

ITEMS	QTY.	UNIT	RATE	AMT. Php
<b>A. LABOR</b>				
Clearing	20	MD	285	5,700
Bed and hole preparation	20	MD	285	5,700
Basal application of compost	15	MD	285	4,275
Planting	10	MD	285	2,850
Watering	25	MD	285	7,125
Weeding	30	MD	285	8,550
Side dressing and hilling-up	20	MD	285	5,700
Trellising	15	MD	285	4,275
Vine training/tying	20	MD	285	5,700
Spraying (biopesticides /org. fertilizers)	30	MD	285	8,550
Harvesting	20	MD	285	5,700
Miscellaneous (hauling, etc)	10	MD	285	2,850
Drying & threshing	10	MD	285	2,850
Cleaning, sorting & packing	10	MD	285	2,850
<b>B. SUPPLIES/MATERIALS</b>				
Seeds	40	kg	350	14,000
Organic Compost	150	bag	300	45,000
Fermented plant products	50	L	100	5,000
Organic Foliar Fertilizer	10	L	300	3,000
Bio-fungicides	10	L	480	4,800
Botanicals	6	kg	200	1,200
Rono (stick)	300	bndl	125	37,500
Plastic twine	10	roll	30	300

ITEMS	QTY.	UNIT	RATE	AMT. Php
Packing materials	5	pck	200	1,000
Fuel & oil (during land preparation)				3,000
Miscellaneous (packing materials)				3,000
<b>Contingencies (10%)</b>				19,045
<b>Total Production Cost</b>				209,495
<b>Gross Income</b>				350,000
<b>Seed Yield=1000 kg Php350/kg</b>				
<b>Net Income (P)</b>				140,505
<b>ROI</b>				67%

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code

Technology developed by: BPI - Baguio, National  
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Republic of the Philippines  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
**BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY**



# ORGANIC GARDEN PEA SEED PRODUCTION





# INTRODUCTION

**Garden pea (*Pisum sativum* L.)** known as an important legume crop in the highlands. Organic seeds are continuously being produced in BPI Baguio to promote organic garden pea production and support organic producers.

## AGRO-ECOLOGICAL REQUIREMENT

Garden pea could be grown in upland plain or slightly rolling areas. For optimum growth, cool climate with elevation of at least 1,000 m above sea level and temperature range of 15°C – 18°C is favorable. The plant grows well on well drained and humus-rich soil with pH of 6.0 – 6.5.

## CULTURAL REQUIREMENT

### Land preparation

For easier bed preparation, clear the area and thoroughly plow and harrow to make the soil more friable and weed-free. Prepare plots measuring 0.90 to 1.00 m wide for double row planting.



### Fertilizer application

Soil sampling and analysis is recommended to have a “custom-fit” fertilizer recommendation. For general requirements, apply certified organic fertilizer at the rate of 3 to 5 tons per hectare following split application: basal application before planting and side dressing during the vegetative stage.

### Irrigation

Water every 2 to 3 days depending on the soil and climate. Adequate supply of water is necessary especially during the critical growing period to obtain maximum growth and increase flowering and pod setting.



### Weeding

Hand weeding should be done as often as necessary even after flowering to have better growth and minimize pest problem. Spot hand weeding could be done.

### Fertilizer application and hilling-up

Side dress organic soil fertilizer and hill-up about 1 to 1.5 months after planting before the plants or vines start to cling.



For better growth, spraying of organic liquid fertilizers (fermented products like FFJ and FPJ, vermi tea) could be done once a week up to pod development period.

### Trellising

Provide trellises using “rono” or any available local materials for anchorage of the vines and to prevent the plants from lodging. “Rono” is usually used in a crisscross arrangement between the adjacent rows at 40 - 50 pcs/10.

linear meters. Tie or support the growing vines using plastic twines or straw.



## COMMON PEST AND THEIR CONTROL

**Cutworm** - Common problem during early vegetative stage.

### Control:

1. Proper plowing and land preparation before planting to expose and kill pupae.
2. Drenching of hot pepper extract (100g macerated pepper/16 L water).



### Other lepidopterous caterpillars or larvae

Different species feeds on the leaves, flowers and pods.

### Control:

1. Spray hot pepper extract (100g macerated pepper/16 li. water).
2. Hand picking of larvae from few infested plants.



**Damaged leaves and pods**

**Pea aphid** - High population distorts the shoots and affects flower and pod development.

### Control:

1. Weeding to remove alternate host plants.
2. Spray hot pepper extract.



### Leafminer

Common problem during the dry season. Infestation at early vegetative stage results to very poor growth.

### Control:

1. Put yellow sticky traps to attract adults.
2. Spray botanical pesticides to prevent oviposition.

