

Mulberry

Plant Name: Mulberry

Botanical / Scientific Name: *Morus alba*

Family: Moraceae

Plantation date: 11/07/2023

Spacing: 6 x 2 feet

Plantation Area: 67 R

No. of plants: 4100

Required Distance/Spacing: 5x2x1, 6x2x1 Feet

Properties of Sericulture: Sericulture is a very important industry in many countries. India and China are the world's leading producers of silk near about 60% of global production. Cultivation of mulberry leaves is called moriculture, mulberry leaves is the only food for the silkworm.

Character of Variety VI: The victory 1 variety was released during 1997 and now this has become very popular in the field. This variety is characterized by erect branches and grayish stem color and deep rooting ability. Leaves are dark green, smooth and juicy with 75% moisture level. As the leaf quality is good it is suitable for chawki as well as adult rearing. Rich in protein content, high ratooning ability. Mulberry fruits are rich in Iron, vitamin 'C' and fatty acids.

Soil: Medium, deep light, well drained, slightly acidic soil with 6.5 -7 pH is suitable for cultivation of mulberry. Avoid higher elevation, saline and alkali and water-logged soil.

Climate: Both hot and cool climate suitable for mulberry cultivation. Required optimum temperature is 25-30° C and annual rainfall ranging from 750-1000 ml favorable for better growth. Considering the agro climatic condition of Maharashtra, whole year production of mulberry leaves is possible if there is abundant availability of water.

Production: 60mt/ha/year leaves. (20000 to 24000 kg/acre leaves)

Pests of Mulberry: Pink mealy bug, Thrips, Leaf rolling caterpillar

Disease of Mulberry: Leaf spot, powdery mildew, leaf rust and leaf blight.



Silk production economics

(Mulberry Planting spacing 5 x 2)



Silk - V1 area (0.40 R) Cultivation cost and production

Sr. No	Work	Details	First year expense	Second year expense	Third year expense	For Next all Years
1	Testing	Soil and water testing	700	0	700	0
2	Land preparation	Ploughing and rotavator, Ridge and furrow prepration	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
3	Manure	(5000 per trolley x 2)	15,000	10000	10,000	10,000
4	Fertilizer dose	100 kg	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
5	The cost of seedlings (including 10% mortality)	Rs. 3 per plant (5000 x 3) Nurturing sanction cost Rs.	15,000	0	0	0
6	Plantation cost		4,000	0	0	0
7	Drip irrigation	16 mm	20,000	0	0	0
8	Insect rearing house & equipments	(Steel Shed 28 x 60) Chandrika, Green Net, Rack	3,40,000	0	0	0
9	Others	Sterilizer, Drugs Cost	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
10	(A) Cost per year		4,06,200	18,500	19,200	18,500
11		Total capital required in the first year	4,06,200			
12	Total batches per year		5	5	5	5
13	Production cost	Fertilizer dose (3000 per batch x 5)	15000	15000	15000	15000
		Spraying cost (500x5)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
		Labour cost (1500x5)	7500	7500	7500	7500
		Chocky cost 150 eggs (6000x5)	30000	30000	30000	30000
		Disinfectants (1000x5)	5000	5000	5000	5000
		labour cost at feeding time (7500x5)	37500	37500	37500	37500
		Transport cost (500x5)	2500	2500	2500	2500
14	(B) Cost		1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
15	Total cost	Cost A + Cost B	5,06,200	1,18,500	1,19,200	1,18,500
16	Production	120 kg/batch x 5 batches/year x 500 Rs/kg rate	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000
17	Net profit	Total production - Total cost	-2,06,200	1,81,500	1,80,800	1,81,500

Note: Due to changes external factors like in land, climate, management practices, market, etc., may affect on increase and decrease of production. Eligibal farmers under the scheme of MRGS, PoCRA get benefits for construction of sheds as well as cultivation through govt.