Harnessing the Unharnessed Potential of Minor Tropical Fruit Crops in Fiji Islands

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Presented by:

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Introduction

- Fiji is made up of 300 islands, one-third of which are permanently inhabited.
- Economic activities are concentrated on the two largest islands, Viti Levu and Vanua Levu
- Both major island account for 87% of the entire land area and 90% of the total population
- Sugarcane which used to dominate agriculture, the sector now only contributes (0.9%)
- Now supplemented by other crops, Horticulture crops, livestock production and subsistence sector
- Fruits and vegetables had substantial unmet local demand, export opportunity and supplies into tourism sectors (Becker – 2011)
- Fiji has an added advantage in producing a wide variety of tropical fruits

- Fruit production has been recognized as a sustainably profitable enterprise in Fiji,
- Fruit production has great potential to generate employment in rural areas,
- Fruit production helpful in reducing migration of rural masses towards cities for the want of jobs.
- It is helpful in improving the quality of diet.
- A substantial areas in Fiji comes under dry Zone, particularly Ba, Nadroga and Ra province in Western side and Bua, Macuata province in Northern side of Fiji
- ► In these areas, rainfall is less than the average rainfall throughout the year
- Successful crop production in these areas depends on stored soil water and rain water harvesting in addition to rainfall

In these areas, physical constraints like:

- Iow and erratic rainfall,
- high temperature,
- high wind velocity,
- Iow fertility,
- poor soil structure,
- salinity of soil and ground water are the deterrents to assured crop production (Anonymous, 2009).

Consideration for sustainable production

- Avoidance or adaptive mechanisms against drought e.g. deep root system as in ber, , jamun, etc.
- Summer dormancy as in ber, mulberry, custard apple for tolerance to high temperature or attainment of summer dormancy after pollination and fertilization as in Aonla fruits.
- High water holding capacity in leaf cells.
- Maximum vegetative and reproductive growth of plant coinciding with the Rain period eg. Ber, custard apple.
- Amenability of the plants for such coincidence by cultural manipulations through flowering treatments e.g., Pomegranate, acid lime, sweet orange, guava.(Mishra et. al, 2016)
- Guava are very hardy and can tolerate to wide range of climate, including very low temperatures, although they thrive better under and require approximately 4-6 month of warm weather for fruit to develop and mature successfully (Samson, 1986). Guava is very suitable for growing in dry part of Fiji.

- Most of the underutilized fruit crops of the dry tropics are often available only in the local markets and are practically unknown in other parts of the world.
- Today, consumers are becoming increasingly conscious of the health and nutritional importance of their food basket.
- These fruits can grow under adverse conditions and are also known for their therapeutic and nutritive value and can satisfy the demands of the health-conscious consumers.
- Hence, there is a need to intensify research efforts in diversification and popularization of such underutilized fruit crops.

Fruit species found growing in dry rain fed areas of country have been found to yield satisfactorily under stressful agro-climatic conditions owing to their tolerance capacity for abiotic stresses. The plants belonging to this group are hardy and grow well even in fragile soil and climate.

		Therapeutic value	Value Addition
Crops Common name Botanical Name Family Origin	 Bael Bael Bael Aegle marmelos Rutaceae India 	 Used for the cure of diarrhoea, dysentery & other stomach ailments. Fruits are effective in relieving chest pain & vomiting 	murabba, jam Murabba, candy,
Crops Common name Botanical Name Family Origin	 Ber Ber Ziziphus mauritiana Rhamnaceae Indo - china 	 sensation. Catechin, caffeic acid, epicatechin, ferulic acid, rutin, p-hydroxybenzoic acid and chlorogenic acid present in fruit. 	
Crops Common name Botanical Name Family	 Custard apple Sweet Sop Anona squamosa Anonaceae 	• The ripe fruits rich in tannins, which is dried, pulverized and employed against diarrhoea and dysentery. Contains considerable amount of	cream, sop puree, soursop sorbet

Vitamins and minerals

: South america

Origin

Crops	: Nandau (Pacific lyche
Common name	: Dawa
Botanical Name	: Pometia pinnata
Family	: Sapindaceae
Origin	: Asia pacific



: Mulberry
: Mulberry
: Morus spp.
: Moraceae
: China



Crops	: Tamarin	d	H.
Common name	: Imli		50
Botanical Name	: Tamarir	ndus indica	
Family	: Caesalp	iniaceae	
Origin	: India		N. N



Therapeutic value

Value Addition

- Masticated bark is applied on Eaten fresh as a snack, in burns
 Salad
- Resveratol an antioxidant found in mulberries, helps to promote heart health and overall vitality.
 Juice, squash, syrup
- Contains tannnins, saponins, Juice concentrate, pulp sesquiterpenes and alkaloids powder, jam syrup,
- In Ayurveda, it is used for gastric or digestion problems, and in cardio protective activity

Juice concentrate, pulp powder, jam syrup, candy, tamarind kernel powder

- Decoction used for treatment of stomach disorders, general pain, jaundice, yellow fever and as blood tonic.
- Used as skin cleanser and in malarial fever.

		Therapeutic value	Value Addition
Crops Common name Botanical Name Family Origin	 Custard apple Sour sop Anona muricata Anonaceae South america 	• The ripe fruits rich in tannins, which is dried, pulverized and employed against diarrhoea and dysentery. Contains considerable amount of Vitamins and minerals	Jam, beverages, ice cream, sop puree, soursop sorbet
Crops Common name Botanical Name Family Origin	 : Jamun : Jambolan or java plun : Syzygium cuminii : Myrtaceae : India 	 curing diarrhea. Seeds contain jambosin alkaloid, which reduces conversion of starch into sugars. Jamun fruits are used as an effective medicine against 	Squash, RTS, nectar, syrup, vinegar, cider
Crops Common name	: Kavika : Malay apple	 diabetes, heart and liver trouble. Kavika provides small 	Eaten fresh, salad and served
Botanical Name Family Origin	: Syzygium malaccense: Myrtaceae: Malaysia	amount of Vitamin C and some minerals	

Crops	: Guava	
Common name	: Guava	
Botanical Name	: Psidium guajava	
Family	: Myrtaceae	
Origin	: Tropical america	and the second s



Crops	:	Passion fruit	L
Common name	:	Passion fruit	-
Botanical Name	:	Passiflora edulis	6.9
Family	:	Passifloraceae	
Origin	:	South America	



	Therapeutic value			Valu	e Ado	dition	
D	Guava is excellent source of	Gu	ava	cake,	Jam,	Jellies	and
	vitamin – C, It is good source of $ _1$	ma	king	juice.			
	dietary fibre, carotene and		, c				
	Potassium						
	The leaves of guava is used for						
	curing diarrohea.						
	Guava fruit contains antioxidant						
	factor and is known to control						
	systolic blood pressure.						

•	Source	of dieta	ary fibre	more	Passion fruit syrup, sauce
	than	lime,	orange	and	
	mandar	rin			

Crops	:	Star apple
Common name	:	Carambola
Botanical Name	:	Averrhoa carambola
Family	:	Oxaliaceae
		Malaysia and south east
Origin	:	asia



Source of vitamin – C, Juice, jams, pickles • dietary fibre and minerals

Crops	: Jackfruit	
Common name	: Kathal	
Botanical Name	: Artocarpus heterophyl	lus 🕺 🗧
Family	: Moraceae	
Origin	: India and Malaysia	

Therapeutic value		Value Addition
 Fruit is rich in Vit A, ascorbic a and isoflavonoids. Strengthen immune system & proagainst cancer. Aids in healthy digestion. Maintain a healthy eye, skin control Asthma. Jackfruit has high sugar content the system of the	tect & han	
other fruit and yields 80kcal 100g	per	

Crops	•	Tarawau	UNY.
Common name	•	Tarawau	LAN
Botanical Name	•	Dracontomelom vitianse	HAC
Family	•	anacardiaceae	CYTY (
Origin	•	Tropical Asia	XXX

•	It is an good source of Commonly taken as snack	
potassium, calcium and		
	other minerals.	

Importance and scope

- Provides three basic necessities of resource poor farmers, i.e., food, fodder and fuel.
- Drought and poverty alleviation through assured production.
- Ensures livelihood as well as nutritional security.
- Improvement of soil health and thus sustainability.
- Reduced malnutrition through increased fruit availability.
- Improvement in the socio-economic life of farming families.

Therapeutic properties and value addition

- Underutilized indigenous fruits cannot only supply adequate amount of vitamins and minerals, but a wide variety of other elements that can contribute therapeutically to human health.
- Consumer awareness on the health promoting capacity of fruits in managing life-style diseases has been increased.
- There is also renewed interest in therapeutic knowledge of natural plant products.
- Value added products from such fruits are high in demand in national and international markets.

Conclusion

- Under fragile ecosystem of dry areas uncertainty in production is high thus monocrop culture may not be advisable.
- Crop failures due to drought are common and often leading to great economic losses.
- Therefore, multi-crop combinations are suggested for these regions. Adoption of multitier cropping system can help to improve sustainability of degraded lands by addition of large biomass to the soil resulting in improved soil health.
- Fruit trees also help in reducing runoff and soil loss.
- They also help in improving the environment by sequestering CO₂ from the atmosphere.
- During young age of the orchard short statured crop like guava, acid lime, Papaya etc as filler crop
- Leguminous vegetables (cow pea, cluster bean)/ pigeon pea, maize/ seed spices (cumin, fennel, methi)/medicinal & aromatic plants can be raised as inter crop.

Thank You