Post Harvest (building of reserves)

"Nurse" canopy for optimal photosynthesis. Balanced NPK according to soil analysis, yield, and vigour. Maintenance lime to rectify pH and Ca:Mg ratio.

Vegetative – 1

1-1-1 ratio for optimum, vegetative growth.

Vegetative – 2

1-1-1 ratio for optimum, vegetative growth.

Fruit growth and enlargement

Balanced NPK ratio, with emphasis on P and K while lowering the N before flowering, to prevent new leaf formation and thus Flower/Shoot competition. Apply a short period of RDI at completion of leaf development to limit further vegetative growth.

Fruit growth and enlargement

Balanced NPK ratio, with emphasis increasing the K from Fruit Set onwards. Flower thinning – keep same generation flowers. Reduce irrigation when flowers open. Increase irrigation at fruit set.

Early Fruit growth

Increased NPK ratio, with emphasis on reproductive growth while preventing fruit/shoot competition and subsequent fruit fall.

Fruit growth and enlargement

Increased NPK ratio, with emphasis on reproductive growth while preventing fruit/shoot competition and subsequent fruit fall.

Fruit maturity

High K demand for developing fruit. Mg for chlorophyll formation and optimal photosynthesis. Irrigation scheduling for fruit quality and size.

Ripening and Harvesting

Start reducing NPK as harvest approaches. Apply the last K foliar sprays before harvest.

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For your DURIAN Crops

DURIO ZIBETHINUS

Durian is a native fruit of Southeast Asia. Durians, like most perennial crops, have a well-defined vegetative, flowering, and reproductive phase, which must fully be adhered to when recommending a fertilizer program. This will ensure an optimal yield, while maintaining a balance between vegetative and reproductive growth, thus preventing the tree from going into an alternate bearing cycle.

Durian trees thrive in a hot and humid tropical climate, with temperatures ranging from 25-32°C (77-90°F) Mean daily temperatures of below 22°C is detrimental for growth and fruit production.
Optimum humidity levels must be between 75-85%.
A dryer period of 1-2 months is required to promote flower initiation.
Annual rainfall should average 1500 mm. Supplementary irrigation is required to enhance vegetative and reproductive growth.
Durian trees do not perform well in elevations of 900 m and above.
Durian trees prefer light, well drained soils and should never be planted on flat lowlands containing a high water table. Durian trees prefer a gentle slope of 5-10°.
A drainage system might be required to ensure that the roots are never waterlogged.

Haifa Solutions for Durian Nutrition

Note: the recommendations brought here should be considered as general guidelines. The actual program should consider the plant status and growth conditions. Consult Haifa agronomist to suit the optimal nutritional program for your durian crop.

Stage	No. of days	Recommended products		
		Soil (MCA)	Nutrigation	Foliar Feeds
Post Harvest (building of reserves)	15	MCA(8) 19:10:13 + 2MgO + ME	Poly-Feed 19:19:19 + 1MgO + HaifaStim HumiK	Poly-Feed 19:19:19 + 1MgO + BoreFeed
Vegetative – 1	45		Poly-Feed 19:19:19 + 1MgO + HaifaStim HumiK + Haifa Mag	Poly-Feed 19:19:19 + 1MgO +Haifa Micro Combie + Haif Micro Zn + Bor-feed + + HaifaStim™ eNergy
Vegetative – 2	45		Multi-K	Haifa MKP + Haifa Micro™ Zn
Flowering and Fruit Set	60	MCA(12) 10:5:35 + 2MgO + ME	Haifa Cal +Poly-Feed 12:5:40	Haifa Multi-K™ + HaifaStim™ Vital + HaifaStim™ Promo
Early Fruit growth	35		Haifa Cal +Poly-Feed 12:5:40	Poly-Feed 15-15-30 + HaifaStim™ Force
Fruit growth and enlargement	35		Poly-Feed 12:5:40 + 2MgO + Haifa BitterMag™	Poly-Feed 15:15:30 + HaifaStim™ Energy
Fruit maturity	30		Haifa Multi-K + Haifa BitterMag™	Haifa Multi-K™ or Haifa Bonus npK™
Ripening and Harvesting	20			Haifa Multi-K™ or Haifa Bonus npK™

Important highlights

Soil

Soil texture must range from sandy to sandy/loam to loamy/sand. Although Durian trees have a shallow root system (45-50cm), soils must be well drained with no limiting factors to a depth of at least 75 cm.
Ridging might be an option where the potential, available root depth is limited.
The ideal soil pH range is pH(KCl) 5.5 -6.5
Durian trees thrive on organic rich soils.
The % C analysis should be >1.5%
Durian trees are sensitive to elevated levels of soil salinity.
Do not plant Durian trees in soils > 2 dS/m (2 mS/cm).
A complete soil analysis from a trustworthy Lab is essential for recommending the ideal fertilizer program.

Climate

The ideal temperature for durian growth is between 25-32°C (77-90°F)
RH is ideally between 75-85%.
Annual rainfall should average 1500 mm.

Supplementary irrigation is required in areas prone to dry spells or inadequate rainfall. Irrigation is essential for young Durian trees.

Refrain from planting Durian trees is very windy areas prone to storms and typhoons, as wind will cause stunted growth and fruit damage, resulting in reduced pack-out % and yields.

Water source

Supplement irrigation is necessary for all stages of growth to ensure optimum Durian production.

The total irrigation requirement of a Durian orchard is > 5000 cub meters of water per season.
pH should be between 6.0 and 7.5
EC should be < 0.75 dS/m (0.75 mS/cm)
TDS < 500 mg/L
Na < 115 mg/L
Cl < 100 mg/L