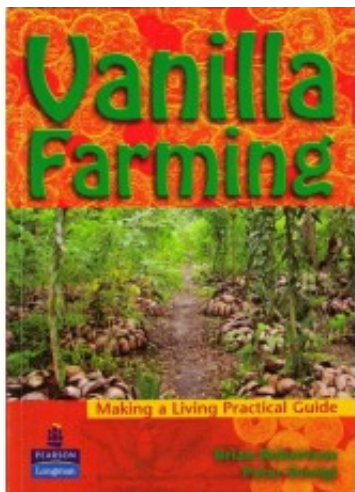


# Making a Living Practical Guide – Vanilla Farming



**Price: \$17.50**

## **Short Description**

This book is a practical guide for upper primary or secondary students on how to make money from vanilla. Whether you live in the highlands or on the coastal plains this book is useful for you. Clear instructions are provided on growing, harvesting and selling vanilla.

## **Description**

Like all the books in this series the main purpose is to let young people know how they can make some money by starting a business that is well within their capability. They are written to be easily understood, provide honest advice and encourage enthusiasm.

Vanilla Farming was written in 2005 when the vanilla price was at its lowest for a long time. Peter Donigi and I were writing it then because a year or so previously the price had been sky high. This is the case with many agricultural products and this book explains reasons for this very carefully in a chapter on risk management. It can be the same for coffee, cocoa and many other farm products to a greater or lesser degree.

It was Peter who provided all the knowledge about how to grow vanilla. He grows vanilla in East Sepik.

This book also explains the biology of the vanilla plant and the different species that are

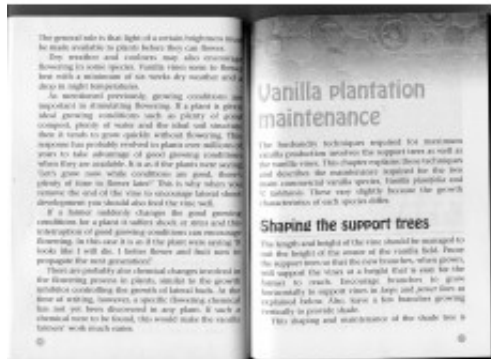
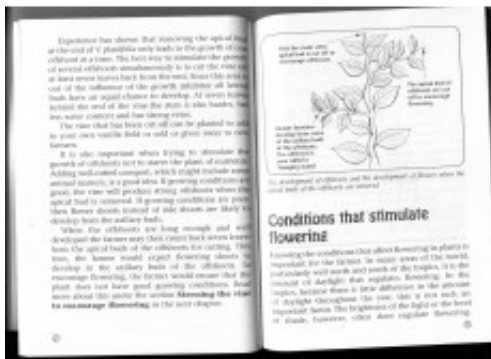
grown in PNG.

It can be grown in many places in the highlands and lowlands but does need good rainfall over about 10 months of the year.

Curing vanilla pods takes great skill and care. It is very well explained in this book and there is no reason why anyone should not be able to produce export quality vanilla pods to sell for a very good price.

**Brian Robertson, co-author of Vanilla Farming.**

## Product Gallery



of this species, particularly the correct way to strain the wine to make it clear, it is made so as that each bottle there to keep in line or barrel. There are no technicalities that describe the correct way to make the wine clear. However, each bottle has its own own method, but the factors which are important include the weather, the level of light and the temperature during the day and the night.

### Support tree pruning

Support trees are planted to keep them at the correct height so they produce fruit in a suitable place to support the vines, and to provide the right amount of shade or light.

- Managing the amount of light allows the farmer to grow vines that have growing conditions for as long as possible before making them produce offspring.
- Strain vines to give offspring and hanging seeds.
- Some vines strain along with other processes to stimulate flowering.

The first pruning is important because it determines the height of the system. Subsequent pruning will take place at this time level. In addition, pruning will also ensure that all work on the vines, such as pollination and harvesting, is done at a comfortable height for the farmer.

The structure and the layout provide good supporting material for the vines, particularly in

unimproved grounds, if the support tree is a large tree. However, therefore, use the branches to support vines and have them between the support trees. As the vines grow, they provide material for the vines.

It is important that some of the ground level is covered in some low-growing vines, but that will not come from the vines on the branch will have the vines, but attach the development and health of the vine.

Good knowledge of the weather conditions is a must to good support tree management because support trees are usually fast growing. Generally they will develop some shade within three days of planting.

How often shade trees should be planted depends on when and how long your particular vine system is what you want to plant. You have to take into account whether your vines get the amount of afternoon sun, how often they get the afternoon sun, will usually mean better shade than those that get the morning sun.

Shade trees may not need to be planted back at the same time. For example, farmers might plant vines around the same time as the support trees and then plant shade trees as the vines grow.

Knowledge of plant growth, local growing conditions and climate are crucial for farmers who wish to get the best from his or her viticulture. During the last few years local weather patterns have changed to such an extent that the viticulturists have now and then some crops of fruit per year. It seems that there is no longer a definite wet and dry season. This results in reduced

quantity and quality of many of our fruit crops. It also affects viticulture production.

It is not only the time you get vines and how they grow in one year that they allow you to have the crop in one year instead of one year. Instead of using knowledge, it might be possible to manage your vines, field to that one part of your field produces a crop in one year and the other part in the next season. It may be difficult to do this on one vineyard vine to produce fruit in one year. This is a very hard task with E. Australia, it is not recommended for 2 planting.

Some pruning of support trees should be done before the trees are planted to help with soil watering and the drainage from the fruit of the vine crop.

### Stressing the vine to encourage flowering

Stressing to encourage flowering only applies to the following E. Australia (where vines) will be stressed. Following pruning of the support trees, the vines are this stressed to encourage the first high quality flowering stage to encourage flowering. This is done at the end of the vine attached below the rest of the vines.

There are several ways of stressing the plant and each farmer has his or her own method. Many farmers are reluctant to share this information with others, but will also report that this method is the best and

produces most vines flowering benefit. There are three watering methods outlined below, but you guarantee a grape in its which method is used suitable. In a suitable farmer you should be prepared to experiment to find which method, or what combination of them, will best suit the vines growing in your field and subject to the weather conditions in your area.

### Cutting off the end of the vine

Cutting off the end of the vine, as described above under the section, *Vine pruning techniques: bushy and maintenance*, should give the farmer some benefits. However, if the vine is not mature enough, however, it could result in the growth of more offspring. Cut off the vine just before the right leaf from the end of the vine. Check the vine at this point to make sure that it is hard and not soft as it is just behind the terminal bud. This is the same method used when the farmer is preparing his younger vines to stimulate the growth of offspring. However, if there are already plenty of offspring, farmers should develop their vines in the early of the leaves.

### Making a hole in the vine

There are many ways of making a hole in the vine, such as in the vine to several places. Some farmers argue that this method, some think, from the vine, making it "hard" it will die and then stimulate the growth of new vines. However, some farmers make the