



Variety	Year	Description	
Nantes	1975	Nantes is developed through an Exotic Introduction at PAU, Ludhiana and released and notified by CVRC notification no. 440 dated 21.08.1975 for cultivation in Punjab & adjoining areas. Roots are slim, stumpy, cylindrical, orange coloured, delicious, good flavoured, fine textured and sweet; suitable for hilly tracts and for late sowing in the plains. Roots are ready for harvest from 90 days after sowing. Variety has yield potential of 200q/ha. Suitable for temperate climate.	
Radish			
Pusa Chetki	1988	Pusa Chetki is developed at IARI, New Delhi and released and notified by CVRC notification no. 10 and 01.01.1988 for cultivation in Delhi, Punjab & adjoining areas. Plants semi erect and dark green; leaves with smooth margin and uniform; roots white, smooth, medium long, rat-tailed, stumpy and mildly pungent. Tolerant to high temperature. Roots ready for harvest at 45 days after sowing and variety has yield potential of 300q/ha.	
Japanese White	1973	Japanese White is developed from an Introduction from Japan at PAU, Ludhiana and released and notified by CVRC notification no. 361 and 30.06.1973 for cultivation in Punjab & adjoining areas. Plants are medium, tall with deep cut leaves; roots pure white, smooth, long, thick, stumpy, cylindrical, crisp, solid and mildly pungent. Roots become ready for harvest at 60 days after sowing. Variety has yield potential of 400q/ha.	
Spinach			
All Green	1983	It was developed at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi It produces green tender leaves and gives about 6-7 cuttings at 15-20 days interval. Suitable for hilly and plain regions Plants straight, leaves long, green, thick and soft. Late flowering, suitable for cultivation throughout the year. Yield 25-30 t/ha	

(C) Development and standardization of New Production Technologies

Although a lot of progress has been made on breeding of new improved vegetable varieties, little attention is paid in India to standardize agro techniques for increasing efficiency of their production. Most of the vegetable crops and their varieties are sensitive to environment and have specific requirements of nutrition, moisture, space, soil pH, temperature and photoperiod for their growth. It is, therefore, necessary to study responses of vegetable crops to manures and fertilizers, moisture and irrigation, cultural practices and weed control, population density, seasonal influences, etc., and make specific recommendations for their optimum, and the most economic growth and yields.

In India, first successful effort on standardization or agro techniques in vegetable crops was in late fifties at IARI Regional Vegetable Research Station, Katrain. The studies showed that by merely adjusting sowing and transplanting time, it could be possible to grow successfully seed crop of snowball group of