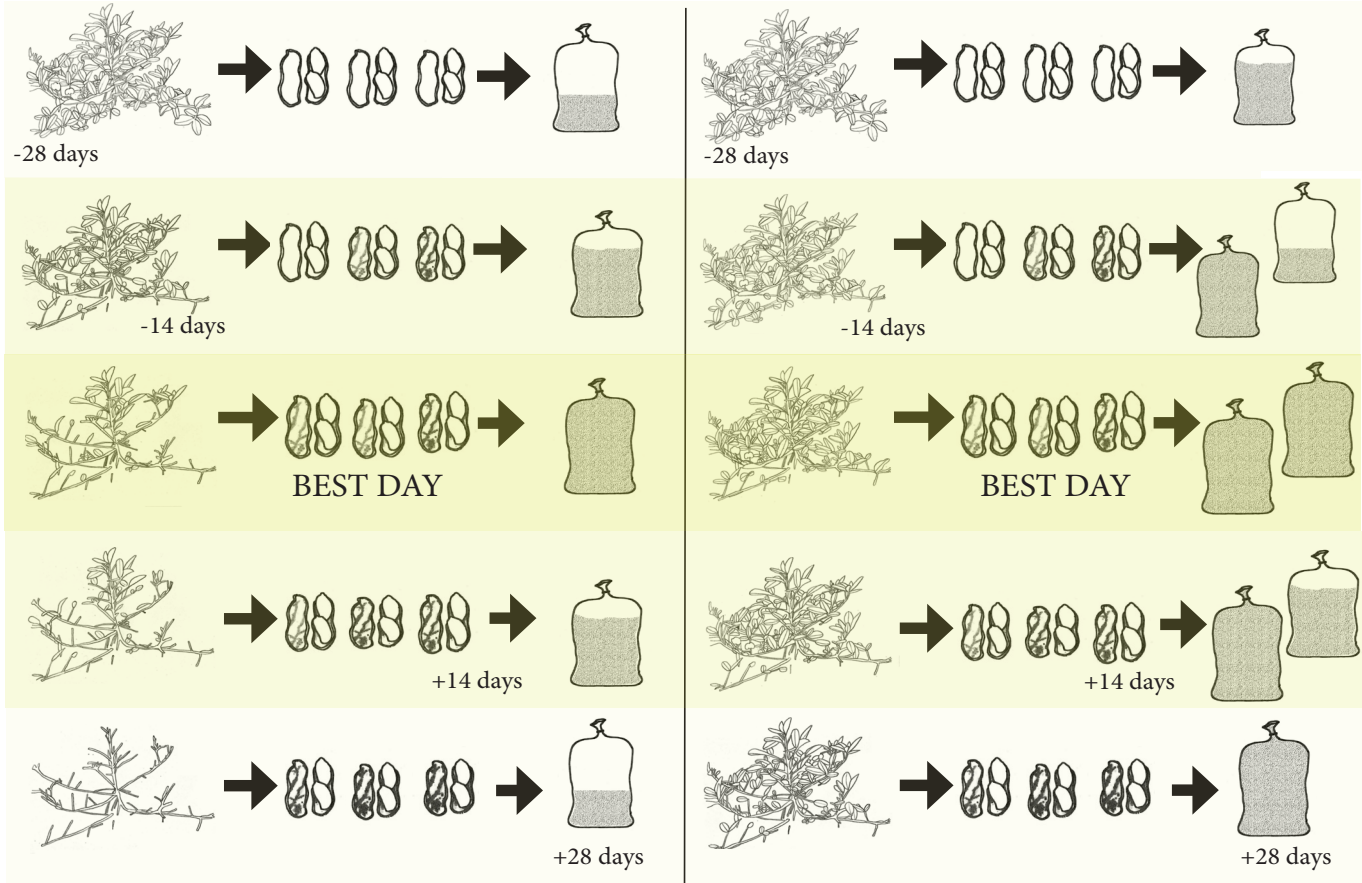


When is it best to harvest?

Traditional variety

Improved variety

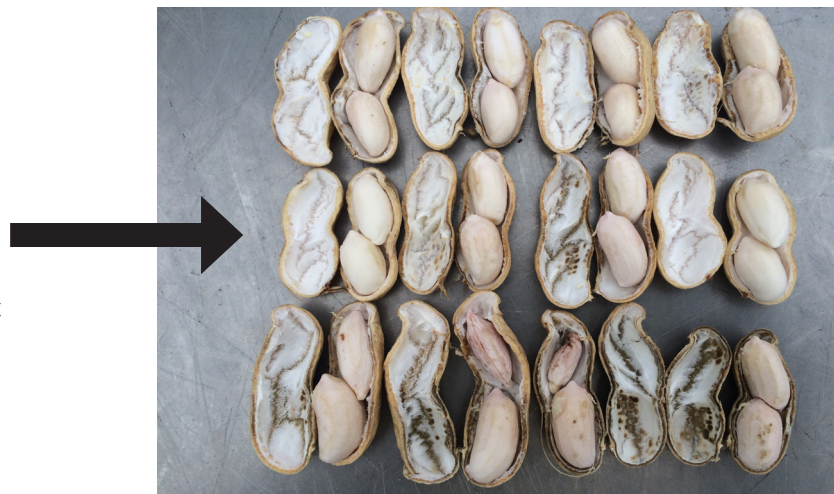


Groundnut production from planting to harvest

A guide for high yield, healthy crop & good profits



Use the markings on the inside of the shell as a sign of maturity. Darker marks show more mature, better groundnuts. Defoliation of leaves is not the best way to tell maturity.



Planting

1. Pick good variety: Choose an improved variety that offers pest resistance and good yields

Use undamaged seed: Select sees that have been stored well and are not damaged.



3. Test for germination: Before planting the entire field, plant a few seeds to make sure the seed is viable.



4. Prepare ground early: Remove weeds and prepare ground.



Fertilise evenly: If possible, fertilise with 150kg/ha DAP compound before planting.



Growing

Weed: Remove weeds within three weeks of the beginning of the season.



Scout: Scout fields regularly looking for weeds and pests.



Apply soap: Apply local soaps to reduce aphids and rosette.



Watch for leaf spot. Apply local soaps to supress leaf-spot.



Pull on time: Harvest promptly when the nuts are mature.



Harvesting

Remove: Try to harvest when the ground is moist (if possible).



Pluck: Take pods from plants as soon as possible, or arrange in a way that allows for fast drying.



Harvest on time: Harvest promptly to avoid mold, which can lead to aflatoxin.



Remove: Take enough good pods for seed for the next crop.



Store: Put groundnuts in a cool and dry area.

