

PEST CONTROL

PEST	PESTICIDE	DTH	COMMENTS
SUCKING Aphids	Diazinon	10	Sucking insects are only occasional pest on this crop
Leafhoppers	Diazinon	10	
Leafminers	Diazinon or Dimethoate or Cyromazine	10 7 14	Perfekthion, Systoate Trigard
BITING / CHEWING Leaf - eating caterpillars	Cypermethrin or Decamethrin or Permethrin	1 0 3	Sherpa Decia Ambush
Cutworms	Diazinon or Primiphos - ethyl	10	Apply Diazinon after sowing; or use a synthetic pyrethroid (e.g. Ambush, Sherpa, Decis) as soon as damage first becomes apparent.
OTHER Ants	Diazinon or Primiphos - ethyl	10	Spray field soon after sowing with Diazinon.

DISEASE CONTROL

DISEASE	PESTICIDE	COMMENTS
Alternaria Leaf Blight (Alternaria dauci)	Mancozeb or Chlorothalonil or Benomyl	Manzate 200, Vondozeb Bravo. Benlate both Leaf spots are common and serious problems during the wet season. Use thiram treated seed and wider plant spacing during the wet season
Cercospora Leaf Blight (Cercospora carotae)	ditto	
Southern Blight (Sclerotium rolfsii)	See comments	Crop rotation and good field sanitation (by deep ploughing previous crop residues) are very important for the effective control of these diseases.
Carrot Soft Rot (Erwinia carotovora)	See comments for Southern Blight	

HARVESTING

Harvesting of carrots generally entails pulling and topping the field leaving approximately half inch of leaf base attached to the tuber. Carrots must be topped soon after pulling ,and protected from direct sunlight.

YIELDS

In - season approximately 15000 lbs per acre can be obtained. Yields may be adversely affected during the rainy season.

A PRODUCTION GUIDE ON CARROTS



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CARROT PRODUCTION

The Ministry of Agriculture Lands and Fisheries in its effort to increase Carrot production for both domestic consumption and the export market has developed this guide aimed at improving both the quantity and quality of the Carrots produced.

FAMILY NAME

Carrots belong to the family *Umbelliferae* and is related to Parsley and Celery.

SEASONALITY

Carrots can be produced all year round, giving better quality roots in the dry season with the use of irrigation.

DURATION OF CROP

Carrots take 12 - 16 weeks from seeding to maturity depending on the variety.

VARIETIES

The two (2) recommended varieties are Danvers Long and Yardley 2. Both varieties are long, slender, golden in appearance and tender in quality.

SOIL TYPE

Carrots give highest production on well drained, light sandy soils as well as deep, loose, loamy soils. Avoid heavy clumps because these cause the roots (carrots) to become distorted.

Carrots produce poor yields on Acid soils. The best Ph is between 6 - 6.5.

LAND PREPARATION

1. Stale bed preparation could be used 2 - 3 weeks before planting, using Round Up or 2 - 4 D for pre-emergent weed control.
2. The land should be thoroughly prepared before seeding.
3. Plough to the depth of 12 inches and work to a fine tilt on flat or gently slopping lands.

4. Prepare flat topped beds 4 ft. wide as long as practicable along the contours.

5. On heavier soils use effective drains.

SPACING and PLANTING

Carrots are direct seeded. Plant the seeds ¼ inch deep and thin out to 3 inches apart within rows and 9 inches apart between rows. About 3 lbs of seeds will be required to plant 1 acre.

Do not plant when there is heavy rainfall. This can result in heavy loss of seeds and seedlings.

FERTILIZER APPLICATION

Incorporate NPK (16 - 8 - 24) or (13 - 7 - 23) at final land preparation at a rate of two (2) sacks/ acre. If TripleSuperPhosphate (salt nitre) is available, add one (1) sack / acre.

This is followed by applying fertilizer:

1. for heavier soils - at four (4) week and seven (7) weeks after germination at a rate of 1½ sacks to acre.
2. for lighter soils - at two (2) five (5) and seven (7) weeks after germination at a rate of one (1) sack / acre.

If no fertilizer is incorporated at final land preparation, fertilize the crop one (1) or two (2) weeks after germination.

TSP should be placed in the root area. If soil acidity is a problem use Limestone as necessary.

WEED CONTROL

1. Pre - emergence Herbicide

Apply Pendimethalin (Prowl 42.3 EC) at 3½ pints (1575 ml)/ acre.

2. Post - emergence Herbicide

To control annual and perennial grass weed, apply Fusilade at 1½ to 3 pints per acre. Where hand weeding is done be careful not to disturb the carrot roots.