A NEW VARIETY OF CHILLI

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Introduction

An introduced variety of chilli from India has been named P.C-1. P.C-1 variety is a high yielding, short-aged variety suitable for cultivation in the dry zone of Sri Lanka. The performance of this variety was studied at the Agricultural Research Station ,Tinnevely, and at the Agricultural Research Station, Killinochchi. This variety has consistently given good yields, both during the Maha and Yala. A number of cultivators have grown this variety at Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mulangavil, Vavuniya and Vanathavillu areas and have obtained very good results.

In the experimental plots at the Research Stations Tinnavely and Kilinochchi, P.C.-1 had given yields Ranging from 2000 lbs - 3500 lbs of dried chillies per acre. Under field conditions an average yield of about 1200 to 1500 lbs of dried chillies per acre could be obtained. P.C-1 is essentially a variety for production of dry chilli.

The duration of this variety is about four months and gives a satisfactory yield under average management levels. This variety is more tolerant to water stress and virus diseases, than the other varieties.

Plant Type

The plant is short in height and has a smaller frame work than the M.I.-1 or M.I.-2 varieties. The average height of P.C.1 ranges from 1½' to 2½' and has a spread of about 1' - 2' in diameter. The leaves are dark green in colour, broader and more roundish, than that of M.I.- or M.I.-2

If the land is ill drained or if planting is done before the heavy showers in November and December planting should be done on ridges 2' apart.

Under closer planting of 1' x 1' the basin system of irrigation should be followed in well drained soils. In poorly drained soils and when grown under rainfed conditions plant the seedlings on raised beds (about 3' in width and any convenient length) with 1' wide drains between two beds.

Fertilizers

Apply about 5 tons of cattle manure or compost per acre as a basal dressing.

In addition the following artificial fertilizers should be applied.

Basal : Fertilizer application:

Cons. Super Phosphate	-	1 cwt/acre
Ammonium Sulphate	-	½ "
Muriate of Potash	-	½ "
Top dressing 2 weeks after planting:		
Ammonium Sulphate	-	1 cwt.
Top dressing 4 weeks after planting:		
Ammonium Sulphate	-	1 cwt.
Cons. Super Phosphate	-	½ cwt
Muriate of Potash	-	½ cwt.
Top dressing 6 weeks after planting:		
Ammonium Sulphate	-	1 cwt.
Top dressing 8 weeks after planting:		
Ammonium Sulphate	-	1½ cwt.

After care

After transplanting regularly water or irrigate the seedlings till they get well established. Daily hand watering or light irrigation should be done during the first week and then the interval of irrigation could be gradually increased to once in 4-5 days. After 2½ months the interval of irrigation could be further increased to about 7 days and the irrigation could be stopped, at 3½ months. This will induce quicker ripening and prevent new flushes and flowering.

The pods are medium sized, 2"-2½" in length and of medium thickness, (about 1/3 inch in diameter)with a thick pericarp. The pods are borne singly and are erect posture. The pods are light green in colour and have a very high seed content, ranging from 40- 50%, (compared to 25-35% in M.I.-1 variety). The pods are highly pungent(much more pungent than any of the other recommended varieties).

Season

This variety performs well both during the Maha and Yala seasons. Under high management and irrigated conditions, plant the seedlings after the heavy Maha showers. Planting should be done from mid-December to mid-January. As a rainfed crop, planting should be done before end of October.

This variety is very suited for the Yala season under irrigated conditions. (Planting could be done up to end of May so that the last harvest could be taken and processed before the onset of the Maha rains.

Raising Seedlings

You should raise seedlings in the nurseries, and transplant them in the field. The seeds germinate in about 7 days and seedlings are ready for transplanting in about 4 weeks from sowing.

To ensure vigorous seedling growth and to reach the transplanting stage early, the nurseries should be managed or compost liberally to the nursery beds and the beds should be sterilized thereafter. Apply artificial fertilizers to the nursery beds at the rate of about 8 ozs. per 30 sq. ft. of nursery before sowing the seed.

Sow seed in rows 4" apart at a depth of about 1/4" and cover the seeds with loose soil and compact with a plank, to ensure early germination.Water the beds with a fungicide solution at the rate of 1 oz in 5 gallons of water, and cover nursery beds with straw, cadjan or

plantain leaves to conserve moisture and protect from rain and sun. The cover should be removed as soon as the seeds germinate.

If the growth of seedlings is poor water the nursery with a Urea solution of 1 oz in 1 gallon of water on the 10th and 15th day after germination.

The seedlings are short and stocky, and have smaller internodes, dark green leaves, that are broader and more roundish than that of the other varieties. Since more seedlings are required to transplant an acre, about 3-3½ lbs of seed is required to raise seed lings to plant an acre at a spacing of 2'x1', with 2 seedlings per hill. About 5 - 6 lbs. of seed to trans plant an acre at a spacing of 1' x 1' with two seed lings per hill.

Field preparation, planting and irrigation

When you plant P.C.-1 seedlings adopt a close spacing of 2' x 1' with 2 seedlings per hill (during the Maha season) under irrigated and high management levels.

Under rainfed conditions

If you grow the crop under rainfed conditions poor soils, low management levels or during Yala sea son a spacing of 1' x 1' with 2 seedlings per hill has proved to be more economical.

Land preparation is done the same way as for other chillies. Under irrigated conditions and when 2' x 1' spacing is adopted, the seedlings could be planted in narrow shallow of 10 ' x 15" in length and 2' apart, and only the furrows need to be irrigated during the initial stages. After 3-4 weeks an inter-cultivation is given and the planted rows are earthed up, so that the furrows change into small ridges. After this stage the irrigation is given between the rows.

Two weeks after planting the first weeding should be done and the soil around each hill loosen and the plants earthed up. Another loosening of the soil and earthing up will have to be done at the 5th week.There after weeding should be resorted to as and when neces sary. Due to close planting the crop covers the ground very early and facilitates conservation of soil mois ture and also suppresses weed growth.

Pest and Diseases

Leaf curl disease is common during the hotter months. This disease could easily be controlled by routine spraying of an insecticide and water wettable sulphur once in two weeks. This variety is resistant to most of the chilli virus diseases.

Harvest and yield

The harvest of pods is more difficult because the pods are borne erect.The pods should be harvested carefully by holding the branches with one hand to avoid damage to the branches.

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වැඩි අස්වැන්නු ගෙනදීමේ හැකියාව ඇති - අඩු වයසින් අස්වැන්නු ගත හැකි පී.සී.අයි. මිරිස් වගාව ලංකාවේ පහත රට වියලි කලාපයේ ඉතා සාර්ථකව වගා කල හැක. මෙම වගාව යල මහ දෙකන්නයේම වගා කල හැක. අස්වැන්න අක්කරයට වියලි මිරිස් කරල් රාත්තල් 2500-3000 පමණ වේ. පැලෑටියක් අඩි 1 1/2-2 1/2 පමණ උසට වැඩේ. පැල සිටුවීමේ පේලි අතර පරතරය අඩි 2 කි. පේලියේ පැල අතර පරතරය පසේ සාරවත්වය අනුව විය යුතුයි. නිසරු ඉඩම්වල පේලිය තුල පරතරය අඩි 1 දක්වා අඩු කල හැක. පැල සිටුවූ පලමුවන සතියේ දිනපතා ජලය යොදන්න. ඉන්පසු දින 4-5 වරක් ජලය යෙදීම සෑහේ. මාස 2 1/2 න් පසු සතියකට වරක් ජලය යොදන්න. මාස 3 1/2 න් පසු ජලය සැපයීම නවත්වන්න. එවිට කරල් ඒකාකාරව මෝරයි.

මිරිස් වගාවට හානිකර කෘමියෙක්

කලාවැව ප්‍රදේශයෙන් මිරිස් වගාවන්වල, මිරිස් කඳ පොලොවට සමීපව කා දමන කෘමියකු ගැන වාර්තාවේ. මෙම කෘමියාගේ සලබ අවස්ථාවේදී පිහාටු දුඹුරු පාටය. කොරපොතු සහිතය. කෝෂය මි.මී 8 පමණ දිගය. සිහින්ය. දුඹුරුය. කෝෂ අවස්ථාව ගතවන්නේ කඳ සහ පොත්ත අතර මැදය. පණු අවස්ථාවේදී හිස දුඹුරු වර්ණයෙන් යුක්ත වන අතර කඳ ක්‍රීම් පාටින් යුක්ත වේ. මෙම කෘමීන් මර්දනය ක්‍රම අධ්‍යයනය කරනු ලැබේ.

புதிய மிளகாய் வர்க்கம் பீசி-1

குறைந்த வயதில் கூடிய விளைவு தரக்கூடிய இப்புதிய வர்க்க மிளகாயை இலங்கையில் கீழ்நாட்டு உலர் வலயத்தில் இரண்டு போகங்களிலும் திருப்திகரமாய் விளைவிக்கலாம். மிளகாய் நாற்றுக்களை நடும்போது வரிசைக்கிடையில் 2'யும், பயிருக்கிடையிலான இடைவெளியை மண்ணின் வளத்திற்கு ஏற்ப வேறுபடுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம். வளமற்ற மண்ணின் வரிசைக் கிடையிலான இடைவெளியை 1' வரையும் குறைக்கலாம்.

பயிர் $1\frac{1}{2}$' - $2\frac{1}{2}$' வரை உயரமாய் வளரும். நாற்றுக்களை நட்டு ஒரு வாரம் வரை ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் நீர் பாய்ச்சுதல் வேண்டும். பின் $2\frac{1}{2}$ மாதம்வரை 4 - 5 நாளைக்கொரு முறை நீர் பாய்ச்சி, $3\frac{1}{2}$ மாதத்தின் பின் நீர்ப்பாசனத்தை முற்றாக நிறுத்துதல் வேண்டும். இப்படிச் செய்வதால் காய்கள் ஒரே நேரத்தில் முதிர்ச்சியடையும்.

ஒரு ஏக்கரிலிருந்து செத்தல் மிளகாய்2500-3000 இறாத்தல் வரை பெறலாம்.

அங்குணுகொலபலஸ்ஸ பிரதேசத்தின் மழை வீழ்ச்சி

கடந்த பத்து வருடங்களா அங்குணுகொலபலஸ்ஸ பிரதேசத்தின் மழை வீழ்ச்சி பற்றி ஆராயப்பட்டது. இவ்வாராய்ச்சியின்படி, சிறு போகத்தில் பயிர்ச் செய்கையை வருடத்தில் 39ம்/40ம் வாரத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்கலாமென முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது. இதன்படி 1978ம் ஆண்டு இப்பிரதேசத்தில் பஞ்சு விதைகள் விதைக்கப்பட்டு, பரிசோதனை நடத்தப்பட்டது. இப்பரிசோதனைகள் இக்கூற்று சாத்தியம் என ஒப்புவித்தது.