Grapefruit farming

Grape fruits thrive in tropical to sub tropical climates and require soils with a pH of between 6.0 and 7.5. Its essential to avoid water logged or saline soils.

Cultivation practices

Propagation. Grape fruits can be propagated through seeds, grafting or budding though grafting is the most desirable method as it enables growers to replicate desirable traits.
Planting. Grape fruits should be planted in well prepared soils with adequate spacing to allow air circulation and proper growth.
Irrigation. Consistent and controllable irrigation is vital for grape farming. Drip or sprinkler irrigation are known to provide the required water without causing water logging.

Crop management practices

Fertilization. Grape fruit trees benefit from regular fertilization with a balanced blend of nutrients particularly Nitrogen, Phosphorous and potassium. Fertilizer application should be based on soil and leaf analysis.
Pest and disease management. Common pests and diseases that affect grape fruits include citrus canker, aphids and citrus greening. Integrated pest management strategies and disease resistant varieties are essential in prevention and control of the pests and diseases.
Harvesting. Grape fruits are typically harvested when they reach the desired size, color, and sugar content. Hand picking is the preferred method to avoid damaging the fruit.