Coriander leaf farming

The leaves have a distinct flavor that adds a unique aroma to different dishes. Apart from its culinary value, coriander leaves also have several health benefits.

Growth requirements

Coriander are best suited for cultivation in temperate regions with well drained fertile soils. The ideal pH for coriander growth is between 6.2 and 6.8 which ensures proper nutrient uptake.
The herb prefers a sunny location but can tolerate partial shade.
Proper soil preparation with organic matter and good drainage are essential to promote healthy growth.

Cultivation practices

Coriander leaves can be grown directly in the soil. Sow the seeds directly in the prepared soil about 1 to 2 cm deep and space them 15 to 20cm apart to allow sufficient room for growth.
After the plants begin to grow, regular watering is crucial especially during the dry spells however excessive watering should be avoided to prevent water logging.
Mulching around the plants help conserve soil moisture and control weed growth.
Coriander leaves can be harvested after approximately 40 to 50 days after sowing when the plants reach a heigh of approximately 5 to 20cm. The leaves should be plucked carefully to prevent damaging the delicate stems.
After harvesting, the leaves should be cleaned to remove any impurities.