


Kang kong

(water spinach / river spinach / swamp morning-glory / water morning glory / water convolvulus / Chinese spinach)

Preferred climactic conditions	
Air temperature	Between 25–32°C
Soil type	Loamy clay, but can adapt to different kinds of soil conditions
Climate conditions	Hot-wet
Sun/shade tolerance	Full sun
Drought tolerance	Low
Flood tolerance	High

Seed sowing and spacing	
Direct seeding	Soak seeds in water for 24 hours. Plant two to three seeds per planting hole. Thin to one healthy seedling when plants have 4–5 leaves.
Seed depth	1 cm
Between-plant spacing: 15 cm	
Row spacing: 25 cm	

Cultivation	
Irrigation needs:	Kang kong is a semi-aquatic vegetable and requires lots of water during all growing stages. Irrigating twice a day is recommended in the dry season. Soil should be consistently muddy.
Fertilizer:	Start with a well-fertilized bed. Apply a liquid foliar fertilizer if growth appears to lag.
Special cultivation practices:	Kang kong can also be planted by cuttings. Trim cutting to approximately five to ten cm below a node and then place cutting in water with the base of the cutting submerged for about seven to ten days. At this point the cuttings can be planted directly. This can save the cost of buying the seeds.

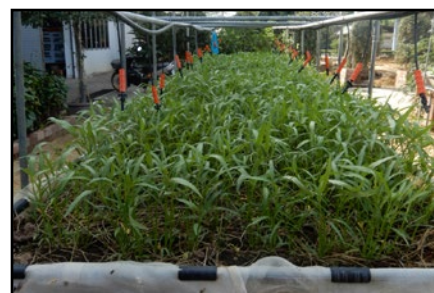
Harvesting	
When to harvest:	The first cutting of leaves and succulent stems can be done within a month after sowing.
How to harvest:	Harvest young shoots at 5–10 cm above ground level, taking care to leave nodes below the first cut. Multiple harvests can be done if secondary shoots are allowed to grow from these nodes. Do a shallow hoeing after the first harvest to promote further growth.



Kang kong in containers



Kang kong in bottle containers



Kang kong on vegetable table



Flowering kang kong



Kang kong ready for harvesting



Harvested kang kong