

Jack Fruit, Kathal, Artocarpus Heterophyllus (Grown through seeds) - Plant



Jackfruit or Kathal (Artocarpus heterophyllus) is a plant which probably originated from the Western Ghats in India.

Rating: Not Rated Yet

Price

Sales price R 328

Discount

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Description This otherworldly looking oddity has a very thick, rubbery rind with short blunt spikes and up to 500 seeds. The average fruit is around 35 pounds. All parts of the jack-fruit tree produce opalescent, sticky latex and the tree has a very long tap-root. Growing jack-fruit trees have flowers borne on short branches extending from the trunk and older branches. The jack-fruit (Artocarpus heterophyllus) is a common village tree cultivated throughout Malaysia. Fruits are available almost throughout the year though the peaks are around June and December.

Height: 80 feet.

Difficulty level: Easy.

Planting & Care

The place chosen for the planting should be first cleared from old tree stumps and old roots to avoid termites and root disease. When necessary, the soil should be ploughed first, then rows are made to mark the planting intervals. Usually, jackfruits are planted at a distance of 30 ft. x 30 ft. In an acre, 48 trees can be planted. In a new area the planting interval can be reduced to 25 ft. x 25 ft., and 69 trees can be planted in an acre.

Sunlight: Full sun.

Soil: Rich, deep and somewhat porous soil.

Water: Keep the soil moist but do not overwater.

Temprature: Tropical climate.

Fertilizer: Fertilize your growing jackfruit tree with nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and magnesium applied in a ratio of 8:4:2:1 to 30 grams per tree at six months of age and doubling every six months up to two years of age. Past the two year mark, growing jackfruit trees should get 1 kg. per tree in the amount of 4:2:4:1 and is applied before and at the end of the wet season.

Care:

- Other jackfruit care dictates the removal of dead wood and thinning of the growing jackfruit tree.
- Pruning to keep the jackfruit at about 15 feet high will also facilitate harvesting.
- Keep the tree roots damp but not wet.

Use

Culinary use:

- The pulp of the ripe fruit is eaten fresh or in syrup.
- They are a valuable source of carbohydrates with a lesser amount of calcium and phosphate.

Reference:

<http://rfcarchives.org.au/Next/Fruits/Jakfruit/JackfruitCultiv2-84.htm> <http://www.gardeningknowhow.com/edible/fruits/jackfruit-trees/growing-jackfruit-trees.htm>