



Production technology of kiwi fruit

INTRODUCTION

1. Botanical Name :- *Actinidia deliciosa*
2. Family :- Actinidaceae
3. Origin:- Central China
4. Chromosome no :- $2n = 8x = 58$
5. It is also known as chinese goosberry / china`s miracle fruit / Horticultural wonder of Newzealand
6. It is the national symbol of Newzealand.
7. Italy is the leading producer of kiwi in the world.
8. It was first introduced in india at Lalbagh , Bangalore in 1960s.

BOTANY

- It is a deciduous , dioecious vine
- Flowering borne :- current season shoots
- Flower colour :- creamy white to yellowish
- Type of fruit :- Berry
- Flowering time :- Last week of April to 3rd week of May

CLIMATE AND SOIL

- It requires 700-800 chilling hours at or below 7°C to break its rest period .
- It can be grown at 800-1500M above mean sea level
- A rainfall about 150cm/year is sufficient
- well drained , sandy loam soils are ideal
- A soil PH slightly less than 6.9 results in maximum yield

VARIETIES

VARIETY	CHARACTERS
Tomuri , Motus , Matua	Staminate cultivars / pollinizer varieties
Allison , Monty	Pistilate variety
Abott	Early flowering cultivar
Hayword	Shy bearing & late maturing cultivar , more suitable to High Hills
Bruno	Rich source of Vit-C

CULTIVATION PRACTICES

- Kiwi is propagated through stem cutting, soft wood cutting is recommended method, because it root easier and quicker than Hard wood cutting.
- The cuttings 0.5 – 1.0 cm thick with 15-30 cm long are ideal.
- Cuttings are prepared during dormant season (January – February)
- Planting Spacing:-
For T-bar training system -4x5m
For pergola training system -6x6m

T-bar training system



- **MANURE AND FERTILIZER :-**

Generally, a basal dose of 20kg FYM, 500g NPK mixture containing 15% nitrogen is applied every year.

- After 5 year of age 800g N, 500g P and 800g K with FYM 20kg/ per vine should be applied every year.
- The fertilizer should be applied in 2 equal dose, half to 2-3 in january –february and the the rest fruit set in April-May.

- **INSECT – PEST**

- Polyphagus pest viz. leaf roller, passion vine , Hopper and Two–spotted mite may damage the crop.
- Application of systemic insecticide metasystox @ 0.5% from bud burst to pea stage at 15-20 days interval can reduce the loss.

- **DISEASE :-**
- Major disease are Root rot or collar rot or crown rot. Soil drenching with Bordeaux mixture (1.0%) or copper **oxichloride (0.25%)** be used to control the disease.
- **HARVESTING AND YIELD**
- Bearing starts at the age of 4-5 years . Fruit mature from october – december.
- Fruits are harvested when they are still hard , after 10- 15 days storage at room temperature fruit become ready to table purpose.
- An approximate yield of **60-120 kg /vine** can be obtained from 7year old vine .

STORAGE

- Kiwi have an excellent keeping quality .
- It can be kept on room temperature about 8 weeks.
- It can be stored for 4-6 months in a cold storage at **-0.6 – 0°c**.

A close-up photograph of a kiwi fruit. The background is a large, detailed slice of the fruit, showing its vibrant green flesh and a ring of small, dark, oval-shaped seeds. In the lower-left foreground, there are two whole kiwi fruits with their characteristic brown, fuzzy skin. The lighting is bright, highlighting the textures of the fruit.

THANK YOU