khmer), it is enough.
- Location of growing pumpkin is to avoid the low ground and extreme dampness due to rain or flood.
- One more special point of pumpkin crop are, we can make a trellis for it or no need to make trellis for it. That is all right. But, if we make trellis for it, it will fruit better than one has no trellis that has fruits on the direct ground.