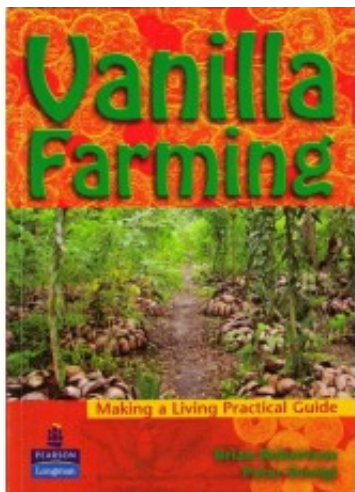


Making a Living Practical Guide – Vanilla Farming



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

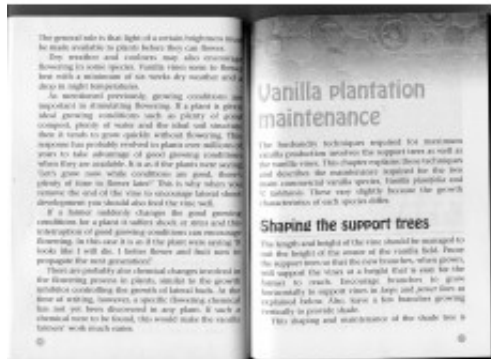
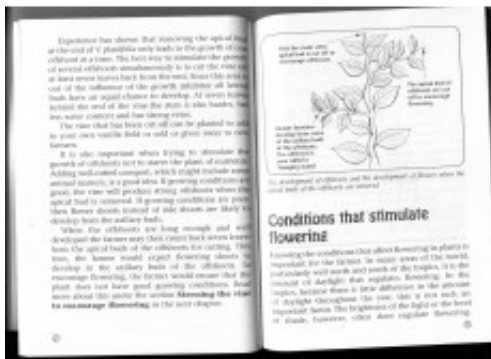
grown in PNG.

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 has to be kept in a dark place. There are no technical details that describe the correct way to make the wine. However, each bottle has to be in a dark place, but the bottles 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 are taken with other practices 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 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, there are the branches into the ground 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 way, either with any part of the vine or with the leaves on the trunk and leaves. The vines will 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 what you are doing. For example, you may want to plant a tree every year to give you shade in your area and whether you want to get the shading or otherwise, you have to get the shade trees, which usually mean faster shade than those that get the morning sun.

Shade trees may not need to be planted back at the same rate. For example, farmers might plant trees every two to three years, and then plant them as the need arises.

Knowledge of plant growth, local growing conditions and climate are crucial for farmers who wish to get the best from his or her variety plantation. During the last few years local weather patterns have changed to such an extent that the majority have two and three 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 food crops. It also affects cattle production.

It is not only the dry and wet seasons and the way they change in one year that they affect you, but the way they change in one year. It is not only the way they change, but the way they change in one year. It is not only the way they change, but the way they change in one year. It is not only the way they change, but the way they change in one year.

Stressing the vine to encourage flowering

Stressing the vine to encourage flowering is a must for farmers who want to get the best from his or her variety plantation. During the last few years local weather patterns have changed to such an extent that the majority have two and three 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 food crops. It also affects cattle production. There are three main methods outlined below, but you should be aware of the way in which they are used. In a suitable farmer you should be prepared to experiment to find which methods, or what combination of them, will best suit the vines growing in your area 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, is a must for farmers who want to get the best from his or her variety plantation. During the last few years local weather patterns have changed to such an extent that the majority have two and three crops of fruit per year. It seems that there is no longer a definite wet and dry season. This results in reduced

Making a hole in the vine

Making a hole in the vine, as described above, is a must for farmers who want to get the best from his or her variety plantation. During the last few years local weather patterns have changed to such an extent that the majority have two and three crops of fruit per year. It seems that there is no longer a definite wet and dry season. This results in reduced