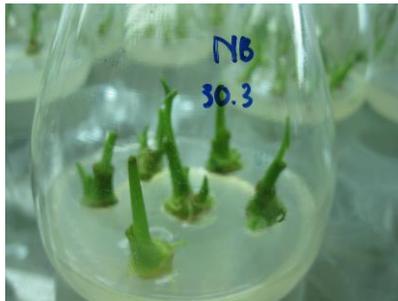


# CALENDAR FOR TARO PRODUCTION

*Planting time: From 15/2 to the end of April*

## \* February: Preparation for growing corms, fertilizers, soil

- Taro varieties: There are 2 popular varietal groups of taro, the first one with white stem and the second with purple stem. The white stem variety has higher plant height and average yield than that of the purple stem variety.
- Soil preparation: Taro has short roots and therefore requires rich, moist, well-drained soil to moisture-retentive soil. Couple of deep ploughing and harrowing is required to make the soil soft texture and weeds are cleaned. The crop can be grown on the flat in wet land; otherwise in dry land, ridges are made. Ridges are usually 80 - 100 cm wide and 20 - 30 cm high and the furrow spacing between ridges is 30 cm.
- Preparing straw or hay to cover the ridge surface
- Fertilizers: Fertilizer for 1 ha: 10 -15 tons (1 - 1.5 ton of microbial organic fertilizer), 80 -100 kg Phosphorus, 60 - 80 kg Urea, 80 -100 kg Potassium.



## \* Middle of February, March: Fertilizing, Planting and watering

*Planting time: February 12 to end of April*

- Basal fertilizer: All organic and potassium fertilizers are applied at planting into the holes
- Planting taro corm/corm cuttings: Digging a hole with the size of 20 x 20 x 20 cm and placing a corm with main sprout above and cover with soil; space between plants is 40 cm, row to row is 60 cm. Plant density is 40,000 - 50,000 plants/ha.
- After planting, rice straw or dry weeds are used to mulch the ridges for keeping moisture and making rapid germination.
- Plastic mulch with the wide of 1 - 1.2 m is used to cover all the ridges. Making a hole through plastic mulch when sprouting.
- Watering regularly to keep moisture for corm sprouting and developing.



**ATIN PROJECT**



**VIỆN KHOA HỌC NÔNG NGHIỆP VIỆT NAM (VAAS)**  
Địa chỉ: Vinh Quỳnh, Thanh Trì, Hà Nội

# CALENDAR FOR TARO PRODUCTION

## \* April, May: Fertilizing and caring

- Watering regularly to keep moisture for taro developing
- Top dressing of ½ urea and 1/3 potassium fertilizer when taro plant has 3 true leaves combining with weed control and earthing up of soil around the bases of the plants.
- Second top dressing of ½ urea and 1/3 potassium fertilizer combining with weed control and earthing up of soil around the bases of the plants.



## \* June, July: Caring, pest and disease control

- Application of the last 1/3 potassium fertilizer 150 days after planting combining with weed control and earthing up of soil around the bases of the plants.
- Watering regularly to keep moisture.



- Visiting and monitoring regularly the field to discover pest and disease occurrence so that to take appropriate prevention and control measures. The sugarcane woolly aphid (*Ceratovacuna lanigera*) occur often at this development stage. Control by using following chemicals: Padan 95EC, Polytrin 400EC, Spresis 40EC, Fenbis 25EC, Bassa 50EC, Ofatox 400EC 0,1%, Appland 10WP, Hospan 25ND, Hoppecin 50ND with the instruction of chemical dealers; Downy mildew is treated by Bordeaux M25WP 1%, Dacolin 75WP 0.2%, Ridomil MZ 0.2%.

## \* June, July: Caring, pest and disease control

- Visiting and monitoring regularly the field to discover pest and disease occurrence so that to take appropriate prevention and control measures. Aphids and Red spider mites may attack taro; root rot caused by fungus.

## \* October: Harvesting

- Harvesting time is in the middle of September to the end of October
- Taro corms are harvested when leaves turn yellow and start to dry; at this time the corms are matured with high amylose content and good flavor. Main harvesting time is in the middle of September.
- If the corms are used for next season growing then harvesting later
- After harvesting, the corms should not be washed and taken to dry and shadow place



ATIN PROJECT



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