

Good Life of Orange

Bad Life Practice **X**

1. Site selection

X Bad road access



X Water logged area



2. Planting materials

X Uncertified source

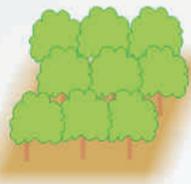


X Planting without knowing the variety

X Diseased planting materials

3. Planting

X Planting too close



X Intercropping with cassava or pepper



X Planting when there is little rain (e.g. Oct. - March)

4. Weed control

X Weeding only once a year

X Continuous use of herbicide every year



5. Pruning

X No pruning **X** Pruning with a cutlass



Off-shoot from the rootstock



You may wound the main stem



Disease can enter from the wound

X Pruning close to the main stem

6. Pest and disease control

X Weedy field (Termites can easily climb up the trees)



X Wounding the trees



Gummosis



Fruit spot



Good Life Practice **✓**

1. Site selection

✓ Good road access



✓ Well drained soil



✓ Area where cocoa can grow

2. Planting materials

✓ Certified source



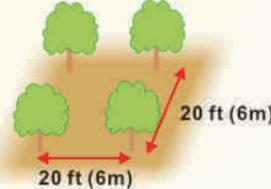
✓ Knowing the variety of the planting materials

For processing → Late valencia, Obuasi

For fresh fruits → Late valencia, Mediterranean sweet, Red blood

3. Planting

✓ Plant at 20 feet X 20 feet interval



✓ Intercrop with maize or plantain



✓ Plant at the beginning of the major rainy season (e.g. May - Aug.)

4. Weed control

✓ Weed at least twice a year

✓ Combine manual weeding and herbicide application (for conventional farms)



5. Pruning

✓ Prune off-shoots from the rootstock (for the first 3 years)



Leave 4 cm from the main stem so that disease will not enter

✓ Use a secateur or a hand saw



✓ Remove mistletoe



✓ Remove dead or diseased twigs



6. Pest and disease control

✓ Remove the infested bark and paint with Ridomil



✓ Weeding (so that termites cannot climb up the tree)



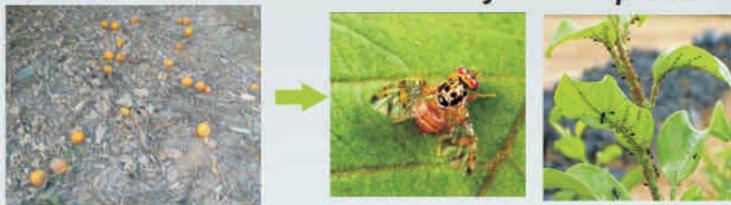
✓ No wounding of the trees

✓ If you are selling to fresh fruit market, spray fungicide 2 months after flowering onwards



Bad Life Practice

✗ Leaving dropped fruits **Fruit fly** **Aphids**



1. Bottle trap



Cut a bottle in half



Put them together



Put 50ml of bait inside
(Bait can be made with
800g sugar/ 10L of water)



Hang it on a tree



Refill the bait
every week

Flies can enter but
cannot come out



To control fruit fly, hang 1 bottle trap/ tree

2. Pheromone trap



Make small holes
Soak a cotton ball
with a little pheromone



Flies will be attracted by
the smell of the pheromone,
and enter from the holes

They fall into the
water and die

If you can obtain pheromone,
hang 1 pheromone trap/ 2 trees
(Pheromone trap is more effective)

Fruit fly monitoring and control

7. Fertilizer application

✗ No fertilizer application

7. Fertilizer application



✓ Apply well decomposed chicken manure
(20kg / tree) and cocoa pod husks
every 5 years

8. Harvesting

When?

✗ Green fruits



✗ Harvesting when raining, early morning
or at dawn (when the fruits are wet)

8. Harvesting

When?

✓ Yellow fruits



✓ Fruits are juicy



✓ Fruits weigh heavy



✓ It tastes sweet
and not too acidic



✓ Harvest when the weather is dry (e.g. Feb. - March)

How?

✗ Leaving dropped fruits



✗ Shaking the trees



✗ Hitting the fruits
with a stick



✗ Twigs and bad fruits are mixed
with good fruits



✗ Heaping the fruits
higher than 1m
under the sun



How?

✓ Collect dropped fruits
before harvesting



✓ Harvest with a sack and a basket



✓ Supervise the workers



✓ Remove twigs and bad fruits



✓ Spread out the fruits
under a shade



Transport



✗ Overloading

Transport

✓ Pre-arrange for transport



✓ Adequate loading



500 baskets/ acre

(Yield at 10th year of production; 1 basket = 110 fruits on average)



1,100 baskets/ acre

(Yield at 10th year of production; 1 basket = 110 fruits on average)

