

PROJECT REPORT ON
Orchids under Polyhouse



SUBMITTED BY

Promoter Name:
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Project Location:
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER NOS.	PARTICULARS
I.	ABOUT THE PROMOTER
II.	PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY
III.	MARKET POTENTIAL
IV.	SWOT ANALYSIS
V.	ECONOMICS OF THE PROJECT
	A. Project Profile (Financial)
	B. Basis & Presumptions
	C. Total Cost of Project-
	D. Means of Finance
	E. Projected Profitability
	F. Financial Analysis
	G. Term Loan Repayment

CHAPTER - I
ABOUT THE PROMOTER

1. Name : xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2. Address(Residence) : xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
3. Contact Number : xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
4. Date of Birth : xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
5. Educational Qualification : xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
6. Project Location (Addr.) : xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
7. Constitution : xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
8. Experience : xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

CHAPTER – II

PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

Varieties

Sharp Purple

Climate

75% green shade net with 70 - 80% humidity, 18 - 28°C temperature and light intensity of 1500-2000 foot candles is ideal for growing this tropical orchid.

Growing environment:

75% shade net house with 70- 80% humidity, day temperature of 21 - 29°C and night temperature of 18 to 21°C is ideal for growing this tropical orchid. In high rainfall zones, the shade net house should be provided with a rainshelter.

Propagation:

Division of clumps, keikis, back bulbs and tissue culture plants.

Containers and support : perforated earthen pots are ideal and the plants are staked with bamboo sticks.

Growing media:

Most common potting mixture consists of charcoal, broken pieces of bricks and tiles, coconut husk and fiber.

Irrigation:

Mist or overhead sprinkler to provide water and to maintain humidity.

Nutrients:

Foliar application of NPK 20:10:10 @ 0.2% at weekly intervals starting from 30 days after planting.

Growth regulators

Foliar application of GA3 50 ppm at bimonthly intervals starting from 30 days after planting.

Repotting

Orchids need repotting regularly, usually every two to three years.

1. When the plant grows large and overgrows its container.
2. When the potting material deteriorates
3. When the plant has to be split or divided
4. It is better to repot epiphytes every year.

The best time for repotting is when fresh roots emerge at the bases of the previous year's growth. In monopodial climbers, repotting or division has to be done when new leaf growth shows at the top and there is new root growth.

Splitting or division of plants

Plant grown to a large clump with 2 or 3 old canes and new shoots, - divided before repotting. Each division - at least one old cane of two years' growth, one new shoot & some new roots.

Pests:

Snail and slug: Hand pick and destroy

Harvest

Dendrobium flower fully matures only 3 or 4 days after it opens. Flowers are harvested when they are fully open as the flowers cut prior to their maturity will wilt before reaching the wholesaler. Immediately after harvest, the lower 0.75cm of the peduncle is cut off, and the flower is inserted into a fresh tube of water containing preservative. Harvesting the spike when 75 per cent of the flowers are open and remaining buds are unopen.

Post harvest handling:

Pulsing	:	8-HQC 500 ppm + SucOrchid 5% for 12 hrs
Holding solution	:	AgNO ₃ 25 ppm + 8-HQC 400 ppm + SucOrchid 5%
Wrapping material	:	50 gauge polythene with base of spikes dipped in 8-HQC 25 ppm

Yield:

8 - 10 spikes/plant/year

Pests:

Snail and Slug:

Hand pick and destroy them immediately.

Diseases:

1. Bacterial soft and Brown rot (*Ervinia spp.*)

Foliar application with Streptomycin Sulphate @ 0.5 g + Copper Oxy Chloride @ 2 g/l.

2. Bacterial Brown spot (*Acidovorax sp.*)

Foliar application with Streptomycin Sulphate @ 0.5 g + Copper Oxy Chloride @ 2 g/l.

3. Blackrot (*Pythiumsp. and Phytothora sp.*)

Foliar application of Metalaxyl 2 g / lit. (or) Dimethomorph 50% WP 0.5 g / lit.

4. Anthracnose – Foliar application of Thiophanate Methyl 2 g / l (or) Difenconazole 0.5 ml/l

CHAPTER – III

MARKET POTENTIAL

Marketing of Orchid flowers is the crucial factor for the success of the project. Orchid is decade old flower for Indian farmers and the farmers are getting good price in the domestic market. The big regulated flower markets are at New Delhi, Bangalore, Indore, Badoda, Colcatta, Ahmedabad, Lacknow, Hyderabad, Vijayvada etc. In these markets there is good sales potentiality for Orchids throughout the year.

Cut Flowers that are widely used for attractively decorating various places in different occasions. The demand of flowers increases during Christmas, New year day, Valentine day, which are during winter season. Cut flowers are demand by corporate houses, hotels and restaurants. Weddings, birthday parties, seminars, and other such social gathering events are incomplete without floral decorations.

The small flower stalls on the roadside are playing significant roles in the floriculture revolution. The entrepreneurs may have tie-up with hotels and florist's shops in the cities. However as Orchids is very fragile & perishable in nature, its packaging & transport play important role in its marketing. Steady supply, quality & grading are also associated with successful marketing of the cut flowers.

Emerging newer market concept like online sale, specialized florist outlet, floriculture trade show in coming years expected to see newer dimension in terms of more distant consumer demand & product proposition.

As the demands of Orchids flowers are splendid in future, it is one of the imperative fields to endeavor.

CHAPTER – IV

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths:

- Domestic market for cut flowers, especially for different varieties and colors in Orchids, is growing. Currently floral decoration is the growing social trend. Many are ready to invest on exterior decorations and interior decorations using fresh cut flowers.
- The Governments have identified floriculture as a sunrise sector and are providing strong support through various policies and schemes.
- Provides employment for a large Indian population including women, living in rural territories.

WEAKNESS:

- High capital investment
- Demand fluctuate according to different seasons
- Unavailability of skilled manpower
- Incidence of pest and diseases many a times becomes unmanageable.
- Poor marketing linkage and poor market infrastructure.
- Non-availability of adequate quality planting material.
- Poor post-harvest management infrastructure. Due to the perishable nature of the products it's important to have enough transportation and good logistics facilities.
- Negligence to research relating to technical factors

OPPORTUNITY:

- There is tremendous demand for flowers due to the growing popularity of western life style
- Access to metropolises like Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi etc. and other big cities enhances the possibilities for tapping market of these states.
- Growing consumer base with higher income is expected to add demand in new market
- The demand for flower decorations is increasing rapidly due to lavish arrangement during social, political, entertainment & sport event.
- Availability of new and unique varieties

THREATS:

- Uncertainty in weather conditions and frequent occurrence of natural calamities like cyclone and drought.
- Uncertainty about market stability
- Exploitation by middlemen in the market chain.
- High incidence of pest and diseases.

V. ECONOMICS OF THE PROJECT

A. PROJECT PROFILE (Financial)

Sr. No.	PARAMETERS	VALUE
1	Unit Size in sq.m.	4,000
2	Product	Orchid cut flowers
3	Variety	Sharp Purple
4	Cost of the project	68,52,500
5	Bank loan	51,39,375
6	Margin money	17,13,125
7	Financial Indicators	
	BCR at 15% DF	1.34 :1
	NPW at 15% DF Rs.	43,43,053
	I R R %	34
8	Average DSCR	2.7
9	Interest Rate (% per annum)	12
10	Repayment	7 years including first year of moratorium period

B. BASIS & PRESUMPTIONS

S.No.	Particular	Unit	Quantity
I. Techno-economic parameters			
	Mortality	%	5
	Plant density	plants per sq.m.	10
	Total no of plants	Nos.	40000
	Payback period		7 years
II. Expenditure norms			
	Cost of seedling	Rs./ seedling	50
	Fertilizers & Mannuers per annum	sq ft.	100
	Insectisides & Pesticides per annum	sq ft.	100
	No of semiskilled workers	Nos.	4
	Cost of one semiskilled worker per annum	Rs.	72,000
III. Income norms			
	Sale price of cut flowers	Rs./spike	13
	Yield of cut flowers	Sprokes/ plant	8
	Subsidy receives @ 50% from N.H.B. treated as F.D. in bank @ 6%		
	This amount of subsidy is used for repayment of loan		

C. TOTAL COST OF PROJECT

Sr. No.	Particular	Unit	Unit Rate in Rs.	Quantity	Amount in Rs.
1	Cost of Polyhouse	Sq.m.	850	4,000	34,00,000
2	Initial cost of cultivation				
	Bed material (coconut husk)	Rs./sq.m.	50	4,000	2,00,000
	Planting material	Rs.	50	40,000	20,00,000
	Fertilizers & Mannuers	Rs./sq.m.	50	4,000	2,00,000
	Insectisides & Pesticides	Rs./sq.m.	50	4,000	2,00,000
	Manpower & supervision	Rs./sq.m.	30	4,000	1,20,000
					27,20,000
3	Irrigation infrastructure				
	Sprinkler & Shower system	Rs./sq.m.	75	4,000	3,00,000
	Tube well	Nos.	1,50,000	1	1,50,000
	Water storage tank	Ls.			50,000
	Pipeline	Mtrs.	150	150	22,500
	Electric pump & electrification	Nos.	35,000	1	35,000
	Generator Set 10 KVA	Nos.	45,000	1	45,000
					3,02,500
4	Infrastructure				
	Cost of Labour Quarter (20'x10' x 1 Nos)	Sq. ft.	200	400	80,000
5	Mechanization				
	Cost of Sprayer & other equipments	Ls			50,000
6	Post Harvest Infrastructure				
	Grading/packing room	Sq. ft.	600	500	3,00,000
					68,52,500

Project For:Orchid cultivation under Polyhouse

D. MEANS OF FINANCE

Sr. No.	Particular	Unit	Quantity	Amount in Rs.
1	Term loan	%	75	51,39,375
2	Own contribution	%	25	17,13,125
				<hr/>
			TOTAL	68,52,500
				<hr/> <hr/>
3	Subsidy entitlement @ 50% from NHB			<hr/>
				34,26,250
				<hr/>

E. PROJECTION OF PERFORMANCE & PROFITABILITY

S. No.	Particular	Unit	Unit rate in Rs.	Quantity	I year	II year	III year	IV year	V year	VI year	VII year
Income											
a.	Income from cut flowers										
	Production of cut flowers	Spikes			1,28,000	3,20,000	3,20,000	3,20,000	3,20,000	3,20,000	3,20,000
	Selling price	Rs./spike			13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Income				16,64,000	41,60,000	41,60,000	41,60,000	41,60,000	41,60,000	41,60,000
b.	Interest on Subsidy @ 6%				2,05,575	2,05,575	2,05,575	2,05,575	2,05,575	2,05,575	0
c.	Subsidy from NHB				0	0	0	0	0		34,26,250
	Total sale			TOTAL (A)	18,69,575	43,65,575	43,65,575	43,65,575	43,65,575	43,65,575	75,86,250
Expenditure											
a.	Cost of Raw Materials										
	Fertilisers	per sq.m.	100	4,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
	Pesticides & fungicides	per sq.m.	100	4,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
b.	Cost of Consumbles										
	Packaging material	per stem	0.25		32,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
c.	Cost of Utilities										
	Electricity, Water	per sq.m.	25	4,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
d.	Cost of Manpower										
	Semiskilled workers	Nos.	72,000	4	2,88,000	3,16,800	3,48,480	3,83,328	4,21,661	4,63,827	5,10,210
e.	Overhead Expenses										
	Transportation	per month	10000	12	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000
	Marketing expenses 5% of sales				93,479	2,18,279	2,18,279	2,18,279	2,18,279	2,18,279	3,79,313
	TOTAL (B)				14,33,479	16,35,079	16,66,759	17,01,607	17,39,940	17,82,106	19,89,522
	Net Income			GRAND TOTAL (A-B)	4,36,096	27,30,496	26,98,816	26,63,968	26,25,635	25,83,469	55,96,728

F. Financial Analysis

Particulars	I year	II year	III year	IV year	V year	VI year	VII year
Capital Costs	68,52,500						
Recurring cost	14,33,479	16,35,079	16,66,759	17,01,607	17,39,940	17,82,106	19,89,522
Total Cost	82,85,979	16,35,079	16,66,759	17,01,607	17,39,940	17,82,106	19,89,522
Benefit	18,69,575	43,65,575	43,65,575	43,65,575	43,65,575	43,65,575	75,86,250
Depreciated value of buildings @ 10%							2,22,490
Depreciated value of Plant & Machinery @ 15%							16,07,946
Total Benefit	18,69,575	43,65,575	43,65,575	43,65,575	43,65,575	43,65,575	94,16,686
Net Benefit	-64,16,404	27,30,496	26,98,816	26,63,968	26,25,635	25,83,469	74,27,164
Discounting Factor@ 15%	0.87	0.76	0.66	0.57	0.50	0.43	0.38
NPV cost at 15% DF	72,08,802	12,42,660	11,00,061	9,69,916	8,69,970	7,66,305	7,56,018
NPV benefits at 15% DF	16,26,530	33,17,837	28,81,280	24,88,378	21,82,788	18,77,197	28,82,775
NPW at 15% DF	43,43,053						
BCR at 15% DF	1.34 :1						
IRR %	33.77						

G. Term Loan Repayment

Rate of interest - % per 12

Opening balance of tel 51,39,375

Year	Loan Outstanding	Gross Surplus	Principal	Interest	Total Repayment	Net Surplus	DSCR
1	51,39,375	4,36,096	0	6,16,725	6,16,725	0	-
2	51,39,375	27,30,496	8,56,563	6,16,725	14,73,288	12,57,209	1.9
3	42,82,813	26,98,816	8,56,563	5,13,938	13,70,500	13,28,316	2.0
4	34,26,250	26,63,968	8,56,563	4,11,150	12,67,713	13,96,256	2.1
5	25,69,688	26,25,635	8,56,563	3,08,363	11,64,925	14,60,710	2.3
6	17,13,125	25,83,469	8,56,563	2,05,575	10,62,138	15,21,332	2.4
7	8,56,563	55,96,728	8,56,563	1,02,788	9,59,350	46,37,378	5.8
						Avg. DSCR	2.7