

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



GUAVA (A POOR MAN'S APPLE)



By

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INTRODUCTION TO GUAVA

- ◉ Historically Guava was brought to Sub-continent by Portuguese in 17th century.
- ◉ The Guava (زیتون) is the third largest produced fruit after mango and banana.
- ◉ The tree of Guava produce fruit two times in a year. However winter season has better quality and quantity.
- ◉ Unlike other fruit bearing trees, Guava has vast adaptation of both climate and soil
- ◉ The Guava tree produce the fruit within three years after seeding.

- ◉ Canada remains the biggest importer of Pakistani guava. Other key importing countries are UAE, Saudi Arabia, UK, Qatar etc.
- ◉ Pakistan is the 2nd largest guava producing More than 5,16000 Tones of Guava is produced annually with 58500 Hectares.
- ◉ Guava export has been lucrative for Pakistan and export worth around 25000 million rupees annually (GOP 2013)
- ◉ Pakistan has more potential to earn around 15 billions rupees from guava fruit export

NUTRITIONAL ASPECTS

- ◉ It is useful source of Calcium, Nicotinic acid Phosphorus and soluble fiber.
- ◉ It is a source of Vitamin A,B and C. The Guava has 6 times more Vitamin C than Orange.
- ◉ It is useful for reducing the cholesterol level.
- ◉ The Juices, oils and many other eatables are made with Guava.

GUAVA IN SINDH

- It is commonly grown in Larkana, Hyderabad, Nausheroferoz, Nawabshah and Mirpurkhas. The Guava is cultivated in 24000 acres and producing 70000 tons of fruit.



GUAVA IN LARKANA

- ◉ Larkana is the largest guava producing district accounting for 45% of the total provincial production.
- ◉ Areas from Madeji to Moen Jo Daro is known for best quality of Guava.



GUAVA VARIETIES

- ◉ **Safeda:** Of medium size, with very thin skin, thick white flesh, few seeds.
- ◉ **Allahabadi:** Large white fleshed with few fairly hard seeds.
- ◉ **Thadhamari:** Medium large, pear shaped furrowed, rough skined with soft granular white flesh. Poor bearer.

- ◉ **Seed less:** Medium to large, pear shape to avoid, with thick white flesh, firm to soft, light bearer.
- ◉ **Red fleshed:** Of medium size with many fairly soft seeds, high in pectin and good for jelly.
- ◉ **Apple colour:** Of medium size, slightly oblate deep pink skin, creamy white flesh, moderate amount of seeds, very sweet flavour. Heavy bearer, good keeping quality.



GUAVA PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

- ◉ Guava trees are planted at a distance of 5-6 meters. Trees grow rapidly and bear fruit in 2-4 years. Their life span is around 30-40 years but productivity declines after the 15 year of age.
- ◉ Currently, in most areas growers have planted 65 to 67 trees per acre.
- ◉ Most of the researcher based studies have revealed that planting 52 to 54 trees per acre is best to optimize production.

ISSUES FACED BY GUAVA PRODUCTION

- ◉ Plant diseases and insect pests

Guava Wilt

Algal Leaf



Fruit Rot



Fruit Canker



Fruit fly



Guava Fruit Borer



Fruits damaged by *D. leucophaea*? Larvae inside the damaged fruits

ISSUES FACED BY GUAVA PRODUCTION

- ◉ Soil fertility and Salinity
- ◉ Lack of Post harvesting facilities
- ◉ Absence of cold storage facilities
- ◉ Marketing and Selling
- ◉ Price fluctuations



FURTHER RESEARCH AREAS

- ◉ Fruit Quality and Nutrition content
- ◉ Shell life of guava fruit
- ◉ Increasing production per acre through better fertilization and manuring

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ◉ The Guava is one of the major fruit product in Sindh, specially in Larkana District.
- ◉ The production of Guava can be increased if:
 - ◉ Proper Plantation
 - ◉ Better Water Management
 - ◉ Manuring and Fertilization
 - ◉ Proper Harvesting and Packaging

Thanks
For Your Kind
Patient listening

