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Plantain has been recognized as one of the most profitable agricultural products in Nigeria, capable of generating 100% profit. Not only does it serve as a staple staple of food, but it can also be made in snacks as well. Moreover, several bakeries and food companies rely heavily on the plan to serve various purposes. As a result, plantain is always in demand. This has made more farmers venture into plantain farming. Although the psyllium is very profitable, not knowing about the problems facing production can pose a serious threat to the expectations of the farmer. This article, however, aims to educate farmers and investors looking to venture into psyllium agriculture about the challenges facing psyllium in Nigeria so that they can make the right management decisions. Plantain Manufacturing in NigeriaIn the challenges facing the production plan in Nigeria include: Land: The basis of any farm practice becomes appropriate land for their agriculture. This also applies to a large extent to agricultural planning. Obtaining enough fertile land in good predator-free communities can be difficult because of the cost, especially because land can be expensive in some areas. Getting an adequate manpower for planting; Plantains, like other large food crops planted immediately, the rainy season begins. Thus, farmers compete for sufficient labor for planting processes. This makes the psyllium workforce more expensive. Farmers entering large-scale agriculture can use mechanized tools, while those who prefer small-scale agriculture must ensure that the labour force is adequately provided before the planting season begins. Uncon gerfa ft. growth: One of the most troubling problems in psyllium production is not the homogeneity of growth. This can have a big impact on the farmer, especially during the harvest. Farmers will have to wait for different harvest periods and spend more on farm management and transporting products to the market or consumers. Not uniformity of growth in roadside agriculture often occurs as a result of planting bad banana suckers. To avoid this, farmers need to invest in healthy suckers such as hybrid fabrics and cultural suckers to get growth and crop uniformity. Pests and diseases: Pests and diseases are among the main problems facing roadside families in Nigeria. Diseases such as the band of black leaves caused by banana wedies have a significant impact on banana production. To combat pests and diseases on a roadside farm, farmers must introduce biological control or use recommended pesticides. Reducing quality after HarvestAlthough psyllium may be in better condition after harvest, strict handling of psyllium beams during harvest, storage and transportation can make some psyllium fingers separate from their pile. Treatment can also damage the skin psyllium. All this can reduce the quality of the psyllium, as well as which is usually appreciated based on how healthy the plantain looks. Bad storage: Poor storage and the perishable nature of psyllium can pose a threat to yield and market benefits. This is because bananas are no doubt dependent on factors such as humidity, air composition, light exposure, and so on. All of this can make the banana mature faster than expected, and if not immediately sold out can turn out to be bad, which in turn affects the income. To avoid this, farmers should invest in good storage and invest in marketing even before the harvest. Farmers don't have to wait until harvest before they start searching for buyers. A good distribution method should also be used. ALSO READ OSUN state expands the capabilities of 30 cocoa farmers with N5m LoanClick problems facing plantain production in Nigeria to learn more. Hits: The 378 Linked Food Crisis in Africa and Nigeria, in particular, is not related to our inability to use the resources at our disposal to address our food problems. Plantain and bananas are another set of food crops that can be easily grown profiting from the country. Botany bananas and bananas are no different in that of storing carbohydrates in banana fruits in the form of starch, while it is sugar in bananas. It was found that the establishment of banana and banana plantations was another means of subsistence for Nigerians, and there was a need for such work. The rationale for the project and the marketing potential of the creation of such a project will increase food production in the country. This will help in the fight against hunger and malnutrition in the country. It will also improve the living conditions of rural people by creating jobs. The harvest has huge consumption rates, as well as serve as raw materials for the food industry and beverages and poultry. This shows that technology For the start of this project there is a need for suitable land that has the following characteristics: moist low ground, deep and well-drained fertile soils, optimum temperature of 27oc and well distributed precipitation of about 2000 mm per year. It should be noted that experts should visit the site for the project to make sure they are fit or otherwise. After the purchase of land, we prepare the land either mechanically or by reducing. This is followed by suckers (planting materials). Landing is done by digging holes about 45 cm wide and depth depth which suckers are placed in holes. The distance between crops should be about 3 m. After planting, the herbicide can be applied to control the growth of the grass. Cultural practices include the use of fertilizers at intervals of six months, pruning and regular eating. Pruning involves removing unwanted suckers to make favorites develop well and produce desirable bundles. It will take about 18 months for the crops to mature. Financial Requirements To Create a Plantation 10 Acres of Land can be used for a start. Therefore, all forecasts are based on 10 acres. N Preliminary Investments 100,000 Land Acquisition and Training 2,000,000 Suckers (10,000) on N200 each 2,000,000 Planting 250,000 Herbicides and Other Resources 250,000 Employment Farm Hands 240,000 Different Costs and Other 25000 Cultural Practices - TOTAL N5 090,000 Revenue Forecast Under Good Management, one sucker planted initially will produce one bunch of banana and banana per year. This gives a total of 10,000 beams per year. A pile of banana will be sold for at least 1000 pounds. This gives us a total income of n10 million per year, starting from the 18th month after landing. The cost of service per year is estimated at 1,000,000 rubles. Promoters will no doubt have over N8 million in profit each year. Plantain plantations can last for a very long time if it is in well maintained. This is certainly a good livelihood for Nigerians. The project is recommended without any reservations. To successfully create a project, you can focus on serious investors. The author can be contacted by email: olumakindeoni2@yahoo.com. OLUMAKINDE ONI 12 Plantain agriculture in Nigeria can be very profitable. However, you have to implement some tactics before you can make good money from it. All Nigerians eat banana, so it's a very marketable food product. This healthy food also has many uses. If you know how to sell agricultural products, you will smile at the jar. As you start an agricultural planning plan in Nigeria to conduct a feasibility study depending on the level of your investment, you can bring in an expert to help you write a feasibility study note and business plan. You can write your business plan yourself by bypassing information and data on nigeria's agricultural planning and marketability. Don't miss this process. rely only on what you read online. Take to the street and ask critical questions about roadside agriculture. Getting yourself trained in modern farming is cultivating a banana, as our ancestors did, will likely make you lose your investment. Many plantain farmers in Nigeria do not know how to cultivate a banana effectively. They just dig holes and plant. You should get yourself trained on how to cultivate a banana. If you can't manage your farm yourself, make sure you attract experts who are qualified in road farming. Don't be fooled to hire someone who claims to be experts but who know nothing about agriculture. This set of people is everywhere on the Internet. It is better to purchase agricultural land in rural areas in the Nigerian rainforest belt to maximize your profits from psyllium. Why the rainforest belt? The plantain needs a lot of water in order to have a good harvest. Nigeria's rainforests and mangrove marshlands receive more rainfall than all other climatic zones in the country. You don't have to rent or rent agricultural land for psyllium. It's better than you buy farmland. Get good farmland in states such as Ondo, Ogun, Oyo, Osun, Edo, Rivers, Delta, Aqua Ibom, Lagos, Ekichi, Cross Rivers, Imo and other southern Nigerian states. For states with less precipitation, you will need irrigation preferably drip irrigation. Preparing the land you have to remove the trees and stumps on your farmland. You can also plow and furrow farmland. If your farmland is pristine, you can't use up farming. A lot of manure should be used when growing a banana. Although not often, some farmers prepare wide beds when growing banana. Don't forget to do a soil and water test. Installing drip irrigation drip irrigation or a trickle of irrigation is the best form of irrigation for psyllium agriculture and even most crops. With drip irrigation, your psyllium plants can get water all year round. Most plantain farmers in Nigeria cultivate this crop during the rainy season. Their plantain falls only 5-6 months of precipitation. Imagine your banana getting water through irrigation all year round; yield will be 50-100% more. Yields can be even more than 100% if you practice fertigation. Fertigation is the act of transferring nutrients in the form of soluble fertilizers to plants through the drip irrigation system. Get clean fabric cultural psyllium seedlings Never be fooled into buying uprooted plantain suckers. In most cases, plantain suckers are already infected and have diseases. When you inject sucker disease into your farmland, you can bring new diseases and harmful to your soil that will affect any crop you have grown on the soil. It is recommended that you buy a clean fabric cultural sucker. Some of these suckers are bred in laboratories, while some are grown in clean greenhouses. The clean fabric of the cultural sucker is likely to give you way out because they don't have any diseases or pests that can affect their growth. Do planting a lot of people who are engaged in roadside farming get it wrong from the planting stage. The first rule is to get a lot of manure. When covering the pit you are digging, you should not return the soil to the hole, instead use manure to fill the hole. This will make your crop harvest very good. Farm management you should strive to manage your farm well. Follow all the best agronomic practices. If you don't know how to manage a psyllium farm, it's always best to bring in an expert. Harvest you should harvest your banana after 8-11 months depending on the variety. The best you harvest your banana is when they are still immature. Marketing Start Marketing Before You Even Plant. Walk around and ask questions about psyllium marketing. It is also best you plant and harvest in the lean season. The price of a psyllium pile in Nigeria ranges to 50-100% in Nigeria. If you can, avoid selling your banana to local markets. Don't sell through intermediaries because they can fool you. Selling processed psyllium will give you more profit. Strategies to use to make money from a psyllium in Nigeria to maximize your profits from psyllium in Nigeria, you should implement below strategy: Correct irrigation Never listen to those who say you don't need irrigation for psyllium farming in Nigeria. The use of irrigation especially drip irrigation can significantly increase yields. Plantains need a lot of water all year round. Don't just respond to precipitation. Get the drip irrigation system installed on your farm. Fertilization Many fertilizers sold in Nigeria is unconventional, but the media will not report it. I checked a lot of fertilizer and the results came out as a shock. Patronize a reliable company only when you want to buy fertilizer. Also practice fertigting. As explained earlier, fertigation is the transfer of fertilizers or nutrients to your plants using a venture injector or pump dosing. A venture injector is connected to the drip irrigation system. Using microbial inoculants The introduction of beneficial microbes into your soil will have a positive impact on the yields of your crops. There are good microbial inoculates and humates you can use for psyllium. Humates like King Humus acts as food for microbes. Humats help in the rapid reproduction of beneficial microbes. It also increases the Ph of soil and makes the soil healthier. Using good pesticides and resources Using good pesticides such as fungicides and insecticides will make your farm disease and pests free. Check the shelf life of pesticides before you buy Also make sure you buy from reliable sellers. Process the assembled Plantain Plantain processors, make more money than those who are engaged in plant farming Nigeria. You can process the banana for the following products: Roadside flour (Amala)Plantain chipsPlantain porridge, etc. Plantain Agriculture is one of the most profitable agricultural enterprises in Nigeria; You can make a good profit from it. 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