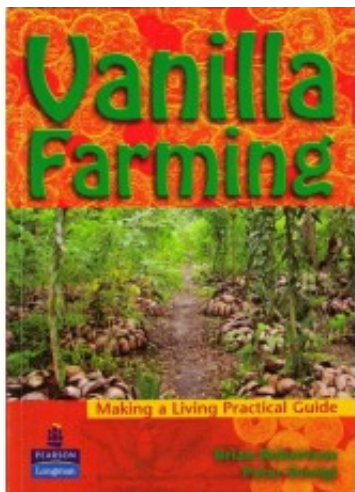


Making a Living Practical Guide – Vanilla Farming



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

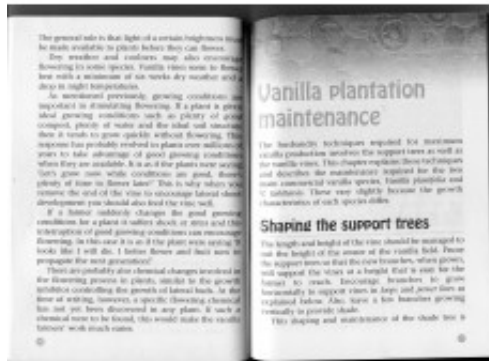
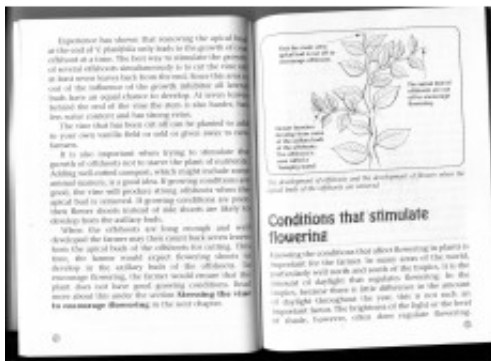
grown in PNG.

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 technicalities that describe the correct way to make the wine clear. 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 give young vines the best growing conditions for as long as possible before making them produce offspring.
- Strain vines to give offspring and hanging bunches.
- 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 same 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 variety. However, therefore, use the branches with great care and have them between the support vines. As the leaves fall, they provide shelter to the vines.

It is important that some of the ground level is covered in some low-growing plants, such as grass, to protect the vines from the sun and to help the vines reach the development and budding of the vines.

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 pruned depends on when and how long your particular city season is what sort of rainfall pattern you have in your area and whether your vines get the amount of afternoon sun. Some vines get the afternoon sun, but usually more before shade than those that get the morning sun.

Shade trees may not need to be trimmed back at the same time. For example, some might grow more slowly but in a way that pruning will then stimulate them as they grow.

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 fruit crops. It also affects overall production.

It is now also clear that you can increase and even double the crop in one year. This may allow you to have two crops in one year instead of one crop. Strain vines with knowledge, it might be possible to manage your vines, field to field, so that you produce a crop in one year, with the vines and the other part in the next season. It may be difficult to do this on one vine, but it is possible to do this on two vines. This is a very good way to produce fruit in a very short time.

Some pruning of support trees should be done before the fruit is harvested to help with fruit maturing and to encourage better fruit formation of the next crop.

Stressing the vine to encourage flowering

Stressing to encourage flowering only applies to the following. It is difficult to stress vines to encourage flowering. Following pruning of the support trees, the vines are then stressed to encourage flowering. This is done by the use of the vine to encourage flowering. This is done by the use of the vine to encourage flowering.

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 fruit. 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 method, or a combination of them, will best suit the vines growing in your local soil 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 method that gives the farmer the best of both worlds. 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 bud 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 them to look in the area of the leaves.

Making a hole in the vine

There are many ways of making a hole in the vine to make it in a suitable place. Some farmers argue that this method, even though, from the vine, making a hole in the vine and then stimulate the growth of one flower branch. Some farmers make the