

Guava April

- Ensure the soil suitability by digging of a profile pit of 3 X 3 X 3 ft.
- Observe the soil for presence of any calcareous nodules or sheet rock. If the lime nodules or sheet rock is present avoid such soils for taking up plantations.
- Avoid water logging or ill drained soils.
- Collect soil sample for every one feet depth of soil from the suitable lands profile pit dug out.
- Based on soil test report, even if the soil PH is up to 8.2 it is considered as suitable for guava plantation.

May

- Take up summer ploughing with MB plough twice and level the land.
- Alignment and peg marking for pit digging at 6.0 mtr. Spacing between the rows and plants should be given.
- Pit size to be followed is 60 X 60X 60 cm.



Lay out for pit digging

- **Pit digging** – Precaution -Keep the dug out top soil (1 ½ ft.) To the right side of the pit and bottom (1 ½ ft.) to the left side of the pit.
- Allow the pit for exposure to sun at least for two weeks before filling the pits to control soil born pest and diseases.

- Make arrangements for procurement of plant material from reliable nurseries preferably from Govt. nurseries or from nurseries recommended by department of horticulture.
- High yielding varieties like Allahabad Safeda or Lucknow -49 (Sardar Guava), Hybrid varieties like Kohir Safeda or Safed – jam may be selected.

June

- Pit filling – fill the pits with top soil mixed with 15 kgs of Farm Yard Manure (FYM) + 1 kg Single Super Phosphate + 1 kg Neem Cake and 100 gm. of 10% Follidol dust per pit.
- Fill the pits with the soil at least 6” above the ground level so that when the soil settles it will be at the ground level at planting.
- Ensure thorn fencing or with any thick growing live fence to control cattle trespassing.
- Give mark out for trench cutting and complete the trench cutting for drip installation.
- With the onset of monsoon farmers can sow inter crops.

July

- Procure the layers of recommended varieties from the selected nurseries by the farmers in coordination with CIG group members.
- Arrange for transportation of plant material from nursery to the planting site.
- Keep the layers near water source and water them regularly till planting is done.
- If there is any delay in receipt of good rains the pits should be soaked by giving irrigation or by running the drip system. Ensure that the soil in the pit is at ground level otherwise level the soil in pits.
- Plant the layers by keeping in the centre of the pit without disturbing the ball of earth around the root system.
- Water the plant immediately after planting.
- Irrigate the plants at every 4 to 5 days interval during the first month and later at 7 to 10 days interval if there are no rains during the initial two years.

August

- Weeding should be done at least once in a month during monsoon season to control weeds. Simultaneously the basins around the plant should be made to retain water.
- To avoid Evapo-transpiration losses, mulch the basins with paddy husk or paddy straw or ground nut shells. Mulching also help in the control of weeds in the basins.
- Remove the side shoots which appear from the base of the plant up to a height of 50-75 cms.
- If heavy rains persist leading to ill-drained conditions, provide drainage channels to avoid water stagnation. Ill-drained condition leads to yellowing of leaves and wilting of plants.

September

- If Micro nutrients like Zinc and Magnesium deficiencies are noticed , correct it by spraying 2gms of Zinc Sulphate+2gms of Magnesium Sulphate+5gms of Lime in 1 lt of water at 15 days interval.
- Work out the soils in the basin to keep weed free and improve aeration.

October

- **Gap filling** – If any gaps are noticed due to death of plants should be replaced by taking up gap filling.
- Prune the side shoots which appear from time to time at the height of 50-75 cms and cut the growing shoot to encourage lateral branches preferably in the east n-west direction for better sunlight exposure.
- If inter crop during June-July is not cultivated, farmers can sow inter crops for rabi season during this month.

November

- Soil working in the basins and mulching to be done.
- Pruning the lower branches up to a height of 50-75-cms and cut the growing shoot to encourage lateral branches preferably in the east -west direction for better sunlight exposure.
- Ensure regular irrigations at 7-10 days interval.

- Mulch in the basins with paddy straw or paddy husk or groundnut shells or any dry leaf matter to prevent weed growth.
- If white fly incidence is noticed on matured leaves curling and reddening of leaves will be observed. Control by spraying 5ml of Neem oil in 1lt of water.



White fly

December

- Ensure regular irrigations at 7-10 days interval.
- Reddening of leaves due to phosphorous deficiency may be observed. It may occur due to immobilization of phosphorus due to low soil temperatures in winter season. Correct it by spraying 0.5% DAP solution and frequently irrigating in the basins.

January

- Weeding and soil working to improve aeration and weed control
- To avoid Evapo-transpiration losses mulch the basins with paddy husk or paddy straw or ground nut shells. Mulching also help in the control of weeds in the basins

February

- Irrigate the plants at 5-7 days interval regularly.
- Stem and shoot borer incidence will be severe during this month.



Shoot borer

- Check up each and every plant periodically by going round the orchard. If any damage to growing shoots is noticed prevent them by pulling out the borers from the holes of the damaged shoots and injecting petrol or kerosene into the damaged holes and plugging the holes with mud or clay.
- White Fly incidence will also be severe during this month. Trap the white flies by keeping yellow cards or metal boxes applied with grease or any sticky substance.



White fly

March

- Apply the fertilizers at least 6'' away from the plant. Irrigate the pits immediately after application of fertilizers
- Apply one basket full of mulch material to control evapo transpiration loses and weed growth in basins.

April

- Ensure regular irrigation through drip or at least once in 5-7 days interval through basins irrigation.
- The tender shoots will be infected with mealy bugs or white flies. Control them by spraying Acephate 1gm/ltr or Dichlorovas 1ml/ltr of water.



Mealy bug

May

- Ensure regular irrigation through drip or at least once in 5-7 days interval through basins irrigation.
- Take up summer ploughing to improve soil health.