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AONA 1. INTRODUCTION Aonla (Emblca officinalis) or Indian gooseberry is the indigenous people of the Indian subcontinent. India occupies the first place in the world in terms of the area and production of this culture. Aside from India, naturally growing trees can be found in various parts of the world such as Sri Lanka, Cuba, Puerto Rico, USA (Hawaii and Florida), Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, China, Malaysia, Bhutan, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Trinidad, Panama and Japan. 2. OBJECTIVE The main purpose of this report is to present a one-acre bankable model of high quality commercial cultivation. 3. BACKGROUND 3.1 Площадь - Производство Aonla в основном культивируется в штатах Уттар-Прадеш, Махараштра, Гуджарат, Раджастан, Андхра-Прадеш, Карнатака, Тамилнад, Химачал-Прадеш и т.д. (Vide Таблица-1) Таблица 1 : Государство-мудрый район, Производство и производительность Aonla в течение 1999-2000 годов Производительность производства ('000 МТ) (МТ/Га.) Уттар-Прадеш 15,75 63,00 4,0 Гуджарат 10,05 12,00 1,5 Раджастан 5,00 6,00 1,2 Махараштра 4,00 5,60 1,4 Харьяна 0,60 3,10 5,2 Мизорам 0,07 0,20 2,9 ТамилНад 5,07 50 8,25 1,5 Андхра-Прадеш 3,00 4,50 1,5 Карнатака 1,80 2,70 1,5 Бихар 1,35 2,400 1,5 Другие 2,50 3,75 1,5 TOTAL 49.62 111.10 - Источник : Исследование рынка аонла (UPLDC-Nov.,2002). 3.2 The economic value of the fruit is a good source of vitamin C. Fruits have medicinal value. It has caustic, cooling, diuretic and laxative properties. Dried fruit is useful for bleeding, diarrhea, dysentery, anemia, jaundice, dyspepsia and cough. Aonla is used in local medicines (Aurvedic system) viz. trifla and chavanprash. Fruits are commonly used for preservation (murabbas), pickles, candy, jelly and jam. In addition to fruit, leaves, bark and even seeds are used for various purposes. 4. MARKET ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY 4.1 Supply and Demand Models Domestic consumers provide a large aonla market. Improving people's health awareness, as well as the growing popularity of alternative medicine and plant products, increases the need for aonle both domestically and internationally. 4.2 Analysis and future strategy The following measures should be considered in order to increase the production and marketing of aonla. - A three-tier system can be formed with the participation of producers, processors and exporters, along with export processing zones and marketing tips. Storage, pre-cooling and vehicles to help manufacturers realize the best price. 5. PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY 5.1 Aonla Agro-Climata Requirements are crops prefer a dry subtropical climate. Severe frosts in the winter season are not suitable for its cultivation. Slightly acidic salt/salt soil with pH between 6.5 to 9.5 is suitable for growing. 5.2 Growing and potential belt-state important growing belts are given in the following: State Growing Belts Haryana Beval, Gurgaon Himachal Pradesh Palampur, Bilaspur, Hamirpur Karnataka Bilgiri Rangan Hills in Mysore Madhya Pradesh Dewas, Hoshanabad, Shivani, Titamgarh, Betul, Chindvara, Shiwara, Satna Tamil Nadu Tirunelveli, Tuthukuudi, Sivagangai, Coimbatore, Salem, Dindugal Uttar Pradesh Pratagarh, Rai Bareli, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Sultanpur, Kanpur, Fatehpur Kanchan (NA 4), Krishna (NA 5), NA 6, NA 7 and NA 10. 5.4 The earth to prepare for the ground is prepared by plowing, harrowing, leveling and removing millet. 5.5 Planting 5.5.1 Aonla landing material is distributed by budding or coniferous. 5.5.2 The planting of the aonla is mainly done in July-August. 5.5.3 In July-August or February, plants are planted under the square layout system, vaccinated or budding plants. 5.5.4 Landing pits measuring 1-1.25 m are dug up two months before landing. In each pit 3-4 baskets of well-rotten manure and 1 kg. it cake or 500 g. Bone flour mixed with soil and filled in pits. In the soil 5-8 kg. plaster along with 20 kg. sand is filled in the pit irrigation is provided immediately after that. Ber, guava and lemon are usually planted in the center of each square of aonla plants. Hedge-row plantings have also tried to keep the line to a line distance of 8m, while the plant-to-plant distance decreases to 4-5m. 5.6 Feed Dose 10 kg. manure, 100g, 50g p and 100 g. to be fed to plants one year. This dose is increased on an annual basis until the tenth year, and then a constant dose is given. A full dose of manure and P and half of N and K are given in the tree pool during January-February. The remaining half is due in August. In soda soils, 100-500 g B and zinc sulfate should also be included along with fertilizers according to tree age. 5.7 Irrigation is provided at intervals of 15-20 days in dry summer. Irrigation is not required during the rainy season and winter season. The first irrigation is provided immediately after the use of manure and fertilizer (January/February). Irrigation is not provided during flowering, i.e. in mid-March and April. 5.7.1 The height of drip irrigation, the spread of the canopy and the girth of stocks were detected better under the alternative day drip irrigation according to the usual method. Using drip irrigation, the yield of 30 kg/tree is reached for the third year on its own in gravel soil against 20 kg./ tree after 4-5 years in the rain gardens of the aonla. 5.8Taining and pruning Plants are trained by a modified central leader system. Two or four branches with a wide perineum angle appearing in opposite directions should be encouraged in the early years. Unwanted branches pinched during March-April. In the following years, 4-6 branches should be allowed to develop. Regular pruning of the bearing tree of the aonla is not required. In keeping with the habit of growth, shedding all determinant shoots encourages new growth in the upcoming season. However, dead, infected, broken, weak or overlapping branches must be removed regularly. 5.9 Mulching Paddy straw, sugar cane debris and farm manure are used for mulching. 5.10 Inter-cut vegetables, flowers and several medicinal/aromatic plants are well suited for intercropping in the gardens of the aonla. The average cost of intercultural culture will be Rs.10,000/- per acre. 5.11 Plant Protection Measures 5.11.1 Insect Pests Leaf Rolling Caterpillar, Shoot Bile Maker, Flour Bug and Pomegranate Butterfly are the main limitations in the production of aonla. Pests can be controlled by pure cultivation, avoiding excessive crowing of branches, spraying with Malathion or monocrotoposis or endosulfon depending on the type of pest infestation. 5.11.2 Harvest diseases are suspected of diseases such as rust rings, fruit rot, leaf rot, etc. 5.11.3 Disorders of necrosis, physiological disorder is observed in the fruits of aonla. This particular disorder is observed mainly in the case of Banarasi and Francis varieties. 5.12 Harvest and yield fully developed brown fruits. Delay in harvesting leads to a strong discharge of fruits in the case of some varieties. Harvest is usually held in the early or late hours of the day. Beginner/graft tree starts to work the third year after planting, while seedlings can take 6-8 years. Vegetatively multiplying plants reach a full bearing within 10-12 years and can continue to carry for 60-75 years under well-managed conditions. The tree of the aonla can carry 1-3 sq./tree, which gives 15-20 tons/ha. 6. POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT 6.1 Sorting Fruits are harvested by hand and sorted according to their size. Fruits are estimated on three types depending on their size. Large sizes of fruit are mainly used for preservation and candy, Small size to prepare chavanprash and trifla and blemish fruit for powder and shampoo making. Fruits for storage can be stored for 6-9 days under normal conditions. 6.3 The packaging of bamboo baskets is mainly used to transport products from the farm to the local market. 6.4 Transport 6.5 Marketing Most manufacturers sell their products either through sales agents at the village level or commission agents on the market. 7. TECHNOLOGY SOURCE Major Technology Sources: (i) Dept Gardening, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Lawley Road, Coimbatore-641003. (ii) State Horticultural, Periakulam, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu. (iii) State Horticultural Farm, Reddiyarchatram, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu. (iv) Progressive producers of Uttar Pradesh State, Tamil Nadu. 8. ECONOMICS A ONE ACRE MODEL 8.1 High quality commercial crop cultivation using improved planting material and drip irrigation leads to numerous viz benefits. Synchronized growth, flowering and harvesting: Reducing variations in the fruit and non-fruit plants; Improving the quality of fruit, Early maturity; Significant increase in productivity. Costs and returns: 8.2 Plantation of one acre of harvest is a very viable proposition. The cost components of this model, along with the cost and financing framework, are presented in Annex I. Summary is shown in the picture below. The cost of the project is about 1.25 million rubles. Figure-I : COST PROJECT Project Cost: (Amount in Rs.) Sl. No. Proposed components cost 1. Cultivation Costs (i) Planting Cost 3200 (ii) Entry cost 8800 (iii) Labor cost (land preparation) 2800 (iv) Other, if any, (Power) 3600 18400 2. Irrigation (i) Pipeline/submarine pump 50,000 (ii) Pipeline cost - (iii) Other, if any, please specify - 50,000 3. Drip/Sprinkler costs 20,000 4. Infrastructure (i) Labor Room - Pump house 7600 (ii) Agricultural equipment 5000 12 600 5. Land Development (i) Soil Level 4000 (ii) Dig - (iii) Fencing 20,000 (iv) Other, if any, please specify - 24,000 6. Land if re-purchased (please specify the year) Grand Total 1.25,000 The cost of new land will be limited to 10% of the total cost of the project. 8.3 The main components of the model are: Irrigation Infrared Structure (50 thousand rubles): To effectively work with the drip irrigation system, a well with a diesel-electric pump and engine must be installed. This is part of the cost of the tube well. - Drip Irrigation and Fertigation System (20 thousand rubles): This is the average cost of one acre drip system for the harvest inclusive cost of fertigation equipment. The actual cost will vary depending on the location, plant population and geometry of the site. - Farm/Implementation Equipment (Rs.5 thousand): Other Rs.5 thousand are included to tax on improved manually managed implementations. - Construction and storage (7.6 thousand rubles): A 1 acre garden will require a minimal working shed and room for sorting/packing the store. - The cost of cultivation (18.40 thousand rubles): This is to cover the cost of preparation and sowing of land, planting material, resources and electricity. 8.4 Labor costs were set at an average of 70 rubles per day. Actual costs will vary from place to place depending on the level of the minimum wage or the prevailing level of wages of skilled and unskilled labour. 8.5 Recurring production costs: Recurring costs in the pre- and post-operative periods are displayed in Annex III and III-A respectively. The main components are planting material, preparation for land, inputs, application (FYM, fertilizers, micro-nutrients, plant protection chemicals, etc.), labor costs when applying resources and other agricultural operations, power, harvesting, packaging and transportation. 8.6 Returns from the project: In the first years of development, the intercultural will receive a return of about Rs.24 thousand annually from year 2 to 5 years. The harvest of the main crop will be increased from 4 tons per year 1 commercial production to 8 tons per year 5 and will stabilize after that. Production was estimated at Rs.700 per quintal in the first year increases to Rs.1000 per quintal in the fourth year and stabilizes after that. Project 8.7 Balance Sheet: The projected balance of the model is given in Annex IV. There will be three sources of project funding as below: Rs.Thousand Farmer's Source 62.50 Capital Subsidy 25.00 Loan Term 37.50 Total 125.00 8.8 Profit and Loss Account: Cash Flow Report can be seen in Annex V. The model's profit and loss report is projected in Annexure VI. Gross profit increases from 6.20 thousand rubles in 1 year to 51.40 thousand rubles in the 5th year. 8.9 Loan repayment: The loan term will be repaid in 11 equates to 6 monthly payments with a moratorium of 72 months. The interest rate must be agreed with the financing bank. It was put at 12% in the model (vide Annexure VII and VII A). 8.10 Depreciation calculations are given in Annex VIII. Project Viability: 8.11 IRR/BCR: Project Viability is estimated in Annex IX for 15 years. IRR runs to 27.78 and BCR to 2.2. 8.12 DSCR calculations are presented in Annex X. The average DSCR runs to 4.12. 8.13 Payback Period: Based on the cost and profit of the model, the payback period is estimated at 6.63 years (vide Annexure XI). 8.14 Break-even point: break-even point will be reached in the 3rd year. At the moment, the fixed cost will work up to 66.3% of gross sales - vide Annexure XII. Xii. aonla fruit type. aonla fruit in english. aonla fruit in hindi. aonla fruit in telugu. aonla fruit in kannada. aonla fruit family. aonla fruit benefits. aonla fruit crop

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