

# ACHACHAIRU (Garcinia humilis)



Achachairu is a close relative of mangosteen and Malabar tamarind(kudampuli). Native to Central America, it is cultivated sporadically throughout the tropics. Achachairu are almost maintenance-free when compared to mangosteen and has a better rooting system that offer high degree of wind resistance. Similar to mangosteen, achachairu requires shade in the initial first three years of its growth and then the performance is the same across semi-shaded and completely exposed conditions. While a majority of Kerala is suitable for cultivating achachairu.

Origin: Bolivia.

Distribution: Mainly on Australia.



#### TREE

The tree has a symmetrical architecture with a pyramidal shape and has longer side branches than mangosteen. These plants have denser foliage than mangosteen with a canopy size ranging from 30ft- 40ft.

### **FLOWER**

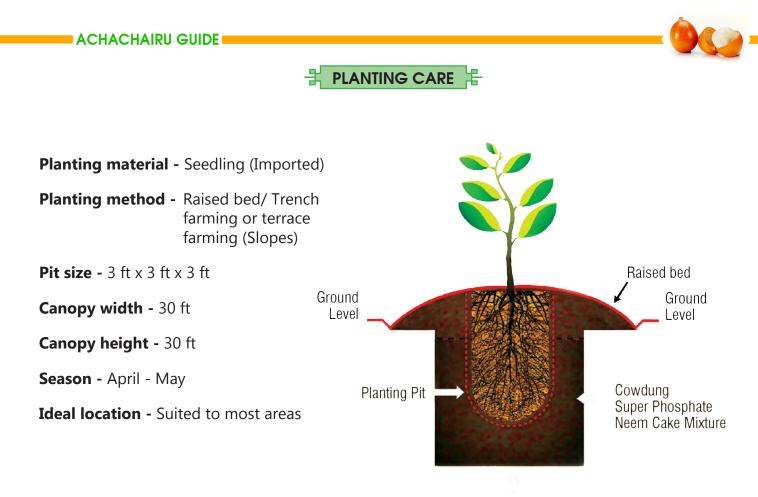
Flowers are cream or white, petals 4, hermaphroditic flowers15-35mm long, male flowers 9-12mm long; borne in groups of five.

### FRUIT

The fruit is round to oval in shape and about the size of an egg. The thick, leathery skin of an Achacha ripens from pale apricot to dark, burnt orange with occasional specks of dark color. The fruit will not continue to ripen after it has been harvested and is usually picked when fully ripe. Within the protective rind, Achacha fruit has an edible white pulp, with a texture akin to mangosteen or lychee. The flesh easily separates from the skin. Achachas typically have one to two almond-sized seeds that are woody and inedible. The flavor of the tropical fruit is sweet with a bit of a sour tang like mango or peach.







1x1x1 Meter Square pit for Planting

## IDEAL GROWING CONDITIONS

- Sunlight requirement : semi-shade to full sunshine
- ✤ Temperature : 22 38°C.
- ✤ Rainfall : 1200- 1500 mm.
- Relative humidity : 50 -70 % RH.
- Soil type : Most soil.
- Elevation : 0 to 2000ft MSL.
- Plant spacing : 25 x 25 ft.
- ✤ pH :5.5 to 6.5
- Pruning : yes.
- Training : yes.
- Pollination : self-pollination.





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#### NUTRITION MANAGEMENT

Inputs	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	Frequency/stage
NPK	100g	200g	300g	2 split doses
Composted cattle manure	5 kg	8 kg	10 kg	2 split doses
Micronutrients	10g	15g	20g	twice a year
Dolomite	150g	200g	250g	before monsoon



# WATER REQUIREMENT

Age of the tree	Quantity of water/Tree/Day	
1 Years	10 Liters	
2 Years	15 Liters	
3 Years	20 Liters	

## - PEST AND DISEASES

Fruit drop due to Potassium deficiency and micronutrients deficiency

**Fruit borer** 

- : spray sulphate of potash 4g/l and micronutrients 1g/l.
- : Neem oil (repellent ) 5ml/l. Stick pheromone traps.



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