**Cultivation of Cinnamon**

Today I hope to talk about cinnamon cultivation. My aim here is to give better understanding to the farmers & develop their source of income. Here, I hope to provide a small the cultivation of cucumbers, varieties of cucumbers, propagation of cucumbers, & diseases caused by cucumbers. Sri Lanka is the best cinnamon producing country in the world. Cinnamon is grown in districts like Galle & Matara. Cinnamon belonging to the genus cinnamomum verum is cultivated in Sri Lanka. Cinnamon plants can be obtained from branches & seeds. The mother plant from which we get seeds is easy to remove the bark, free from disease pests, more durable, & has a straight stem. Planting spacing should be only 4\*4 ,4\*3 feet while planting cinnamon plants. Cultivation under less spacing reduces soil erosion, reduces weed growth etc. A plant belonging to the genus Loraceae & the genus cinnamomum.There are two main types of kurudu in Sri Lanka namely Satya kurudu & Cassia kurudu. Cinnamon is a tropical plant. Tolerates arid climates. Cultivated in wet & intermediate zones of Sri Lanka. Cultivation of cinnamon in dry regions is quite difficult. Weed growth around cinnamon plants can be reduced by weeding & weeding. Leaf blight, bark shriveled diseases etc. Harvesting of cinnamon can begin once the color of the bark turns brown. The use of organic fertilizers is more beneficial than chemical fertilizers. Farmers have the ability to produce organic fertilizer from cinnamon leaves. That is the type of organic fertilizer called phospho compost fertilizer. Liquid dung, ladappa leaves etc. Can also be used as organic fertilizers.

J.M.Morin Harshani

Morinh322@gmail.com