Curry leaves Farming

Curry leaves thrive in warm tropical climates, require a temperature between 65 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit for optimal growth and do better in regions with well distributed rainfall.

Cultivation practices

Soil preparation. Well drained loamy soils with a slightly acidic to neutral pH are suitable for curry leaves farming. Adequate organic matter and good soil structure are necessary.
Propagation. Curry leaves are propagated through seeds or cuttings. Seeds take longer to grow while stem cuttings from a healthy mature tree tend to grow faster.
Planting. Plant seeds or cuttings at the beginning of the rain season.
Space the plants 4 to 6 feet apart to allow ample sunlight and air circulation.
Water the curry leaves regularly especially during the dry season but do not make the soil water logged.
Fertilization. Add balanced slow releasing fertilizer during the growing season.

Management practices

Watch for pests like aphids and mealy bugs as well as diseases like powdery mildew.
Organic pesticides such as neem oil are used for control of the pests.