

How to Grow Long White Brinjals

Introduction

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Overview

Eggplant, is not only an easy vegetable to grow, but it is also a beautiful addition to a container garden. The most common eggplant variety is the long purple fruit, but eggplant also comes in globes, teardrops or half-moon shapes, and can be green, pink, yellow, white and even several colors in one.

This document focuses on growing **Long White Brinjals**.

Prerequisites

- **Plant Type:** Perennial grown as an annual plant.
- **Light:** Full sun
- **Water:** When it comes to watering eggplants in container gardens, keep the potting soil constantly moist

Steps

The following steps define the process from seed to harvest.

1. You must sow the heirloom seeds of long white brinjals from *My Green Vault* in pro trays and then transplant. For more information on sowing seeds and germination tips, refer to ***.
2. Prepare your eggplants for transplanting once the plants have reached at least 1/2-foot in height.



3. Prepare a good growing medium. A good, simple option is a mix of two parts potting soil, one part Coco Peat (CP) and one part Vermi Compost (VC). The

soil and VC provides your plant with the nutrients it needs, while the CP mix retains the moisture.



4. Place your pot in a sunny location and ensure to provide adequate support system or staking.



Note: Without any support, your eggplants will have very little upward growth and, as a result, they will yield very little fruit.

Maintenance

Eggplants require evenly moist soil to ensure the best and fast growth. Do not over water or allow the soil to dry out.

1. Eggplants are heavy feeders. When your eggplants bloom, to help promote greater plant productivity, add adequate amount of VC or Compost Tea (CT).



Note: For more information on CT preparation and application, refer to ***.

2. Make sure your eggplants receive at least 1“-1 1/2” of water a week.
3. Once the soil has warmed, mulch around eggplants to retain soil moisture and an even growing temperature.

Companion Plants

- Bush beans, southern peas and other nitrogen-fixing crops.

Plant Protection

Pests

Eggplants can be attacked by the following:

- Cutworms
- [Spider mites and Aphids](#)
- [Horn worms and beetles](#)
- [Shoot and fruit borer](#)
- [Epilachna beetle](#)
- [White flies](#)
- Ash Weevil

Diseases

- [Damping off and Nematode](#)
- [Leaf spot](#)

Organic control

Once you have identified the troublemakers, you can control them with an assortment of organic pest-control methods. The following list contains few methods:

a. Shoot and fruit borer

- Remove the affected terminal shoot showing boreholes
- Remove the affected fruits and destroy
- Spray Neem oil

b. Epilachna beetle

- Collect the beetles, grubs, pupae and destroy

c. White flies

- Monitor the whitefly with yellow sticky trap
- Spray Neem oil



Note: For more information on neem oil dilution and application, refer to ***.

d. Horn worms and beetles

- Hand pick off the plants
- Dislodge with jet water spray

e. Damping off and Nematode

- Treat the seeds with *Trichoderma viride* or *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 24 hours before sowing
- Apply *Pseudomonas fluorescens* as soil application
- Avoid water stagnation

f. Spider mites and Aphids

- Spray home made garlic and insecticidal soap solution



Note: For more information on preparation and application of garlic and insecticidal soap spray, refer to ***.

g. Leaf spot

- Remove the affected plants in the early stages to control the vector

Harvesting

Your organic long white brinjals are ready for harvest when the fruit is glossy, firm, and full colored.



The time from planting to harvest is 100 to 150 days from seed and 70 to 85 days from transplants. Finally, the hard work pays off and you have spotless and fleshy white lights!

