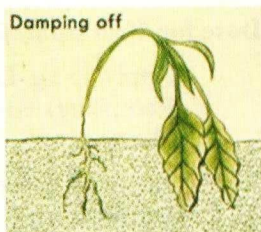


For dried chili, dry for 3-10 days depending upon the weather for lowering the moisture from 80% to 10%.

## PESTS & DISEASES

### Damping off disease:

- The seedling topple over the ground due to rotting near the base. (See fig. 3)



### Management:

- Keep at least 5 cms (Fig. 3) distance between 2 rows in nursery.
- Drench the nursery bed with Copper-oxy-chloride or Captan (2-3 gms per lit of water) at fortnightly intervals.
- Treat the seeds with Thiram/Captan @ 3 gm/kg of seeds.
- Remove the affected seedlings from beds as soon as the symptoms are notice.
- Avoid flooding of bed to check the spread of the disease.

### Leaf Curl (Mutt'to):

- The leaves curl upward, and also downwards, get wrinkled and reduce in size. (See fig. 4)
- This is a disease complex, involving virus and also minute insects like Thrips, Aphids & Mites
- Minute insects like Aphids, Mites and Thrips lacerate and suck the sap from the undersides of the leaves and tender parts resulting on leaf curl. Leaf curl virus is transmitted by White Fly.



### Management:

- Destroy all weeds around the field which serves as alternate host of the virus.
- Prune all the curled leaves.
- Uproot and burn the badly affected plants.

Dimethoate (Rogor) @ 1.5 ml/lit.

- Disease could be prevented by regular spraying of Neem based pesticides like Azadirachtin (2-3 ml per lit. of water) at 7-10 days interval.
- Place yellow and blue sticker sheets for scouting of insects and also to serve as trap for insects.
- Grow Marigold (Rosam) as a trap crop along the borders and in between the rows.

### Fruit borer:

- Grown up larvae mainly bore into the fruits. (See fig. 4)
- Early instar feeds on leaves.



### Management:

- Collect and destroy the infected fruits and grown up larvae.
- Set up pheromone trap with Helilure at 15 nos./ha.
- Spray Carbaryl 50 WP @ 2 g/lit, or spray Dichlorvos @ 2ml./lit.
- Repeat spray after 10 days.

For more technical guidance and Government Assistance, please contact your nearest Zonal Agricultural Office of your Taluka:—

ZAO Tiswadi	2285329	ZAO Sanguem
2604253		
ZAO Ponda	2312119	ZAO Canacona
2643066		
ZAO Pernem	2201291	ZAO Quepem
2662116		
ZAO Sattari	2374246	ZAO Mapusa
2262368		

# Chilly Cultivation



**DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE**  
Government of Goa  
Krishi Bhavan  
Tonca, Caranzalem Goa



Son:

- Chilli is grown in different types of soils from sandy to heavy clay.
- Soil should be well drained, fairly light, fertile loam with a fair moisture holding capacity.

#### Varieties:

- Local varieties: Khola, Aldona.
- Improved Varieties: Konkan Kirti, Kashi Anmol (KA-2)
- Hybrid: Nisha 212, Arka Meghna

#### Seed rate:

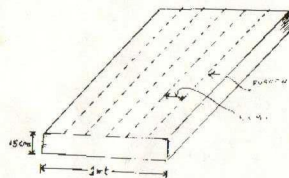
- Open Pollinated seeds: 70 to 80 grams per 1000 sq.mts.
- Hybrid seeds: 35 to 40 grams per 1000 sq. mts.

#### Seed treatment

- Treat the seed with Captan or Thiram @ 2-3 grams per kg. of seed

#### Nursery bed (Khandlam/Aynam)

- Select an open space
- Dig soil, crush the clods, remove the weeds, stones, etc
- Add well decomposed manure & neem cake powder (100 gms / sq.mt.) & sand.
- Then keep open for sun for 2-3 days.
- Prepare raised bed of 10 to 15cms height from ground level, 1mtr wide & of convenient length. (See fig. 1)



(Fig. 1)

- Level the bed, press gently.
- Water the bed few hours before sowing.
- Open small furrows on the bed with a stick, at a distance of 5 cms between 2 rows and to a desired depth. ( see fig No. 1)
- Sow the seeds in furrow and gently cover it with a thin layer of soil after sowing.
- Avoid thick sowing.

- Water the bed with rose watering can

#### After care

- Water the bed twice a day till germination and thereafter once a day.
- After germination remove the grass/straw/leaves.

#### Beware of ants:

- Ants either carry away the seeds or damage the seeds.
- Drench the soil with Chloropyriphos (1 ml/lit.) to prevent attack of ants.

#### Transplanting:

- Seedlings will be ready for transplanting after about 4-5 weeks. Transplant at 4-5 leaves stage and 12-15cms height.
- Water the bed few hours before uprooting.
- Do not damage roots while uprooting.
- Seedlings should be dipped in a suspension of TRICODERMA VIRIDE (15 gm/liter of water), prior to transplanting for about 15 minutes to avoid any soil borne diseases.
- A suspension of Trichoderma Viridae, should not be exposed to sunlight.
- Transplant immediately, preferably in the evening for better establishment.
- Irrigate after transplanting.

#### Land Preparation:

- Plough and level the land.
- Add well rotten cowdung/ compost/ vermicompost @ 2 tons/1000 sq.mts.

#### Planting:

- For irrigated crop, make ridges and furrows and plant the seedlings by adopting recommended spacing. (See fig. 2)



Dwarf varieties: 45 x 30 cms.

- Medium tall varieties: 60 x 45 cms.
- Tall / Hybrid: 75 x 60 cms.

#### Fertilizers:

- Chilli responds well to the application of fertiliser.

#### Dose for 1000 sq/mt (Open pollinated):

- Apply 15 kg DAP (Di-ammonium Phosphate) + 10 kg MOP (Potash) at planting.
- Apply 9 kgs Urea, 3 weeks after transplanting.
- Apply 9 kgs Urea, 6 weeks after transplanting.

#### Dose for 1000 sq/mt (Hybrid):

- Apply 17 kg DAP (Di-ammonium Phosphate) + 13 kg MOP (Potash) at planting.
- Apply 9 kgs Urea, 30 days after transplanting,
- Apply 9 kgs Urea, 60 days after planting,
- Apply 9 kgs Urea, 90 days after transplanting.

N.B. Different types of fertilizers can be used with different combinations and doses.

#### Irrigation and Interculture:

- Irrigate the crop regularly.
- Rabi/Summer crop is irrigated once in 2 – 3 days depending on soil type.
- Proper soil moisture helps in better retention of flowers and fruits.
- Earthing up should be done at 30 days, after transplanting .

#### Weed control:

Keep the field free of weeds by weeding regularly.

#### Harvesting:

- First picking should be done at green stage to stimulate further flush of flowers and fruit set.
- Chillies for vegetable purpose are generally