



TURBO DRIPPER
4 / 8 /14 LPH



AQUARIUS PCND DRIPPER
4 / 8 LPH



K-GOL DRIPPER
2 / 4 LPH



K-GOL PC DRIPPER
2.5 / 4.5 LPH



K-LIN DRIPPER
1.2 / 2 / 4 LPH



K-LIN PCND DRIPPER
1.6 / 2.2 / 3.4 LPH



KOTHARI[®]
— IRRIGATION —

EXCELLENCE IN CHILLY PRODUCTION ONLY WITH KOTHARI DRIP IRRIGATION

Chilly is one of the important spice crops in India. Chilly is very important in daily meals. Throughout the year there is a demand for green chillies in the market. Besides this, Indian chilly also has great demand from foreign countries. In Maharashtra, chilly is cultivated on approximately 1 lakh hector of land. In chilly, vitamin 'A' and 'C' are present in large scale, so it is included in balanced diet. Because of its spicy taste and flavor it is an important spice crop.

Chilly can be cultivated as irrigated as well as rain fed condition. Due to mismanagement of fertilizers and water, chilly producing farmers do not get good yield. Kothari Drip Irrigation is very beneficial for chilly. Kothari Drip Irrigation not only saves fertilizers and water, but it helps to create favorable environment for efficient roots and increases yield of chilly.

Benefits of Kothari Drip Irrigation to Chilly crop

- 1) Kothari Drip Irrigation supplies equal amount of water to thr soil so that plant establishment is faster.
- 2) Kothari Drip Irrigation facilitates equal & faster growth.
- 3) Kothari Drip Irrigation continuously supplies water in balanced amount, so flower drop is less and fruit bearing increases.
- 4) Chilly crop is badly affected if water is accumulated in the field, drip helps to maintain proper moisture .
- 5)Kothari Drip Irrigation helps in saving 40-50 % of water.
- 6) All processes eg. spraying, cutting, watering and adding fertilizers can be done at once with Kothari Drip Irrigation.
- 7) Spreading of pests and diseases is reduced.
- 8) As the fruit holding capacity is increased chilly production also increases.

Climate: Hot and humid climate is required for good yield of chilly. Chilly farming can be done in all three seasons. In rainy season flower drop is more if the rain is heavy and climate is humid, the leaves and fruits decay. Less than 40 inch rain is better for chilly crop. Chilly plants and fruits have good growth in 25°C to 30°C temperatures. Seeds growth is good in 18°C to 27°C temperatures. Differences in temperature causes more flower and fruit drop.

Soil: Medium to heavy soil with best drainage of water gives good yield of chilly. Medium black soil is good for chilly. In the light soil, organic fertilizers ensure good yield of chilly. In the Limestone soil also chilly yield is good. pH – 6 to 7

Seeds: Hybrid Seeds-120 to 150 gms/acre. High yielding varieties- 200 to 250 gms/acre. Choose high yielding seeds depending upon the local climate.

Nursery Management: Chilly is cultivated by transplanting method. So nursery management is very important. To prevent the spreading of disease and pest, sterilize the soil. Loosen the soil in place of nursery and prepare & soil beds of 1 meter wide, 15 cm in height and 10 meter in length. On soil beds add 15 kg manure, 2 kg single Super

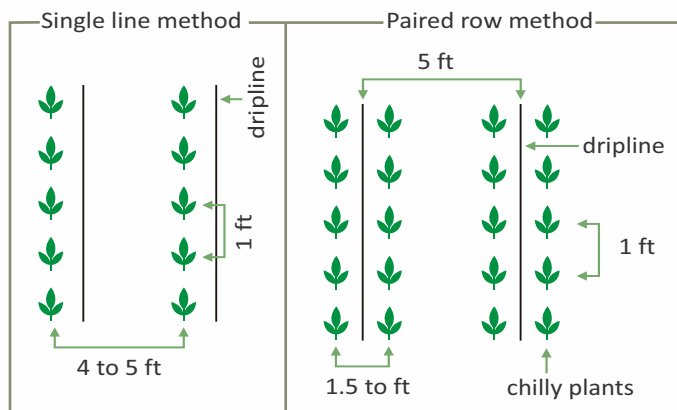
Phosphate and 1 kg neem cake and mix well. Add Trico Derma in Organic fertilizer. Make horizontal lines at the distance of 10 cm on the soil bed for sowing of seeds. In these lines mix 3 gms Captan + 0.5 ml Confidor per litre of water. After this sow seeds in these lines and cover with soil. Water plants manually or with micro sprinklers everyday. Two days after the growth of plants add 2 gms Ridomil per litre of water. 15 to 20 days after the growth of plants spray 0.5 ml Confidor per litre of water. In main field before recultivation add 0.5 ml Confidor per litre of water to the roots. Plants can be kept disease free by using pest control.

Soil Preparation: Cross wise ploughing should be done to loosen the soil. Prepare soil beds when cultivating by Drip Irrigation method. Distance between two soil beds should be of 4 to 5 ft depending upon the type of soil and variety. Mix 5 metric tons of manure per acre of soil bed as well as 250 kg Single Super Phosphate, 500 kg neem cake, 50 kg Magnesium Sulphate, 20 kg Micronutrients should be mixed on soil beds.

Cultivation Method: Chilly can be cultivated in two ways with Kothari Drip Irrigation - 1) Single row method and 2) Paired row method.

For the high growing and wide spreading types of chillies cultivation should be done in single row method. Distance between two lines should be 5 ft and 30 to 40 cms between two plants. For dwarf type of chilly use paired row method.

Drip Selection: For chilly crop, use Kothari Agritech's Inline Drip Irrigation system. The distance between the two drippers should be 30 to 40 cms. Flow of dripper should be 1.2 to 2 litres per hour.



Water Management: Chilly has tap root system. Tap root grows deep into the soil but efficient root zone is just at the depth of 1 ft. Roots in this range absorb more than 90% of nutrients and water. So with Kothari Drip Irrigation fertilizers and water is supplied to the most efficient roots. So growth of chilly is faster. Amount of flowers and fruits in chilly depend upon branching of the plant. Therefore water management has to be done daily or alternately according to the soil type and the growth of plant in chilly crop.

1) Water requirement (WR) = evapotranspiration (Eto) crop coefficient (kc)

2) Litre of water per unit area = area of the land water requirement (WR)

Days After Transplanting	15 to 30	31 to 60	61 to 90	91 to 120
Crop Coefficient	0.5-0.6	0.6-0.7	0.7-0.8	0.8-1.0

Fertilizer Management: Chilly plant grows faster if fertilizers are supplied in time. Fertilizers should be supplied through drip by fertigation. Need of fertilizers changes according to the type and variety of chilly. Before transplanting add 200 kg single Super Phosphate, 50 kg D.A.P., 500 kg neem cake, 50 kg Magnesium Sulphate, 20 kg Micro nutrients per acre.

Fertilizer Management Through Drip:

Days after transplanting	Time period days	Nutrients Kg/acre			Fertilizers kg/type				
		Nitro-gen	Phosp-hate	Potash	Single super phosph-hate + DAP	Phosp-horic acid	urea	potas-ium nitrate	potas-h
Before growth	-	9	23	-	200+50	-	-	-	-
15 to 30	15	15	3	15	-	5	50	-	50
31 to 60	30	35	6	50	-	10	60	25	75
61 to 90	30	40	7.5	50	-	15	70	25	75
91 to 120	30	45	7.5	50	-	15	99	25	75

Note: Above table is a guideline only, so kindly make changes as per the change in climate and soil condition.

Suggestions: 1) Add single super Phosphate and Micro nutrients one week before transplanting. At the time of transplanting add 50 kg of DAP to the soil. 2) After 6 to 7 days add Calcium Nitrate as needed. 3) Spray Micro nutrients and Magnesium at the time flowering and fruit holding stage.

KOTHARI®

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