

Cultivation of Dutch Rose in Polyhouse

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Abstract

The rose “Queen of flowers” is now a prominent cut flower is widely grown worldwide and belonging to the family “Rosaceae”. In India, commercial production of rose was formerly in open field conditions. With the emergence of greenhouse cultivation in the early 1990s, large-scale production of superior high-quality cut flowers started in protected conditions. With the growing living standards, sense of aesthetics, and recognition in the public, the market for cut flowers especially “Dutch roses” growing every day. The sustainability of production can be highly influenced by the different climatic factors of the cultivated regions. In every part of the world, inadequate modern production technology, lack of appropriate planting material, lack of knowledge about cultivation are significant issues. The top quality yield can be obtained inside protected cultivation. The cut flower crops have strong potential for per unit surface area than that of field crops; hence it’s a much more profitable trade. Dutch roses are cultivated in greenhouses to satisfy domestic as well as export market demand. While greenhouses are costly to maintain, the NVPH (Naturally ventilated polyhouses) utilizing polythene film as glazing material is effective, to produce quality flowers throughout the year at relatively low costs.

Keywords: Dutch rose, polyhouse, protected cultivation

1. Introduction

Flowers symbolize beauty, cherish, and serenity. Flowers that are cut from the plant with a long stem and some leaves for ornamental purpose are termed as cut flowers. Roses are grown from ancient times and retained their place as the “Queen of Flowers” among all other cut flowers. Of all the cut flowers, a variety of greenhouse-grown rose called the “Dutch Rose” has a strong demand on the foreign markets, but ideally a high-quality one (Fig. 1). Protected cultivation is a technique of crop cultivation