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INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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## CHILLIES

- Varieties** : G 3, LCA 235, LCA 206, G 4, Sindhur, LCA 305, LCA 334
- Soils** : Black soils, Chalka soils, Sandy loams and Red loams
- Seed rate** : Nursery 650 g/40 m<sup>2</sup>
- Direct sowings** : 6.25 kg/ha.
- Seed treatment** : Imidacloprid @ 8 g / kg seed followed by 3 g Captan / kgseed. **(or)** Soil application of fipronil granules @ 80 g/ 40 m<sup>2</sup> nursery followed by 3 g Captan / kg seed.
- Spacing** : Irrigated : 56 cm x 56 cm or 60 X 60 cm - two seedlings per hill  
Rainfed : 56 cm x 15 cm – Single seedling per hill.
- Sowing / planting** : Direct sowing : July to Aug.  
Nursery : July  
Transplanting : September.
- Manures and Fertilizers:** 25 tonnes of FYM/ha.  
Irrigated : 300 N + 60 P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> + 120 K<sub>2</sub>O kg/ha
- Intercultivation** : Work with blade harrow or tyned harrow or junior hoe and finally with plough.
- Irrigation** : 3-4 irrigations.
- Pest Control**
- Thrips** : Acephate @ 1.5 g or fipronil @ 2 ml or spinosad @ 0.25ml or chlorfenpyr @ 2 ml, diafenthurion @ 1.5 g or monocrotophos @ 1.6 ml or phosalone @ 3 ml or carbaryl @ 3g/litre of water.
- Mites** : Dicofol @ 5 ml or wettable sulphur @ 3 g or micronized sulphur @ 2.5 g/litre of water.
- Aphids** : Monocrotophos @ 1.6 ml or acephate @ 1.5 g or methyl-o-demeton @ 2 ml / litre of water.
- Pod borers** : Thiodicarb @ 1 g or spinosad @ 0.25ml or acephate @ 1.5 g or chlorpyriphos @ 2.5 ml/litre of water.
- Disease Control**
- Damping off** : Seed treatment with captan @ 3 g/ kg seed.  
Drench the seed bed with 1% bordeaux mixture or copper oxy chloride @ 3g/l, 2-3 times at weekly intervals starting from 13<sup>th</sup> day of sowing.
- Choanephora blight** : Spraying streptocyclin @ 1 g mixed with copper oxychloride @ 30 g per 10 lit of water twice at one week interval.
- Bacterial leaf spot** : Spraying streptocyclin @ 1 g mixed with copper oxychloride @ 30 g per 10 lit of water twice at one week interval.

**Cercospora leaf spot:** Spray carbendazim @ 1g/l or mancozeb @ 3g/l of water 2-3 times at one week interval.

**Dieback or Fruit rot:** Seed treatment with captan or mancozeb @ 3 g/kg seed. Spray or copper oxy chloride @ 3.0g/l or propiconazole @ 1ml, difenconazole @ 0.5ml/l, copper hydroxide @ 2.5g/l of water 3-4 times.

**Powdery mildew:** Spray dinocap @ 1 ml/l or Wettable sulphur @ 3 g/l.

**Virus complex:** Treat the seed with imidacloprid @ 8 g/kg seed against thrips to prevent PBNV

- Control vector by applying carbofuran 3 G @ 30 kg/ha or fipronil granules @ 20 kg / ha twice at 15 & 45 days after transplantation.
- Spray acephate @ 1.5 g/l or fipronil @ 2 ml/l or Spinosad @ 0.25 ml/l
- Select virus resistant varieties like LCA 334, G 4, LCA 235 and LCA 305.
- Sowing of barrier crops like jowar, maize or sunflower.
- Destroy alternate weed hosts on field bunds.

**Harvesting:** Harvest fully ripe fruits at periodical intervals.

**Tips for quality improvement of chilli**

1. Timely harvests improve quality of chilli
2. Delayed harvests develop wrinkles on pods due to over ripening
3. Heap the ripe pods over night to get uniform ripening
4. Avoid insecticide sprays before picking to prevent pesticide residues
5. Dry the produce till the moisture reaches 10-11% level
6. Optimum drying of the harvested chili on polythene sheets or cement floors to prevent Aflatoxins
7. Keep the produce free from dust and other foreign material while drying to prevent contamination. Keep the dogs, cats and poultry away from the drying floor
8. Sort out the damaged and white spotted fruits to market the graded quality produce
9. Cold storage retain colour and quality of produce and fetch remunerative price
10. Do not use any chemical for improvement of color like Sudan R-I as they are hazardous(toxic) and are prohibited for use
11. Do not write with ink on chilli field gunnies to prevent contamination of toxic chemical Rhodamine B which will be observed by the dried and packed chillies.