

The land is prepared by disc ploughing followed by cross harrowing. It is further levelled and made into small plots. It is planted during May-June in southern part of India while in July-August in north Indian plains. Live rooted slips are planted in the field during rainy season. A fully-grown root clump is divided into 15-20 cm long rooted slips. They are planted of 10 cm deep in rows at a spacing of 60 x 25 cm. thus accommodating about 60,000 plants/ha, which is considered as optimum spacing for higher root yield. During dry spell protective irrigation should be given. These slips commence sprouting in 7 to 10 days. The crop is given support by soil after 60 days by forming 30 cm broad and 20cm high ridge which

facilitates higher root development. The ridging significantly increases root yield.