



TURBO DRIPPER
4 / 8 /14 LPH



AQUARIUS PCND DRIPPER
4 / 8 LPH



K-GOL DRIPPER
2 / 4 LPH



K-GOL PC DRIPPER
2.5 / 4.5 LPH



K-LIN DRIPPER
1.2 / 2 / 4 LPH



K-LIN PCND DRIPPER
1.6 / 2.2 / 3.4 LPH

Eligible for
Government
Grants

KOTHARI[®]
— IRRIGATION —

EXCELLENCE IN FOR BANANA CROP ONLY WITH KOTHARI DRIP IRRIGATION

Banana is the second important fruit crop after mango. Banana's year round availability, its taste as well as affordable price the medicinal values and the nutritional values in the diet has lead to its popularity among all the sections of the society. Banana is exported in large quantity. It is one of the important commercial crops in India. India is number one in banana production.

Kothari Drip Irrigation is the modern irrigation system developed with Israel's most advanced technology suitable for banana irrigation. Kothari Drip Irrigation not only saves water, it maintains the balance of nutrients, water and air in the roots. It leads to the favorable condition which results in more yields.

Benefits of Kothari Drip Irrigation for Banana Crop.

- 1) Kothari drip takes care of banana plant and the overall equitable growth of the crop.
- 2) If water is in excess, banana crop cannot sustain to the air stress. So if Drip Irrigation is provided to the cultivation, it does not affect the crop.
- 3) Kothari Drip Irrigation, enables you to continuously provide enough nutrients and moisture to the roots of the crop, which leads to increase in the weight of banana fruits and its production.
- 4) The equal supply of water and supply of nutrients according to the plant's growth, helps the crop to get long and wide leaves and leads to timely bunch emergence at once. It shortens the time taken for the crop.
- 5) The spread of diseases, insects and weeds is lessened.
- 6) Kothari drip Irrigation saves 40 to 50 percent of water, so the irrigated area is increased.
- 7) You can control the depth of the irrigation with Kothari drip, which increases the efficiency of fertilizers and the texture of the land.

Soil: Banana crop can be grown in any kind of soil with good drainage. The soil with the medium to heavy texture and with more organic carbon is best suitable for banana crop, pH should be- 6.5 to 7.5

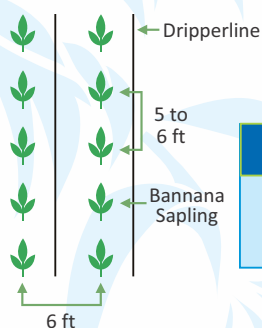
Soil Preparation: Soil should be ploughed in vertical and horizontal manner. Should be made friable. It helps in development of roots.

The pits of 45 cm in length 45 cm wide and 45 cm deep should be dug.

5 kg manure, 500 gms neem cake, Single Super Phosphate 200 gms, murate of Potash 100 gms and Forret Granules 10 gms should be mixed properly to fill the pit.

Time of Cultivation: June to August is the most suitable time for the growth of banana. The choice of appropriate variety depends upon the climate, soil and the market in that area.

Sapling : The distance between two banana lines is 6 ft and between banana plants is 5 to 6 ft. dripline 5 to 6 ft, banana plant 6 ft.



The number of plants under Kothari Drip Irrigation

Distance (ft)	No. of plants (per acre)
5 X 5	1452
6 X 6	1210

Selection of Drip: Kothari strip or Cylindrical Dripper inline is used for the irrigation of bananas. The irrigated belt between two drippers is mixed into one another so the irrigated belt is created equally and early. So, as per the type of soil, you may decide the distance between drippers.

- Light soil - 30 to 40 cms 1.2 to 2 lts/hour
- Medium to heavy soil - 40 to 50 cms 2 to 4 lts/hour

Water Management: The roots of banana are thick and muscular. The capacity to go deep into the soil is very less, because they are very sensitive to the air stress. Due to this more than 90% nutrients and water is absorbed from the 1 ft deep level of the soil.

The time between the bunch emergence and the harvest of bunch is important for water management, per tree per day 18 to 25 lts water is required as per the condition of climate, soil and the situation of the crop. The soil should be always kept wet at field capacity. If there is stress, it will result in less production.

Water Requirement $WR = E_{to} \cdot X_{kc}$ (E_{to} -evapotranspiration, kc -crop coefficient)

Months after cultivation	1 to 2	3	4	5	6 to 7	8 to ripe.
Crop Coefficient	0.65	0.75	0.85	0.90	1.0	1.05-1.15

Fertilizer Management: Nutrients requirement differ as per the type of soil, the type of banana crop.

Use of Fertilizers	
Manure	5 to 17 kg/plant
Neemcake	0.5 kg/plant
Single Super Phosphate	0.2 kg/plant
Murate of Potash.	0.1 kg/plant
Magnesium sulphate	0.05 kg/plant

Fertilizer management through Drip Irrigation

Days after cultivation	Fertilizers		Total fertilizers Kgs.
35-60	19:19:19	1.0	25
	Urea	2.0	50
	Ammonium Sulphate	4.0	100
	Magnesium Sulphate	1.0	25
61-135	12:61:0	0.75	50
	Urea	2.00	150
	Murate of Potash (white)	1.00	75
	Magnesium Sulphate	1.00	75
	13:0:45	0.25	20
136-185	0:52:34	0.5	25
	Urea	3.0	100
	13:0:45	0.5	25
	Magnesium Sulphate	1.00	50
	Phosphoric. acid	0.25	13
186-285	13:0:45	2.0	200
	Murate of Potash	1.0	100

KOTHARI®

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