

# Scope and Prospects of Value Addition in Floriculture

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*Received: April, 2025; Accepted: May, 2025; Published: July, 2025*

Floriculture is a new emerging industry in India and is an important key component of Indian economy. Flower industry is considered as a high-income generating agribusiness in India as many flowers open up Vistas for exploiting its commercial production. The important floricultural crops in the international cut flower trade are rose, carnation, chrysanthemum, gladiolus, gypsophila, liatris, nerine, orchids, anthurium, tulip and lilies. But due to higher moisture content and complex nature of physiology, flowers are often taken as risk enterprise. Through value addition the risk of market glut and losses may be covered efficiently.

Value addition in floriculture refers to the process of enhancing the economic value and consumer appeal of floral products by modifying or processing them beyond their original state. This includes techniques and activities that improve the appearance, shelf-life, usability or marketability of flowers and ornamental plants. Converting fresh flowers into bouquets, garlands or floral arrangements, producing dried flower products, potpourri or pressed flower art, creating essential oils, perfumes or floral extracts, offering custom packaging, branding or decorative wrapping and preparing flower-based gift items like flower jewelry or floral crafts are the new arena of its successful business. The purpose of value addition is to increase product value, extend market reach (local and export) and reduce post-harvest losses.

Value addition in floriculture has vast demand, especially as global and domestic demand for

ornamental and lifestyle-related products. It refers to the process of increasing the economic value and consumer appeal of flowers and ornamental plants through processing, packaging, marketing and innovative product development. Adding value through processing extends shelf life and creates new market opportunities like flower-based tea, dehydrated flowers, essential oils, floral extracts and Gulkand. Novel floral products through creativity plays a major role in enhancing value by production of value-added products like flower jewelry, flower-based crafts and art installations, colored or dyed flowers and scented floral candles. Improved packaging can fetch premium price through designer bouquets and floral arrangements, eco-friendly along with customized branding and labeling. Event and wedding decoration services like themed floral decoration, floral backdrops and installations, Mandap and venue decor and personalized floral gift are new arena in this sector.

There are several prospects of value addition in floriculture. Growing market demand like rising demand for decorative, gifting and wellness products, urbanization and changing lifestyles for aesthetics, festivals and increasing popularity of eco-friendly and organic floral products can lead to higher profit margins. High export potential due to diverse agro-climatic conditions of India for flower cultivation, export opportunities for dried flowers, essential oils, floral crafts, and fresh cut flowers can be achieved from Europe, Middle East, USA and Japan. Employment and entrepreneurship through small-scale processing

units, opportunity for youth-led startups in areas like e-floristry, flower-based products, packaging, and logistics can also be accessed. Low investment and high return scan be achieved through diversification and house hold waste reduction. On one hand it reduces post-harvest losses via enhancing sustainability and on the other hand create surplus demand via the integration of tourism and floral festivals.

Successful corporate ventures like Ferns and Petals and innovative startups like Rose Bazaar (subscription-based) are scaling up operations and market reach. States like Meghalaya are launching missions with heavy investments (₹240 crore) to build floriculture as a high-value, climate-resilient livelihood, aiming for ₹600 crore in direct profits. Emerging product segments like floral extracts, pigments, natural dyes, and cosmetic ingredients offer scope for product diversification. Digital platforms, including subscription services and e-commerce, are transforming distribution and accessibility and spreading into smaller towns and rural areas. Expansion of programs like CSIR's Floriculture Mission, APEDA's subsidies and supportive finance from NABARD and other bodies will fuel modernization and infrastructure development along with export.

Value addition in floriculture involves several constraints like lack of infrastructure, limited availability of cold storage, transportation, drying, extraction, and preservation units for making value-added products. Inefficient supply chain management affects timely delivery and quality of products. Moreover, many growers lack training in post-harvest handling, packaging and value-added product creation. Absence of skilled manpower for advanced techniques like flower dyeing, preservation or aroma extraction and limited access to niche markets is a big hinderance in development and growth of value addition business. Lack of information on current market trends and consumer preferences is a big factor in regulating value added floral business growth.

Value addition in floriculture holds immense potential to transform the floral industry into a high-income, employment-generating sector. With a growing demand for decorative, medicinal and lifestyle floral products both in domestic and international markets, there is significant scope for innovation, diversification, and entrepreneurship. Value addition enhances income and sustainability, huge potential for growth with the right support and need for training, infrastructure, and market linkages.