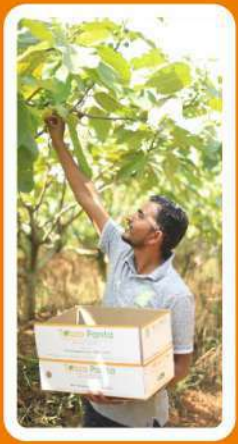
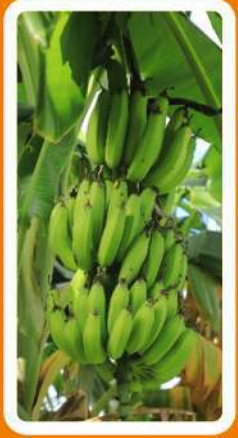
MEMBER

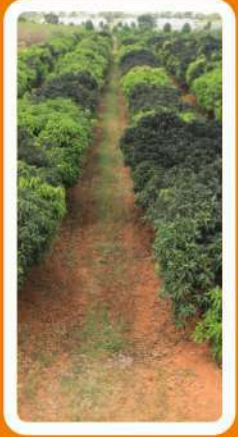
KAPIL GROUP

KAPIL AGRO

GROW MORE
WITH LESS WATER & LAND







During the past seven years we have learnt and implemented the following, which is giving us more yield / income at our farms:

What we learnt and implemented	Benefits of such practice
500 to 800 plant (trees) per acre	i. Yield per acre is 2 to 5 times higher ii. Size of each fruit is bigger and uniform iii. Easy to harvest the fruit by hand plucking iv. Higher yield, better quality fruit without any damage during harvest, which leads to higher income
Trees are grown on raised beds	i . Water conservation (through percolation of water into soil during monsoon rains) ii. Good plant growth with aeration iii. Better farm management
Trees are planted in North South direction in distance of 5 feet plant to plant and rows of 16 / 12 feet apart	I. Each tree in the row is exposed to direct sunlight (from east to west) for better photosynthesis activity for plant ii. Trees are pruned each year to 9 / 5 feet immediately after harvest, by not allowing them to grow beyond 14 / 10 feet
Fertigation through drip irrigation	i. Precise application of Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potash etc, directly to the root zone as required during various stages of growth of the tree ii. Since fertilizer is dissolved in water and delivered at the root, uptake is fast and more efficient, when compared to traditional method of application of nutrients iii. Less dependence on manpower which may lead to erratic application of nutrients to the plant iv. Better uptake of nutrients leads to reduced wastage and higher quality production
Drip lines are anchored to the ground	i. Less stress to the plant, wherein active roots remain active without becoming dormant, due to constant supply of water, at the same place ii. Better consistent uptake of nutrients, without waste of time after application of nutrients with water iii. Drip lines do not change their position (location) each day when labor remove weeds OR rats / rabbits / bandicoots move drip lines while roaming in the field during night
Growing – more than one variety of fruit crops in the orchard	i. Can earn income during the year in different seasons, from different varieties of fruit crop ii. Due to seasonal conditions if one crop fails, we can expect higher yield in another crop, example in 2022, mango crop was less, but we got Sapota yield of over 8,000 kgs per acre

Kapil Agro Farm

Kapil Agro Farm India Pvt Ltd is pioneer in researching, testing, and implementing new age technologies and practices in Horticulture. Out of the many firsts, we have successfully demonstrated the Ultra High-Density plantation (UHDP) technique in Telangana which has not only increased the yield per acre multifold, but also standardized the practices increasing the transparency, convenience, and joy of growing fruits.

We have developed a complete protocol for ultra high density plantation for 11 (eleven) varieties of fruits, at its 75 acre research farm, in Sreeramnagar village, Moinabad Mandal, Rangareddy District. The research started in 2015 and the following crops are grown at its farm with the collaboration and guidance of Israeli experts

S. No.	Fruit Name	Variety	Age of Tree	Actual yield per acre at our Farm
1	Mango	Banganpally, Daseri, Himayath Kesar	7 Years	5 Tons 7.5 Tons 4.5 Tons 6.7 Tons
2	Seetapal or Custard Apple	Balanagar	7 Years	5 Tons
3	Guava	Allahabad safeda, Lucknow 49	7 Years	5 Tons
4	Sapota	Kalipathi	7 Years	5.4 Tons
5	Lemon	Balaji Konkan	2Years 7 Years	22 Tons 40 Tons
6	Apple Ber	Green apple ber	6 Years	3 Tons
7	Drumstick	Karimudi	5 Years	7.2 Tons
8	Kala Jamun	Baha doli	7 Years	2 Tons
9	Tamarind	PK M1	5 Years	
10	Jackfruit	Konkan - Crolific	5 Years	
11	Fig	Bellary	5 Years	7.3 Tons