



अखिल भारतीय अॅव्होकॅडो उत्पादक संघ , नासिक (प्र.)

बलराम ग्राम विकास व कृषी संशोधन केंद्र अंतर्गत

Public Trust Regi. No. E-258 NSK

**All India Avocado Producer Association** ,

Proposed, now working Under the aegis of  
Balram Rural Development & Agri. Research Center

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## उद्देश:

१. अॅव्होकॅडो फळाचे लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र, उत्पादन वाढविणे.
२. अॅव्होकॅडो फळाच्या वापरासंबंधी ग्राहक जागृती करणे, देशांतर्गत गरज समजावुन घेणे, व वापर वाढविणे.
३. अॅव्होकॅडोच्या लागवडीचे तंत्रज्ञान सुधारण्यासाठी राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील संस्थाशी सहकार्य करार करणे.
४. अॅव्होकॅडोच्या नविन जातींचा भारतात प्रायोगिक क्षेत्रांवर व व्यापारी तत्वावर लागवड करणे.
५. अॅव्होकॅडोच्या अर्थकारणाचा अभ्यास करणे व पिक नफ्यात राहण्यासाठी व्यवस्था उभारणे.

## कृती योजना :

१. अखिल भारतीय अॅव्होकॅडो उत्पादक संघ , नासिक हा प्रस्तावित उपक्रम आहे. कारण आतापर्यंतच्या अनुभवाने असे लक्षता आले आहे कि, अनेक पिकांचे उत्पादक संघ त्या त्या पिकाच्या सर्वांगिन विकासासाठी काम करत आहे, जे संघ आता नव्याने तयार होत आहे त्यांना अडचणींचा जास्त सामना करावा लागत आहे. भविष्यात काही समस्या, अडचण आल्यावर त्या पिकाचा संघ तयार करण्यापेक्षा आतापासुन त्यापध्दतीने काम सुरु केले तर पुढचा काळ सोपा जाईल.
२. अखिल भारतीय अॅव्होकॅडो उत्पादक संघ , नासिक हा प्रस्तावित उपक्रम भविष्यात सोसायटी अॅक्ट किंवा प्रोड्युसर कंपनी किंवा सेक्शन २५ ना नफा ना तोटा तत्वाधारीत कंपनी नुसार काम करेल. अखिल भारतीय स्वरुप कारण सध्याच्या माहिती नुसार केरळ, महाराष्ट्र, सिक्कीम व तामिळनाडुमध्ये विस्कळित स्वरुपात अॅव्होकॅडो उत्पादन होत आहे.
३. अॅव्होकॅडो पिक अजुन प्रायोगिक अवस्थेत आहे. यामुळे गट / समिती प्रमाणे उत्पादकांना यात काम करणे सोपे व्हावे म्हणुन बलराम ग्राम विकास व कृषी संशोधन केंद्र अंतर्गत अखिल भारतीय अॅव्होकॅडो उत्पादक संघ , नासिक (प्र.) या गटाची स्थापना करीत आहे.
४. ह्या समितीचे अध्यक्ष म्हणुन श्री. प्रभाकर सावे, उप अध्यक्ष म्हणुन श्री सुभाष तिडके व सचिव म्हणुन श्री अभिलाष गोन्हे काम बघतील. ह्यास दोघांनी दुरध्वनी वरिल चर्चेनुसार परवानगी दिली आहे.
५. ११ डिसेंबर २०११ रोजी एन.एच.बी च्या मुंबई येथील मिटींगमध्ये ठरल्याप्रमाणे हास व फर्ते वाणाचे रोपे आयात करण्याची कार्यवाही कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र नासिक यांच्या सहकार्याने व मार्फत करण्याचे ठरविण्यात आले. सहकार्याने तसा प्रस्ताव तयार करुन पाठविण्यास सांगितले. ह्या मिटिंगला प्लांट क्वारंटाइन विभागाचे श्री. सत्यनारायन हे पण उपस्थित होते. त्यांनी पण ह्याबाबत चांगले मार्गदर्शन केले, सहकार्य करण्याचे मान्य केले. हि



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मिटिंग श्री. बिजयकुमार कार्यकारी संचालक एन. एच. बी. ह्यांनी बोलविलेली होती व अध्यक्षस्थानी तेच होते.  
तसेच अँव्हाकॅडोचे रोप टिश्युकल्चर पध्दतीने रोप उत्पादनाचा प्रोटोकॉल ठरविणे.

६. सध्याच्या (जानेवारी २०११) अँव्हाकॅडो उत्पादकांचा शोध घेणे. उत्पादनाचा / वाणांची माहिती, अंदाज घेणे व त्यांना ह्या मंचाची माहिती देणे , सभासद करून घेणे.
७. देशभरातील संशोधन तज्ञांना ह्या विषयाचे महत्त्व, गांभिर्य पटवून देउन संशोधन आराखडा तयार करणे. त्यानुसार कार्यवाही करणे. त्यासाठी अँव्हाकॅडो राष्ट्रीय संशोधन केंद्र, नासिक येथे स्थापन करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे, नियोजन करणे.
८. अँव्हाकॅडो पुरवठा साखळी तयार करणे. त्यांच्या अडचणी समजावून घेणे, शक्य त्या कालानुरूप उपाययोजना करणे.
९. अँव्हाकॅडो उत्पादनासाठी उत्पादकांसाठी स्थानिक परीस्थितीनुसार गॅप मॅन्युअल (Good Agriculture Practices) तयार करणे, व सेंट्रीय पध्दतीचे उत्पादन मॅन्युअल तयार करणे.
१०. सध्याच्या परीस्थीतित नाशिक परीसरातील द्राक्ष एकपिक पध्दतीला अँव्हाकॅडो पिक पध्दतीचा पर्याय देता येतो का ? तसेच द्राक्ष पध्दत व आंबा पध्दत यामध्ये अँव्हाकॅडोचे अर्थकारण जागा घेऊ शकते का ? याचा अभ्यास करणे.



## Benefits of the Avocado in India

### Q. 1 How can an avocado be the promise of the future for India?

1. Having more nutrition than any other fruit in the New World, it is considered to be the most important contribution to human diet in the New World.
2. Avocados have the highest energy value of any fruit. It also is rich in proteins and fat, and yet low in carbohydrates. Holding many valuable vitamins and minerals, the avocado is the fruit of promise in India.
3. Avocado is useful in many different ways beneficial to the Indians. It has high nutritional density, is a source of protein, fiber, major antioxidants, stroke prevention, and is used as a baby food.
4. The avocado contains about twice of our daily needs for vitamins C, E, and beta-carotene as its calorie proportion. Rich in copper and iron, two mineral constituents of antioxidant enzymes, avocados again prove their nutritional quality. Potassium is also high in avocados, as it is has one of the highest potassium rates in tropical and non-tropical fruits and vegetables.
5. A benefit of potassium is a 40% reduction in stroke risk with 400 mg of potassium, supplied in less than one-half of an avocado. The avocado is associated with lower blood pressure because it is high in monounsaturated fat. All amino acids are found in the avocado however not in ideal portions.
6. Avocado being used in baby foods has many benefits including containing more potassium than 45 other fruits, juices or vegetables. They are also one of the only fruits or vegetables, which contain monounsaturated fats, essential for a baby's development.
7. Another benefit is avocados have been shown to maintain good cholesterol while reducing bad cholesterol. One half of a Hass avocado contains about 80 grams of edible fruit has a significant percentage of the daily nutritional needs of children ages 7 to 10.

### Q. 2 Where & in which condition avocados are grown?

1. Avocados are grown scattered in southern tropical states like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. Also popular in the northeastern Himalayan state of Sikkim on hill slopes at elevations of 800- 1,600 meters.
2. Avocados are grown at higher elevations frequently, to prevent soil erosion. An avocado can withstand poor drainage and water logging.
3. Avocados cannot tolerate northern India's hot dry winds and frosts, typically grown in tropical or semitropical areas with rainfall in summer and humid, subtropical rainfall areas. Intolerant to saline conditions and optimum range of pH is from 5 to 7, are characteristics of this unique fruit. The climate zone of avocados is from true tropical to warmer parts of the temperate zone.
4. However, many problems are in the way to have a constant supply of avocados in India.
5. Researchers have proven that avocados must grow in a pH range of 5-7. Because of that and the characteristics of a hot and yet wet climate, avocados can only grow in parts of India.
6. Grown in Southern states of India and in the hilly Northeastern state of Sikkim, the avocado is limited. Many different varieties of the avocado hurt their market potential because the varieties result in an inconsistent quality in the fruit.

### Q3. Why Avocado is not a commercialist crop yet?

1. Currently avocados are not a commercial crop. It was (is) difficult for the avocado to compete against the other fruit crops such as banana, mango, and grapes.
2. There is a lack of awareness of the nutritional quality of the avocado.
3. The avocado is an example of the paradox of obesity and hunger. High enough in calories to help India's people who are underweight, and yet it is still considered to be a weight loss tool. The monounsaturated fat speeds up the metabolic rate, as compared with saturated fat. High fat content gives a quicker feeling of "fullness", reducing overeating.
4. Even though a high fat content of most avocados (up to 90% of its calories) makes it look like it would be negative on health, it has over twice as many calories per unit weight as does carbohydrate or protein. When the body burns calories when storing calories from carbohydrate or proteins, it burns about three times as much when it burns calories from fat stored. So the avocado has its many benefits in combating malnutrition and obesity.



**Q4. How Production and quality of avocados can be increased?**

If a definite variety is requested by India.

1. The Hass, Fuerte and Green varieties are promising in India.
2. With so many varieties of crops, it creates an inconsistent quality to market, poor fruit types, and drives the market down.
3. An avocado is propagated through seeds. The seeds are only viable for 2 to 3 weeks but the time length can be increased if storing the seed in dry peat or sand.
4. All avocados trees in Sikkim are grown as seedlings. Seeds from mature fruits are sown in a nursery or in polyethylene bags. These seedling trees at 10-15 years will produce 300 to 400 fruits. Other trees will yield from about 100 to 500 fruits per tree.
5. Establishment of selected varieties of clones is due to budding or grafting in vegetative propagation.
6. India has no commercial nursery participating in nursery production of avocado planting material.
7. Plantations are scattered and not well organized.
8. High quality nursery plants of select varieties and systematic planting in all of India can help make avocados popular in India.

**Q5. How avocados are harvested & transported?**

1. Fruits of 250 to 300 grams in size are preferred in India. Similar in size, color and quality of avocados grown in India is comparable with those grown elsewhere.
2. The fruit needs to be picked carefully, as they do not ripen on the tree.
3. Avocados should be harvested when they are hard and have 12 percent minimum oil content.
4. The hard fruits allowed ripening during transportation and distribution. Transport time maximum is 14 days, though if kept at 5.5 to 8 degrees Celsius.

**Q6. Is there possibility of getting avocados year around?**

1. The possibility of expanding the out-of-season production may be a reality with the proper varieties of selections.

**Q7 How the Avocados will be marketed in India?**

1. Avocados can be marketed in the country easily, especially with the growing tourist industry.
2. The fruit may also have good export potential.
3. It is expected that the high nutritional value will influence people in India to market the avocado.
4. The tribal population of the Sikkim have wide acceptance for the avocado. May the Sikkim set the example and show how the avocado can be a potential fruit crop in India.

**Q8. What are the possible constraints to market avocados?**

Due to the easy accessibility of attaining other fruits, many common people will choose another fruit. Taste may also influence Indians to not choose the avocado.

**Q9. What are the opportunities for avocados in India?**

1. Avocados can be gateway fruit to the future in India.
2. Even if it is not currently a commercial crop, there are benefits that can be obtained for the people of India. Avocados have many benefits for the people of India. To producer, to packhouse operator to exporter or local retailers, & ultimately consumers. There are many nutritional benefits for the malnourished & over nourished India.
3. Even though it is not a popular crop now, with the right advancements it can become very successful for India.
4. As the population in India increases, the demand will naturally increase.
5. Increased productivity will also make avocados available to consume for the nutritional benefits.

**Q10. What are the opportunities for India?**

1. These advancements would make the avocado even possible to be exported, which would help the poverty rate in India.

**Q11. What are the areas of Research is needed?**

1. To identify one variety that has the best yield and is a high quality fruit.
2. If one variety is the focus of India then all of the avocado producers can focus their attention to producing the best quality fruit of that certain variety. With the focus tuned to only one variety of avocados, a market can be established. Researchers believe that if only one of the many different varieties of the avocado in India was the main variety of avocado, it would make the avocado a



सि. नं. ३-१५८



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higher quality of fruit. Instead of many hybrid varieties which each had their benefits and problems, the focus of avocado producers would be for one high quality pure fruit.

3. A better crop will slowly emerge that will hold more nutritional benefits and may even one day be a high enough quality product to export.
4. Not only could the higher nutritional value avocado could benefit the health of the people of India, it will generate a new source of income to the country.

**Q12. What advancements are needed to make the full use of the potential the avocado holds?**

1. Researchers believe that more research and government spending needs to happen to increase the productivity and quality of the avocado.
2. Not only does the crop production of avocados need to be increased, also the quality needs to improve.

**Q13. How is the government and researchers focusing on the avocado going to help the advancement of the avocado?**

1. The government needs to encourage and pay a research staff to research all aspects of the avocado. Researchers should make a judgment of which variety of avocado would be the best variety implemented all over the country. Factors for deciding the variety of avocado include: flexibility to weather conditions, the quality of fruit, percentage for surviving in different environments in India, and how marketable the avocado variety is.
2. After researchers make a decision on what variety of avocado is the best decision to concentrate on to make a higher quality of fruit, the government should support the decision.
3. The government can encourage growing the one variety of avocados by creating benefits for avocado producers who grow the variety.
4. Money should be given to producers who produce a certain amount stated high quality avocado of the required variety. The more high quality avocados grown by the producer should be given more money

**Q14. How is the producer going to learn about the variety of avocado being encouraged?**

1. The government should hire people knowledgeable in avocados and agriculture to teach potential and current avocado producers how to properly grow the variety of avocados.
2. Clinics should be given by these educated people to teach interested people how to grow the variety of avocados and the benefits of the avocado.
3. As a follow-up to educating growers, the general public of India should be educated as to the benefits of the avocado. This could be in the form of open forum meetings, free classes, and general publicity for the fruit.
4. The follow-up should be a year or so after the avocado crop is increasing and the quality of the fruit is improving.
5. One specialist for the country of India should be implemented in the country for as many years needed till a stable foundation of avocado growing.
6. A specialist could be the main person to help the general growers and publics' questions and concerns pertaining to avocados.

**Q15. How can the government pay this for?**

1. The government should take action first and ask for other allied countries support as progress is attained.
2. Researchers from other countries should help the cause in India, once some action of trying to encourage progress is taken upon the Indian Government. With this plan in action, India should reap the many benefits of the avocado.
3. Nourished, financially stable and a feeling of self-pride will occur as India is brought to success due to the amazing avocado.

**Bibliography:** Sarah Knott, Student Participant West Marshall High School, Iowa

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