



Department of Fruit Science
ASPEE College of Horticulture
Navsari Agricultural University
Navsari – 396450



ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

List of Courses offered by the Department of Fruit Science for Under Graduate Programme

B. Sc. (Hons.) Horticulture				
S. N.	Sem.	Course No.	Title of Course	Credit hrs
1	I	FRT.1.1	Fundamentals of Horticulture	3(2+1)
2	II	FRT.2.2	Plant Propagation and Nursery Management	2(1+1)
3	III	FRT.3.3	Temperate Fruit Crops	2(1+1)
4	IV	FRT.4.4	Tropical and Subtropical Fruits	3(2+1)
5	IV	FRT.4.5	Plantation Crops	3(2+1)
6	IV	FRT.4.6	Breeding of Fruit and Plantation Crops	3(2+1)
7	V	FRT.5.7	Orchard and Estate Management	2(1+1)
8	V	FRT.5.8	Dry land Horticulture	2(1+1)
Sub Total (A)				20 (12+8)
STUDENT READY-I: Experiential Learning Programme				
Model No. 2	VII	HWE7.2	Commercial Production of Horticultural Planting Materials	10 (0+10)
		HWE: 7.2.1	Propagation and Production of Propagules	6(0+6)
		HWE: 7.2.2	Packaging and Marketing of planting materials	4(0+4)
Sub Total (B)				10 (0+10)
STUDENT READY-II: Rural Horticultural Work Experience				
1	VIII	HWE. 8.5 (RHWE)	University farms (SDAU) and Visit to Horticulture Based Industries of North Gujarat Region	4 (0+4)
Sub Total (C)				04
			Total (A+B+C)	34 (12+22)

List of Courses offered by the Department of Fruit Science for Post Graduate Programme

M. Sc. Horticulture				
S. N.	Sem.	Course No.	Title of Course	Credit hrs
1	Odd	FSC 501*	Tropical and dry land fruit production	2+1
2	Even	FSC 502*	Subtropical and temperate fruit production	2+1
3	Odd	FSC 503*	Biodiversity and conservation of fruit crops	2+1
4	Even	FSC 504	Canopy management in fruit crops	1+1
5	Odd	FSC 505	Propagation and nursery management for fruit crops	2+1
6	Even	FSC 506*	Breeding of fruit crops	2+1
7	Odd	FSC 507	Post-harvest technology for fruit crops	2+1

8	Even	FSC 508	Growth and development of horticultural crops	2+1
9	Odd	FSC 509	Biotechnology of horticultural crops	2+1
10	Even	FSC 510	Organic horticulture	1+1
11	Odd	FSC 511	Protected fruit culture	2+1
12	Odd	FSC 513	Climate management in horticultural production	1+0
13	Odd	FSC 591	Master's Seminar	1+0
14	Even/Odd	FSC 599	Master's Research	0+20
*Compulsory			Sub Total (A)	53 (22+31)
COMPULSORY NON-CREDIT COURSES				
1	Odd	PGS 501	Library and Information Service	0+1
2	Even	PGS 502	Technical writing and communications skills	0+1
3	Odd	PGS 503	Intellectual property and its management in Agriculture (e-course)	1+0
4	Even	PGS 504	Basic concept in laboratory techniques	0+1
5	Odd	PGS 505	Agril. Research, Research Ethics and Rural Development Programme (e-course)	1+0
6	Even	PGS 506	Disaster management	1+0
Sub Total (B)				06 (3+3)
Total (A + B)				59(25+34)

**List of Courses offered by the Department of Fruit Science for Ph. D.
Programme**

Ph.D. Horticulture				
S. N.	Sem.	Course No.	Title of Course	Credit hrs
1	Odd	FSC 601**	Advances in breeding of fruit crops	2+1
2	Even	FSC 602**	Advances in production of fruit crops	2+1
3	Odd	FSC 603	Advances in growth regulation of fruit crops	2+1
4	Even	FSC 604	Genomics and bioinformatics in horticulture	2+1
5	Odd	FSC 605	Biotic and abiotic stress management in horticultural crops	2+1
6	Even	FSC 606	Systematics of fruit crops	2+1
7	Odd	FSC 691	Doctoral Seminar-I	1+0
8	Even	FSC 692	Doctoral Seminar-II	1+0
9	Even/Odd	FSC 699	Doctoral Research	0+45
**Compulsory			Sub Total (A)	65 (14+51)
COMPULSORY NON-CREDIT COURSES				
1	Odd	PGS 501	Library and Information Service	0+1
2	Even	PGS 502	Technical writing and communications skills	0+1
3	Odd	PGS 503	Intellectual property and its management in Agriculture (e-course)	1+0
4	Even	PGS 504	Basic concept in laboratory techniques	0+1
5	Odd	PGS 505	Agril. Research, Research Ethics and Rural Development Programme (e-course)	1+0
6	Even	PGS 506	Disaster management	1+0
Sub Total (B)				06 (3+3)
Total (A + B)				71

Activities under ELP

Commercial Production of Horticultural Crops		
Year	Students	Revenue Generated (Rs)
2011-12	-	Project Sanctioned
2012-13	10	253065
2013-14	12	270926
2014-15	25	20194
2015-16	26	145285
2016-17	25	93400
2017-18	28	172224
2018-19	19	223755
2019-20	20	312492
2020-21	25	107150
2021-22	47	151960
2022-23	47	354794

Course No.	Name of Model	No. of Students trained
	Commercial Horticulture	47
HWE 7.2.1	Propagation and Production of propagules	
HWE 7.2.2	Packaging and marketing of planting materials	



Sowing of Coconut seednut



Pineapple Crowns preparation for sowing



Insecticide spraying on vegetable seedlings



Air layering in Citrus



Cuttings of different Fruit Crops



Preparation of Lanolin paste



Preparation of nursery bed



Sowing of vegetable seeds



Preparing Drumstick Seedlings



Selling of Drumstick Seedlings

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Focus Areas

1. Development of hybrid variety in important fruit crops for stable production. to minimize yield gap between zone, area and soil type
2. To speed- up the activities of research in the area of Fruit Science.
3. Introduction to evaluation of new fruit crops.
4. To develop production technology for high yield and better quality fruits, including orchard management like nutrition, water management and use of plant growth regulators, Special horticultural plant production techniques etc.
5. Standardization of propagation technique in fruit crops.

6. Inter disciplinary approach to the special problem like irregular bearing, spongy tissue and insect pest management in mango. Crop regulation and corkyness in sapota. Stunted fruit growth in banana.
7. The research work will be strengthening on the following crops: Mango, Sapota, Banana, Papaya, Guava and Ber.
8. Collection of different Fruitcrops germplasm and evaluation for their performance.
9. To identify high yielding, superior quality varieties of different fruit crops.
10. Development of suitable agro-techniques with respect to yield and quality of fruits Crops.
11. Dissemination of knowledge on improved techniques of crop production in relation to fruit crops to fruit growers
12. Research on underutilized and unutilized fruits crops

Research Schemes in Operation

SN	Title of Project	Budget Head	PI & Co-PI
A	Plan Schemes		
1	Strengthening Research Activities of Fruit Crops (merged 12028 and 12095)	2012-13 (B. H.: 329/12025)	PI: Dr. V. K. Parmar Co-PI: Dr. B. M. Tandel
B	Non-Plan Schemes		
1	Project for Research in Fruit Crops	1965 (B. H.: 329/5014)	PI: Dr. B. M. Tandel Co-PI: Dr. V. K. Parmar
2	Establishment of Department of Horticulture	- (B. H.: 329/6503/03)	PI: Dr. V. K. Parmar
C	Other Agency		
1	Development of DUSTestGuidelines for Sapota (<i>Achraszapota</i> L.)	2020 (B. H.: 329/18217)	PI: Dr. Avnish Kumar Pandey

1. Strengthening Research Activities of Fruit Crops (B. H. 329/12025)

Objectives:

- Introduction, maintenance, evaluation and characterization of new fruit crops for crop improvement.
- To develop the production technology for high yield, better quality fruits including the orchard management like high density planting, nutrition, water management, use of plant growth regulators, rejuvenation, special horticultural plant production, etc.
- To standardize rootstocks for advance technology for multiplication of true-to-type planting material for ultra high density of fruit crops.
- To undertake basic and applied multi-disciplinary research for developing climate smart technology to enhance productivity of fruit crops.
- Qualitative studies of important fruits and their post harvest studies of biochemical and physiological aspects such as extension of shelf life, nomination of post harvest indices in view of marketability.
- Inter disciplinary approach to develop human resources through training and demonstrations.

2. Project for Research in Fruit Crops (B. H. 329/5014)

Objectives:

- To find out the optimum nutrient requirement of major horticultural crops viz., mango, sapota and coconut.
- To introduce new fruit crops for the region.
- To supply true to type planting material.
- To produce new variety this may be superior to local in mango and sapota.

3. Establishment of Department of Horticulture (B. H. 6503/03)

Objectives:

- To arrange research on Horticulture and P. G. training.
- To review and coordinate the Horticulture research
- To prepare research on Horticultural crops and to implement among the different center.
- To implement results of research for Horticultural crops through wings of Extension Education of University and State Department of Agriculture.
- To arrange the short term trainings for farmers
- To guide PG students through university and research.

4. Development of DUS test guidelines for sapota (*Achras zapota* L.) (BH:329/18217)

Objectives:

- Development of DUS test guidelines for sapota

: Research Recommendations:

A) Production Technology:

Year: 2006

1. Effect of planting material and split application of nitrogen on growth and yield of banana (*Musa paradisiaca*) cv. Grand Nain

Farmers of south Gujarat heavy rainfall agro-climatic Zone-I (AES-III) are advised to use tissue culture plant for planting banana cv. Grand Nain. Further, they are also advised to apply 300g nitrogen/plant in four equal splits at 2,3,4 and 5 months after planting. The basal dose of FYM 10 kg/plant at the time of planting, 90 g phosphorus/plant at 3 months after planting and 200 g potash/plant in three equal splits at 3, 4 and 5 months after planting should also be applied.

2. Integrated nutrient management in banana cv. Grand Nain

Farmers of south Gujarat heavy rainfall agro-climatic Zone-I (AES-III) are advised to apply 10 kg FYM, 250 g nitrogen, 45 g phosphorus and 200 g potash per plant along with 6 kg PSM/ha and 6 kg Azotobacter/ha for getting maximum net return with higher cost benefit ratio. FYM should be applied as basal before planting. The bio-fertilizers should be applied in two equal splits after 1st and 2nd month of planting, full dose of phosphorus after 3rd month of planting while nitrogen and potash should be applied in 3 equal splits after 3rd, 4th and 5th month of planting.

Year: 2007

1. Nutritional studies in banana cv. Grand Nain

The farmers of South Gujarat heavy rainfall zone – I Agricultural Situation – III growing banana cv. Grand Nain are advised to apply 300 g N, 90 g P and 200 g K per

plant for obtaining maximum net return with higher benefit cost ratio. Farm yard manure 10 kg per plant should be applied as basal. Nitrogen should be applied in four equal splits at 2, 3, 4 and 5 months after planting; full dose of phosphorus should be applied at three months after planting and potash should be applied in three equal splits at 3, 4 and 5 months after planting.

Year: 2008

1. Performance of mango cv. Kesar raised by approachgraft, softwood graft and softwood graft *in situ*

The farmers of Gujarat desiring to establish new orchard of mango cv. Kesar are advised to adopt softwood graft *in situ* for higher yield and net return.

Year: 2009

1. Mixed planting with other mango varieties in Alphonso

The farmers of South Gujarat heavy Rainfall zone-I, AES-III desiring to establish new orchard of mango cv. Alphonso are advised to plant a filler tree of cv. Neelphonso in the centre of regularly planted four Alphonso trees at 10 m x 10 m spacing upto 12 years of age for getting higher net realization and BCR.

2. Effect of post shooting treatments on yield, quality and maturity of banana (*Musa paradisiaca* L.) cv. Grand Nain

The farmers of South Gujarat heavy rainfall Zone –I, AES-III growing banana cv. Grand Nain are advised to spray GA₃ 100 mg l⁻¹ on banana bunch after complete opening and covering the bunch with blue polyethylene sleeve (50 micron) for better quality, higher production and net return.

3. Induction of early flowering in mango through chemicals

The farmers of South Gujarat heavy rainfall Zone –I, AES-III are advised to drench Paclobutrazol at 5 g a.i./tree in more than 35 years old mango cvs. Alphonso, Kesar and Rajapuri to obtain early flowering, higher net realization and BCR.

4. Feasibility of organic farming in guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) cvs. Allahabad Safeda and Sardar

The farmers of South Gujarat heavy rainfall Zone –I, AES-III are desiring to grow Sardar (L-49) variety. They are advised to apply FYM@ 60 kg/tree (equal to 500 g Nitrogen/tree) along with bio-fertilizer 100 g/tree each of Azatobacter and PSB after mrigbahar treatment for getting higher net realization.

Year: 2010

1. Effect of maturity and storage temperature on shelf life and quality of banana cv. Grand Nain

The farmers of South Gujarat heavy rainfall zone-I, AES-III growing banana cv. Grand Naine under medium black and clay loam soils are recommended to harvest banana (1) at 75% maturity stage (75 days after shooting) and store in cold storage at 12⁰ C for export purpose (bunch weight will be decreased up to 19.55% at 75% maturity as compared to 100% maturity) (2) at 90% maturity stage (90 days after shooting) and store in cold storage at 14⁰ C for distant market (bunch weight will be decreased up to 10.07% at 90% maturity as compared to 100 % maturity) (3) at 100% maturity stage (100 days after shooting) and store in cold storage at 16⁰C for local market. These treatments increase shelf life of banana fruits for 29.13, 25.17 and 21.00 days in 1, 2 and 3 case, respectively without deterioration in quality.



Year: 2011

1. Fertiligation in papaya var. Madhubindu

The farmers of south Gujarat heavy rainfall zone (AES-III) growing papaya var. MadhuBindu are advised to adopt fertigation and apply 80% recommended dose of N and K₂O (160 g N and 200 g K₂O/plant) in 12 equal splits starting from 45 days after transplanting and subsequently at 15 days interval through drip irrigation along with 10 kg FYM/pit as basal and 100 g P₂O₅/plant at 1½ month and at 3 months after transplanting as soil application. By adopting drip method of irrigation and fertigation, farmers can get 32 per cent increase in yield and 20 per cent saving of water and fertilizer as compared to conventional method of irrigation along with maximum benefit cost ratio of 3.50.

The system details are:

Lateral (16 mm) spacing = 2.1 m

Dipper spacing = 30 cm (either side of the plant trunk)

Dipper discharge = 8 lph

No. of dripper per plant = 2

Operating pressure = 1.2 kg/cm²

Operational frequency = Alternate day

Operating time:

August to September = 50 min (except rainy days)

October to February = 70 min

March onwards = 2.0 hrs

2. Effect of packaging, pre-colling and cold storage on shelf-life of sapota fruits

The wholesale buyers of sapota fruit (co-operatives/ traders) are recommended to establish a cold chain for extending shelf life of sapota fruits. Immediately after harvest, sapota fruits should be pre-cooled at 10 °C for 8 hrs in pre-cooling chamber. Subsequently, pre-cooled sapota fruits should be packed in perforated polythene bag (50 micron, 1.2 % vent) and kept in CFB box and then stored at 12 °C temperature with 85 to 90% relative humidity in cold storage. These treatments extend the shelf life of sapota fruits up to 15 days without adverse effect on quality.

3. Effect of calcium hydroxide and ripening retardants on shelf life of sapota fruits

The sapota growers of Gujarat are advised to dip sapota fruits in 1 % calcium hydroxide for 5 minutes and wet rubbed after drying for improving the appearance of fruits then again dipped in 2, 4-D 4 mg/l for extending the shelf life without affecting quality of sapota fruits as compared to farmers practice *i.e.* wet or dry rubbing only

Year: 2014**1. Effect of foliar application of Ca, Zn, Fe and B on growth, yield and quality of papaya cv. Taiwan Red Lady**

The farmers of south Gujarat heavy rainfall zone growing papaya cv. Taiwan Red Lady are advised to spray Calcium nitrate – 1000 + Borax – 30 + Zinc sulphate - 200 + Ferrous sulphate – 200 mg/l at 60, 90 and 120 days after transplanting along with the application of RDF. By adopting 3 foliar sprays of combined micronutrients, farmers can 15 increase the yield with better quality of fruits along with higher net realization.

2. Feasibility of organic farming in mango cv. Kesar

The farmers of south Gujarat heavy rainfall zone intend to adopt organic farming in mango cv. Kesar (20 years old tree) are advised to apply 100 % RDN through 17 kg Neem cake (4.5 % nitrogen) with 100 kg FYM + *Azotobacter*(Navsari isolate) @ 250 g + PSB (Navsari isolate) @ 250 g/plant in the month of June. By adopting this organic farming, farmers can get higher yield and better quality fruits in terms of TSS, acidity and shelf life and higher net realization as compared to inorganic farming. It also improves the soil properties.

Year: 2015**1. Effect of post-shooting bunch spray of fertilizers on banana (*Musa paradisiaca*L.) cv. Grand Naine**

The farmers of south Gujarat heavy rainfall zone growing banana cv. Grand Naine are advised to apply two spray of 1.5% Sulphate of Potash (SOP) on bunch after complete emergence and 15 days after first spray to get higher yield with quality fruits. Keep the bunch covered with blue polythene sleeve (18 µ).

**2. Effect of different organics on growth, yield and quality of mango cv. Kesar under high density plantation**

The farmers of south Gujarat heavy rainfall zone intend to adopt organic farming in high density plantation (5 m x 5 m) adult mango cv. Kesar are advised to apply N 80 % of RDN from Neem Cake at 11.5 kg/ tree (5.22 % nitrogen) with *Azotobacter* + PSB (108 cfu) 50 ml each /tree in the month of June to get higher yield with quality production. It also improves the soil properties.

**3. Effect of heading back and training on growth, flowering, yield and quality of fruit in old orchard of mango cv. Kesar**

The farmers of south Gujarat heavy rainfall zone are advised to head back their high density planted (5 m x 5 m) old mango tree cv. Kesar at 4 to 5 m height from ground level and maintain 6 newly emerged tertiary limbs to get higher yield with quality production.

Note:

1. Rejuvenation should be done after completion of monsoon (in month of October).
2. For rejuvenation slant cut should be made and cut portion should be treated with copper fungicide.
3. Care should be taken for controlling stem borer by frequent visit of rejuvenated orchard.



Year: 2016

1. Effect of heading back and training on growth, flowering, yield and quality in old orchard of mango cv. Rajapuri

The farmers of south Gujarat heavy rainfall Agro-climatic zone are advised to head back their above 30 years old mango tree cv. Rajapuri at 4 to 5 m height from ground level and maintain 6 newly emerged tertiary limbs to get higher yield with quality production.

Note:

1. Rejuvenation should be done after completion of monsoon in month of October.
2. For rejuvenation slant cut should be made and cut portion should be treated with copper fungicide paste (100 g lit⁻¹) and frequently visit to rejuvenated orchard for controlling stem borer.

Year: 2018

1. Effect of time of inarch grafting on success and survival in mango cv. Kesar.

The Farmers and nurserymen of South Gujarat Heavy Rainfall Agro-climatic Zone I (AES-III) preparing inarch graft of mango are advised to prepare grafts throughout the year with uniform success rate and survival.

2. Effect of time and dose of fertilizer application on yield and quality of sapota cv. Kallipati

The Farmers of South Gujarat Heavy Rainfall Zone-I (AES-III) having sapota orchard with adult trees of cv. Kalipatti are recommended to apply 100 percent recommended dose of fertilizers @ 1000-500-500g NPK/tree/year in three splits i.e. 250-125-125g NPK/tree in June along with FYM @ 100kg/tree/year. Remaining 250-125-125g NPK/tree in October and 500-250-250g NPK/tree in February instead of two equal split i.e. in June and October. This treatment gives higher fruit yield of sapota with higher net realization in winter season in comparison to summer season.

Year: 2019

1. Effect of foliar spray of KNO and plant growth regulators on flowering and fruiting behaviour of mango cv. Alphonso.

The farmers of South Gujarat having adult mango orchard of Alphonso variety are advised to apply paclobutrazol at 5.0 g a.i./tree at 1st fortnight of August in soil and two foliar spray of 2% KNO₃ (20g/litre) during starting of third week of October and

November to increase the yield and improve quality of fruits along with higher net realization.

Year: 2020

1. Integrated nutrient management in sapota cv. Kalipatti

The farmers of South Gujarat having adult tree of sapota orchard cv. Kalipatti are recommended to apply 50 kg farm yard manure and 80 per cent recommended dose of chemical fertilizer (800-400-400 NPK g/tree in three split of NPK i. e. 200:400:100 g/tree in June, 400:00:200 g/tree in August and 200:00:100 g /tree in October) along with soil application of bio fertilizers (Azatobactor, phosphorus solubilizing bacteria and potash mobilizing bacteria) @ 50 ml/tree of each in June, October and February month for getting higher yield, TSS of fruit and net return.

2. Effect of graded doses of paclobutrazol on flowering, yield and quality of mango cv. Alphonso

3. Effect of post flowering spray of chemicals on fruit retention and yield of mango cv. Kesar

The farmers of South Gujarat having mango orchard of Kesar variety are recommended to spray 2% novel organic liquid nutrients at pea and marble stage to increase the yield and improve quality of fruits along with higher net return.

4. Impact of pre-soaking treatments on germination and growth of mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) stones.

Farmers and nurserymen of South Gujarat are recommended to sow the mango stones after soaking in solution of GA₃ 100 mg/litre for 24 hours to get mango seedlings with better plant growth and higher survival.

Year: 2021

1. Evaluation of different bio fertilizers with graded chemical fertilizers for nutrient management in papaya var. Red Lady

The farmers of South Gujarat growing papaya var. Red Lady are recommended to apply 60 per cent recommended dose of chemical fertilizer (120-120-150 NPK g/plant, As per the schedule given in table below) along with soil application of biofertilizers (*Azotobacter*, *Phosphate solubilizing bacteria*, *Potash mobilizing bacteria*) @ 20 ml per plant of each at the time of planting, 3 and 6 months after planting for getting higher yield and net realization

Time of Fertilizer application	Application of Fertilizer					
	N (g/plant)	P (g/plant)	K (g/plant)	<i>Azotobacter</i> (1 x 10 ⁸ cfu/ml) (ml/plant)	PSB (1 x 10 ⁸ cfu/ml) (ml/plant)	KMB (1 x 10 ⁸ cfu/ml) (ml/plant)
At the time of planting	-	-	-	7.00	7.00	7.00
Two month after planting	30	30	30	-	-	-
Three month after planting	-	-	-	6.50	6.50	6.50
Four month after planting	30	30	30	-	-	-
Six month	30	30	30	6.50	6.50	6.50

after planting						
Eight month after planting	30	30	30	-	-	-

Year: 2022

1. Effect of liquid fertilizers foliar spray on growth, yield and quality of sapota cv. Kalipatti

Farmers of South Gujarat growing sapota cv. Kalipatti are recommended to apply foliar spray of 1 % potassium nitrate (13:00:45) (100 g in 10 liter water) in adult orchard during second fortnight of September. November and January months along with RDF (100 kg FYM + 1000 : 500: 500 NPK g/plant) for obtaining higher yield and net returns.

For Scientific Community

Year: 2014

1. Standardization of preservative solution for different fruits as sample

The fresh fruits of different varieties of mango and citrus can be preserved with their natural colour at acceptable level up to six months in Ethanol 75% solution compared to other solutions viz. general solution (50 ml Formaldehyde 40% + 300 ml Ethyl Alcohol 95% + 2000 ml water) and Hessler's solution. Banana fruits could not be preserved in any tested solution.

Year: 2017

1. Seasonal influence on nutritional and physiological changes associated with flowering and fruiting behaviors in mango

- The nutrient contents viz. nitrogen, potassium, calcium, magnesium, manganese, iron and zinc in leaves of mango cultivar 'Kesar' and 'Alphonso' were higher during the months of October to January, thereafter the nutrient contents started to decrease and were recorded lower during the months of April to July. Photosynthetic rate and internal CO₂ content of leaves of cultivar 'Kesar' and 'Alphonso' increased significantly during the months of November to March and declined during the months of August-September.
- Correlation analysis indicated that nitrogen, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulphur, manganese, photosynthetic rate and internal CO₂ content of leaves of cultivar 'Kesar' and 'Alphonso' have significant negative correlation with minimum temperature and maximum relative humidity.

Year: 2018

1. Screening of salt tolerant rootstock for mango from South Gujarat region

Genotype 73-2 was found better in terms of germination, seedling growth and survival at EC 4 to 5 dSm⁻¹ salinity level. Scientists, those who are interested to work on salt tolerant rootstock of mango may take advantage in hybridization programme.

2. Determination of nutritional composition of minor fruits

Minor fruits (mentioned below) of South Gujarat are found rich in following parameters as compared to banana and sapota.

Fruits	Composition better than banana and sapota
Palmyra palm	K (3902ppm), Ca(739ppm), P (268ppm) and Zn(2.79ppm)
Jamun	Total phenol (241.6 mg/100g), Antioxidant activity (126.5 mg/100g), Ca (324ppm) and Mg(241ppm)

White wax apple	Antioxidant activity (16.4 mg/100g)
Carambola	Vitamin-C (16.1 mg/100g), Total phenol (20.8 mg/100g), Antioxidant activity (28.4 mg/100g), K(4099ppm), Ca (657ppm), Mn (3.01ppm) and Cu(2.75ppm)
Tamarind	Carbohydrates (62.8%), Protein (2.81%), Vitamin-C (18.9 mg/100g), Total phenol (25.6 mg/100g), Antioxidant activity (30.4 mg/100g), K(12433ppm), Ca (2759ppm), Mg (1286ppm), P(1099ppm), Fe (154.3ppm), Mn (6.47ppm), Zn(7.11ppm) and Cu (6.13ppm)
Jackfruit	Total phenol (31.8 mg/100g), Antioxidant activity(62.9 mg/100g), K (5135ppm), Ca (405ppm), Mg(533ppm) and Mn (5.12ppm)
Star gooseberry	Protein (4.31%), carotene (100.7 µg/100g),Vitamin-C (17.1), Total phenol (105.0 mg/100g),Antioxidant activity (83.7 mg/100g), K(4411ppm), Ca (4933ppm), Mg (1518ppm), P(545ppm), Fe (17.2ppm) and Zn (3.94ppm)
Lasoda	carotene (62.7 µg/100g), Total phenol (41.8mg/100g), Antioxidant activity (55.7 mg/100g), K (4644ppm), Ca (656ppm), P (431ppm), Mn(3.51ppm) and Zn (2.06ppm)
Kair	Protein (2.24%), Total phenol (61.5 mg/100g),Antioxidant activity (77.7 mg/100g), K(7313ppm), Ca (1011ppm), Mg (723ppm), P(999ppm) and Zn (4.71ppm)
Rayan	carotene (87.63µg/100g), total phenol (157.4 mg/100g), Antioxidant activity (92.6 mg / 100g), Ca(284ppm) and P (321ppm)

3. Assessment of genetic diversity through molecular markers in mango (*Mangifera indica* L.)

Scientific community is informed to use markers OPA-04, OPG-17, OPA-18 and OPB-19 for genetic diversity analysis in mango. Amarapali and Dashehari varieties were found to be genetically most similar, followed by Sonpari and Baneshan; Neelphanso and Sonpari; Dashehari and Mallika; Ratna and Sindhu and Sonpari and Alphanso. Whereas, Banglora and Neelphanso were found to be genetically most diverse varieties followed by LalMalgoa and Amrutang; and LalMalgoa and Vanraj.

Year: 2019

1. Effect of environment on behaviors and structures of flowering, pollen and fruit set characters in mango.

- Pollen viability was higher in 'Kesar' and 'Alphonso' mango, but the flowers with germinated pollen in-vivo were very less (20- 23%) in field conditions. Pollen germination at 35° C decreased by 3.87 and 5.00 % in Kesar and Alphonso, respectively; when compared with 20° C.
- Correlation of weather data with different flowering and fruit set parameters of 'Kesar' mango indicated that, the number of male flowers per panicle was positively correlated with minimum relative humidity but negatively correlated with sunshine hours. Ovule dimension was negatively correlated with minimum temperature and minimum relative humidity whereas positively correlated with sunshine hours. Fruit set at marble stage was negatively correlated with maximum temperature in 'Kesar' variety.
- Correlation of weather data with different flowering and fruit set parameters of 'Alphonso' mango indicated that, the length of panicle was negatively correlated with minimum temperature while width of panicle was negatively correlated with sunshine hours. Style dimension was negatively correlated with maximum temperature. Pollen viability was negatively correlated with minimum relative humidity.



Year: 2021

1. Response of media, fertilizer and chemicals application on growth of mango rootstock

Scientists those who are working on raising of mango rootstock are recommended to sow the mango stone in poly bag having potting media of red soil + FYM + vermicompost (2:1:0.5) and to fertilize @ 75:16:75 mg NPK /Kg through soil application with foliar application of Novel organic liquid nutrients 10 ml per litre at 2nd and 3rd MAS for better germination, growth and higher survival of mango rootstock.

Production of planting material at RHRS farm

Year: 2022-23
:Planting material:
Mango Graft : 10800 No.
Sapota Graft: 2500 No.
Coconut Seedlings: 4024 No.
Other fruit crops graft: 2025 No.
Fruit crop sapling: 3796 No.
Vegetable seedling: 61650 No.

Production of planting material under ELP Programme

Year: 2022-23
:Fruit Planting material:
Coconut seedling 343
Cherry Air Layers 25
Citrus seedlings 84
Pomegranate plants 15
Mulberry plants 17
Black Jamun seedlings 15
Jackfruit seedling 25
White Jamun air-layers 30
Custard apple seedling 44
Red Jamun air layers 42
Pineapple plants 21
Phalsa seedling 23
Guava seedlings 25
Dragon fruit Red 54
:Vegetable Planting material:
Moringa seedling 12919
Brinjal seedling (jambli) 16950
Brinjal seedling (Gulabi) 11325
Tomato seedling 20800
Chilli seedling 12300
Little gourd plants 158
Seed packets 542
Cabbage seedlings 3650
Methibhaji 248
Palakbhaji 41
Onion seedling 3540
Cauliflower seedling 1500

EXTENSION ACIVITIES

- ❖ Participation of faculty in *KrushiMahotsava* Programme of GoG
- ❖ Participation in *KrishiMahotsava*- a flagship programme of GoG.
- ❖ Diagnostic visits at farmers' fields.
- ❖ Organizing fruit exhibition-cum-competition, Farmers' training, *shibir* etc.
- ❖ Dissemination of technology through publications.
- ❖ TV telecast and radio talks on various aspects of fruit crops.
- ❖ “*MeraGaonMera Gaurav*” programme related activities.
- ❖ The articles related to different fruit crops are published in vernacular language for the benefits for farmers.
- ❖ Training to subject matter specialist is imparted under T&V programme.
- ❖ The training to farmers is also given which is organized by SSK and FTC.
- ❖ Participation in farmer's day.

❖ TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY (ToT)



Interaction with farmers in *KrishiMahotsava* an on/off-campus Training
Diagnostic visit at farmers' field



Training at Farmers' Field



On Farm interaction with farmers

❖ Lecture Delivered



Lecture delivered in Sapota Training Programme



Lecture delivered in Mango chikuShibir



Lecture delivered in HortiSangam 2016





**Lecture delivered in online
workshop on Horticulture Nurseries:
Scope and Technology**



Lecture delivered at KVK Training



**Lecture delivered in online
workshop on Horticulture Nurseries:
Scope and Technology**



Lecture delivered in SSK, Navsari

❖ Horticultural Exhibition at different places



Horti Sangam 2016



Krishi Mahostav



Agricultural Fair at Surkhai





World Coconut Day 2nd September



Mango Exhibition

Infrastructure Available (Fruit Science & PSMA combined)

- Different Laboratories:
- Wi-Fi facility.
- Naturally Ventilated Polyhouse and Net House for EPL activities.
- List of important equipment and machines at department of Fruit science

Vacuum oven	Seed germinator
Weight balance	Freeze
Oven or dryer	Seed cabinet
Seed cabinet	Microscope
Blue indiment	pH meter
Trigo new	Projector
Autoclave with S. S. Basket	Canon copier.

Farm

- Experimental Farm Area: 26.0 ha
- Nursery: 4.0 ha
- Naturally Ventilated Polyhouses: 04 no.
- Storage Godown: 01 ha
- Borewell: 03 no.
- Pond : 0.5 ha
- Tractor : 04



Naturally Ventilated Polyhouses



Poly tunnel



Pond



Net house