English	HYBRID CHILLI (BULLET RAJA)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Field Sanitation	Remove residues of previous crops, weeds, old vines and diseased/damaged plant material before sowing. Keep the boundaries of field clean to reduce pest and disease carry-over.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soil requirement	Sandy loam to loam soil, well-drained, fertile, with good organic matter. Ideal pH range: around 6.0–7.0. Avoid waterlogging, as Chilli is sensitive to excess moisture.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soil Testing	Conduct soil testing at least once every 2–3 years for EC, pH, OC, and macro-micro nutrients, and apply fertilizers based on test results.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climate Suitability	Climate Requirement Water-season crop. Optimum temperature: 25–30 °C. Does not tolerate frost or high humidity. Annual rainfall: 625–1500 mm is ideal if well-distributed.	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Land preparation	Land Preparation 2–3 deep ploughings followed by harrowing to make fine tilth. Add 20–25 t/ha FYM (farmyard manure) before last ploughing. Raised beds or ridges recommended in heavy soil areas for proper drainage.	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Sowing Time	Sowing Time / Season • Kerala: Main season sowing in January–February (for summer crop) and June–July (for Kharif). • South India: Throughout the year depending on irrigation. Transplanting after 30–40 days when seedlings are 12–15 cm tall. (Source: Kerala Agriculture Dept.& Vikaspedia)	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Seed rate & Spacing	Seed Rate / Sowing Method / Spacing Seed rate: 400 grams (open-pollinated) or 100 grams (hybrid). Sowing: Raise nursery beds (1 m wide, 15 cm height), cover with shade net, irrigate lightly until germination. Spacing: 60 × 45 cm for irrigated crops; 75 × 60 cm in rainfed conditions. (Source: Kerala Agriculture Dept.)	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Seed Treatment	Seed Treatment Treat seeds with Trichoderma viride @ 4 g/kg seed or Pseudomonas fluorescens @ 10 g/kg before sowing to prevent fungal disease. For chemical treatment: Captan or Thiram @ 2 g/kg seed.	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Weed Management	Weed Control First hand weeding at 25–30 days after transplanting and second after 30–35 days. Mulching with plastic or organic residues helps control weeds and conserve soil moisture. Avoid deep hoeing near roots.	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Fertilizer Management	Fertilizer & Nutrient Management Apply fertilizers as per soil test. General guideline per hectare: • FYM: 20–25 t/ha(if) • NPK: 140:100:100 kg/ha (N:P:O:K:O) Application schedule: - Full P & K and half N at basal dose before transplanting - Remaining N in two equal splits — at 30 and 60 days after transplanting. Use Azospirillum and Phosphobacteria @ 2 kg/ha along with organic manure. (Source: Kerala Agriculture & Vikaspedia)	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Irrigation Management	Irrigation Management Maintain uniform soil moisture; avoid water stress and waterlogging. • Immediately after transplanting: light irrigation • Vegetative to flowering stage: irrigation every 6–8 days in absence of rain; reduce frequency in winter. • Avoid excess irrigation during flowering and fruit maturity to prevent fruit rot. Drip irrigation improves yield and water efficiency. (Source: KSSSR Karnataka & Kerala Agriculture)	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Pest Management	Pest Management 1. Fruit borer (Helicoverpa armigera): Spray Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 0.4 g/l, Indoxacarb or Spinosad 45% SC @ 0.3 ml/l. 2. Thrips & Mites: Use Blue Sticky Traps (5 Kaves, spray Spinosad 5% SC @ 1 ml/l, or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 0.3 ml/l. 3. Aphids & Whiteflies: Use Yellow Sticky Traps, spray Acetamiprid 20% SP @ 0.4 g/l, neem or Neem oil @ 3%. (Source: Agro Kalesh & ICAR)	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Disease Management	Disease Management 1. Damping-off (anthracnose): Soil drenching with Copper oxychloride 0.25% or Mancozeb 0.25%. 2. Powdery mildew: Spray Hexaconazole 5 ml/l, or Sulphur dust @ 20 kg/ha. 3. Fruit rot (Phytophthora): Spray Copper oxychloride 0.3% or Metalaxyl-Mancozeb 0.25% at 10 day intervals. 4. Leaf curl / Mosaic virus: Control vectors (thrips/aphids) using Imidacloprid 17.8 ml/l, remove infected plants. (Source: Agro Kalesh & Kerala Agriculture)	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Harvesting & Yield	Harvesting / Yield First harvest: 70–90 days after transplanting. Continue picking at 7–10 day intervals. Yield: Green chilli – 80–100 q/ha, Dry chilli – 20–25 q/ha depending on variety and management.	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Post-Harvest Management & Storage	Post-Harvest Handling Harvest mature, uniform fruits; avoid mechanical damage. Dry chillies under shade or polythene till moisture content is 8–10%. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area using gunny bags or polythene-lined sacks.	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Disclaimer	These recommendations are based on SAUs, government agencies, and local context. Actual results may vary depending on soil type, climate, variety, and crop management practices.	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]