

STUDY OF TREE PLANTATION TECHNIQUE AND AFTER CARE

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Concept

Proper plantation technique and aftercare is important for maximum survival rate and optimum growth of the saplings. Normally 20-25% sapling cannot survive in absence of proper plantation technique management. There are three types of sapling are available in the nursery viz. (i) Polybag or gunny bag or earthen pot sapling (ii) Saplings with soil ball in the root zone (iii) Root/ stump. Polybag sapling and stump can be transplanted easily but other type of sapling is risky in transportation. So sapling should be transported carefully and healthy diseases free sapling must be selected. Otherwise plantation technique and after care not ensure the objectives.

Pit preparation for plantation

At first position of the pit must be located in the selected area for plantation. Weeding must be done before pit preparation (if necessary). 50 cm × 50 cm × 50 cm sized pit is to be well prepared. At the time of digging of the pit, top soil and subsoil of the pit will be kept in separate side. 50% compost 20gm TSP and 10 gm mp is to be added to the soil properly and the mixture must be free from weed, khoa and stone. Then the pit filled by sub soil. After refilling the pit will be raised be 5-10cm from soil level. Thus the pit is prepared and it will be left at least two weeks up to plantation.

Planting system of polybag sapling

Before planting poly bag polythene shed must be removed. It can be done with the help of sharp knife or blade carefully. After removing the polythene the selected saplings will be transplanted in the middle of the pit preparation according to the figure. Precaution must be taken at the time of removing polythene and transplanting so that the soil clods of the root zone of sapling never broken down.

Sticking of the sapling

Just after plantation sticking must be done sticking can be done in various ways. The correct way is shown in the figures. It is necessary to make the plant erect and save if from storm.

Fencing

After planting of sapling the most essential care is fencing. Without fencing the sapling cannot be protected from animal and other agents. Fence must allow air and light.

Watering

Plantation must be done in the evening and just after planting, watering is essential if there is shortage of available moisture in the soil. After transplantation irrigation must be ensured when it is required.

Weeding

Weeding must be done as per requirement. At least 3 weedings may be needed.

Pesticide application

If pest and diseases outbreak observed, specific pesticides will be applied as per appropriate doses in proper time.



Fig. Cuoting polybag by knife



Fig. Selected seedling



Fig. Rejected seedling



Fig. Transplanting of seedling in pit

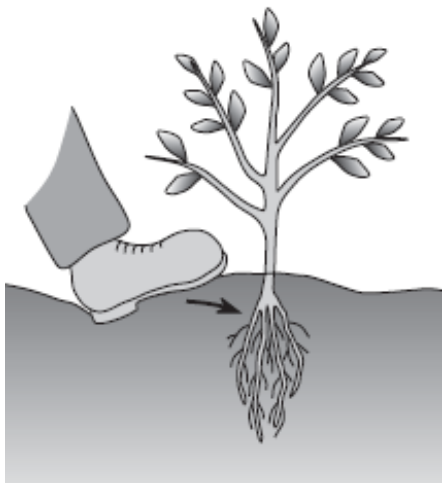


Fig. Refilled pit

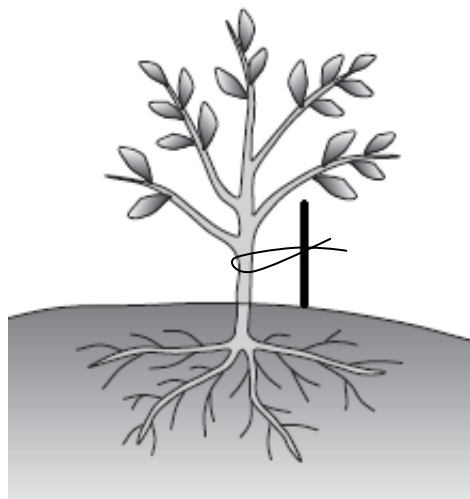


Fig. One sticking

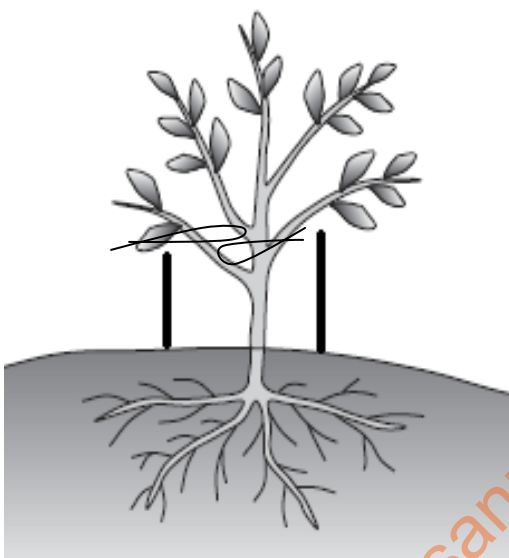


Fig. Two sticking



Fig. Fencing