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...cuttings measuring 1-1.5 m or even longer... are they field planted at a depth of 30-50 cm depending on soil size and at the recommended spacing... The soil should be irrigated and kept moist after planting to stimulate rooting... Herbaceous cuttings have been tried with less success... Patch and chip budding have been tried successfully...  
...Some orchards that are pruned in Mexico, Venezuela and parts of Central America (C. 2008). Irrigation... Most plantings depend entirely on rainfall, but in very dry areas such as the Peruvian coast or in certain parts of Mexico and other countries irrigation is practiced, normally using furrows... Pruning plants are pruned from them initially, trying to keep the canopy low... Later they are topped at 2 m in Mexico, Ecuador and Central America, to keep the plant short in order to facilitate harvesting from the ground... Any water sprout, damaged or diseased branch and those growing in the wrong direction should be eliminated... Fertilization No specific fertilization requirements have been reported... Avilán et al. (1989) give a tentative program that consists of applying 15, 15 and 25 g of N, P2O5 and K2O respectively per plant at planting time and 2 months later; in adult plants the dosages would be raised to 50, 50 and 75 g per plant, applied two or three times per year... Pest management and protection No important diseases have been recorded, but under wet conditions foliage can be affected by several diseases... The fruit is heavily attacked by fruit flies that can cause serious damage to ripe fruit (Barbeau, 1990). Aphids can attack the foliage but damage is not important... Weeding is necessary one or two times a 26 Chapter 1 year in dry areas while three or four times in wet regions... Wind protection is necessary in certain areas through the use of windbreaks... Harvesting and postharvest handling Harvesting An adult tree can produce 40 to 50 kg year<sup>-1</sup> (Barbeau, 1994; Vargas et al., 1999). In an Ecuadorian Andean dry area, the average yield ranges between 2.25 and 5.0 t ha<sup>-1</sup> for dry season varieties (Macía, 2008) and in Venezuela about 2.0 t ha<sup>-1</sup> (Araque, 1966). Careful harvesting is necessary to avoid bruising the fruit... Fruit harvested when they start to change color (~8% TSS) attain full total solids (16.9% TSS) but do not develop full red color... When harvested at the predominantly yellow stage fruit reach the maximum...  
...The fruit is eaten in a dessert made with brown sugar and lemon juice in Mexico and Guatemala and a fermented drink is also prepared in these countries... The ripe fruit has a pulp yield of about 70%, soluble solid content up to 21% and 0.62% titratable acidity with a TSS/TA ratio of 34... The fruit has a good calorific density (Table 1.2) due to the high concentration of total carbohydrates (19.1%). It is a moderate source of potassium and starch, and a good source of vitamin C... The main flavor compound is 2-hexenal... References and Further Reading Cashew Agrans Research (1996) The Cashew Research and Development Program: Performance and Future Prospects for Industry Development – Background Report. Agrans Research, Brisbane, Australia, pp. 1-26. Anacardiaceae 27. A. L. C. and Duarte, O. (1999) Propagación de Especies Frutales Tropicales. CURLA: PDBL/AFE/COHDEFOR; DICTA: SETCO/PROFORFITTH. La Ceiba, Honduras, pp. 39-40. Berry, A.D. and Sargent, S.A. 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