

THE LOW INPUT MANAGEMENT OF CITRUS ORCHARDS IN INDONESIA**

Nirmala F. Devy^{1*}, Harwanto¹, A. Sugiyatno¹, and O. Endarto¹

¹ICISFRI, Batu, East Java-Indonesia

¹Indonesian Citrus and Subtropical Fruits Research Institute (ICSFRI), Jln. Raya Tlekung No. 1, Batu, 65301, East Java, Indonesia. Tel./Fax. +62-341-592683/593047

* Correspondence: nfdevy@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Economically, citrus commodity is very important in Indonesia. In 2017 total areas was more than 56,757 ha with total production reached 2,295,310 tons (productivity 40,4 tons/ha). Generally, the proportion of citrus varieties grown are 80% of tangerine, 10% of mandarin, 6% of pummelos and 4% others. Some of issues faced in citrus plantation are the narrow and scattered planting areas, pest and disease attacks, especially of Huanglongbing (HLB) or citrus greening, also the cultivation has not been fully supported by technology. Getting the maximum production, farmers generally use fertilizers and pesticides in accordance with local customs. Increasing awareness of environmental damage by pollution, as well as efforts to maintain its sustainability, citrus plantation management based on a low-input sustainable agricultural system nowadays have begun to be widely applied. The approach is to adapt farming systems to the local environments and optimize the use of biological, chemical, or physical resources in their agroecosystems. Role of ICSFRI in supporting this system by overseeing the implementation of the Integrated Management of Healthy Citrus Orchards (IMHCO). This technology package intends to keep the citrus plantation freed from HLB and other diseases. It consists of using of certified (blue labels) nursery seeds which free of systemic diseases, orchard sanitation by eradication of infected plants; controlling the disease vectors such as *Diaphorina citri* Kuw., maintaining the orchard optimally, and orchard management consolidation by doing citrus growers group participation.

Key words: HLB, farming systems, low input