English	HYBRID.CHILLI (SEAMONS TAMANNA)	व्यवस्थापन	हाइब्रिड मिर्च (सिमोन्स तमन्ना)	વ્યવસ્થાપન	હાઇબ્રિડ મરચું (સિમોન્સ તમન્ના)	पद्धती	हायब्रिड मिर्च (सिमोन्स तमन्ना)	நடைமுறைகள்	ஹைப்ரிட் சில்லி (சீமன்ஸ் தமன்னா)	[illegible]	హైబ్రిడ్ మిరప (సీమన్స్ తమన్నా)	[illegible]	ಹೈಬ್ರಿಡ್ ಮೆಣಸು (ಸೀಮನ್ಸ್ ತಮನ್ನಾ)
Field Sanitation	Remove residues of previous crops, weeds, old vines and diseased/damaged plant material before sowing. Keep the boundries of field clean to reduce pest and disease carry-over.	खेत की सफाई	बुवाई से पहले पिछली फसलों के अवशेष, खरपतवार, पुरानी बेलें और रोगग्रस्त/क्षतिग्रस्त पौधों को हटा दें। कीटों और रोगों के प्रसार को कम करने के लिए खेत की सीमाओं को साफ रखें।	ખેતરની સ્વચ્છતા	[illegible]	फील्ड स्वच्छता	[illegible]	கள சுகாதாரம்	விதைப்பதற்கு முன், முந்தைய பயிர்களின் எச்சங்கள், களைகள், பழைய கொடிகள் மற்றும் நோய் தாக்கிய/சேதமடைந்த தாவரப் பொருட்களை அகற்றவும். பூச்சி மற்றும் நோய் பரவுவதைக் குறைக்க, வயலின் வரப்புகளைச் சுத்தமாகப் பராமரிக்கவும்.	[illegible]	[illegible]	ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ	[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.	मिट्टी की आवश्यकता	बलुई दोमट से दोमट मिट्टी, अच्छी जल निकासी वाली, उपजाऊ और पर्याप्त जैविक पदार्थ युक्त। आदर्श पीएच सीमा: लगभग 6.0-7.0। जलभराव से बचें, क्योंकि मिर्च अत्यधिक नमी के प्रति संवेदनशील होती है।	માટીની જરૂરિયાત	[illegible]	मातीची आवश्यकता	[illegible]	மண் தேவை	[illegible]	నేల అవసరం	[illegible]	ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ	[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.	मृदा परीक्षण	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	மண் பரிசோதனை	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climate Suitability	Climate Requirement Warm-season crop. Optimum temperature: 25–30 °C. Does not tolerate frost or high humidity. Annual rainfall: 625–1500 mm is ideal if well-distributed.	जलवायु उपयुक्तता	[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.	भूमि की तैयारी	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sowing Time	Sowing Time / Season • North India: Nursery 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)	बुवाई का समय	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seed rate & Spacing	Seed Rate / Sowing Method / Spacing Seed rate: 400 g/acre (open-pollinated) or 100 g/acre (hybrid). Sowing: Raise nursery beds (1 m width, 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.)	बीज दर और दूरी	[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 diseases. For chemical treatment: Captan or Thiram @ 2 g/kg seed.	बीज उपचार	[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 50–55 days. Mulching with plastic or organic residues helps control weeds and conserve soil moisture. Avoid deep hoeing near roots.	खरपतवार प्रबंधन	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fertilizer Management	Fertilizer & Nutrient Management Apply based on soil test. General guideline per hectare: • FYM: 20–25 t (basal) • NPK: 160:100:100 kg/ha ($N:P_2O_5:K_2O$) Application schedule: - Full P & K and half N as 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)	उर्वरक प्रबंधन	[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 4–5 days in light soils and 7–10 days in heavy soils. • Avoid excess irrigation during flowering and fruit maturity to prevent fruit rot. Drip irrigation improves yield and water efficiency. (Source: KSSDB Karnataka & Kerala Agriculture)	सिंचाई प्रबंधन	[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 @ 4 g/10 L water or Spinosad 45% SC @ 0.3 ml/L. 2. Thrips & Mites: Use Blue Sticky Traps @ 8/acre, spray Fipronil 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 @ 4 g/10 L water or Neem oil @ 3%. (Source: Apni Kheti & ICAR)	कीट प्रबंधन	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disease Management	Disease Management 1. Damping-off (nursery): Soil drenching with Copper oxychloride 0.25% or Mancozeb 0.25%. 2. Powdery mildew: Spray Hexaconazole 1 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 whiteflies (vectors) using Imidacloprid 0.3 ml/L; remove infected plants. (Source: Apni Kheti & Kerala Agriculture)	रोग प्रबंधन	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harvesting & Yield	Harvesting / Yield First picking at 75–90 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.	कटाई और उपज	[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 polyhouse till moisture content is 8–10%. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area using gunny bags or polythene-lined sacks.	फसल कटाई के बाद का प्रबंधन और भंडारण	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disclaimer	These recommendations are based on SAUs, government agencies, and trial centers. Actual results may vary depending on soil type, climate, variety, and crop management practices.	अस्वीकरण	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]