

ARUNACHAL KIWI

Naturally Highland. Naturally Sweet.

INDIA'S LEADING KIWI-PRODUCING STATE

A high-value fruit. A highland identity. A future of rural prosperity.

Cultivated in the pristine highlands of Arunachal Pradesh, kiwi is emerging as a promising high-value horticultural commodity with a strong foundation for sustainable livelihoods, rural enterprise and market-led growth.

2,807 ha

AREA • 2025

7,053 MT

PRODUCTION • 2025

14

POTENTIAL DISTRICTS

2047 VISION | 8,000 hectares • 1,20,000 MT annually

A Highland Opportunity with National Relevance

A concise digital brief designed for senior policy leadership

Arunachal Pradesh is building a future-ready kiwi economy founded on natural strengths, progressive growers and expanding horticultural capabilities. The vision connects high-altitude farms with quality planting material, scientific production, aggregation, value addition, reliable logistics and premium markets.

Arunachal Pradesh accounts for more than half of India's kiwi production, according to the value-chain assessment.

- Sustainable livelihoods for hill communities
- Higher productivity and better-quality fruit
- Stronger farmer institutions and rural enterprises
- Scientific post-harvest management
- Greater participation of SHGs, FPOs and local youth
- Wider domestic market access and progressive export readiness
- Climate-responsive and responsible horticultural growth

This transformation reflects the spirit of Viksit Bharat @2047, combining local potential, modern infrastructure and market-led development for resilient rural prosperity.

Why Arunachal Kiwi Stands Apart

Natural advantage • distinctive quality • value-addition potential

Kiwi thrives across the state's temperate and high-altitude landscapes. Sloping terrain, adequate chilling and rainfall create a favourable environment for fruit development. Principal belts include the Ziro landscape of Lower Subansiri and the temperate areas of West Kameng.

- Naturally grown in high-altitude conditions
- Recognized for sweetness, juiciness and distinctive flavour
- Rich in Vitamin C, Vitamin E, fibre, potassium and antioxidants
- Suitable for fresh consumption and products such as juice, candy, pulp and dried kiwi
- Harvest availability when supplies from some competing origins begin to recede
- Aligned with demand for nutritious, premium and responsibly produced fruit

ORGANIC RECOGNITION

Kiwi grown in Ziro Valley received organic certification in 2020 under the organic value-chain development framework for the North-East.

HAYWARD MONTY ALLISON BRUNO

Hayward is particularly relevant for premium markets because of size, taste profile, shelf life and market preference. Allison and Monty form a major part of the existing production base.

From Established Clusters to New Growth Frontiers

ESTABLISHED PRODUCTION ANCHORS

LOWER SUBANSIRI	WEST KAMENG
Ziro is the state's most prominent kiwi-growing landscape, with an established base of growers, nurseries and collective marketing experience. It is identified as the highest kiwi-producing district in the state.	Important locations include Dirang, Shergaon, Rupa, Kalaktang, Tenga Valley, Budhagaon and adjoining temperate belts, supported by favourable highland conditions and an established commercial base.

EMERGING GROWTH DISTRICTS

SHI-YOMI	DIBANG VALLEY
PLANNED EXPANSION	PLANNED EXPANSION

WIDER KIWI-POTENTIAL BELT

Tawang • West Kameng • Lower Subansiri • Kurung Kumey • Kra Daadi • Shi-Yomi • Upper Siang • Anjaw • Dibang Valley • Kamle • Upper Subansiri

Building Value at Every Stage

An integrated system to preserve quality, reduce losses and connect growers with higher-value markets

1 Quality Planting Material

2 Scientific Orchard Development

3 Harvest at Correct Maturity

4 Aggregation & Quality Management

5 Cold-Chain & Value Addition

6 Markets & Consumers

CREATING MORE VALUE FROM EVERY FRUIT

Fresh-market grades can serve premium retail and institutional markets. Lower grades can support local processing into kiwi juice, candy, pulp, squash and other products, creating enterprise opportunities for SHGs, FPOs, rural youth and local processors while improving crop utilisation.

From 2025 Status to the 2047 Vision

Indicator	2025	2030	2035	2040	2047
Area	2,807 ha	~3,500 ha	~4,500 ha	~6,000 ha	~8,000 ha
Production	7,053 MT	~21,000 MT	~40,000 MT	~72,000 MT	~1,20,000 MT

THE 2047 TRANSFORMATION

Nearly 3×	Around 17×
CULTIVATED AREA	ANNUAL OUTPUT

Area: 2,807 hectares in 2025 to approximately 8,000 hectares by 2047.

Production: 7,053 MT in 2025 to approximately 1,20,000 MT by 2047.

Kiwi and the Viksit Bharat @2047 Vision

Turning local advantage into resilient rural prosperity

- Strengthen farmer incomes through high-value horticulture
- Promote local value addition and rural enterprise
- Create opportunities for women-led SHGs and young entrepreneurs
- Expand India's domestic production of a high-demand fruit
- Build climate-conscious and traceable agricultural value chains
- Connect remote hill districts with national and international markets
- Position the North-East as an important source of premium horticultural produce

A SHARED DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENT

From the Eastern Himalayas to India's growing fruit markets

**Department of Horticulture
Government of Arunachal Pradesh**

Digital presentation format • Optimized for access through QR code

Package of Practices

Applied guidance for climate, soil, varieties, propagation and orchard establishment

This section complements the strategic kiwi brief with concise field-level guidance for orchard planning and cultivation in the temperate and high-altitude conditions of Arunachal Pradesh.

700–800 HOURS	800–2,350 m
Chilling below 7°C	Suitable elevation range
~150 cm/year	pH < 6.9
Well-distributed rainfall	Preferred slightly acidic soil

SITE AND SOIL

- Select deep, rich and well-drained sandy loam soils.
- Avoid heavy, persistently wet soils and exposed windy sites.
- Use windbreaks where strong winds may affect the growing crop.
- Gentle slopes are suitable when water movement and erosion are properly managed.

Cultivar and Pollinizer Selection

Commercial choices for fruiting performance and synchronized flowering

HAYWARD Broad, flat fruit; high chilling need; premium global demand.	ALLISON Heavy bearing and sweet; slightly broad relative to length.
BRUNO Lower chilling need; heavy bearing; long, dark-brown fruit.	MONTY Late flowering, with fruit maturing in time.
ABBOTT Early flowering and early maturing; very sweet fruit.	TOMURI • MALE Pollinizer associated with Hayward and Monty.
ALLISON (M) • MALE Pollinizer used with Bruno, Abbott, Allison and Monty.	

Field layout guidance in the source specifies a female-to-male ratio of 8:1. The introductory varietal guidance also refers to 9:1; the final operational ratio should therefore be standardized by the competent technical authority before field issue.

Propagation and Planting Protocol

A compact implementation sequence for field teams and growers

PROPAGATION THROUGH CUTTINGS

- Use cuttings approximately 0.5–1.0 cm thick, with short internodes and 15–30 cm length.
- Treat cuttings with IBA at 4,000–5,000 ppm for 10 seconds.
- Plant in a mist chamber using sand as the rooting medium.
- Provide intermittent mist at 10-minute intervals.
- The source reports 70–75% rooting through this method, commonly adopted in Arunachal Pradesh.

FIELD ESTABLISHMENT

4 m × 6 m

Planting distance under T-bar system

3 ft × 3 ft × 3 ft

Pit size; keep topsoil separate

HALF-MOON TERRACES

Layout option for slopes

6–7 m

T-bar placement guidance

Training, Pollination and Crop Care

Essential practices for canopy structure, fruit quality and establishment

YEAR 1	YEAR 2
Develop a single leader.	Establish cordons on the support system.
PRUNING	POLLINATION
Undertake winter and summer pruning.	Use honey bees; the source recommends 3–4 colonies per hectare.
FRUIT THINNING	PIT APPLICATION
Remove small, misshapen and crowded fruits after fruit set.	Apply 20–25 kg FYM with bio-inputs.
YEAR 1 NUTRITION	YEARS 2–3
Apply 10–15 kg per vine.	Apply 15–20 kg per vine.

The orchard should be supported through T-bar or pergola training, with pruning and thinning timed to maintain canopy balance and improve marketable fruit quality.