

AFLATOXIN

Effects of Aflatoxin

- ◆ High levels of Aflatoxin can cause acute illness and death
- ◆ Cancer/chronic illness-liver
- ◆ Reduced immunity
- ◆ Stunting and underweight in under 3yrs children
- ◆ Reduced yield and export sales

Causes of Aflatoxin

- ◆ Drought or excessive rainfall
- ◆ Improper grain storage
- ◆ Poor post harvest handling and drying (grain not dry, sprinkling water to pods before shelling)
- ◆ Insect infestation and damage



For More details Contact:

The Programs Officer,

Msekera Research Station,
P.O Box 510089, Chipata.

Email: msekera@zamtel.zm,

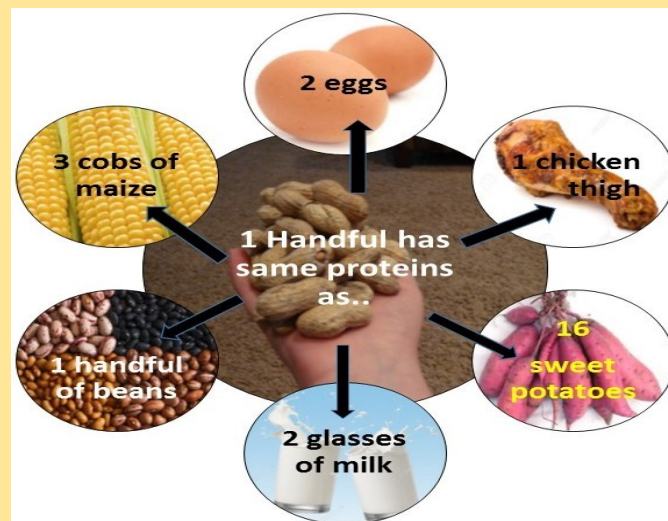
Cell: 0977371159 (PO & Legumes Team Leader)

Cell: 0977303494 (ARO-Food Legumes)

Cell: 0979582000 (PARO-Food Legumes)

Benefits of Groundnuts

- ◆ Healthy hearts
- ◆ Healthy weight
- ◆ More energy
- ◆ Nutrients for mothers
- ◆ Nutrients for children
- ◆ Long life



Variety Name	Seed Rate/Ha	Days to Maturity	Year of Release	Yield (ton/ha)
Chalimbana	80kg	140-160	1964	0.8-1.5
MGV 4	80kg	120-140	1991	1.5-2.5
Champion	80kg	150-160	1998	2.5-3.0
Luena	50-60kg	90-100	1998	1.0-2.0
Chishango	80kg	120-130	2003	2.0-2.5
Katete	50-60kg	90-100	2005	1.0-1.5
MGV 5	80kg	120-130	2008	2.5-3.0
MGV 6	80kg	120-130	2015	2.5-3.0
MGV 7	80kg	120-130	2015	2.5-3.0
Wazitatu	60kg	100-110	2015	1.5-2.0
Mwamusanga	50-60kg	85-95	2015	1.5-1.8
Lupande	50-60kg	90-100	2015	1.5-1.8

GROUNDNUT SEED PRODUCTION GUIDELINES

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
ZAMBIA AGRICULTURE RESEARCH INSTITUTE
MSEKERA RESEARCH STATION
CHIPATA, ZAMBIA



Guide produced in Partnership with:



Recommended Practices

- ◆ Prepare land early so that seed can be planted early after first rains.
- ◆ If possible, fertilize with 150kg/ha D Compound before planting.
- ◆ Choose good quality seed.
- ◆ Dress seed with thiram to control fungal and bacterial growth.



- ◆ Sow at 5 - 6 cm depth.
- ◆ Space at 60 x 7.5 - 10 cm for bunch type varieties. (45cm for Rip Lines)
- ◆ Space at 60 x 10-15 cm for Semi-erect type varieties
- ◆ Check for aphids, diseases, leaf miners and control if necessary.



- ◆ Ensure good weed control at all stages
- ◆ At pegging, hand weeding is recommended
- ◆ Apply 100kg/ha of lime at flowering stage



Harvest , Handling and Storage

- ◆ Harvest when 70% or more pods are mature.
- ◆ Use dark markings on the inside of the shell as measure of maturity
- ◆ If crop is severely defoliated (95%) or sprouting has begun, harvest straight away.
- ◆ Wilt/dry in windrows for 3 - 5 days
- ◆ If mandela cock is used, dry for 3 - 4 weeks and then pickoff the pods.
- ◆ Do not dry any further after picking.
- ◆ Clean off excess soil from pods.
- ◆ Before storing, remove poor, damaged, shriveled, rotten or fungus-infected pods.
- ◆ Store pods in gunny bags in a cool, dry, well ventilated store.
- ◆ Do not store moist groundnuts.
- ◆ Do not use plastic or poly weave bags



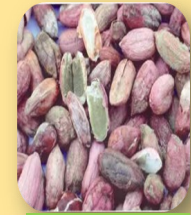
Recommended



Major Production Constraints



Early Leaf Spot



Aflatoxin



Rosette



Pests Damage



Drought



Rust

Control Measures

ELS	Rosette
Crop rotation	Spray with insecticide
Plant new crop away from old	Timely planting
Early planting	Use recommended plant spacing
Spray with fungicide	Use resistant varieties eg MGV 7, Chishango
Use resistant varieties eg Wazitatu	Uproot affected plants and bury