

Organic package & Practices of Naga King Chilli (*Capsicum chinense jacq*)

Naga King Chilli also locally called “Naga mircha”, belongs to genus -Capsicum of family - Solanaceae. Naga king chilli has been considered as the world’s hotter chilli and entered in “Guinness book of world records” (measuring 855,000 scoville units) beating the “Mexican red savana habaneros” (5, 77,000 scoville units). It is grown in districts of Kohima, Mon and Peren of Nagaland, and also been cultivated in parts of Manipur (Tamenlong, Ukhrul, Churachanpur etc) and Assam(Golaghat & Tezpur districts).

Chilies, in general, help in treatment of cancer by killing bad cells, obesity through weight loss, diabetes by reducing required insulin to lower blood sugar, heart diseases by preventing/delaying oxidation of bad cholesterol, rhinitis and bronchitis through thinning of mucus, and also reduce chronic pain. It is said to even assist in food preservation. The common properties of chilli are Vitamins C, A, B and B6. They contain high percentage of potassium, magnesium and iron as well as anti-ulcer properties

1. Nursery Raising

The medium of nursery bed - Vermicompost, garden soil, sand (1:1:1 by volume)
Seed treatment- hot water treatment @ 45-50⁰C for 30 minutes, drain the excess water and treat with *Trichoderma viridi* or *Trichoderma harzianum* dry in shade for 30 minutes

Sowing of seeds The seed can be sown in bed/ small poly bags/ disposable cups at 1-2 inch depth. 1.

Time of sowing- seed can be sown in First week of January to second week of February. Nursery should be watered after every alternate day or when it too dry. Damping off is the disease comes at nursery stage but seed treatment with *Trichoderma viridi* or *Trichoderma harzianum* will prevent not only damping off but many other diseases also.



Symptoms of damping off

2. Land preparation for transplanting

Field should be well prepared after ploughing to fine tilth. Well rotten FYM/ vermicompost should be applied in pits / hole (@ 4-5 ton /ha)1 week before transplanting and expose it to sun. the seedlings can be transplanted at the spacing of 75 cm x75 cm. 45-60 days old seedlings are recommended for transplanting Transplanting can be done in April/ May after onset on monsoon.

Watering-Seedlings should be watered immediately after transplanting or can be transplanted on a rainy day. As and when required

Weeding- As crop is transplanted in rainy season, timely weeding is required

Plant protection measures – Naga king chilli is attacked by many diseases and pests

1)**Anthracnose and fruit rot** is fungal disease caused by *Colletotrichum capsici*. Necrosis of twigs from tip downwards , Spots on fruits usually sunken with black margins. Seed treatment with **Tichoderma** (@10g/kg seed) is recommended.



Symptoms of Anthracnose in Naga king chilli

2)Leaf curl of chilli (Tobacco leaf curl virus)

Leaves are small in size, stunted Poor or no bearing of fruits , Uproot and burn infested plants. Early Spray of **Neem Oil @ 5ml/litre** of water or spray **Dipole** (a biopesticide) @ **1-4 teaspoon / 4 litres water** to control white fly which is vector for transmission of viral disease. Growing resistant varieties



Symptoms of leaf curl of king chilli

Cercospora leaf spot of chilli

3) **Bacterial wilt and Bacterial leaf spot of chilli** caused by *Ralstonia solanacearum*



Symptoms of bacterial wilt



Bacterial leaf spot : fruit and leaf Sudden drying



Wilt and necrosis of king chilli



Powdery mildew of chilli

Disease management

1. The seeds may be treated with *Trichoderma* and *Pseudomonas sp.* @ 10 g per kg of seed to prevent diseases.
2. Careful seed selection and adoption of phytosanitary measures will check the diseases of chilli.

3. Early removal of affected plants will control the spread of the diseases.
4. Varieties tolerant to diseases should be used wherever the disease is severe.
5. Rouging and destruction of affected plants help in checking the mosaic virus.
6. For effective disease control, 10 g of *Trichoderma* or *Pseudomonas sp.* per litre of water should be used for spraying

Insects - The aphids, spider mites and fruit borer are major insects



Aphids
(*Aphis gossypii*)

spider mites
(*Tarsonemus translucens*)

Fruit borer
(*Helicoverpa armigera*)

Slugs and Snail



Insects management- spray of Neem oil @ 5 ml/liter of water after fruit setting to avoid the larval stage of fruit borer and control the aphid population at economic threshold level.

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