

# Green chilli

Green chilli, also known as *Capsicum annuum*, is a popular vegetable used in Indian cuisine. It adds spice and flavor to many dishes and is a great addition to any kitchen garden. In this article, we will explore how to grow green chilli in an Indian kitchen garden.

Characteristics	Description
Name	Green Chilli
Scientific name	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>
Nutrition	Green chilli is a rich source of vitamin C, vitamin A, and antioxidants. It also has anti-inflammatory properties.
Months / season it's grown	Green chilli can be grown throughout the year in India, but it is best to plant it during the summer months, from March to June.
Weeks it takes to grow	Green chilli takes around 8-12 weeks to grow, depending on the variety and growing conditions.
Harvest per plant in kgs	Each green chilli plant can yield around 0.5-1.5 kg of fruit, depending on the variety and growing conditions.

## List of varieties that can be grown in India

There are several varieties of green chilli that can be grown in India. Some popular ones include Bhut Jolokia, Naga Viper, and Siling Labuyo. Bhut Jolokia is a hot variety that is commonly found in the Northeastern states of India. Naga Viper is another hot variety that is grown in the eastern region of

India. Siling Labuyo is a mild variety that is commonly found in the southern region of India.

## **Which season/months it can be grown in India**

Green chilli can be grown throughout the year in India. However, it is best to plant it during the summer months, from March to June. This is because green chilli requires plenty of sunlight to grow and the summer months provide ample sunlight.

## **Soil conditions and temperature needed**

Green chilli thrives in well-drained soil that is rich in organic matter. The ideal pH range for growing green chilli is between 6.0 to 7.0. The temperature range for growing green chilli is between 20-35°C. It is important to ensure that the soil is moist, but not waterlogged, as green chilli plants are susceptible to root rot.

## **Caring in different weeks**

Week 1-2: After planting the green chilli seeds, keep the soil moist by watering it regularly. It is important to ensure that the soil is not waterlogged.

Week 3-4: As the green chilli plants start to grow, apply a balanced fertilizer to promote healthy growth. Also, remove any weeds that may be competing with the green chilli plants for nutrients.

Week 5-6: Once the green chilli plants have established themselves, pinch off the top of the plant to encourage branching. This will lead to more fruit production.

Week 7-8: As the green chilli plants continue to grow, ensure that they are well-watered and receive plenty of sunlight. If necessary, provide support to the plants by staking them.

Week 9-10: As the green chilli plants reach maturity, reduce watering to prepare the plants for harvest. Also, remove any dead leaves or stems to promote healthy growth.

## **Harvest time**

Green chilli can be harvested after 50-60 days of planting. The best time to harvest green chilli is when the fruit is green and firm. To harvest, simply pluck the fruit off the plant.

## **Nutrition in the fruit**

Green chilli is a rich source of vitamin C, vitamin A, and antioxidants. It also has anti-inflammatory properties.

## **How much can one harvest from a small kitchen garden?**

A small kitchen garden can yield around 1-2 kg of green chilli, depending on the size of the garden and the variety of green chilli grown.

## **Conclusion**

Growing green chilli in an Indian kitchen garden is a great way to have a fresh supply of this versatile vegetable right at home. By following the tips outlined in this article, you can successfully grow green chilli and enjoy its many benefits.