PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY OF FIG

FIG

- Botanical name- Ficus carica
- Family- Moraceae
- Origin- Western Asia
- Ch.no.-2n=26

importance:-

- Fig are consumed,dried,preserved and canned.
- Fresh fig are delicious and used as desert.
- TSS of fresh fig is 13 to 20% and dried figs is 42 to 62%.
- Fig are richest source of Ca ,fibre,Mg,Mn,Cu and vit-k.

Soil and climatic requirement:-

- The fig is growing well on heavy clays soil with good drainage and fertile soils.
- Suitable pH range 7 to 8.
- The fig is subtropical fruit optimum temp range for its good growth is 15.5 to 21*C.
- High temp like 35 to 380C will resulting premature ripening of fruits.
- Very low temp will result in splitting and poor quality fruits.

- **Types-** fig are classified in four type based on the nature of flower and method of pollination :-
- **1.Common fig:-**flower are pistillate and fruits developed by parthenocarpy.
- **2.Capri fig :-**flowers are short style pistillate and functional staminate.
- **3.Smyrna fig:-**the fruits develop only when two flowers are pollinated pollens from the male flowers of capri fig transmitted by the Blastophaga wasp.
- **4.Sanpedro fig:-**in this type, first crop is completely parthenocarpy but second crop develop only if the flowers are pollinated.

Cultivars :-

- 1.Brown Turkey
- 2.Black Ishia
- 3.Blanche
- 4.Conadria
- 5.Pune Fig
- 6.Dinkar

Propagation and planting:-

- Fig is commercially propagated by Hard wood cutting.
- Cutting are taken during jan.-feb in North india and during rainy season in South india.
- Fig are also propagated by air layering, patch budding.
- Focus glomeration rootstock offers rasistant to root knot nematode.
- Planting time:-
- 1.South india- Aug- sept
- 2. North india- Jan- feb
- Spacing:- 6-7 m (plant to plant)
- Pit size:- 60 cm3

After care:-

- To keep the tree more productive, the fig tree are trained to a desire hieght and shape.
- The pruning is necessary to induce growth of flower bearing of wood.
- Light pruning should be carried out in poona variety cultivation after rainy season is over.

Manuring and irrigation :-

- 20 kg Fym and 500-600 gm nitrogen,350-400 gm phosphorus.
- Nitrogen dose can be split ito two applications, first half dose applied after pruning and second dose applied after two months when the syconia are developing.
- The crop can be irrigated once in 10-12 days during summer.

Physiological disorder:-

- **Fruit splitting:-** It is result from sudden change in internal fruit pressure being on the exerted on the skin , Due to cool temp.and high humidity near the fruit ripening.

- **Fruit set ,harvest and storage:-**
- **Fruit set:-** It can be enhanced by spraying of 25 ppm of NAA on the flowers .
- **Harvest:-** the fruits should be picked when they are soft and wilt at the neck.
- Immature fruits are to be harvested for transporting to distant market.
- Ripe fruits are picked from the tree by twisting the neck at the stem end and by cutting.
- Harvesting time:- mid feb to june .
- Yield:- 180-360 fruits per tree.
- **storage:-** fully ripe fruits can be kept only for about a week at 0 C temp.with 90 % relative humidity.

- **Insect-pest:-**
- **1.fruit stem borer:-** damage caused by grub and feed inside the fruit upward and cause extensive tunneling resulting in drying branches and in severe cases entire tree dies.
- Control:- Injection of chloropyriphos to tunnels dug by the borer.
- **2. fig leaf roller:-** infected leaves drop in aug.
- control:-spraying of 0.05% monocrotophos.

Diseases :-

- **1. fig rust:-** The disease can be checked by hexaconazol(0.1%)+ carbendazim(0.1%)
- 2**. fruits rot:-** the infected fruits become shrivelled and later on fall off.
- Control:- spray 0.2% chlorothelonil.
- **3. leaf spot:-**can be checked by 0.1% carbendazim.
- **4.fig mosaic**:- transmitted by mites, yellow green spots occur on over lamina.

THANK YOU