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Guide on Vegetable Production
Department of Agriculture - RFU VII
Mandaue City, Cebu

Business Diary pH
Pechay Production Guide



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INFORMATION SERVICES SECTION
Agricultural Training Institute - VII
Cabawan District, Tagbilaran City

- aticv7@gmail.com
ati_7cv@yahoo.com
- www.ati.da.gov.ph/ati-7
www.e-extension.gov.ph/elearning
- +63 917.321.8524



PECHAY PRODUCTION GUIDE

PECHAY

(*Brassica rapa L.*)

Site Selection

- Grows best in an area with sandy to clay loam soil with high organic matter, having a pH of 5.5 to 6.5.

Land Preparation

- Plow and harrow two (2) or three (3) times alternately at one week interval at a depth of 15 cm to 20 cm.
- Prepare the plots/beds at 1 m wide x 20 m length. Apply basal fertilizer. Install the plastic mulch.

Seedbed Preparation and Seed Sowing

- For seedbed: Construct seedbed measuring 1 m wide x 10 m length at 15 cm high. Pulverize the soil.
- Sow seeds in sterilized seedbed and cover them lightly with soil.
- For seedling trays: Fill the holes of the tray with the sterilized potting medium and slightly compact it using your palm. Sow two-three (2-3) seeds per hole of the seedling tray. Cover with fine soil. Sprinkle with water.

Seedling Care

- Protect seedlings from excessive sunlight and rain by providing temporary shelter.
- Water seedlings in the morning or afternoon.
- Five days after emergence, the seedlings should be pricked in small pots using rolled banana leaves. Use only one seedling per pot.
- Drenched the seedling with starter solution.
- Harden the seedling one week before transplanting by gradually exposing them to sunlight.

Transplanting

- Transplant seedlings 2-3 weeks after sowing at a distance of 10 cm between plants and 20 cm between rows.

Fertilizer Application per 20m Length Plot

- Basal fertilizer: one (1) sack organic fertilizer (chicken dung), one (1) kls complete fertilizer (14-14-14) and four (4) kilo urea (46-0-0). Cover the fertilizer with soil or mix them thoroughly with the soil.
- Drenching can be done using 16 liters of water at 150 ml solution per hill.

| Weeks | Urea |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 st week | 75 grams |
| 2 nd week | 150 grams |
| 3 rd week | 225 grams |
| 4 th week | 300 grams |

Irrigation

- Water the plants immediately after transplanting and repeat daily.

Insect Pests and Diseases

- Insect pests that commonly attack pechay are aphids, flea, beetles and diamondback moth.
- Common diseases of pechay are powdery mildew during seedling stage, bacterial soft rot & club root.
- Uproot and bury infected plants. practice good cultural management and sanitation to prevent insect pests damage and disease infection.

Harvesting

- Harvesting can be done early in the morning or late in the afternoon, 3-4 weeks after transplanting (DAT).
- Cut off with a sharp knife or pull together with the roots and wash.