

CHICKEN PEAS



SOIL REQUIREMENTS: -

1. Well-draining soil: Chickpeas prefer well-drained soils, as they do not tolerate waterlogged conditions. Poorly drained soils can lead to root rot and other diseases.
2. Neutral pH: Chickpeas grow best in soils with a pH range of 6.0-7.5. Soils that are too acidic or too alkaline can limit plant growth and nutrient uptake.
3. Nutrient-rich soil: Chickpeas require adequate levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium to grow and produce a good yield. Incorporating organic matter, such as compost or manure, can help improve soil fertility.
4. Sandy or loamy soil: Chickpeas prefer soils with a sandy or loamy texture, as these soils allow for good aeration and drainage. Heavy clay soils can make it difficult for chickpeas to establish a strong root system.
5. Adequate soil moisture: Chickpeas require adequate soil moisture for good growth and development, but they do not tolerate waterlogged conditions. Irrigation may be necessary in areas with low rainfall.

CLIMATE & TEMPERATURE: -Chickpeas need warm weather but they are not a hot-weather crop, they do best in daytime temperatures between 70 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit and night-time temperatures between 65 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Moderate humidity does not bother the plants. In cool climates, an early fall frost can cut the growing season short if the chickpeas haven't fully matured yet.

VARIETIES OF CHICKEN PEAS: -

- 1. White Chickpeas:** -White Chickpeas are the most popular of all chickpeas. Also known as Kabuli Chickpeas or Chana (in the Caribbean), it is one of the two main types of chickpeas. The name Kabuli Chickpeas comes from India, where they believed the peas came from Afghanistan. They have a smoother coat than the black chickpeas with a nutty, buttery flavour. These are easy to source, in the form of the dry pea or in the can. Grown in many parts of the world from Ethiopia to Mediterranean Europe to the Americas.



- 2. Black Chickpeas:** - Black Chickpeas are the second of the two main types of chickpeas. They are also known as kala chana, desi chana or desi chickpeas, is primarily used in Indian cuisines and to a lesser degree, in Middle Eastern cuisine. It has a lower glycaemic

index than white chickpeas so are ideal for diabetics. They have a rough coat and a nutty flavour. Kala Chana is a very popular ingredient in India, being utilized in everything from street food salads to dal recipes. Mostly grown in India and Pakistan.



3. Green Chickpeas: - Green Chickpeas also known as hara chana or green chana may be found dried, fresh or frozen fresh. The fresh or frozen ones you will most likely only find in Indian supermarkets or occasionally in Middle Eastern markets.



PLANTING SESSION & MATERIAL: -

chickpeas are typically grown in the cool season in areas with mild winters and hot summers. The planting session for chickpeas varies depending on the location and climate, but in general, they are planted in the fall or early spring, after the last frost date. Here are some steps to follow when planting chickpeas:

1. Select a site that receives full sun and has well-drained soil with a pH range of 6.0-7.5.
2. Clear the planting area of weeds and debris, and till the soil to a depth of 6-8 inches. Incorporate organic matter, such as compost or manure, to improve soil fertility.
3. Plant chickpea seeds about 1-2 inches deep and 2-3 inches apart in rows spaced about 18-24 inches apart.
4. Water the seeds immediately after planting and continue to keep the soil moist until the seeds germinate.

5. Once the plants have emerged, fertilize them with a balanced fertilizer, such as a 10-10-10 or 20-20-20 blend.
6. Apply a layer of organic mulch, such as straw or leaves, around the base of the plants to help conserve moisture and suppress weeds.
7. Monitor the plants for signs of pests or diseases, and water them regularly to keep the soil moist but not waterlogged.

PLANTING METHOD: -

Drill planting: This method is used for larger fields where a tractor-drawn seeder can be used. The seeder plants the chickpea seeds in rows at a specified depth and spacing.

Broadcast planting: This method is used for smaller fields or gardens where a seeder is not available. The chickpea seeds are scattered over the planting area and then covered with soil to the desired depth.

Transplanting: This method involves starting the chickpea seeds indoors or in a greenhouse, and then transplanting the seedlings into the field. This method is typically used in areas with a shorter growing season or when early harvest is desired.

FERTILIZERS: -

Chickpeas are a legume plant and belong to the Fabaceae family. Chickpea is also known as Bengal gram. Adequate and balanced nutrition is necessary for high grain production. Chickpea is an annual plant widely grown for its nutritious seeds. The phosphorus, potassium, and sulfur requirements are like peas or lentils.

PESTS AND DISEASES OF CHICKEN PEAS: -

Chickpeas can be affected by a variety of pests and diseases. Here are some of the most common pests and diseases of chickpeas:

Fusarium wilt: This fungal disease can cause yellowing and wilting of the plants, as well as stunted growth and reduced yield.

Ascochyta blight: This fungal disease can cause leaf spots and blighting, as well as reduced yield and seed quality.

Root rot: This disease is caused by soil-borne fungi and can cause rotting of the roots, leading to stunted growth and reduced yield.

Aphids: These small, soft-bodied insects can feed on the sap of the plants, causing stunted growth and reduced yield.

Thrips: These tiny, slender insects can cause leaf distortion and silvering, as well as reduced yield.

Cutworms: These larvae can cut off the seedlings at the soil level, causing significant damage.

Leaf miners: These small larvae can tunnel through the leaves, causing damage and reducing yield.

HARVESTING OF CHICKEN PEAS: -

Chickpeas are typically harvested when the pods are dry and brittle, and the seeds inside are hard and have a moisture content of less than 10%. Here are the steps for harvesting chickpeas:

1. Monitor the crop as it matures to determine the best time for harvest. The pods should be dry and brown, and the leaves should be yellow and starting to drop.

2. Use a scythe or sickle to cut the plants at the base, leaving the roots in the soil. If the plants are too tall to cut with hand tools, a mechanical harvester can be used.

3. Allow the cut plants to dry in the field for several days, or until the pods are dry and brittle.

4. Use a combine, a threshing machine, or by hand to remove the pods from the plants. If harvesting by hand, the pods can be pulled off the plant or beaten with a stick to remove the seeds.

5. Remove any debris, such as stems or leaves, from the seeds.

6. Store the seeds in a dry, cool place, such as a shed or barn. Chickpeas can be stored for up to a year if kept dry and cool.

