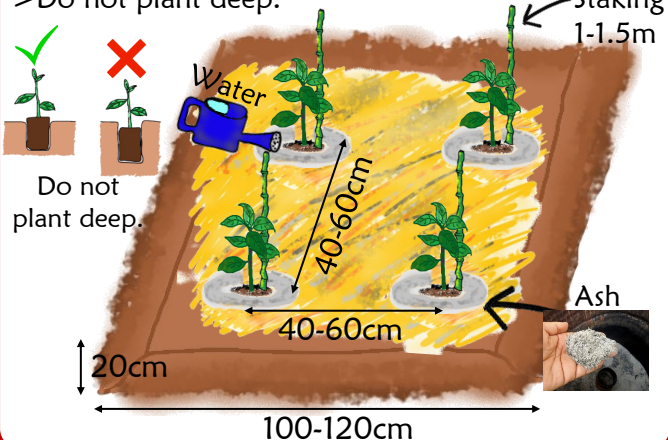


Transplanting

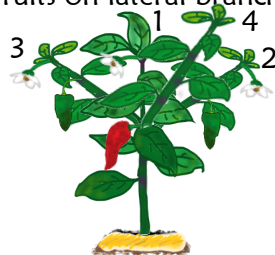
- > Good seedling has 6-8 leaves.
- > Staking is recommended.
- > The best growth takes place between 20-32°C.
- > Do not plant deep.



5

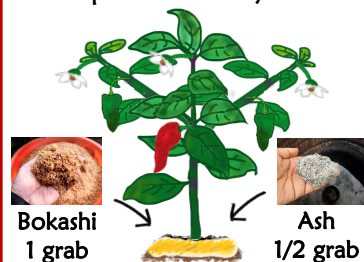
Cultural practices

1. Fruits on lateral branches



A chili plant has fruits on lateral branches which comes out around the first flower shoot. Usually, 3 – 4 branches are recommended for fruiting properly.

2. Top-dress every month



Chili fruits can be continually harvested over a period of 2 to 3 months. **Top-dressing is strongly recommended every month.**

6



མི་རྒྱལ་ཞིབ་འཇུག་དང་གོང་འཕེལ་ཁྲུང་། བཞོན་པ། དབང་འདུས་མོ་བླ་མ།
Agriculture Research and Development Center
Bajo Wangdue Phodrang
Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests

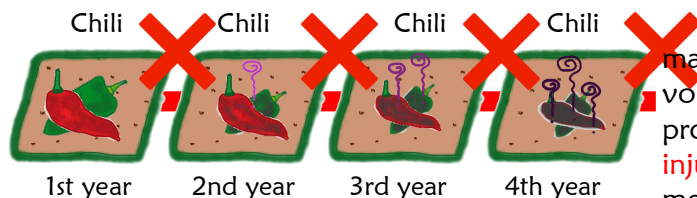


Chili

Starter Guide

Stop the continuous cropping on same field, every year.

7

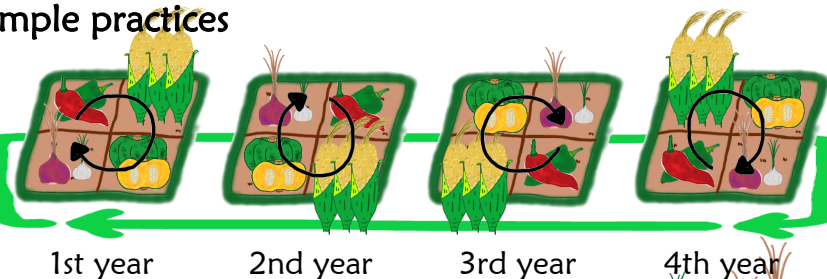


It occurs frequently now.

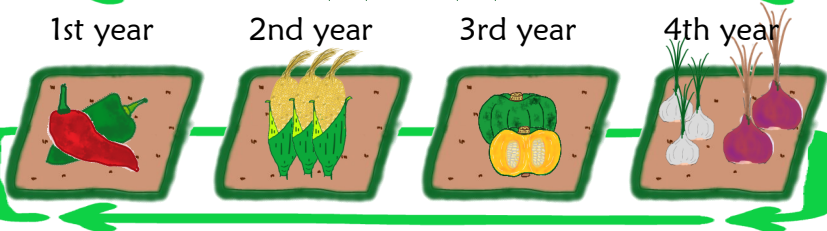
Continuous chili-cropping may lead to poor growth or involve serious pests or diseases problems. This is so called “**crop injury**” caused by imbalance elements in the soil or increasing particular pests, diseases wilting while cropping every year.

Sample practices

Land rotation



Crop rotation



For prevention, **3 to 4 years gap** is recommended between chili planting in the same field.

Land rotation: Divide cropping field 3 to 4 blocks and plant different family crops on each block, and rotate the cropping blocks every year.

Crop rotation: Plant a single crop in the field, and change the crop every year.

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Integrated Horticulture Promotion Project
2016-2021



Points of techniques

Remarkable characteristics

1

Chili growers should remember some remarkable characteristics of chili before starting the cultivation.

1. Chili seeds require high temperature for the germination. The best is between 25-30°C. Mulching (plastic sheet / biochar) is very useful and effective technique for warming up soil of a seed bed.
2. Chili plant likes high temperature condition. The best temperature range is 20-32°C.
3. The growth becomes sluggish below 16°C.
4. The plant continually produce fruits. So, frequent top-dressing is recommended. (every month after the 1st harvest).
5. Irrigation is important, but do not flood the field.
6. **DO NOT** plant continuously on the same field to prevent "Crop injury". The details are on the back side.

Major work calendar

Bajo (1200 masl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Menchuna (1550 masl.)


1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sowing
 Trans planting
 Cultivating
 Harvest
 1st top dressing
 2nd top dressing
 3rd top dressing

Land preparation


2

Compost




400 baskets / 1 acre

Bokashi







500 kg / 1 acre
or
SUPHALA : 100kg

Ash





100-200kg / 1 acre
or
Dolomite : 100-200kg

Read related leaflets please.

Nursery potting

4

Nursery soil:  +  +  +  +  + 

Soil × 4 Sand 3 Biochar 3 Compost 1 Bokashi 1/4 Dolomite 1/10

OR SUPHALA 1/20

Biochar (soil cover)

Nursery soil

Biochar

It is a hard work, but help you prepare the best seedling.

Potting

Potting of seedling is done at 2-3 leaf stage.

Poly pot size for potting = 8cm wide and 10-12 cm depth.






Important points:

- **Never dry up** the root.
- **Minimize the root injury.**

Irrigate enough **soon after** potting. Provide shade with mesh sheet for 1-2 weeks until the settlement, and then remove the sheet for exposing to enough sunlight. Daily irrigation is needed in the nursery.

Nursery raising

3

Mix 1.  +  +  +  +  + Dolomite 1/10

Soil 4 Sand 3 Biochar 3 Compost 1 Bokashi 1/4

1. Optimum temperature for seed germination is 30°C during daytime and over 20°C during night.
2. The depth of a seed ditch should be **2 or 3 times the size of a chili seed.**
3. After sowing, cover the nursery bed by **biochar** scatter (or other mulching material) to prevent from drying up.
4. Apply enough water on the bed. But be careful not to wash away the seeds. Mulching is recommended as well till the germination.

25-30°C