Asparagus Racemosus, Shatavari - 0.5 Kg Seeds

Asparagus racemosus (Wild), also known as satavar, shatavari, or shatamuli, Shatawari has different names in the different Indian languages, such as shatuli, vishya and other terms. In Nepal it is called kurilo. The name “shatawari” means “cure of a hundred diseases” (shat: “hundred”; vari: “cure”).

Rating: Not Rated Yet
Price
1661

Description Asparagus is a perennial vegetable, which makes it good for growing on plots where it will not be disturbed. However, it does take a long time to grow to maturity, so make sure you are planning to stay a while to see the fruits of your labour.

The spears that we enjoy as a vegetable are the new shoots that emerge in spring. The most important part of growing asparagus is to realize that it will take a couple of seasons before you taste the first bite of homegrown asparagus. Plants need to be allowed to mature before you can harvest.

They will remain in the same place in your garden for many years 15, 20, sometimes 30. In fact, a productive asparagus bed is a good reason to renovate your house, rather than move!

Common name: Common Asparagus Fern, Lace Fern, Climbing Asparagus, or Ferny Asparagus.
Color: White
Bloom time: Seasonal bloomer
Height: Height: 5 to 9 feet
Spread: 2 to 2.5 feet
Difficulty level: moderately difficult

Planting & Care

Sunlight: full sun, part shade

Soil: Tolerates acid soil, tolerates drought soil, requires well-drained soil. Prefers loose, deep soils high in organic matter. Prefers pH near 7.0, but tolerates a wide range. Add lime and fertilizer before establishment.

Water: Water regularly from spring to autumn. It does not require winter dormancy, but appreciates a resting period with reduced watering over the winter months.
**Temperature:** Germination temperature: 70 F to 77 F  
Days to emergence: 10 to 12

**Fertilizer:** Lightly fertilize for good top growth

**Harvesting:** Most plants are ready to be picked two years after planting, although several modern varieties have been bred for earlier cropping. To harvest spears, wait until they're about 12cm long and remove them with a serrated knife, cutting them off 7cm beneath the soil. Stop harvesting in mid-June to allow the plant to build up its energy for next year, and give plants an extra boost by feeding with a general fertiliser.

**Care:**

- Water newly planted crowns thoroughly and keep damp during dry weather.
- Succulent spears may appear soon after planting, but avoid the temptation to harvest them or you'll weaken the crowns.
- During their first two years of growth, plants should be left to form lots of ferny foliage - cut down the stems in autumn, leaving 5cm stumps above the ground.
- To prevent competition, keep beds free of weeds.

**Special Feature:**
Cook cut spears immediately or refrigerate in plastic to raise the humidity and prevent tough fibers from forming at the base of the spear. These fibers form as a result of the injury of cutting. That's why spears from the grocery store or from the refrigerator should always be trimmed to remove any tough tissue before cooking.

Fresh asparagus spears can be stored a week or more. If you want to put some aside to enjoy in the months to come, blanch them in boiling water for 3 to 5 minutes, douse in cold water, wrap, and freeze.

**Reference:**
http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=b578

**Reviews**
Friday, 07 September 2018

Good growing still

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