TECHNOLOGY FOR REJUVENATION OF OLD AND SENILE ORCHARDS OF GUAVA
Rejuvenation Technology Involves

- Head back exhausted trees (showing market decline in annual production) to the extent of 1.0 to 1.5 metre high above ground level during May-June or December-February with objective to facilitate production of new shoots from below the cut end.

- Allow the development of fresh newly emerging shoots to grow up to a length of about 40 to 50 cm, which could be attained in 4 to 5 months of rejuvenation pruning.

- Prune out all newly emerging, growing shoots towards inner side of the freshly developing canopy to 6 newly emerging shoots growing outwards be retained at each cut end.

- These newly emerging shoots which have gained length of 40 to 50 cm be further pruned to about 50 per cent of its total length for emergence of multiple shoots below the pruning point.

- 2nd pruning is mainly done to modify the tree structure and maintain canopy size.

- Profusely emerging shoot in the inner canopy are to be pruned to promote branching

- The multiple shoots developed as a result of second pruning are capable of producing flower buds for rainy season crop.

- The farmers keen to take rainy season crop can allow the shoots to bear flower buds and fruits.

- However, as the winder crop has more marketing edge and value due to quality and taste besides fruits being free of pest incidence, it is desired to promote fruit load in winter season.

- As such, to check the onset of rainy crop, shoot pruning (50%) is also done again in May.

- New shoots emerge after May pruning, which have high fruiting potential for winter crop.
• The procedure of sequential and periodic pruning is continued every year (May-June) for proper shaping of tree canopy and to ensure enhanced production of quality fruit during winter season.

• Fruiting starts on third year after rejuvenation.