

Nursery Management

- After 2 leaf stage spray Diathane M-45, 2gm per ltr of water.
- After 4 leaf stage spray Diathane M-45, 2gm per ltr of water.
- After 6 leaf stage (25-30 Days of Plants) drench MAP - Mono Ammonium phosphate fertilizer 1gm per ltr of water.
- At 40-45 Days of plants again drench MAP - Mono Ammonium phosphate fertilizer 2gm per ltr of water.

OR

Delta spray – 19all / 20all – 1gm per ltr of water.

- Spray Admire insecticide 2gm in 15 liters can.
- Neem Oil spray 1ml per ltr of water.
- Bio 20 – spray 1ml per ltr of water every week.

Papaya Management starting from transplanting

1. After transplanting apply per plant - 10kg of Farm Yard manure, neem cake 250gm, single super phosphate 150gm, vyam 25gm, carbo furan 10gm, borax 10gm, magnesium sulfate 25gm, ferrous sulfate 10gm, zinc sulfate 10gm. Apply one hand full of Rock phosphate. Apply Humic Acid 2ml per ltr of water as drench.
2. After 2 months apply per plant - urea 92gm, sulfur phosphate 260gm, potash 134gm.
3. After 4 months apply per plant - Ammonium Sulfate 210gm, Super Phosphate 260gm, Sulfate of Potash 170gm.
4. After 6 months apply per plant - DAP 92gm, Urea 56gm, Potash 134gm.
5. After 8 months apply per plant - 20:20:20 -210gm, potash 134gm.
6. After 10 months apply per plant -19:19:19 -222gm, potash 68gm.
7. After 12 months apply per plant - 15:15:15 -277gm, potash 68gm.

Extra Points

1. Jeeva amruta - in 1ltr wormy liquid add 10ltrs water + 55ml cow urine and 55gm chemical NPK fertilizers – drench this per plant per ltr every week, one feet away from the plant. Again also give spray the same.
2. Drench each plant with 2gm of calcium nitrate + 4gm of potassium nitrate one ltr per plant – once in a month.
3. Spray Bio 20 - 3ml in 1 ltr of water, once in 15 days.
4. BPM - PHOS spray – 5ml per ltr of water, once in a month.
5. Rakshak = 1kg in 200 ltrs of water and drench 50ml per plant.

OR

Mix 1kg Rakshak in 100kg compost – keep it in shade for a week, then apply 100gm per plant.



6. The fruits were placed in a water tank with sodium hypochlorite 15 ppm. And thiobannazole 500 ppm. Using colostrum can prevent the spread of the disease. Fresh water and the chemicals mentioned above should be used frequently as the water becomes contaminated. The fruits should then be dried with dry air or wiped with a dry cloth.

7. For the treatment of the most common post-harvest diseases - anthracnose, black rot, wet fruit rot: hot water should be used to control the post-harvest diseases of papaya. Fruits after harvest soaked in 48°C water for 20 minutes.

Good Papaya cultivation to minimize virus infection.

Papaya is a susceptible crop for ring spot virus and other virus, which are normally transmitted through vectors or insects like aphids. These transmission can be avoided and we can have a better crop of papaya by practicing good cultural / agronomical practices like -

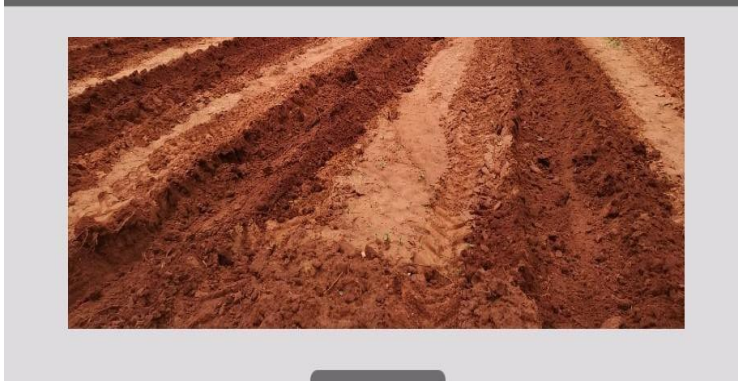
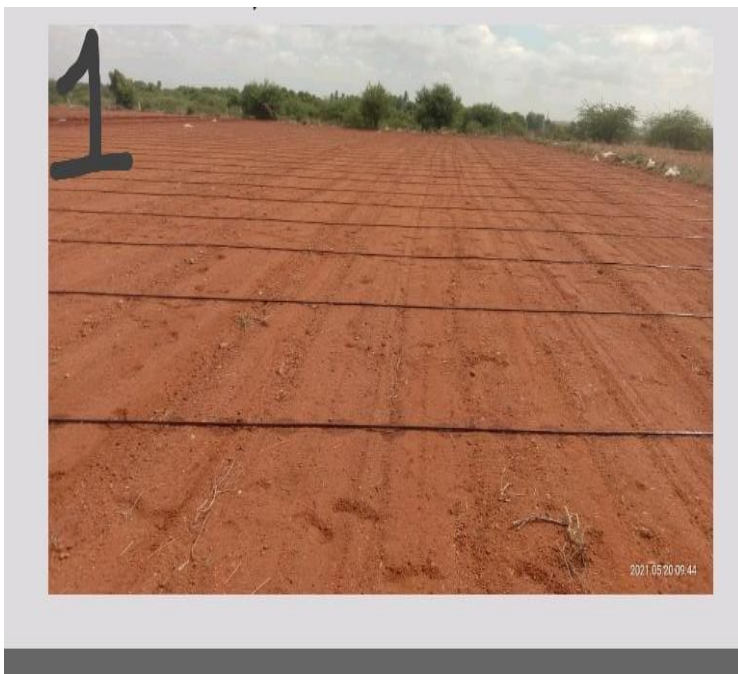
1. Papaya wants water but hates water stagnation, therefore transplanting of papaya seedlings should be done on raised bed as shown in the 7 slides. In the furrows we should put enough organic manure then it should be covered with top soil - like this once the raised bed is made, on this raised bed we have to transplant the papaya seedlings. By this method the excess water by the drip or rains they will not damage the papaya main crop.

2. Growing the papaya with more organic manure during the basal dose and once in 4 months keep feeding the organic manure. Papaya grows very well and strongly with organic manure. Along with organic manure sufficient fertilizers like NPK and micronutrients should also be supplied, by which papaya responses very fast.

3. We have to remember, papaya when it is healthy they will not attract aphids and viral infection. If papaya plants are weak it becomes susceptible for virus infection. Therefore we have to grow them healthy by growing them on raised bed giving enough excess organic manure.

4. Now and then regularly once in 15 days or once in a month we have to give them systemic insecticide spray for these insects and fungicide spray to avoid fungal diseases mainly like leaf spot therefore regularly we have to keep spraying these insecticide and fungicides to these plants throughout the crop growing time.

5. Once in a month we have to give Bio 20 3ml per litre of water.
6. For Stem rot - at the base of the stem we have to paste fungicide (copper oxychloride), so that because of the continues drip water touching the stem, stems are like sponge may become weak and the plant will be weak and become susceptible for virus. So we have to paste fungicide at the base of the stem. So that the plants are not infected with the fungus and the plants will not be weak.
1. To avoid viral infection to the papaya, nearby plants or within the rows - you should never grow or avoid crops like cucumber, gourds, watermelon, and muskmelon. Around the field we can put maize or sorghum as a border / trap crop, so that the aphids will go to trap / border crop and they will not come to papaya. By this method virus can be managed. These steps to be taken regularly by which the viral infection can be reduced to a greater extent by which the papaya crop can grow healthily and give enough fruits in spite of papaya ring spot virus.





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