



I'm not robot



reCAPTCHA

Continue

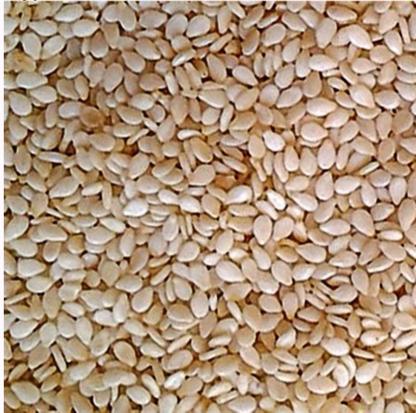
Sesame plant pdf

Sesame plant description. Sesame production manual. Sesame production manual pdf. Sésame plante. Sesame farming pdf.

Sesame plants produce the delicious, ubiquitous sesame seeds we see on bagels, in tahini, and as an essential ingredient in many foods. The seeds produced are tiny, but one seedpod can produce hundreds of seeds. The plants grow up to three feet tall. The seeds vary in color depending on the variety and may be white, brown, red, or buff colored. This plant is a tropical perennial native to Africa and India. It must have very hot, dry conditions for growing, making it something of a challenge for gardeners who don't live in the appropriate growing zones. Interested in adding Sesame plants to your garden?



Here are some things you need to know to keep your Sesame plant happy and healthy. Common Name Sesame Scientific Name Sesamum indicum Family Pedaliaceae Plant Type Tropical Mature Size 3-4 feet Sun Exposure Full sun Soil Type Medium texture, well-drained Soil pH Neutral, sweet (no salt) Bloom Time Summer Flower Color White, purple, blue Hardiness Zones 10 and above (USDA) Native Areas Sub-Saharan and North Africa, India Toxicity None There are thousands of cultivars of sesame, probably because it's been a plant known to humans for over 5000 years. Although these plants are generally tolerant of very poor growing conditions (thin soil, high heat, drought), the best crop yields occur in fertile, well-drained soil.



The Spruce / K.



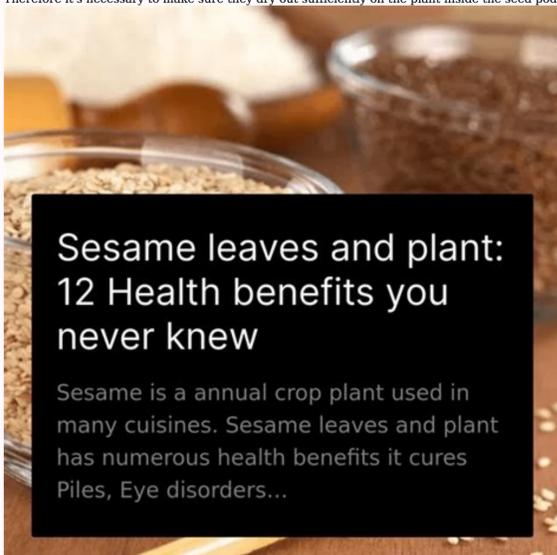
Dave The Spruce / K. Dave The Spruce / K. Dave The Spruce / K. Dave Sesame plants have white, pink or purple flowers loved by bees. Frederick Lang Jr. / Flickr / CC BY-NC 2.0 Sesame plants need plenty of direct sunlight and they like warmth. Try to plant near a stone or brick wall for added heat production. Sesame plants are very tolerant of different soil conditions, but good drainage is a necessity. A sandy, loamy soil is a good option. No fertilization is required and, in fact, should be discouraged.

Sesame cannot handle standing water or wet soils, or heavy clay soils, nor will it tolerate salty soil or salt air. While regular watering is important for germination and establishing young plants, sesame plants don't need much water. It's best not to situate them near other plants that get watered regularly. Giving them their own raised bed or section of garden ensures appropriate moisture and low humidity. Planting them alongside other drought-tolerant plants (like lavender, thyme or sedums) is a good idea. Do not use drip irrigation as this will drown the plants. The sesame plant's ability to withstand hot dry desert conditions makes it a very valuable food crop for parts of the world troubled by drought. Sesame plants require nitrogen foliar fertilizer throughout the growing season before flowers begin to form. You can even fertilize the soil before planting. Sesame seeds should not be direct sown outdoors. Plant seeds indoors four to six weeks before the last frost date. Lightly cover with soil-less planting mix. Keep moist until they germinate, then water once a week or so. Sesame seeds germinate best at temperatures between 68 and 75 degrees. They are indeterminate plants, which means they will continue to bloom and set seed capsules over a long period in the summer, with peak flowering in July and early August. Sungjin Kang / Flickr / CC BY-NC 2.0 Sesame plants produce bell-shaped pendulous flowers that look a bit like foxgloves and may be white, purple, or blue.

Sesame seeds are very small, and drying them is very difficult. But they need to be dry for storage so they don't go rancid, which is a possibility due to their high oil content.



Therefore it's necessary to make sure they dry out sufficiently on the plant inside the seed pod before harvesting them. Sesame seeds ripen from the bottom of the plant upwards.



The first flowers to appear are lower down. As the seed pods begin to split, which happens in late summer, cut the stems and lay them flat in a dry place. Hanging them will cause the seeds to fall out, but you can do it this way if you have a tray or bucket to catch the seeds. The plant's leaves will darken as they dry and the pods will continue to split open. Then you may tap the stems and pods against the sides of a bucket to catch the seeds. Some enthusiasts toast the dried seeds before storing as this can help to preserve their flavor and prevent spoilage. FAQ How long can sesame plants live?

Sesame plants are perennials, meaning they can live two years or more. Where should I plant my sesame plant outside? Plant your sesame plant in an area that received direct, full sunlight for optimal growth. Can you grow sesame plants indoors? Sesame plants like lots of light and heat, so they will not fare well indoors. Plant cultivated for its edible seeds "Black sesame" redirects here. For another "black sesame" crop plant of western and central Africa see Sesamum radiatum. For other uses, see Sesame (disambiguation). Sesame Sesame plants Scientific classification Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Eudicots Clade: Asterids Order: Lamiales Family: Pedaliaceae Genus: Sesamum Species: S. indicum Binomial name Sesamum indicumL. Synonyms[1] Dysosmon amoenum Raf. Sesamum

