PRACTICES	HYBRID CARRAGE	SISO CUSNINAR-07													
Field Sanitation	Remove members of previous crops, weeds, old vines and crop residues from the field and burn before sowing. Keep the boundaries of field clean to reduce pest and disease carry over.		ඉලක්ක 1 ක් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා ඉලක්ක 1 ක් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා		ඉලක්ක 1 ක් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා ඉලක්ක 1 ක් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා		ඉලක්ක 1 ක් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා ඉලක්ක 1 ක් ලබා ගැනීම සඳහා								
Soil requirement	Sandy loams to clay loams soil, well-drained, fertile, with good organic matter. Ideal pH range: around 6.0-6.5 Avoid waterlogging, saline and acidic soil														
Soil Testing	Conduct soil testing at least once every 2-3 years for EC, pH, OC, and macro nutrients, and apply fertilizers based on test results.														
Climate Suitability	Climate Requirement Suitable for tropical and warm climate. Optimum temperature: 25-32 °C for growth and fruit formation High temperature causes lower heads, fruit damage, color issues														
Land preparation	Land Preparation 1. Ploughing followed by harrowing to achieve fine tilth 2. Add 10-12 t well-decomposed FYM per acre before final ploughing Prepare raised beds or ridges and furrows for good drainage														
Nursing Time	Nursing Time / Season • Early crop: June – July (transplant August) • Main crop: September – October (transplant October-November) • Late crop: November – December (transplant January) In hills, April – August														
Seed rate & Spacing	Seed Rate / Sowing Method / Spacing Seed rate: 0.15-0.20 kg per acre (~ 300-350 g/ha) Sowing: Sow in nursery beds, transplant 30-35 day old healthy seedlings. Spacing: 60 cm × 30 cm in early; 45 cm × 45 cm in late crop														
Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment / Fungicide Treat seeds with Thiram or Captan @ 2 g/kg or Trichoderma viride @ 5 g/kg before sowing. Dip seedlings in Copper Oxychloride with Copper Oxychloride @ 0.3% to prevent damping-off														
Weed Management	Weed Control First weeding: 20-25 days after transplanting; second at 40 days Mulching helps suppress weeds and conserve moisture. For pre-emergence weed control, use Pendimethalin @ 1 L/acre (if permitted).														
Fertilizer Management	Fertilizer & Nutrient Management (Per Acre) Basal application (1 DAT/DAP before transplanting: Chemical fertilizers: • Urea – 100 kg (~ 50 kg N) • SSP – 250 kg (~ 40 kg P2O5) • MOP – 50 kg (~ 30 kg K2O) Apply full P & K + ½ N as basal; remaining ½ N in two splits at 25 and 45 days after transplanting														
Irrigation Management	Irrigation Management • First irrigation immediately after transplanting. • Subsequent irrigations every 7-10 days (soil moisture) Avoid waterlogging. Maintain even moisture to prevent cracks, water stress leads to cracking heads. Stop irrigation 10 days before harvest.														
Pest Management	Pest Management 1. Diamondback Moth: Spray Neem oil @ 5% or Cypermethrin Dimecron @ 2.5 g/L 2. Aphids / Whitefly: Spray Neem oil @ 5% or Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml/L 3. Aphids / Whitefly: Use yellow sticky traps; spray Dimethoate @ 1.5ml/L or Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml/L														
Disease Management	Disease Management 1. Damping-off: Treat seed with Thiram @ 2 g/kg or Copper Oxychloride @ 3 g/L and use disease free seed 2. Damping-off: Treat seed with Thiram @ 2 g/kg and drench seedlings with Mancozeb @ 2 g/L 3. Downy Mildew: Spray Mancozeb / Chlorothalonil @ 2 g/L 4. Alternaria Leaf Spot: Spray Mancozeb @ 2 g/L at 10-day intervals														
Harvesting & Yield	Harvesting / Yield Harvest heads when firm and compact, about 75-120 days after transplanting, depending on variety and season. Avoid overmature heads to prevent splitting. Average yield: 150-200 q/acre (depending on hybrid and management)														
Post-Harvest Management & Storage	Post-Harvest Handling Trim outer leaves and roots, grade by size and firmness Pack in ventilated crates or bamboo baskets. Store at 0-5 °C and 90-95% RH for 2-3 months.														
Disclaimer	These recommendations are based on SAU's, government agencies, and local centers. Actual results may vary depending on soil type, climate, variety, and crop management practices.														