Cultivation of Japanese Green Tea

Outline

1. Cultivation and Environment
   - Territorial and geographical distributions
   - Cultivation area in Japan

2. Harvesting
   - Harvesting period
   - Harvesting methods

3. Processing
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   - Black tea processing

4. Marketing
   - Wholesale and retail markets
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5. Quality
   - Leaf quality
   - Tea quality

6. Consumption
   - Domestic consumption
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7. History
   - Historical development
   - Cultural significance

8. Conclusion
   - Future perspectives
   - Research directions
Tea Propagation

**Clonal propagation**

Clonal propagation involves the propagation of plants by cutting off a portion of the parent plant and allowing it to grow into a new plant. This method is commonly used in the propagation of tea plants. In the case of tea, cuttings from the base of the plant are taken and planted in a nursery. The cuttings are then allowed to grow and root before being transplanted to the field. This method is advantageous because it allows for the rapid propagation of new plants, ensuring a consistent quality of tea. Additionally, it helps in maintaining the genetic uniformity of the tea variety.

![Clonal propagation of tea plants](image1.png)

![Japanese Green Tea](image2.png)
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**Planting**

The process of cultivating Japanese green tea involves several stages. One of the key steps is planting. The plot is divided into small square patches, each with a planting row. The tea trees are planted in pairs with an inter-row distance of 15~25 cm. The distance between trees in each row is 20~25 cm. Appropriately, the first harvest may be expected in the third year after planting. This stage is crucial for establishing the initial framework of the plantation.

**Frame Formation**

Frame formation is a significant phase in the cultivation process, ensuring the structure of the tea field is maintained. The frame is formed by the primary frame (approx. 30~35 cm) of the plants in the third or fourth year after planting. This phase is essential for the orderly growth and development of the tea bushes. The natural setting of the plantation is shown in the diagram, highlighting the importance of maintaining the correct spacing and row alignment for optimal growth.
Pruning

Growth and Harvest of Tea Shoots
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Plucking

The process of plucking the tea leaves is an essential part of the cultivation method. The plucking process involves removing the fresh, tender leaves from the tea bush. This is typically done by hand, and it is a labor-intensive process that requires skill and precision. The freshly plucked leaves are then collected and immediately taken to the processing area, where they are subjected to further processing. The goal of plucking is to obtain the highest quality leaves, which will result in the best-tasting tea.
Covering Culture

Frost Protection

Japanese Green Tea
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Major Pests and Diseases and Their Control

![Image of pests and diseases]

- **Cultivation of Japanese Green Tea**: Discusses the cultivation practices and challenges associated with growing Japanese green tea. The text likely covers topics such as soil preparation, planting, irrigation, and harvesting techniques.

- **Major Pests and Diseases**: Highlights the common pests and diseases that affect Japanese green tea plants and the control measures to mitigate them. The images and text likely provide examples of pests and disease symptoms, along with recommended strategies for their management.

The page contains a combination of text and images to illustrate the cultivation process and the impact of pests and diseases on the tea plants.
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Fertilizer Application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Fertilizer Type</th>
<th>Application Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>Urea</td>
<td>Broadcasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>Phosphate</td>
<td>Sprinkling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>Potassium</td>
<td>Band application</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plowing

Plowing is performed after fertilization and is divided into two stages: "wet" and "dry". The "wet" stage involves plowing when the ground is wet, while the "dry" stage occurs when the ground is dry. The goal of plowing is to create a suitable growing environment for the tea plants, which includes breaking up the soil, removing weeds, and promoting aeration.
Low Input Sustainable Cultivation in Tea Fields

Reduce of Pesticides Spraying

Reduce of Fertilizer Application