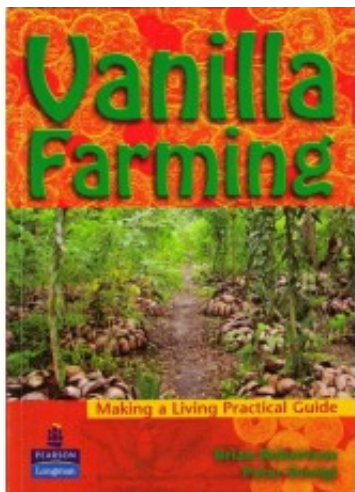


# Making a Living Practical Guide – Vanilla Farming



**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

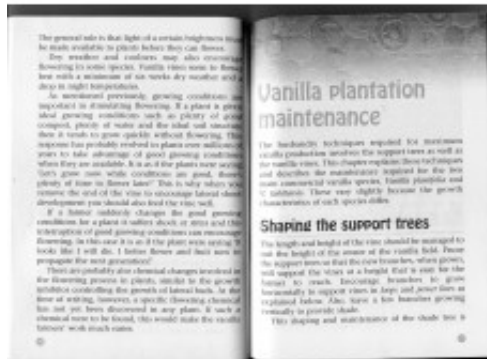
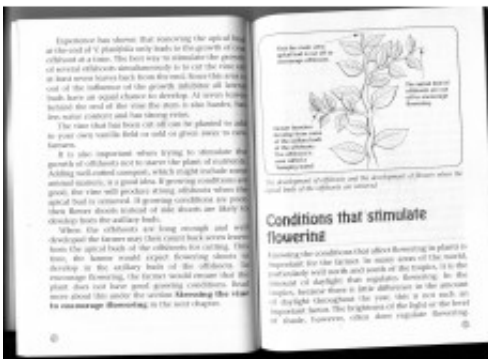
grown in PNG.

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 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 support trees along 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 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 low-growing plants, such as grass, to protect the vines from the sun and to help the vines to reach the development and health 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 planted depends on what you are doing. For example, you may want to plant shade trees 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 time. For example, farmers might plant shade trees in a row at one planting and then alternate trees as the need grows.

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 not only the time you get water and how long you have to wait for the crop to come in, but also the time it takes to get the crop to come in. It is important to have some knowledge of the weather conditions, to help you to get the crop to come in at the right time and to help you to get the crop to come in at the right 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 important to stress the vines to encourage better fruit formation of the next crop. This is done by stressing the vines to encourage better fruit formation of the next crop.

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 often flowering benefits. There are three watering methods outlined below, but you should be aware of the way in which you should be prepared to water. In a suitable manner you should be prepared to water. In a suitable manner you should be prepared to water. In a suitable manner you should be prepared to water.

### Cutting off the end of the vine

Cutting off the end of the vine, as described above, is a method of stressing the vines to encourage better fruit formation of the next crop. This is done by cutting off the end of the vine to encourage better fruit formation of the next crop. This is done by cutting off the end of the vine to encourage better fruit formation of the next crop.

### Making a hole in the vine

Making a hole in the vine, as described above, is a method of stressing the vines to encourage better fruit formation of the next crop. This is done by making a hole in the vine to encourage better fruit formation of the next crop. This is done by making a hole in the vine to encourage better fruit formation of the next crop.