

Local Varieties of Brinjal at Delduar, Tangail

Date: 12 September, 2020

BRINJAL IS GROWN IN RABI AND KHARIF SEASONS

RABI SEASON:

Six varieties are grown in Rabi season. These include: 1. Kalo Lamba begun, 2. Shoila begun, 3. Jhumka begun, 4. Sada begun, 5. Lafa begun, 6. Singnath begun.

1. Kalo Lamba begun:

Geographical distribution:

Jamalpur, Tangail, Sirajgonj and Bogura districts.

Special characters:

This is mainly a rabi season variety. Stem and petiole are free from prickles (Glabrous). The plants grow up to 40 inches tall. Plants are heavily branching. Stem is medium thick. Leaves are deep green; fruits are long, thin and deep purple green. Fruits are 10-14 inches long. Leaves are smooth. Fruit pulp is soft and tasty. The number of seeds inside the fruit is limited. The fruits are harvested in Chaitra (Mid March-mid April) for seed. The plants are 3-4 feet tall. It is generally grown in high land. It is almost free from insect attack.



Culinary preferences:

Wide combining ability with different varieties of fish, dry fish, streak and smash.

2. Shoila begun:

Geographical distribution:

Tangail, Pabna, Natore, Sirajgonj and Manikganj.

Special characters:

Seeds are sown on seed bed during Bhadra-Ashin (Mid August-mid October). Seedlings are transplanted in Kartik (Mid October- mid November). The plants remain actively growing and bearing up to Chaitra (Mid April-mid May). It yields high. The fruits are light purple. It is insect tolerant. The plants are 4-5 feet tall. The fruits are harvested in Falgun-Chaitra (Mid February-mid April) for seed. Women farmers grow this variety in the homestead land. This variety is much on demand with high price in the market.



Culinary attraction:

The fruits are cooked with fresh and dried prawn and shrimp. Charchari is tasty when cooked with mola fish. It is also tasty when cooked with koi, mola and shoil fish.

3. Jhumka begun:

Special attributes:

Fruits become ready for harvest from end Agrahayan (Mid December). The plants remain actively growing and bearing up to Chaitra (Mid March). The fruits are 4-5 inches long. The fruits are light purple. There are 7-8 fruits in one bunch and so it is named jhumka begun. This variety is commercially cultivated. This variety is less affected by fruit and shoot borer insect. The plants are 2-2.5 feet tall. The fruits are harvested in Chaitra (Mid March-mid April).

Culinary attraction:

Dry prawn curry prepared with brinjal is very tasty. Small fish prepared with brinjal is also very tasty.



4. Sada begun:

Seeds are sown in Kartik (Mid October-mid November). The plants remain actively growing and bearing up to Jaishtha/Ashar (Mid May-mid July). Mainly the women farmers grow this variety in the homestead land. A single plant yields 20-25 kg fruits. Seeds of the variety are much on demand. Branches of the plant are wide spreading. The plants are about two feet tall. The mature fruits are harvested in Chaitra (Mid March-mid April). The plants are less affected by insects. However, there are some insect infections in the rainy season. White fly sucks leaves juice. There are some infestations of fruit and shoot borer insect. Fruits are 3-4 inches long.



Culinary preferences:

Boiled and smashed fruits are tasty and curry prepared with fish is also tasty.

5. Lafa begun:

Seeds are sown in the seed bed in Ashin (Mid September-mid October). Seedlings are transplanted in the field in Kartik (Mid October-mid November). Green fruits become ready for harvest from end Poush (Mid January). The plants remain actively growing and bearing up to Jaishtha (Mid May). A single plant may yield up to one maund (37.32 kg) of brinjal. Infestation of fruit and shoot borer insect may take place at about the end of Chaitra (Mid April). Leaf sucking white fly may also appear at this time. Plants may wilt due to drought. However, insect infestation is less in the winter season.

Mature fruits are harvested for seeds in Falgun-Chaitra (Mid February-mid April). Plants are about 3 feet tall. This variety is commercially cultivated. Skin of the fruit is thick and the pulp is thick. Seeds are very small.



Fried fruits are tasty. Curry with fish is also tasty.

6. Singnath begun:

Special attributes:

It is an ever bearing brinjal variety. It is largely cultivated in Cox'sbazar region. The farmers in Tangail district also grow this variety. Fruit color is bright purple. Fruits are curved like horns. The fruits are 10-15 inches long. Many fruits appear in branches. It is less prone to insect infestation. In addition to growing in homestead area it is also commercially cultivated in the field. It is available for harvest round the year. The plants are 5-6 feet tall. Matured fruits are harvested in Magh-Falgun (Mid January-mid March). Single plant yield of brinjal is about 1-1.5 maund (37.32 kg). Pulp of the fruit is soft and has limited number of seeds.



Culinary preferences:

Curry is preferably prepared with dry fish including Loitta, Churi and Shrimp with brinjal. Curry prepared with egg and brinjal is also delicious. Brinjal cooked with potato and Tengra fish is also very tasty. Curry prepared with Hilsha fish and brinjal is also a delicacy.

Kharif Season:

A handful of brinjal varieties including the following are grown in kharif season, Baishakh-Jaistha (Mid April-mid June).

1. Dim begun:

Geographical distribution: Pabna, Natore, Cox'sbazar and Tangail.

Special attributes:

Seeds are sown in Baishakh-Jaistha (Mid April-mid June). Harvest of green fruits starts from Jaistha-Ashar (Mid May-mid July). Plants remain actively growing and bearing from one to two years. The brinjal is much on demand in the market and fetches higher price as well. It is also cultivated in the homestead area for family consumption. Fruit is oval shape like egg. Fruit color is bright white. There are prickles on different parts of the plants including stem, petiole and peduncle. Yield of this variety is quite high. Plants are about two feet high. Mature fruits are harvested in Ashin-Kartik (Mid September-mid November). This variety is less infected by insects.



Culinary preparations:

Charchari is cooked with small fish and brinjal. Boiled and smashed brinjal is also tasty.

2. Dhepa begun:

Special attributes: Seedlings are transplanted in Chaitra-Baishakh (Mid March-mid May). Green fruits are harvested from Ashar (Mid June). This variety gives good yield. Fruits are green with white shade. Fruits are 4-5 inches long. A single plant yields about 20 kg fruits. Plants are relatively tolerant to insect infestation. The farmers grow this variety commercially. Plants are about two feet tall. Branches are quite spreading. Mature fruits are harvested in Kartik (Mid October-mid November) for seed.

Culinary preferences:

Sliced brinjal roasted with oil is tasty. Boiled and smashed fruits are also favorite servings. Curry is cooked with small fish in brinjal.



3. Nali begun:

Geographical distribution:

Tangail and Sirajgonj districts.

Seedlings are transplanted in Chaitra-Baishakh (Mid February-mid April). Green fruits are harvested from Ashar (Mid June). Fruits are purple in color. The variety yields high. The fruits are 6-8 inches long. A single plant yields about 30 kg fruit per year. The plants are 5-6 feet tall. It is resistant to common insects. Women farmers grow this variety in the homestead area. Fruits are available for harvest round the year. Brinjal from 2-3 plants in the homestead land are good enough for a family. This variety is much on demand in the market as well.



Culinary preferences:

Roasted fruits are good for smashed brinjal preparation. Curry prepared with hilsha fish and brinjal is tasty. Sliced fruits fried on oil are also tasty. Charchari prepared with Shoil, Taki and Prawn is also liked by many people. Dried Loitta fish and Shrimp also go well with brinjal. Curry cooked with egg and brinjal is also quite common.

4. Lafa begun:

Seedlings are transplanted in Chaitra- Baishakh (Mid March-mid May). Green fruits are harvested from Ashar (Mid June). Infestation of fruit and shoot borer insect is a problem in dry and drought period. Leaf sucking insect like white fly is also common in the dry period. However, there is less insect problem in winter season. A fruit is about 6 inches long. Mature fruits are harvested in Magh-Falgun (Mid January-mid March) for seeds. This variety is commercially cultivated. The fruits have thin skin and thick pulp.

Culinary preferences:

Sliced fruits are roasted with oil. Curry is prepared with brinjal and fish. Dry small fish like Mola is cooked with brinjal to make charchari.



5. Shingnath begun:

Geographical area:

Cox'sbazar and Tangail districts.

Special attributes:

Shingnath is ever bearing variety. The fruits are curved like horn. Fruit color is light purple. The fruits are 10-15 inches long. There are many fruits in bunches in a plant. The variety is resistant to common insects. It is commercially grown on large scale. It is also grown on homestead area for domestic consumption. The plants bear fruits round the year. The plants are 5-6 feet tall. Matured fruits are harvested in Magh-Falgun (Mid January-mid March) for seed. A single plant yields about 1-1.5 maund (37.32 kg) brinjal. Pulp of the brinjal is very soft with less seed.



Culinary preparation:

Brinjal cooked with dry fish like loitta, churi and prawn is very tasty. Brinjal cooked with egg is also tasty. Curry cooked with Tengra fish, potato mixed with brinjal is very delicious. Brinjal cooked with Hilsha fish is favorite to many people.

6. Iri begun:

Special attributes:

This variety is cultivated round the year. The fruits are quite big in size and long. The fruits are deep green. Plants are 4-5 feet tall. A single fruit weigh about 100-200 grams. Fruits are about 6 inches long. Skin of the fruit is thick, pulp is soft and there are limited number of seed inside the fruit.

Culinary preparations:

Sliced fruits fried on oil are tasty. Curry of brinjal cooked with fish is also tasty. Boiled and smashed fruits are delicious.



7. Bottle Iri begun:

This variety is grown round the year. The fruits are big in size and long. Fruits are broader at the base and slightly narrower at the top. Fruits are deep green. Plants are 4-5 feet tall. A single fruit weigh about 200-300 grams. Fruits are 9-10 inches long. Skin of the fruit is thick, fleshy pulp inside with limited number of seeds. It is susceptible to fruit and shoot borer.

Culinary preparations:

Sliced fruits fried on oil are tasty. Smashed brinjal is tasty. Curry cooked with fish is also tasty.

8. Chaitali begun:

This variety is grown round the year. Top of the fruit is narrow and wider at the base. Plants are 2-3 feet tall. The variety yields good and less infested by insects. A single fruit weigh about 200-250 grams. The fruits have more seeds and less pulp. Color of fruit is light white. Skin of the fruit is thick.

Culinary preparations:

Sliced fruits fried on oil are tasty. Brinjal cooked with fish is tasty.

9. Ausha begun:

Seeds are sown on seed bed in Chaitra-Baishakh (Mid March-mid May). Seedlings are transplanted in Jaistha (Mid May-mid June). Green fruits are harvested from early Srabon (Mid July). The plants remain actively growing and bearing for about a year. Seven to eight fruits are harvested at a time from a single plant. A single plant yields 20-30 kg fruits in its life time. This variety is susceptible to fruit and shoot borer. Matured fruits are harvested in Chaitra (Mid March-mid April) for seed. A fruit is about 7-8 inches long. There are less seeds and more pulp in a fruit. The plants are drought tolerant.

Culinary preparations:

Brinjal cooked with fish is tasty.



Local Varieties of Brinjal at Ishwardi, Pabna

UBINIG Arshinagar Biddaghor Ishwardi, Pabna

Brinjal Report

Date: 09/09/2020

RABI SEASON:

BRINJAL VARIETIES OF RABI SEASON INCLUDE:

1. Tabla, 2. Uttara, 3. Islampuri, 4. Mohonpuri, 5. Jam Rajshahi, 6. Jassory, 7. Shingnath, 8. Kajla, 9. Atghoria, 10. Shoila, 11. Kata Makra, 12. Ghritakanchan, 13. Shada kata begun.

1. Tabla begun:

Area:

Tangail, Pabna, Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Manikgonj and Sherpur.

Special attributes:

Fruits are round in shape, 2-3 inches in length, deep purple, relatively tolerant to insect infestation. Plants come to bearing fruits within three months of seed sowing. This variety is commercially cultivated on large area.



Recipe:

This variety of brinjal makes good curry with hilsha fish. Round steak of fruits fried in oil is also quite tasty. Curry of brinjal mixed with dried puty fish is liked by many people. Roasted brinjal smash and brinjal fry are also tasty. Brinjal charchari with dankina, puti and puia fish is very tasty.

Pest:

White fly is the main insect pet of brinjal. The insect attacks the plants on the lower side of the leaves and sucks leaf juice.

Neem leaf extracts spray or dusting of ash keep the insect away.

2. Uttara begun:

Area:

Pabna, Natore, and Rajshahi districts.

Special attributes:

This is a popular variety in Ishwardi region. This is known for heavy bearing of fruits. The plants are not so tall. The plants grow up to 20 inches tall. Stem is purple. The plants stand erect and do not lodge. The leaves are medium size and erect. Leaves are smooth and without any spot. Skin of the fruits very thin and pulp is very soft. The fruits are purple and very tasty.



Recipe:

Brinjal cooked with dry fish is very tasty.

Pest:

This variety is susceptible to fruit and shoot borer insect. Regular applications of ash keep the insect away.

3. Islampuri begun:

Area:

Jamalpur and Sherpur districts.

Special attributes:

This is mainly a rabi season variety. In some places this variety is grown round the year. There is no prickles on stem, leaves and fruits. The plants are heavy branching. Leaves are deep green. Fruits are deep purple. The fruits are 8-10 inches long. Pulp of the fruit is soft. There are a few seeds in the fruit.



Recipe:

Brinjal is cooked with any fresh fish, fried brinjal is also tasty.

4. Mohonpuri begun:

Area:

Natore, Pabna and Rajshahi regions.

Special attributes:

Fruit is round. Upper side of the fruit is deep green and white strips below. The fruit is hard. Skin of the fruit is thin. There is no prickles on the plants and fruits. The plants are 24-30 inches tall. The leaves are small and oily. There are many seeds inside the fruit. Seeds are sown in Bhadra (Mid August-mid September). Fruits appear in Kartik (Mid October). Plants remain actively growing and bearing for 5-6 months.



Recipe:

Roasted and smashed brinjal is tasty. Curry with any fish is also tasty.

Pest:

Plants are susceptible to white fly. Spray with water mixed with soap keep the insect away.

5. Jam Rajshahi begun:

Area:

Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabganj, Pabna and Natore districts.

This variety is grown in large area in Rajshahi district. Seedlings are transplanted in Bhadra (Mid August-mid September). Fruit harvest starts from Agrahayan (Mid November). Fruits are medium long and pink in color. There are many seeds inside the fruit. There are no prickles on the plant. Skin of the fruit is thick. The plants are 3-4 feet tall. The plants remain actively growing and bearing 8-9 months.



Recipe:

The fruits are cooked in different preparations including bharta, bhaji and curry in different combination of varieties of items.

Jam Rajshahi begun is susceptible to attack by insects including borers. Water mixed with detergent powder is effective to control insect infestation.

6. Jashory begun:

Area:

Tangail, Sirajgonj, Manikgonj, Pabna, Natore, Kushtia, Jhenaidoh, Jashore and Cox's Bazar.

Special attributes:

The fruits are 4-5 inches long. Fruits are green with white strips. The variety yields high. It is grown in the homestead high land and also in the medium high land in the field. Fruits are moderately resistant to insect attack. Application of botanicals including neem leaf extract, jute seed powder, vait leaf extract and ash are effective to check insect attack.



Recipe:

The fruits are cooked in different preparations and combinations with fresh and dried fishes. This variety is susceptible to fruit and shoot borer insect. Soap mixed water and ash are used against insect infestation.

7. Singnath begun:

Area:

Tangail, Sherpur and Jamalpur districts.

Special attributes:

This variety is cultivated round the year. The plants are tall with many branches. The fruits are 8-10 inches long and purple in color. There are many seeds in the fruit. The fruits are curved like the horns of buffalo. However, there is more bearing in winter. The seeds are sown in Bhadra (Mid August to mid September). Harvest of fruits starts in Agrahayan (Mid November). Seed sowing in Baishakh, fruits harvest starts in Ashar (Mid June). The plants bear many fruits at a time. There are more than 25 fruits in a plant at a time.



Recipe:

Curry prepared with brinjal mixed with hilsha fish is very tasty.

This variety is susceptible to attack by fruit borer insect.

8. Kajla begun:

Kajla begun is grown, more or less, in all the regions of Bangladesh. Seeds are sown in Ashin (Mid September-mid October). The plants start bearing fruits after 90-95 days. The plants remain actively growing and bearing up to April. About 70-80 fruits are harvested per plant. Fruits are medium long and bright purple in color. Each fruit weighs about 55-60 grams.

Recipe:

Curry prepared with varieties of fish including hilsha is delicious.

Pest:

This variety is resistant to wilting disease. However, it is susceptible to white fly. Periodic application of ash keeps the fly away.

9. Atghoria begun:

Area:

Atghoria and Ishwardi upazilas, Pabna district.

Special attributes:

Seeds are sown in Bhadra (Mid August-mid September). Fruits become ready for harvest in Kartik (Mid October). Plants are heavily branched. The plants remain actively growing and bearing for about a year. The plants are heavily bearing fruits in winter season. This variety is drought tolerant.



Recipe:

Athoria begun is prepared in different types of dishes using fresh and dried fishes.

Pest:

This variety is resistant to insect pests.

10. Shoila begun:

Area:

Jamalpur, Mymensingh and Tangail

Special attributes:

Fruits are 5-6 inches long, light purple, thick skin and pulp inside is very soft. Seeds are sown in Bhadra (Mid August-mid September). Fruits are harvested from Agrahayan (Mid November). Leaves are smooth and the plants are hard. There are 20-25 fruits per plant.



Recipe:

Brinjal makes delicious curry with small fish.

This variety is susceptible to fruit borer insect. Application of ash and spray of water mixed with detergent reduce insect infestation.

11. Kata makra begun:

Area:

Natore, Lalpur, Rajshahi.

Special attributes:

The plants are 4-5 feet tall. There are prickles on leaves, stem and fruits. Skin of the fruit is thick. There are many seeds in the fruit. At present kata makra begun is cultivated in intensive scale at Chandai, Rajendrapur and Garfa of Natore district.



Recipe:

Kata makra begun is used for different types of preparations including vaji, varta and curry. The fruits are cooked with varieties of fish in different combinations.

12. Ghrito Kanchan begun:

Area:

Mymensingh and Pabna districts.

Special attributes:

Plants are 2-3 feet tall. There is no prickles on fruits and stem. Fruits are 3-4 inches long. Fruits are light green in color. Skin of the fruit is very thin. Pulp of the fruit is thick. There are 20-25 fruits per plant. The plants remain actively growing and bearing for Ashin-Kartik (Mid September-mid November). Harvest of fruits starts from Agrahayan-Poush (Mid November-mid January).



Recipe:

Ghrito Kanchan brinjal is used for different preparations and combinations with varieties of fish.

13. Sada Kata begun:

Area:

Sada Kata begun is cultivated almost in all areas of Bangladesh

Special attributes:

The fruits are oval in shape. There are prickles on different plant parts including stem, petiole, leaf blade and peduncle. The plants are 4-5 feet tall. Sada Kata begun is an ever bearing variety. There are 40-50 fruits in a plant.



Recipe:

The brinjal combines best with prawn. It is used for cooking curry with varieties of fish, small and big.

Pest:

This variety is resistant to insects. There is sporadic infestation of white fly in case there is heavy fog. Application of ash keeps the fly away.

14. Bonani begun:

Area:

Chapai Nawabgonj, Rajshahi, Natore and Pabna districts.

Special attributes:

Fruits are 5-6 inches long. Seeds are sown in Srabon-Bhadra (Mid July-mid September). Plants are 2.0-2.5 feet tall. The plant has many branches. Green fruits are harvested from Agrahayan (Mid November). Each plant bears 30-35 fruits. The plant remains actively growing and bearing for 5-6 months. It is a variety of rabi season. There are a few seeds in a fruit. The seeds are quite bold.



This variety is susceptible to fruit borer insect. Water mixed with soap is sprayed to keep the insect away.

Kharif Season

Six varieties of brinjal are grown in kharif season. These include: 1. Laheri begun, 2. Kata Tabla begun, 3. Kalo Gol begun, 4. Jashory Aus begun, 5. Choira begun and 6. Noli begun.

1. Laheri begun:

Special attributes:

Fruits are small, medium long and green. Skin of the fruit is quite hard. There are many seeds in the fruit. The leaves are small. There are prickles on the upper surface of the leaves. There are prickles on the peduncle.

Recipe:

Smashed brinjal is made with roasted fruits. The fruits are also used for cooking in combination with other vegetables.

Pest:

This variety is relatively tolerant to common insects.

2. Kata Tabla begun:

Area:

Jessore and Kushtia districts.

Special attributes:

Fruits are shaped like Palmyra palm. There are prickles on the peduncle. There are prickles on leaves and stem as well. Skin of the fruit is thick. There is enough pulp in the fruit. There are many seeds in the fruit. Seeds are sown in Chaitra (Mid March-mid April) and fruits are harvested in Jaistha (Mid May).

Recipe:

Curry cooked with this brinjal is very tasty. Roasted fruits are used for making smashed brinjal. This variety is susceptible to fruit borer. Neem leaf extract and ash are applied to control insect.

3. Kalo Gol begun:

Area:

Pabna and Natore district.

Special attributes:

Skin of brinjal is thin and the pulp is soft. There is less seeds in the fruit. Plants are 2-3 feet tall. Leaves are pink in color. Seeds are sown in early Baishakh (Mid April). Harvest of fruits starts in end Jaistha (Mid June).

Recipe:

Fruits are used for preparing varieties of items including vaji, varta and curry. The fruits combine with varieties of fish, small and big.

Pest: White fly is a common insect. Application of ash is effective in controlling insect attack.



4. Jashory Aus begun:

Area:

Jessore, Kushtia, Faridpur and Pabna districts.

Special attributes:

Seeds are sown in end Falgun (Mid March). Harvest of fruits starts from end Baishakh (Mid May). Plants are 4-5 feet tall. Skin of the fruit is thick. Fruits are narrow at the top and wider at the bottom.

Recipe:

The brinjal is used for cooking varieties of curry.

5. Choira begun:

Area:

Chapai Nawabgonj

Special attributes:

The plants have wide spread branching. Seeds are sown in Baishakh (Mid April-mid May). Harvest of fruits starts from Ashar (Mid June). Fruits are 2-3 inches long. The leaves are lobbed at the top. Fruits are green with white stripes.

Recipe:

The fruits are used for preparing varieties of curry.

Pest:

White fly is a common insect. Ash is applied to check insect attack.

6. Noli begun:

Area:

Jamalpur district

Special attributes:

The fruits are narrow and long. The fruit is very soft. Seeds are sown in Falgun (Mid February-mid March). Harvest of fruits starts from end Baishakh (Mid May).

Recipe:

Brinjal is used for cooking varieties of curry with varieties of fish including hilsha.

Pest:

This variety is prone to attack by fruit and shoot borer insect. Leaf extract of mehogeny is sprayed to control insect attack.

