Maai Tatva Agro-Industries

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Aloe Vera

Aloe Vera is an evergreen perennial succulent species, Originated from Arabian Peninsula. More than 500 species are known out of which only few are known for commercial used. Most beneficial varieties are Aloe barbadensis miller and Aloe indica royle.



Economic parts: Leaves





Chemical composition and its uses

Chemical contain	uses		
Aloin	Cleanse digestive system/ relives constipation		
Acemannan	Immunostimulant, antiviral, antineoplastic and		
	gastrointestinal properties		
Vit. E	Anti-aging supports immune functions, prevent		
	inflammation & coronary heart disease, promote eye		
	health, and lower the risk of cancer.		
Dimethyl sulfoxide	Decreased pain, speed the healing of wound, burns,		

muscle and skeletal injuries, arthritis etc.

Aloe indica royle

Clumping suckering succulent with short stem leading to compact stiff rosettes composed of 8-10 inches with the width of 2 inches spotless dark green leaves. Its pulps are sweet in taste therefore mostly used in processing healthy food products like juice, candy etc.



Aloe barbadensis miller

Consist of thick fleshy light green, white spotted leaves that grow up to 18 inches in length and 2-3 inches in width at the base with sharp spikes at the edges. It is used mostly for cosmetic products and pharmaceutical products.



Cultivation

Soil and climate: Basically, it is a warm tropical crop grown in various climatic condition but need protection from frost. It is a very low maintenance plant and can be successfully grown in low rainfall region. It can adapt in a wide range of soils but best suited in well drained sandy loam with the pH not exceeding 8.5. Commercial cultivation can be done in the region 25-40°C.

Land preparation:

Field is thoroughly ploughed and cross ploughed to bring the soil to the fine tilth stage and beds of 10-12 inch raised bed are prepared.

Propagation: Propagated through suckers of 6-9 inches or sometimes by cutting a new growth. Germination takes place after 45 days of planting.

Plantation: Suckers are planted with the spacing of 24x24 inches Planting can be done all year round; summer plantation thrives for more water.

Management:

Irrigation: This herb does not needs much water and can be grown as rainfed crops. 4-5 irrigation is required during summer.

Pest: No serious pest is reported

Caution:

- Avoid water logging soil
- Timely weeding should be done
- Avoid use of chemicals/ synthetic fertilizers, pesticides or weedicides.

Harvesting and Yield

Aloe leaves can be harvested by using sharp shears. Leaving aside three leaves the rest are harvested. Commercial Aloe productions produce upto 5 years. The first production starts after 12 months of planting and yield 3 kg/ plant (approx.) followed by the next production after 6 months or 12 months depending upon availability of water. Each plant yield 5 kg (approx.) leaves on 2^{nd} yield onwards.

Marketing: Aloe is among the few medicinal plants having both medicinal and cosmetic uses and thus, has an extensive market across the globe.

Economics

Expenditure

Plant	Plant	Cost per	Total cost	Cost of	Cost of land
spacing	density(acre)	plant		fertilizers	preparation
2 x 2ft.	13,000	Rs 4/-	Rs 52,000	Rs 10,000	Rs 5000

Total investment = Rs 67,000/-

❖ Income

Production per	Yield per	Total	Company buy	Total
year	plant(Approx.)		back price/	
			kg	
1 st year	3 kg	39,000 kg	Rs 3.50	Rs 1,36,500
2 nd year	5 kg	65,000 kg	Rs 3.50	Rs 2,27,500
3 rd year	5 kg	65,000 kg	Rs 3.50	Rs 2,27,500
4 th year	5 kg	65,000 kg	Rs 3.50	Rs 2,27,500
5 th year	5 kg	65,000 kg	Rs 3.50	Rs 2,27,500

Total income in 5 year = Rs 10, 46,500 /-









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