



Strengthening the Supply
Chain of Quality Planting
Material for Sustainable
Fruit Cultivation
Focus: Limited Land & Landless
Farmers in India

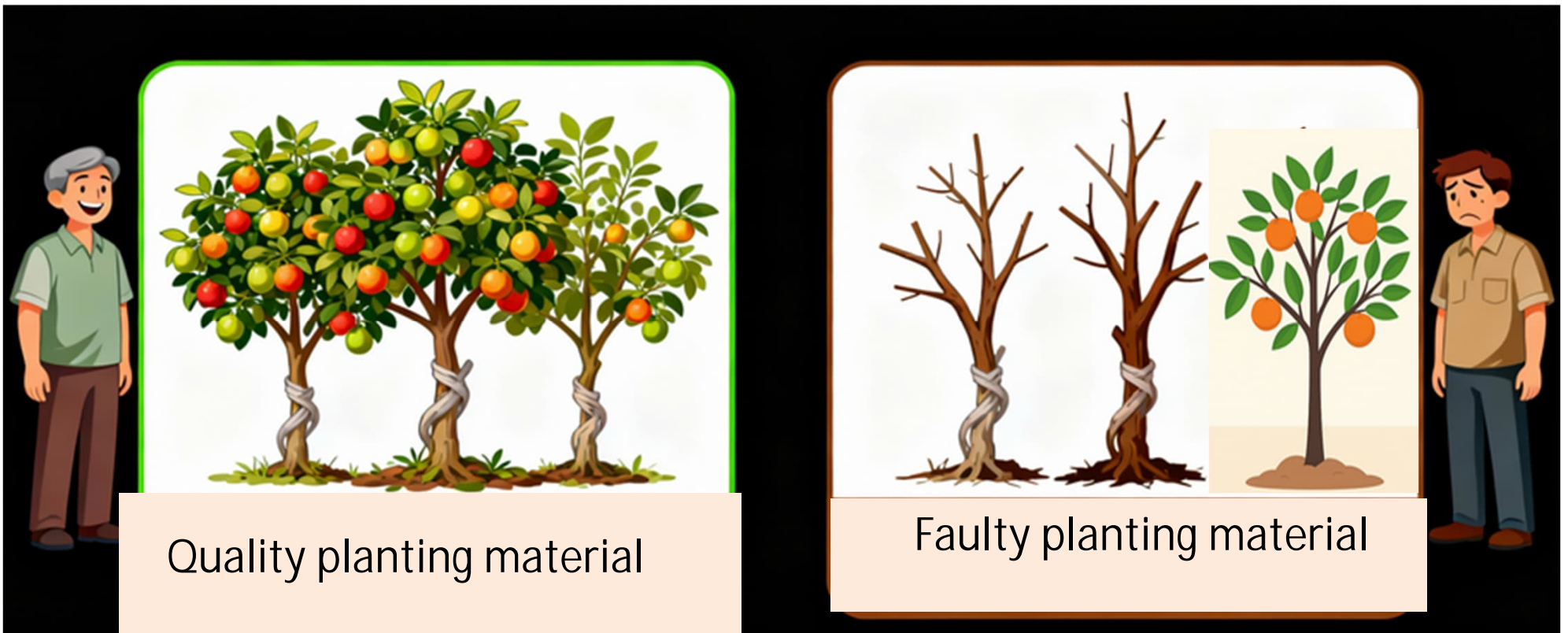
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Why Planting Material Supply Chain Matters

- Quality planting material is the seed of sustainability
- Directly Linked to SDG 1 (poverty reduction), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 12 (responsible consumption).
- Faulty planting material affects 10–15 years of fruit production



Understanding the Target Group

Limited Land and Landless Growers

- Backyard orchardists, rooftop growers, peri-urban growers.
- SHGs and FPOs working on micro and community orchards.
- Lease-based fruit farming (e.g., banana, papaya, guava).
- Vertical fruit growing in limited land





Current Bottlenecks in the Planting Material Supply Chain

- Genetic purity compromised by unverified nurseries.
- Transport shock and loss during long-distance movement.
- Poor traceability—no one knows “which mother plant it came from”.
- Seasonal bottlenecks → All buy during 8–10 weeks, demand peaks.
- Lack of planting material for high-density orchards.

Demand for Miyazaki mango surges in city

SHARMILA KRISHNA ■
LUCKNOW

mangoes, has become a hotbed for enthusiasts seeking to experience the unique

flavours associated with Miyazaki. The nurserymen from West Bengal, however,

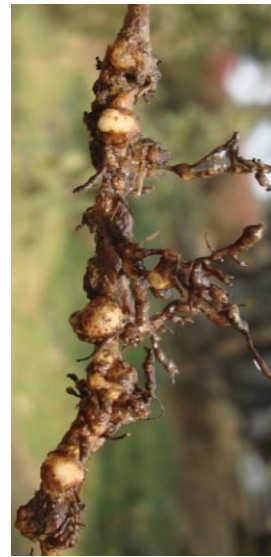
the cost of the Miyazaki mango, he pointed out. He further stated that as

dogs. The news of this luxurious fruit captured the imagination of social media users

Most deadly disease of mango, guava and banana through nursery plants



Estimated losses
About > 300 crore in affected orchards



Estimated losses
About 124 crore in affected orchards



Estimated losses
33 crore in UP and 16 crore in Bihar

Clean Plant Programme

- A scientific initiative to provide disease-free planting material
- Focus on certification of mother plants and nurseries
- Involves virus indexing, tissue culture, and pathogen testing
- Ensures healthy plants for improved yield and quality



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Govt to launch Atmanirbhar Clean Plant Programme with outlay of Rs 2,200 cr

What is the Atmanirbhar Clean Plant Program?

- Program Overview
 - Aims to boost availability of disease-free, quality planting material for high-value horticultural crops
 - Launched with an outlay of 2,200 crores till 2030
- Objectives
 - Enhance quality production of horticulture crops
 - Disseminate and adopt climate-resilient varieties
 - Protect the ecosystem through proactive virus and disease control measures
- Implementation
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare through the National Horticulture Board and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
 - Centers to ensure global competitiveness of the Indian horticulture sector
- Stakeholder Engagement
 - Centers collaborate with stakeholders to promote the adoption of clean plant and nurseries



Role of Different Types of Nurseries

Research/Institutional Nurseries

- Source of elite mother blocks
- Certification, virus indexing
- Foundation material supply

Stakeholder	Plants	Mother Block
Farmer	267062	64
ICAR Inst	28737	31
KVK	15467	70
NEH	22420	2
State Govt.	114512	204
TSP	10810	3
SAU	8447	62
Total	467455	538



Private Commercial Nurseries

- Mass-scale multiplication
- Potential for standardisation and licensing
- Key link between science and farmers





*** **R.S**- Rootstock, **G.P**- Grafted Plant, **P.H**- Poly House

Courtesy: VNR Nursery

Community/Cluster Nurseries

- SHG- or FPO-run
- Employment for landless women/youth
- Localised demand fulfilment, reduces transport loss





High-Tech Nurseries (Protected + Automation)

- Mist chambers, tissue culture units
- Ensures consistent year-round supply
- Ideal for banana, citrus, guava, pomegranate

 **Jain™**
Tissue-Culture
Better Yield - Greater Profits.



Vision: A Three-Tier Supply Chain Architecture

Tier 1: Elite Germplasm & Mother Blocks

- ICAR institutes, SAUs, and clean plant centres supply pre-basic material.

Tier 2: Licensed Multiplication Nurseries

- Private sector + State horticulture departments produce “basic” and “certified” plants.

Tier 3: Community Nurseries

- Last-mile distribution; organise quantity into small lots for micro-farmers.

From Nursery to Farm:
The Fruit Journey

Strengthening the Supply Chain

Geo-Tagged Mother Plants

- Every mother tree has a QR code with performance details.
- Farmers can check *lineage* like checking pedigree.

Regional “Planting Material Banks”

- Like seed banks but for grafted plants.
- Holds surplus stock, redistributes during peak demand.

Mobile Nursery Vans

- For landless/urban/peri-urban horticulture.
- Deliver saplings + potting mixture + advisory door-to-door.

Nano-Orchard Kits

- Pre-packed kits: 3–5 dwarf plants, potting mixture, nutrition starter pack.
- Ideal for rooftop/backyard growers.

Strengthening the Supply Chain (contd.)

Traceability

- Track movement from mother block → nursery → farmer.
- Prevents mixing of inferior or uncertified germplasm.

'Adopt a Mother Tree' Program

- SHGs maintain elite mother plants with income-sharing model.

24×7 Climate-Smart Mini Nurseries

- Solar-powered propagation structures in remote villages.

Ensuring Quality Standards

Certification Ideas

- Colour-coded seedling tags (red = core, blue = certified, green = commercial).
- Thermal printing of nursery identity on tags to prevent falsification.
- Aadhaar-verified nursery licensing for authenticity.

Testing

- Rapid disease /virus detection kits for field nurseries.

Strengthening Logistics for Micro-Farmers

Innovative Packaging

- Use biodegradable “root cushions” for long-distance transport.
- Moisture-retaining gels for 5–7 days transit survival.



Decentralised Distribution Hubs

- Suggestions for “plant ATMs” at block headquarters.
- Use Common Service Centres (CSCs) as pickup points.

Innovations in nursery industry



Empowering Limited Land & Landless Farmers

Opportunity Models

- Micro-orchards (1–10 plants).
- Vertical fruit gardens (economy models).
- Shared orchard models (e.g., cooperative clusters).
- Rooftop grape, kinnow, sappota, guava, lemon

Income Streams

- Sale of grafts/saplings from community nursery.
- Rental of community pollination services (beekeeping + fruit trees).
- Fruiting wall models for peri-urban areas

Mango, jackfruit, jamun, banana and many fruits were common in urban landscape





Gulab Park: A unique example

- Resident Association and the ICAR-CISH transformed park into a "collection garden" of over 33 different mango varieties.
- Not only Arunika and Ambika are doing well, but so are older varieties such as Langra, Dashehari, Husneara, Amrapali, Mallika, Chausa etc.
- Top worked several varieties on a single tree
- Varieties of jamun, bael, grapes, phalsa, ber, karonda, jackfruit, rose apple and many fruit plants.
- Insecticide and carbide free mangoes for residents.
- Mango party on Sundays







Variability in lime and lemons can be exploited for domestic use





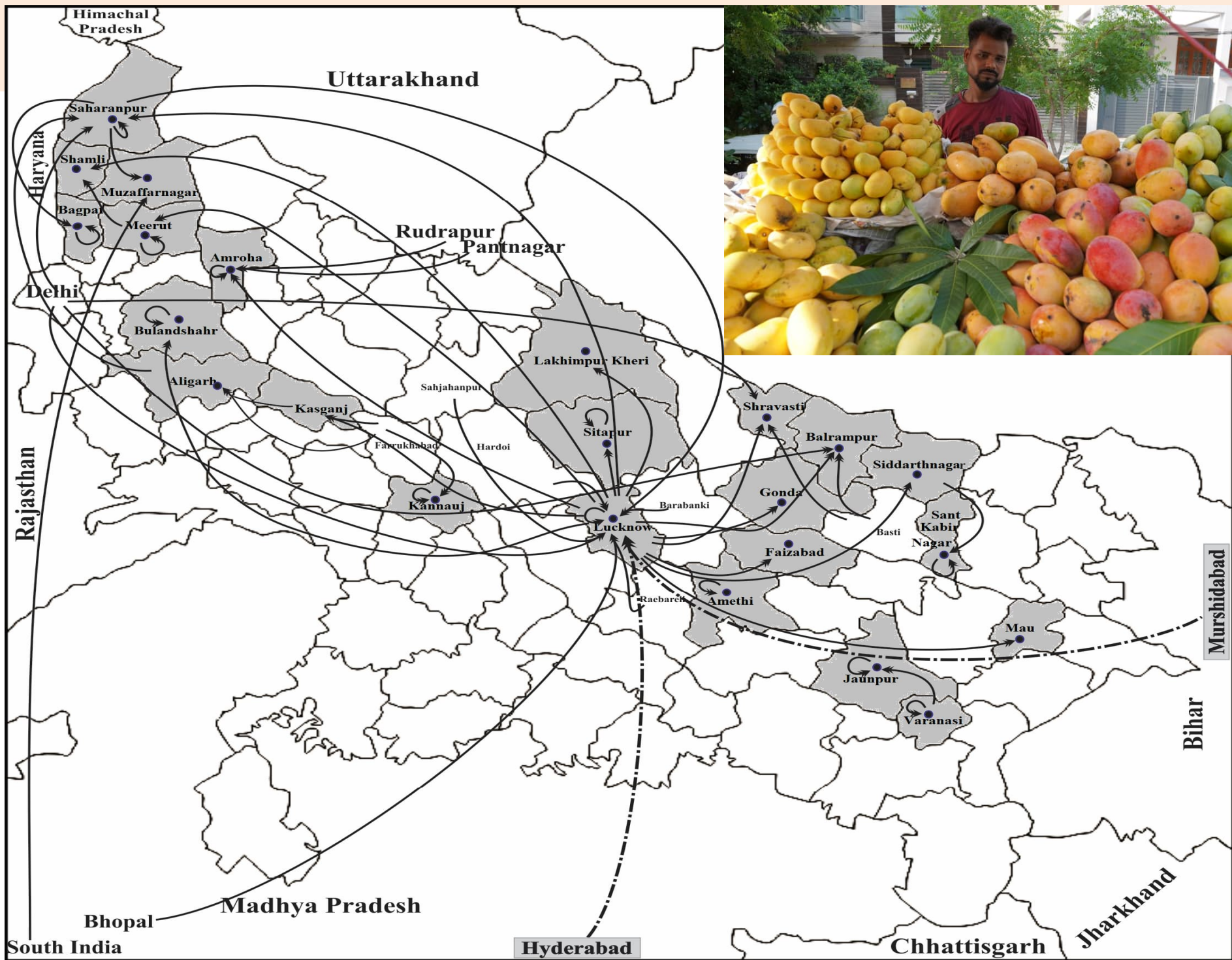
Kinnow, lime and lemons can be grown successfully in containers





New varieties and grafting in jackfruit: A hardy crop has accommodated it in small space









Training grape vine to the rooftop with roots in the ground





Dragon fruit can be cultivated with limited land or pots

Demand for Planting Material of Exotic fruits



Avocado, Rambutan, Blueberry, Fig, Raspberry, Macadamia nut are many fruits in demand and are being imported





Wedge grafting now
a widely adopted
method in mango

Allows different
rootstock girth,
age and season



GUAVA WEDGE GRAFTING



- Grafting success rate is higher when compared to other methods.
- Newly developed varieties could spread quickly.
- Low multiplication cost and subtropical adaptation.



A Call to Action

- “Healthy Orchards Begin with Healthy Roots.”
- “Certified Plants = Sustainable Livelihoods and fruit production.”
- “Quality Planting Material is the First Step to Doubling Farmer Income.”
- Quality Planting Material: The Key to Success in Limited-Land Fruit Production.

• Quality Planting Material: The Seed for Success in Limited Land Farming.

Maximizing Yield in Constrained Spaces



Thank you

