



**Source:**

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**Business Diary pH**  
**Pechay Production Guide**

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**INFORMATION SERVICES SECTION**  
**Agricultural Training Institute - VII**  
Cabawan District, Tagbilaran City

✉ aticv.7@gmail.com  
ati\_7cv@yahoo.com

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**PECHAY**  
**PRODUCTION GUIDE**

# PECHAY

(*Brassica rapa L.*)

## Site Selection

- Grows best in an area with sandy to clay loam soil with high organic matter, having a pH of 5.5 to 6.5.

## Land Preparation

- Plow and harrow two (2) or three (3) times alternately at one week interval at a depth of 15 cm to 20 cm.
- Prepare the plots/beds at 1 m wide x 20 m length. Apply basal fertilizer. Install the plastic mulch.

## Seedbed Preparation and Seed Sowing

- For seedbed: Construct seedbed measuring 1 m wide x 10 m length at 15 cm high. Pulverize the soil.
- Sow seeds in sterilized seedbed and cover them lightly with soil.
- For seedling trays: Fill the holes of the tray with the sterilized potting medium and slightly compact it using your palm. Sow two-three (2-3) seeds per hole of the seedling tray. Cover with fine soil. Sprinkle with water.

## Seedling Care

- Protect seedlings from excessive sunlight and rain by providing temporary shelter.
- Water seedlings in the morning or afternoon.
- Five days after emergence, the seedlings should be pricked in small pots using rolled banana leaves. Use only one seedling per pot.
- Drenched the seedling with starter solution.
- Harden the seedling one week before transplanting by gradually exposing them to sunlight.

## Transplanting

- Transplant seedlings 2-3 weeks after sowing at a distance of 10 cm between plants and 20 cm between rows.

## Fertilizer Application per 20m Length Plot

- Basal fertilizer: one (1) sack organic fertilizer (chicken dung), one (1) kls complete fertilizer (14-14-14) and four (4) kilo urea (46-0-0). Cover the fertilizer with soil or mix them thoroughly with the soil.
- Drenching can be done using 16 liters of water at 150 ml solution per hill.

Weeks	Urea
1 <sup>st</sup> week	75 grams
2 <sup>nd</sup> week	150 grams
3 <sup>rd</sup> week	225 grams
4 <sup>th</sup> week	300 grams

## Irrigation

- Water the plants immediately after transplanting and repeat daily.

## Insect Pests and Diseases

- Insect pests that commonly attack pechay are aphids, flea, beetles and diamondback moth.
- Common diseases of pechay are powdery mildew during seedling stage, bacterial soft rot & club root.
- Uproot and bury infected plants. practice good cultural management and sanitation to prevent insect pests damage and disease infection.

## Harvesting

- Harvesting can be done early in the morning or late in the afternoon, 3-4 weeks after transplanting (DAT).
- Cut off with a sharp knife or pull together with the roots and wash.