

Good Agronomic Practices (GAPs) In Cashew Production

Introduction

Cashew is a land-intensive plant that grows continuously. It is now sought after in locations such as Atebubu, Nkoranza, Kintampo, Tepa, and Duayaw Nkwanta. Cashew thrives in specific regions and has economic advantages compared to crops like maize, rice, and yam. Additionally, cultivating cashew aids in reforestation and enhances plant health, crucial during periods of insufficient rainfall.



Site Selection

Cashew grows on gentle sloping or flat lands of different soil types with PH ranging from **5.5-7**. It performs better on deep fertile, well drained sandy or clay loamy soil.




Land Preparation

Cashew loves the sun and does not tolerate shade. Clear the field by ploughing and harrowing to ensure suitable tilt for the seed or seedling establishment.

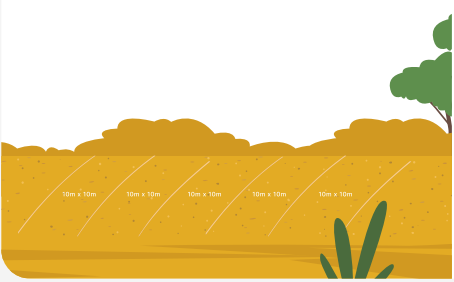
Planting

- 1




Planting Time

Plant in the rainy season between May, June and July.
- 2




Lining and Pegging

Recommended spacing of **10m×10m**.
- 3




Digging Planting Holes

Holes should be **50cm×50cm**.
- 4




Carefully Remove Polybag

Ensure to not cut the tap root.
- 5




Placing Topsoil and Subsoil

Place topsoil first followed by subsoil.
- 6




Firming the Hole

To prevent moisture loss from the roots.
- 7



Ring Weeding

Weed regularly around the seedling.
- 8



Plant Timber around Cashew

To use as boundaries and wind break.



Do's & Don'ts in cashew cultivation



Store cashew nut in jute sack



Intergrate beekeeping into cashew farm



Do not apply too much fertilizer



Do not overwater plant



Do not neglect pruning



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This document was developed by the **Nature and Development Foundation** in close collaboration with **Atebubu-Amantin Municipal Department of Agriculture** and **Sene West Department of Agriculture**.