

Opium poppy

Botanical name Papaver somniferum

Seed rate 0.8-1 kg/ha (at target plant

density of 50-80 plants/m²)

Distance between rows Like cereals; 20-50 cm is also

possible to enable mechanica

weeding

Sowing period March to early April **Sowing depth** 0.5 cm (with rolling)



General information and usage

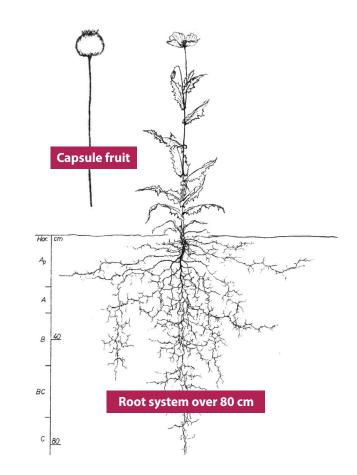
- ▶ Other names: Poppy
- Used in medicine as an anaesthetic
- Used in food for dishes and pastries, also for oil extraction
- Opium poppy cultivation in Germany requires a permit (according to the German Narcotics Act)

Botany

- ► Family: Papaveraceae (poppy family)
- ▶ Genus: Papaver
- Origin: Europe, Near East, North Africa, North America, Eastern China, Australia

Morphology

- Annual, upright and herbaceous plant growing to a height of 0.5-1.5 m
- Forms a long taproot with numerous lateral roots and is sensitive to soil compaction
- Stem is round, rarely branched, covered with bristle hairs on the upper part
- Leaves are smooth-edged and short-stalked during the early growth stages
- Leaves formed later have crenate or irregularly lobed and toothed margins
- ► The flower consists of 2 large sepals attached to 4 inner petals
 - Flower colour: white, pink to violet with a dark spot at the base
- ▶ Seeds are formed in closed capsule fruits
- ▶ Self-pollinator







Varieties and seeds

▶ Low-morphine varieties are permitted in Germany

Climate requirements

- · Central European climate and transition areas from maritime to continental climate are optimal
- Locations exposed to the wind are unfavourable, as there is a risk of the stems buckling
- Known for strong resistance to winter and drought
- Water requirement is highest from the beginning of flowering
- ▶ Minimum germination temperature of 3°C
- ► Frost-tolerant to -5°C (also for emergence)

Soil requirements

- Humus-rich soils with good water capacity, good structure and low risk of capping (loess loam, sandy loam soils) are favourable
- ▶ Soils with no soil compaction and waterlogging
- ▶ Sandy and clayey soils are not advantageous
- ▶ The optimal pH value is 6.0-7.0

Crop rotation

- ▶ Maintain cultivation breaks of 3-5 years
- Good preceding crops are sugar beets, maize, legumes and vegetables
- ▶ Potato is unsuitable as a preceding crop





Soil preparation

- Similar soil preparation and seedbed requirements as for sugar beets
- ▶ The aim is to have a well-distributed, even, finely crumbled and weed-free seedbed:

Objecti	ve New cultivation
Measures	Basic soil preparation (primary preparation): in heavy soils, clear by ploughing; in areas with light soil, a cultivator can also be used. Secondary processing: use a tiller or rotary harrow for an evenly crumbled, well-distributed seedbed.

Crop protection

- Very little weed suppression in early development
- ▶ Where weed pressure is severe, herbicide application should be considered prior to sowing
- ▶ Mechanical weed control:
 - With harrows
 - With cereal cultivators (in this case, the row spacing must be adjusted)
- · Among many fungal diseases, downy mildew poses a particular threat in poppy cultivation
- ▶ Black bean aphid and aphids are the main insect pests

Fertilisation

• Based on soil testing (comply with the fertiliser regulations!)
Annual nutrient losses in kg/ha for 1,300 kg/ha seed yield:

	Total N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	MgO
Total	71	50	80	1

• If planning to use mineral fertiliser: perform prior to sowing, since young plants are very sensitive to elevated salt levels in the soil

Harvest and treatment

- ► Harvest period: 90% of the capsules have reached harvest maturity (→ makes a rattling noise when shaken)
 - Likely mid-August to mid-September (in Central Europe)
- ▶ Seed yield: 1,300 kg/ha
- ► Cut height: 50-70 cm
- ▶ Wide threshing concave setting (e.g. 30 mm at the front and 20 mm at the rear)
- ▶ Drum speed about 50-70% of the usual speed and fan power for cereals
- ▶ After harvesting, seeds should be dried to below 9% moisture