

The **COCONUT TREE** just got shorter... and bet

BY ARTI DAS | NT BUZZ

A new of the bott picture portrait of scenic Goa is incomplete without the coconut palm tree. Coconut tree is also called the 'kalparriksha' as every part of the tree finds use. Sadly, the very tree is slowly growing to be a nuisance to its farmers because of difficulties faced in caring for the tree which affects productivity. The height of the coconut tree, which is its unique feature, has now become a curse for farmers because of the shortage of manpower in the state when it comes to plucking the fruit of the tree and non-availability of labour to look after coconut plantations. Taking these drawbacks into consideration, David Lobe of Banglore-based Deejay Farms, started a small experiment at Madurai, Tamil Nadu, some 30-odd years ago, a venture that has now yielded excellent

results. "More than 30 years ago I met late professor Anthony Dias, a UN expert from USA, who told me about hybridisation of coconut seedlings. It took me six years to come up with hybrid coconut seedlings. Even though the variety is of hybrid type it has not been genetically modified", says Lobo, who was in Goa recently. He owns a farm in the Salaulim village, Sanguen. Dob has developed three types of coconut seedlings - Deejay Sampoorna, Deejay Pushkala (specially meant for production of tender coconuts) and Deejay Vishwas. These seedlings give better yield and start flowering after two years of planting. "The advantage these hybrid varieties have is that they start fruiting when just two-feet in height. It is much shorter compared to a traditional variety. Additionally the average tree



Banglore-based David Lobo of Deeiav Farm is on a mission to increase coconut production in the country with hybridised coconut varieties, that start bearing fruit at the end of the second year. The fruit is three times larger than traditional coconut varieties. Finally, and most importantly, the trees are of dwarf variety. NT BUZZ looks into the advantages of this 'kalpavriksha'

starts fruiting after six years or so. But, in the case of the hybrid varieties the farmer will start earning profits after five years of planting, as fruiting begins earlier. One tree gives 250 nuts per year", says Lobo. The other features of the hybrid varieties are: when harvested for tender coconuts yield improves by approximately 30 per cent. Tender coconut at 7 months contains 500 ml of sweet occonut water. Its bornol and caves contain is participated by down

kernel and copra content is approximately 200 grams per nut and approximately 5 tonnes of coconut oil per hectare.

per nut and approximately 5 tonnes of coconut oil per hectare. Explaining the process of hybridisation, Lobo informs the hybrid is a result of cross breeding dwarf and Benaulim is the best coconut variety. "Our hybrids are called Deejay dwarfs and are patented", says Lobo. "When a tree starts flowering we manually remove all male flowers as these will not turn into fruits. This process is called emasculation. Then pollination is carried out by hand so as to increase nut output. The characteristics of palms and nuts are recorded in our laboratories to help take the research further", informs Lobo, who promotes these hybrids under the banner Deejay Farm. These he maintains are the best option, especially for small farmers in a place like Goa. Lobo states that these hybrids will help small farmers get quicker results and help Goa to better utilise its potential to become a leading coconut producer in the country. "Goa can use its fallow land and land under

CRZ for coconut farming." The one question that arises about susceptible to weeds and pests and require extra care. However, Lobo to stay and says. "Today, whatever we say tright from vegetable to fruit are all hybrids." As far as the use of pesticides that all plantations need adequate pest custicides." While Lobo promotes organic farming the Lobo promotes organic farming the custometer. The farming does not give quick and therefore may not be deal (extracted

VIRGIN COCONUT OIL

Ideal for commercial purposes where the farmer is dependent on the yield for his survival." He also clarifies that one should not assume that hybrid seeds cause traditional seeds to die out. "You can still grow traditional seeds. Hybrid seeds will help the farmer, so pointed out other

the farmer 'commercially.' He also pointed out other advantages as far as supplementary edibile products like coconut oil, palm sugar and toddy were concerned. 'Coconut oil commands the highest retail and wholesale price in India due to demand, and hence little is exported. Palm sugar or coconut jaggery is merely a cottage industry today. However, the market for palm sugar is huge and growing in the West, as it is a low glycaemia sugar and of very high value. And as for toddy, the Deejay hybrid produces 7 litres to 11 litres of sap per palm per day. But, one should not tap the tree for sap for more than 300 days a year as it will affect the health of the tree.''

- NON EDIBLE PRODUCTS OF THE COCONUT TREE.
- Coconut, coir, pith and wood are steadily becoming raw material of choice in the fields they support. Coir is replacing petroleum products in the manufacturing of dash boards for cars and
- trucks.
- trucks. Coconut pith is the product of preference for landscapers, horticulturists, hydroponics, floriculturists, etc. The coconut palm is the only plant that can produce either bio-petrol or bio diesel.