FPI Online Academy | Species yield analysis | 2026

Moringa concanensis

Yield evidence, production logic and field validation

SPECIES BRIEF 03 / EXPLORATORY YIELD ASSESSMENT



Moringa concanensis: living plant photograph. Ajtjohnsingh / CC BY-SA 4.0. Full credit and source: page 5.

The production decision

An accepted species rather than a cultivar of M. oleifera. A separate identity and production record are essential before it can be promoted as a substitute ingredient or a superior-yielding planting material.

Identity	Assessment basis
Native range	Pakistan to western India
Life form	Seasonally dry tropical tree
Product route	Research-led leaf, seed and propagation assessment

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What the evidence supports

Botanical identity comes before yield

Moringa concanensis Nimmo ex Dalzell & A.Gibson is treated as an accepted species in the Kew record. This is a species profile, not proof of a named commercial cultivar or a uniform genetic line. The native-range description is an ecological starting point, not a site recommendation. [S1]

Evidence interpretation

The reviewed botanical sources establish the species and its geographical setting. The selected evidence does not supply a transferable commercial annual leaf, pod or seed yield. A comparative common-garden nutrition study included this species, but composition measurements do not establish tonnes per hectare. The correct yield conclusion is therefore an evidence gap, not a numerical ranking against M. oleifera. [S1, S2]

Yield question	Evidence position
Annual saleable output	A local, product-specific time series is still required.
Density and cutting	Test the interaction with survival, recovery and resource use.
Processing recovery	Measure fresh input, dried mass and accepted output separately.
Financial use	Use measured accepted batches; do not treat a hypothetical case as a forecast.

The question this species must answer

Can authenticated M. concanensis establish, regrow and meet a defined ingredient specification under the proposed local system?

How to read a yield claim

A useful figure identifies species or accession, plant age, location, net planted area, product organ, moisture basis, observation period and harvest count. If one of these is missing, keep the number as a research lead rather than a commitment to a buyer. A seed-oil percentage and a nutrient concentration are product attributes; neither is a field-yield measure.

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Turn measurements into usable yield

State the product and time basis

Survival, dry leaf per plant per observed harvest and separately measured mature seed production.

Accepted dried leaf = weighed fresh leaf x measured dry recovery x accepted fraction

This is a mass-balance sensitivity, not measured species performance. The assumed recovery and acceptance rates are teaching inputs only. For exploratory species, the calculation illustrates research sampling; it does not approve a food use or recommend harvesting.

Illustrative input	Low recovery	Middle	High recovery
Fresh leaf / sample or batch	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg
Dry recovery fraction	15%	20%	25%
Accepted fraction	95%	95%	95%
Accepted dried material	142.50 g	190.00 g	237.50 g



Do not annualise an unobserved cycle

Add the accepted output from each completed harvest in the observation year. Do not multiply the best cut by an assumed number of cuts. If trial results are extrapolated from a plot, show the measured plot area and the calculation; report production roads, buffers and buildings separately from net planted land.

Keep these units separate	Why it matters
Per plant vs per hectare	Stand density, missing plants and non-producing plants change the area result.
Fresh vs dry vs saleable	Water removal, trimming and quality rejection change the quantity that can be sold.
One batch vs one year	Seasonality, establishment and recovery determine completed production cycles.

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Design a field test that answers the question

Recommended validation approach

Maintain a botanical voucher and keep each provenance distinct. Compare regrowth after conservative pruning with uncut controls. Record flowering and seed maturity separately; do not add seed revenue to a leaf-only stand without measuring the trade-off.

Three decisions to make from the records

1. Document diagnostic leaves, flowers and seed before enlarging the planting.
2. Measure response to pruning through more than one seasonal phase.
3. Seek explicit buyer confirmation of the botanical species and intended use.

Record in every trial	Minimum useful detail
Identity and layout	Accession or seed lot; propagation method; planted and measured area; original plant count.
Inputs and conditions	Water delivered; soil test; weather and stress events; labour; actual management changes.
Harvest and recovery	Date; plant age; organ collected; fresh mass; dry mass; rejection and reason.
Output and use	Accepted product mass; intended customer or research endpoint; batch identity; cost per accepted unit.

Species-specific risk controls

1. Selling an accepted species name as if it were a tested commercial cultivar.
2. Transferring nutritional findings into biomass-yield claims.
3. Assuming buyers accept a different species under an M. oleifera specification.

Decision gate

Retain as a documented research candidate. Commercial claims require local harvest records and a species-specific acceptance route.

FPI application: connect the production trial with the ABC cluster's actual water, handling, processing, logistics and customer capacity. A productive plant trial is only one part of a viable value chain.

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Evidence, image credit and next decision

Assessment conclusion
Retain as a documented research candidate. Commercial claims require local harvest records and a species-specific acceptance route.

Sources and scope

[S1] Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Plants of the World Online: Moringa concanensis. Taxonomy, range and life form. Open source
[S2] Olson et al. (2016). Comparative leaf protein and mineral study; composition evidence, not a field-yield benchmark. Open source

Research method. Targeted review of accepted taxonomy, primary yield studies where available, and image provenance, checked 22 October 2026. An evidence gap means no transferable commercial benchmark was identified in this review; it is not proof that no unpublished or local trial exists. Proposed trials, decision gates and arithmetic examples are FPI analytical guidance, not observations by the cited researchers.

Photograph provenance

Moringa concanensis, AJT Johnsingh. .DSCN0140.jpg. Ajtjohnsingh. CC BY-SA 4.0. Source record | Licence
The image is a real photograph identified as this species in its source record; it is not evidence of an FPI field trial. Image resized proportionally for layout; no botanical features generated or replaced. Any adaptation of a share-alike image retains the stated image licence. Image owners and source institutions do not endorse this publication.

Before using the analysis commercially

Replace illustrative inputs with the site's measured results. Confirm the exact botanical species, intended product use, buyer specification and applicable local requirements. Separate field output from accepted saleable product and separate a financial scenario from a verified trading result.

FPI MORINGA YIELD INTELLIGENCE
For farmers, cooperatives, technical teams, buyers and investors assessing production before scale. This brief combines species identity, yield-evidence limits and a practical route to local validation.

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