Insect Pests and Diseases

- Insect pests that commonly attack kangkong are caterpillars, whiteflies and aphids.
- Practice good cultural management and sanitation to prevent insect pests damage and disease infection.

Kangkong consists of amazing
nutrients that are of a good amount of
Water, Energy, Protein, Carbohydrate,
Fiber, Calcium, Iron, Magnesium,
Phosphorus, Potassium, Sodium, Zinc,
Vitamin C, Thiamin,
Riboflavin, Niacin, Vitamin B-6, Folate,
Vitamin B-12, Vitamin A,
and Vitamin D.

 Can be managed by using high resistant varieties, ultural, biological and chemical control measures.

Harvesting

 Harvesting can be done 3-4 weeks after planting (DAT) by cutting the shoots or uprooting.



KANGKONG (Ipomoea aquatica Forsk.)

Site Selection

 Can be grown in any type of soil, like sandy loam with good drainage, high organic matter with a pH ranging from 5.5 to 6.5.

Land Preparation

- Plow and harrow two (2) or three (3) times alternately at one-week interval at a depth of 15 cm to 20 cm.
- Prepare the plots/beds at 1 m wide x 20 m length. Apply basal fertilizer. Install the plastic mulch.

Planting Direct Planting

- In quadruple rows, sow 2-3
 pieces of seeds per hill at a
 planting distance of 20cm
 between rows and hills.
- Can also be sown directly in containers.



Fertilizer Application per 20m length plot

 Basal fertilizer: one (1) sack organic fertilizer (chicken dung), one (1) kls complete fertilizer (14-14-14) and four (4) kilo urea (46-0-0). Cover the fertilizer with soil or mix them thoroughly with the soil.

Drenching: Can be done using 16 liters of water at 150 ml solution per hill.

Weeks	Urea
1 st week	75 grams
2 nd week	150 grams
3 rd week	225 grams
4 th week	300 grams

Irrigation

 Water the plants after planting and repeat daily.