CROP PROTECTION PROGRAMME

On-farm verification and promotion of green manure for enhancing upland rice productivity on *Striga* infested fields in Tanzania
R No. 8194 (ZA No0511)

FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT

1st September 2002 to 31st March 2005

Dr. Ambonesigwe M. Mbwaga

Ilonga Agricultural Research Institute, Kilosa, Tanzania

30th March 2005

"This publication is an output from a research project funded by the United Kingdom Department for International Development for the benefit of developing countries. The views expressed are not necessarily those of DFID." [R8194 (ZA0511) Crop Protection Programme]
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Project costs £117,930

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Executive Summary

Project Purpose: This was: “Promotion of strategies to minimise impact of target pests in rice-based Land-Water interface cropping systems, for benefit of poor people”. The specific objective was participatory evaluation and promotion of legumes (the green manure Crotalaria ochrelucra or pigeon pea) in rotation with rice for control of Striga to improve rice productivity on Striga infested soils. The project partnership involved Department of Research and Development, INADES Formation Tanzania and Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania, and Natural Resources Institute UK with district extension staff from both Kyela and Morogoro rural districts. Working with district extension staff, village agricultural primary school teachers in Kyela and Matombo-Morogoro rural districts, a project was initiated in November 2002 to promote outputs of project R7564. This project had demonstrated that farmers can achieve improved rice yields on Striga infested soils by improving soil fertility with the use of green manure or pigeon pea.

Output 1 Participatory evaluation and promotion of green manures used in rotation with rice on Striga infested soils: Through a series of seminars farmer research groups were formed in eight villages in Kyela where rice is the major food and cash crop and five in Matombo, Morogoro rural districts, where both rice and maize yields have declined due to Striga infestation. Participants selected sites and established demonstrations, which included plots of Crotalaria/rice and pigeon pea/rice rotations compared with continuous rice. These groups undertook 117 and 122 demonstrations of the legume rice rotations in Kyela and Matombo respectively. Farmers assessed rice and maize planted following the legumes to be more vigorous than continuous cereal. Only one light weeding was needed in rice after Crotalaria compared to two or three in continuous rice, Striga infestation was much reduced by Crotalaria. Rice yield following Crotalaria increased more than 80% compared to continuous rice. There is a steady increase in the number of farmers adopting rice/legume rotation through “farmer to farmer” extension and demand for Crotalaria seed is out stripping supply. Kyela farmers have sold 400kg of seed to neighbours, to Matombo and to farmers participating in project R 8215 in Muheza district. They plan to take seed to the national agricultural show for sell to farmers who showed a lot of interest last year’s agricultural show.

Output 2: Identification, preparation and publication of information sources to support promotion of green manure in rice based farming system: A total of 21 village primary schools participated in the project by including knowledge on biology and Striga management in the agricultural school science curriculum. Schools demonstrated the value of Crotalaria and pigeon pea to increase soil fertility and control of Striga using songs, plays, poems, traditional dances and setting demonstration plots at their school farms. 2000 copies of a leaflet on the use of Crotalaria have been produced and are being used by extension staff, farmers, schools and farmers buying the Crotalaria seed. A poster on Crotalaria has been produced and 500 copies are being distributed to schools, hospitals, churches/mosques, extension offices to reach large number of the community. A draft video has been produced documenting the use of green manure to improve soil fertility and to reduce the impact of Striga on the rice crop to allow wider dissemination of the technology.

Contribution of Outputs to Project Goal: Use of the legume/rice rotation has been evaluated and shown to have a potential for adoption over a large areas of Tanzania not only where Striga is a problem, but also in areas with poor soil fertility. This is especially useful for resource poor farmers who cannot afford to purchase inorganic fertilizer. As a result of the
project farmers in participating villages have begun to adopt the use of the green manure on a large scale, *Striga* infestation has decreased, and the yield decline in rice, identified by farmers as a major cause for concern, has been reversed. The project has demonstrated the value of using a range of partnerships, including research, extension and schools to promote knowledge on improved agricultural practices. Extension materials have been produced that can be used elsewhere in the country to support promotion of cereal/legume rotations that improve farm productivity and incomes.
Background

Upland rice is an important cash crop in many areas of eastern and southern Tanzania, including Morogoro Rural and Kyela districts (Riches, 1999). Under continuous cultivation, rice yields have been in decline in recent years. This is associated with falling soil fertility and an increase in infestation by the parasitic witchweed, *Striga asiatica*. In order to tackle this problem a group of researchers and extensionists have been undertaking trials in two villages in Kyela. Working with farmer groups in Kyela since 1996 (CPP project R7564) it has been demonstrated that up to 60% reduction in *Striga* numbers and 45% increase in rice yield can be achieved by applying urea fertiliser (Mbwaga, 2001). Although the farmer groups involved in the on-farm trials described how they had learnt through this work that *Striga* infestation is associated with low soil fertility they also indicated an unwillingness to adopt the use of urea as a widespread practice. This is largely due to a lack of liquidity for fertiliser purchase. Although a seasonal credit programme was available in Kyela, operated on a group basis through the district agricultural extension programme, many farmers considered the terms to be unfavourable. In particular loans were repaid at harvest time when rice grain prices were low. Another approach to managing *Striga* was therefore needed.

The green manure species *Crotalaria ochroleuca*, called Marejea in Kiswahili, has been grown for many years at St Benedicts Abbey, Peramiho, southern Tanzania, where it is used to maintain the fertility of organic gardens. At Peramiho, this *Marejea* grows up to 2 m in height and has been found to be fairly drought tolerant, recovering well when rain returns. When broadcast as a sole crop growth is vigorous so that weeds is suppressed. This provides a clean entry for the subsequent crop. Seed obtained from Peramiho was distributed to the two farmer groups in Kyela by the research team and was planted at few sites by participating farmers in 2000. A number of farmers were familiar with *Marejea* as it had been included in on-farm trials undertaken in Kyela in a number of years before by Uyole Research Institute in the Southern Highlands. For example according to farmers in Njugilo village a team from Uyole was active in Kyela in 1989-90 seasons. They are also aware of on-farm trials in near by Mbula village, which are said to have been operational in about 1996 for four seasons. These looked at using *Marejea* in rotation with upland rice. However the farmers view is that this was “just an experiment” and there seems to have been limited farmer participation and no follow up promotion. It is also understood that there had been little reporting of these field activities. Although farmers had expressed interest in testing the species further, no seed was supplied. Farmers were very impressed by the growth of the plots planted in 2000 by Project R7564, especially those placed on what was judged by the community to be poor, worked out land. Farmers took particular interest in one site where the farmer had planted sufficient *Marejea* to allow a comparison in 2001 of rice growth following the green manure compared to that following rice. Farmers observed that no *Striga* emerged on the plot previously sown to *Marejea*. This yielded 2100-kg ha⁻¹ rice compared to 1000 kg where no fertiliser was used and 1600 and 1900-kg ha⁻¹

1 Riches C R (Ed.) 1999 *Striga distribution and management in Tanzania*. Proceedings of a stakeholder workshop, Dar es Salaam, 8-9 December 1999. Natural Resources Institute, University of Greenwich, UK.

2 Mbwaga A M 2001 *Striga* research activities in Central, Eastern, Lake and Southern Highlands Zones of Tanzania: on-station and on-farm trials for 2000-01 season. Ilongo Agricultural Research Institute, Tanzania.
respectively where 25 and 50 kg N ha\(^{-1}\) had been applied. At a field day held in Kyela May 2001 and at results and planning meeting for 2001/2002 season in November 2001, both held in Kyela, farmers picked out the green manure plots and requested further support to test the use of Crotalaria more widely.

Following village seminars conducted by Ilonga staff 33 farmers requested seed of Crotalaria to plant in the 2002 season. The District Agricultural and Livestock Development officer and village based extension officers held a farmer’s day for non-participating farmers and arranged a farmer exchange visit, with farmers from participating communities in Itope/Busale and Kilasilo villages visiting each others fields.

The process of farmer evaluation of green manure, which was initiated by the research team, has subsequently become farmer driven. This has been built on to implement a new project (R8194) designed to promote the use of the green manure Crotalaria for improving the fertility of Striga infested upland rice fields. This project was led by Ilonga Agricultural Research Institute and funded by DFID until March 2005. The project undertook field demonstration and other promotional activities in two districts of Tanzania – Kyela district in Southern Highlands Zone and Matombo division, Morogoro Rural district in Eastern Zone. In addition to Ilonga, local partners included district agricultural extension and primary school education staff, the NGO INADES Formation Tanzania, which specialises in community analysis and empowerment, a soil fertility specialist from Mlingano Agricultural Research Institute and a social economist from Sokoine University of Agriculture. The Natural Resources Institute, UK, assisted with developing protocols for monitoring farmer involvement in the demonstration work, development of the field programme and dissemination materials.

The project used two routes to promote the soil fertility enhancement for Striga management. The major focus was formation of farmer groups, which undertook on-farm demonstrations used as sites for field days. In addition there was interaction with teachers at village primary schools in both districts. Awareness of the Striga problem and of methods to improve soil fertility was included in agricultural primary school science classes. Supporting training materials including posters and leaflets were prepared according to the needs.

**Information on the use of *Crotalaria* in Tanzania**

*Crotalaria* ochroleuca, an annual legume from Africa commonly known as Marejea, or sunnhemp, has emerged as a promising under exploited crop. Vol 3. No.1 of the ILEIA Newsletter reported on this promising legume. Recently, Fr. Gerald, a Benedictine missionary in Tanzania published a manual on Sunnhemp, which covers the many beneficial characteristics of this plant.

Among sunnhemp's many uses are the following: green manure, nitrogen fixation, weed suppression, livestock forage, and pest control. Farmers in Tanzania have found tillage easier in fields where sunnhemp has been grown and incorporated into the soil, due to improved soil texture. These farmers can plough their fields before the rains, giving crops the benefit of the full rainy season, improving their chances of a successful harvest. Sunnhemp's deep root system aerates the soil and increases water infiltration. The deep roots also retard soil erosion.
Nitrogen fixing rhizobium associated with these roots, fix atmospheric nitrogen normally unavailable to plants. Professor M. P. Salema of Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, has isolated superior kinds of rhizobium for improved nodulation on sunnhemp. By inoculating their seeds with the rhizobium farmers can now increase their production. Nitrogen that has been fixed by the soil rhizobium is made available to crops by composting sunnhemp or turning it into the soil in situ. The organic matter added to the soil also improves soil moisture retention and texture. Cut sunnhemp can be used as a mulch to suppress weed growth and to control erosion. Ultimately the sunnhemp mulch will decompose, adding nitrogen to the soil to benefit succeeding crops. Sunnhemp's low carbon to nitrogen ratio causes it to decompose readily, quickly adding nutrients to the soil. Sunnhemp, unlike most nitrogen fixing legumes, performs well on poor and acidic soils. For this reason farmers in Tanzania have used sunnhemp to revitalise weedy or infertile fields.

In addition to its soil improving qualities, sunnhemp also controls weeds. Under appropriate conditions sunnhemp establishes quickly and grows abundantly, thus out competing weeds. If planted densely, sunnhemp prevents weed growth in the first year, and reduces subsequent weed growth for the following 1-3 years. Sunnhemp can out compete couch grass (Digitaria SP) but not blackjack (Bidens pilosa). Over the course of 3 years sunnhemp eventually out competes stargrass (Cynodon SP) in paddies.

**Cultivation of Sunnhemp:** Experienced sunnhemp farmers mix 10 kg of seed for each 0.5 hectare to be planted with sand or dry soil at the ratio of 1:2 litres to assure a proper planting density (plants spaced 10-15 cm apart). Above ground growth is slow initially, as the plants develop deep roots. Eventually sunnhemp reaches a height of two meters or more, and flowers appear three or four months later. Sunnhemp does not re-seed itself, since its pods stay closed after the seeds have matured, even protecting them for months into the rainy season. After six months the plants begin to senesce. The stems, however may persist for as long as eight or nine months, and will develop new leaves when cut one foot above ground, or when eaten by animals.

**Other Uses of Sunnhemp:** Sunnhemp can be grown as a fodder crop. Farmers in Tanzania have found that sunnhemp can constitute 60% of their cattle's feed. The stems that are left over are mixed with manure to compost them. Chicken will eat any part of the sunnhemp plant except for the seeds. One acre can yields up to 100 to 300 kilos of seeds; one kilo seed sells at 600/shillings in Tanzania. Some farmers let their cattle graze sunnhemp for one hour a day if they do not want to harvest the seed. Sunnhemp can also be used to feed tilapia.

It is also known from the literature and experimental results from Project R7564 that Crotalaria stimulates germination of Striga seed and it is not a host hence causing suicide germination of the seed.

Ilonga Agricultural Research Institute had, since 1995, been evaluating a number of recently developed pigeon pea cultivars. These are resistant to the soil borne wilt disease, Fusarium udum, which is widespread in East Africa. Promising cultivars had been introduced to farmers in Kyela in villages participating with project R7564. Pigeon pea is planted in this area but farmers had reported yields to be generally low. The crop is well known to have potential for increasing soil fertility and enhancing yields of following
cereals (e.g. MacColl, 1989) and trials demonstrated the potential of the new cultivars in Kylea. The crop was therefore included in the legume/rice rotations demonstrated by project R8194 as an alternative to Crotalaria as it provides an economic grain yield and contributes nitrogen and phosphorous to the system.

**Project purpose**

The project purpose:

Soil fertility management strategies were validated and promoted, to reduce infestations of the parasitic weed *Striga asiatica* and increase yields of resource poor farmer’s upland rice crops.

The specific objectives

- The use of legumes – *Crotalaria* or pigeon pea to increase soil fertility was promoted so that the impact of *Striga* on rice/maize yields was reduced and yields of rice/maize increased. A reduction in the impact of *Striga* on rice/maize would contribute greater yields and income for households, whose major source of livelihood is agriculture.
- Publications of information sources to support the promotion of green manures in rice based systems were to be prepared and validated.

**Research Activities**

*Research partnerships:* Building upon the work of project R7564 the project continued to take a farmer centred approach with majority of activities implemented through farmer research groups. To do this the project brought together agronomists, weed scientists, pathologists and agricultural economists of the Department of Research and Development, INADES Formation Tanzania and Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania, and Natural Resources Institute UK with district extension staff from both Kyela and Morogoro rural districts.

*Research sites:*

Research work was undertaken at two locations, one in Kyela, which is mainly rice, based farming system and a second one in Matombo Morogoro rural district, which is based more on maize system (Figure 1). All demonstration plots were done on farm using farmer research groups starting with two of those established by project R7564 and from there new ones were established at both sites.

**Kyela district in Southern Highlands Zone**

Rice is generally recognised as a very important crop in Kyela. The *Striga* research process has evolved quickly in this area at least partly in response to the enthusiasm of extensionists and farmers. A study of conditions in Kyela was carried by a combined team from ICRA (International Centre for development oriented Research in Agriculture) and Uyole ARI (1994). Part of the study involved a survey of 123 respondents across

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seven villages (five on the flood plain and two in higher areas). This provided the following background information:

- Kyela district - est. pop 159,000 (1994); densely populated (est. 203 people/sq. km in 1994)
- High rainfall - annual average 2726 mm (1972-93).

![Map of Tanzania showing location of the study locations](image)

**Figure 1: Map of Tanzania showing location of the study locations**

- Kyela district can be broadly divided into flood plain (with high, middle & low benches) and higher land. Large areas of the flood plain are prone to flooding.
- Soils
  - Flood plain: alluvial, poorly drained with high clay content;
  - Higher land: weathered red clay; leached and acidic.
- Crops
  - Household land allocation: rice (44%); home garden e.g. banana, cocoa (28%); other e.g. sweet potato/cassava (16%); maize (6%). Rice most favoured crop in Kyela - food and cash income.
  - Livestock - cattle numbers in decline. Pig and poultry are increasing.

The District Extension Service has divided Kyela district into four agricultural ecological zones. According to Mr Mwambungu (DALDO) there is a total of 20 extension staff working at division, ward or village level in the district.
Some Farmer perceptions

Fertility status varies between villages (generally decreasing moving from flood plains to higher land). Weeding is the most laborious task. Manure is associated with increase in weeds (5-15% of respondents). Weeds in general, particularly on the floodplain, considered a major constraint on rice production.

Farmers classification of soils

In the higher areas, the ICRA study reports two main soil types Kibumba and Ntitu.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Kibumba</th>
<th>Ntitu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USDA classification</td>
<td>Ferrasols/ luvisols</td>
<td>Fluvisols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Slopes</td>
<td>Valley bottoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texture</td>
<td>Clayloam</td>
<td>Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water holding capacity</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Cassava, groundnuts, sweet potato, pigeon pea, bambaranut</td>
<td>Rice, maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility rank</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Farmer knowledge

A high proportion of farmers have knowledge (through use) of chemical fertilisers and animal manure. Discussions with farmers during studies undertaken by the DFID Striga project indicate farmers have little knowledge of Striga biology but associate it with declining soil fertility. The name for Striga in Kinyakusya is Kyumika.

Upland Rice production practices

Cultivation- Ox ploughing (a male activity) is used by 70% of households across land types but by only 46% in upland areas. Other farmers use hand hoes. Planting on both lowland and upland areas is by broadcasting over 2-3 months (to spread labour demand). Upland rice is planted in late December to early January, usually grown as a monocrop. Some farmers plant a sparse stand of pigeon pea within the rice. Weeding is predominantly a female responsibility. 20% of respondents in the ICRA survey had used herbicides, most probably on lowland areas. Harvesting of panicles is undertaken with a sickle.

Soil fertility management

Chemical fertilizer 54% of respondents have used at some time BUT following the national Economic Structural Adjustment Programmes, district sales of fertilizer (tonnes) by two main suppliers have fallen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>KYERECU</th>
<th>RTC</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current use, based on discussions with farmer groups is thought to be low.
Up until recently there was high dependency on credit made available through IFAD project.

**Crop Rotation**
- Upland: 63% of respondents
- Floodplain: 36%

**Fallowing**
- Practised by 50% of respondents - average period of 2 years.

**Crop residues**
- Grazed by cattle; used for thatch; burnt; incorporated.

**Rice fields**
- Hand hoe - residues burnt
- Ox plough - incorporated

**Animal manure**
- 29 - 43% of respondents ‘use’ animal manure but actual areas treated are thought to be small.

**Constraints**

**Chemical fertilizer**

The high price is generally considered as the major problem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Without</th>
<th>With</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher area (Lema)</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floodplain (Itungi &amp; Mababu)</td>
<td>1186</td>
<td>1580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Difficulty with the credit conditions associated with the IFAD project reduces the attractiveness of this route into fertiliser purchase. These include the need for group membership and particularly the need to re-pay the loan at harvest time when rice prices are low (has been 250% variation in farm gate price for paddy over season).

**Animal manure**

Insufficient quantities and the distance to fields constrain widespread use of animal manure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Flood</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cass/SP</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some negative perceptions are associated with increased weed growth following use of manure.

**Matombo Division, Morogoro Rural district in Eastern Zone**

Morogoro Rural district has a population of about 600,000 and is to be spilt in two becoming Mvomero district in the north (4 divisions) and Morogoro Rural in the South (6 divisions). Matombo lies to the south in the area of the Uluguru Mountains. A study by Bhatia and Ringia (1996\(^5\)) provides some useful background to the Uluguru mountain area. PRAs were carried out in 11 villages, one of which was Kiswira (one of the project villages).

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The Uluguru mountain area in general is relatively densely populated (more than 150 persons/sq. km) and has a high rate of population increase (up to 6.5% per annum). The area is most inhabited by Waluguru people whose livelihoods are based on crop production – particularly maize, beans and rice and, from selling vegetables and fruits to urban markets. The mountains rise from about 300m at the coastal plain to 2638m. Rainfall varies from 900m at Morogoro municipal to 1200-3100m on the drier western slopes to 2500-4000 m on the eastern slopes. There are generally two rainy seasons with the long rains (Masika) usually from February to June and the short rains (Vuli) October-January. The forests on the Ulugurus are considered to be one of the top priorities for biodiversity conservation in Africa, as well very important as river catchment areas, maintaining a humid climate and preventing soil erosion. There is a long history of external interventions aiming to conserve natural resources in the area.

Deforestation and other resource degradation are attributed to land scarcity. The system of land ownership at the time of the study was based on lineage systems, which is reported to lead to inequitable distribution, land scarcity and poor land management. Some families suffer from land shortage; others hold land, which is not being used. Some farmers are tenants, paying in cash or kind, and they are restricted from practising permanent land development, including planting of trees. According to Bhatia and Ringia (1996), Kiswira was identified as a special case where the land for the village is leased from the Catholic mission (dating back to the time of Tanzania’s villagization programme). Under this arrangement all trees planted belong to the mission and a percentage of any produce (ngoto) from the farms also has to be paid to the mission. A diverse range of crops is grown for food and cash in a number of cropping systems (see below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season/ type of shamba</th>
<th>Long rains (Masika)</th>
<th>Short rains (Vuli)</th>
<th>Dry season (Kiangazi)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hilly/ forest fields (Mwituni)</td>
<td>Maize/ rice relay (upland rice) Vegetables, potatoes, yam, cassava Bananas</td>
<td>Maize/rice relay Banana, beans Yam, potato</td>
<td>Woodlots Banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home gardens (Jaladani)</td>
<td>Intensive agro-forestry, banana, fruit trees, multi-purpose trees, beans, peas, livestock, maize, sweet potato</td>
<td>Maize and beans Banana and multi-purpose trees Small livestock</td>
<td>Agroforestry Multipurpose trees and banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley bottoms (bustani)</td>
<td>Maize and cow pea Banana Beans</td>
<td>Maize/ rice relay Agroforestry</td>
<td>Irrigated/ residual moisture crops: Vegetables, maize, beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower plains (makondeni)</td>
<td>Maize and cow pea Sorghum and cassava</td>
<td>Early maturing maize, cowpea, pigeon pea</td>
<td>Grass/ bush fallow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inter-cropping is common. Maize is produced in all zones, but is not sufficient to meet food needs. Low yields are attributed to low soil fertility, low yielding local varieties, pests and diseases, particularly vermin. Rice appears to be cited as a food crop rather than a cash crop. Weeds in general are cited as a problem (growing fast in response to the favourable climate) and difficult to control, although Striga is not specifically mentioned in the report.
Shifting cultivation is still commonly practised although fallow periods are generally much reduced and in some areas land is cultivated continuously. The majority of farmers practise flat cultivation with contours constructed using grass, shrubs and trees. Bench terraces and other soil conservation practices are unpopular and are considered unproductive, labour intensive and less effective in erosion control than indigenous practices. Minimum or zero tillage is often practised especially on hilly fields. Hand hoes are the main tools for cultivation. Due to the presence of weeds, fire is used in many places to facilitate land preparation.

Most households in the Ulugurus experience shortage of cereal food, particularly maize. Households supplement home produced maize with maize imported from Kilosa and Iringa districts. During the PRA constraints (Bhatia and Rinia 1996) were identified and prioritised in seven villages. 18 major constraints were identified: Communications, Hospital/health, Land scarcity, Mine ownership, Education/schools, Lack of milling machines, poor upbringing of youth, clean and safe water, lack of markets, poor agriculture/forest extension, vermin, poor village leadership, deforestation, unemployment, high cost of agricultural inputs, corruption of officials/leaders, lack of credit facilities and pests and diseases. In Kiswira village the top 6 constraints were ranked as Hospital/health, Lack of milling machines, Vermin, Clean and safe water, Communications, Lack of markets. Loss of soil fertility due to shorter fallows was specifically mentioned in the Kiswira PRA. Manure is not used because of insufficient livestock. Villagers are discouraged from erosion control practices such as planting ‘kaskas’ because they feel this would reduce land availability for cropping even further.

In Morogoro rural district there are 235 villages and 132 extension staff outside the district HQ. The aim is to have at least one extension officer in each ward.

**Output 1**

**Participatory evaluation and promotion of green manures used in rotation with rice on Striga infested soils**

**Farmer research group establishment, Context analysis and baseline survey**

During the life of the project activities were conducted in 13 villages (eight in Kyela and five in Morogoro rural). High incidences of parasitic weed *Striga*, low soil fertility and marked decline in rice production were main reason for choosing these sites. Initial seminars were held in Kilasilo, Itope, Sinyanga, Konjula (Kyela), Kiswira and Kibangile villages (Matombo) at the beginning of the project to strengthen existing groups (in Kilasilo, Itope) and to form new groups. INADES Formation staff led participants in a Context analysis with the objective of assisting farmers to understand their situation so that they can fully understand the challenge ahead of them and to set strategies to alleviate the situation (see Working paper No. 2, 2003). The process followed with farmers at context analysis workshops is shown in the diagram below.
Context analysis workshop process

Introduction

Historical changes & trends in the village

Farmer potentials to grow rice

Farmers’ Experiences in growing rice

Expert and outside experiences

Identification and deepening of key issues

Drawing up farmer challenge

Strategic orientation to promote rice production
Subsequently, in October 2004 seven new groups were formed in Ushirika, Ngana, Kasumulu, Kandete, in Kyela and in Konde, Mutombozi, Gozo villages, in Morogoro Rural districts. During these seminars staff from the extension office opened the meetings. There then followed a discussion on the crops grown, and identification of production constraints. Following this Staff from Ilonga made a presentation on the economic importance of Striga, biology, possible control options and options for improving soil fertility. A possible lay out for demonstrations were discussed and farmers willing to be involved were facilitated to form a group and to vote for group leaders. Also examples were given for successful villages, which have already adopted the use of green manure to improve soil fertility and control of Striga.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kyela</td>
<td>Kilasilo,</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sinyangy</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Itope</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ushirika</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ngana</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Konjula</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kasumulu</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kandete</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matombo</td>
<td>Kiswira</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kibangile</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Konde</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mutombozi</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gozo</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>189</td>
<td>179*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These are number of plots which scientists were able to visit and evaluate

Methodology for participatory technology evaluation

**Demonstration plots**

At initial village seminars a presentation was conducted on Striga biology, control and options for improving soil fertility. Planning sessions were then held with each farmer group. A possible lay out for demonstrations were discussed and farmers willing to be involved were facilitated to form a group and to vote for leaders of the group. Existing Striga research groups in Itope and Kilasilo from Project R7564, who already had plots of Crotalaria, were updated on the new project and plans were agreed for coming seasons. During discussion with farmers it was agreed to incorporate Crotalaria and pigeon pea into the demonstration plots. Pigeon pea variety Mali, known to be resistant to fusarium wilt was used.

It was agreed that on each farm where a demonstration was established there would be three plots, side by side of Crotalaria, disease resistant pigeon pea and rice/maize. All plots were planted to rice or maize in the following season. During mid-season evaluations group members in the villages visited all the sites in their respective accompanying the multidisciplinary project team. Each of the host farmers described his demo plot. Farmers were encouraged to discuss what they observed so far during the season. This included the advantages and disadvantages of growing green manure, or pigeon pea in rotation as
compared to continuous rice or maize cropping. Further group meeting were held to
develop participatory budgets to compare rotations to normal farmer’s usual practice.
Farmer perceptions, experiences and lessons learnt were systematically monitored and
recorded during the monitoring tours, which included, participating farmers, extension staff
and research partners.

Soil samples were collected from plots previously under green manure and from those of
continuous rice to identify the status of the soil fertility and to find out the contribution of
green manure to soil fertility. This was done in two villages Kilasilo and Itope in Kyela and
from the other location will be reported in phase two of the project.

Associated trials on use of green manures
Post-graduate student Juma Kayeke undertook field work on the use of green manures for
increasing rice productivity on Striga infested soil in Kyela during the period this project was
operational. Project staff provided advice on his trials and he was also provided with some
financial support to work in Kyela. Two replicated trials were undertaken on land borrowed
from farmers in Itope and Kyela villages. In these trials the effect of a range of legumes,
including Crotalaria, either applied as mulch or incorporated at flowering on subsequent rice
yield and Striga emergence was assessed. The residual effect of the green manure in a
second season of rice cropping was also examined.

Output 2
Identification, preparation and publication of information sources to
support promotion of green manure in rice based farming system

Farmer exchange visits and field days
Exchange visits involved exposing farmers from villages not previously participating in this
work to the activities in villages where activities had been established under R7564 (Kilasilo
and Itope in Kyela). These visits provided a learning experience and encouraged farmer to
farmer discussion of the Striga problem and potential solutions. Farmers who were already
using the legume/cereal rotation showed their plots to visitors and described what they had
learnt and their future plans. These discussions motivated visitors to begin testing the
suggested practices in their own villages. Taking a selection of farmers and extension
workers from Matombo to Kyela in 2003 was a particularly important component of
introducing the rotations to Matombo. It became clear that the visits contributed to farmer
“learning by doing”. Explaining an agronomic practice, including rotation for Striga
management, has limited impact. The exchange visits allowed farmers to question others
already using the rotation and to learn from their experiences. The visits are described in

Summary of farmer exchange visits 2003-2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Visitors from:</th>
<th>Village visited:</th>
<th>Number of visitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 May 2003</td>
<td>Kiswira &amp; Kibangile</td>
<td>Kilasilo</td>
<td>Farmers: 29, Extensio n: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 May 2003</td>
<td>“</td>
<td>Itope</td>
<td>Farmers: 29, Extensio n: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 May 2003</td>
<td>Sinyanga, Konjula</td>
<td>Kilasilo &amp; Itope</td>
<td>Farmers: 17, Extensio n: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 May 2004</td>
<td>Kilasilo &amp; Itope</td>
<td>Kiswira</td>
<td>Farmers: 10, Extensio n: 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 May 2004</td>
<td>Kilasilo &amp; Itope</td>
<td>Kibangile</td>
<td>Farmers: 10, Extensio n: 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary of field days held 2003-2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Village field day held</th>
<th>Farmers</th>
<th>Extension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 June 2003</td>
<td>Kilasilo</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 May 2004</td>
<td>Kiswira</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 May 2004</td>
<td>Kibangile</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 June 2004</td>
<td>Kilasilo</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Promotion through primary schools**

To initiate involvement of agricultural primary school teachers as a pathway of technology promotion, three workshops were held in the two project sites following discussions with district education officials. The aim was to explore the possibility of incorporating the knowledge on *Striga* biology and control in the school agricultural sciences curriculum. The idea was to make use of schools as centres of education for the surrounding community by demonstrating of growing green manure and the impact of this on *Striga* and rice. Activity plans were drawn up with teachers and meetings held with them twice per season. Each school developed a programme to teach pupils about *Striga* management through songs, poems, plays and traditional dances. Schools also set up demonstration plots. It is believed that if you educate a school child you have educated three people that is pupil, mother and father.

**Preparation of extension material**

Information collected during the project was compiled into extension resources – a leaflet, a poster and a video.

**Research outputs**

**Output 1: Participatory evaluation and promotion of green manures used in rotation with rice on Striga infested soils**

**Context analysis:** This was conducted in the initial six villages of the project; 4 in Kyela and 2 in Matombo. Through this participatory context analysis farmer goals for the project were established and this led to the establishment of farmer led demonstrations. A full detail of the process has been presented in working paper N0. 2 (2003). The main finding included the following:

**Key social and traditional issues**

► Rice (Kyela)/maize (Matombo) were the main staples and used as food during celebrations
► High incidence of rice theft has increased in the last few years
► Collective farming (through ujamaa) among social groups is no longer being practised

**Key environmental concern**

► Decline in soil fertility
► Increase of Striga and *Ramphicarpa fistulosa* (for Kyela) problem
► Drought, inadequate and uneven rainfall distribution during the season
► Serious deforestation, drying of rivers and disappearance of wild animals

**Key economic concern**

► Rice and maize yields have declined from 20 bags to 1-2 bags per acre respectively
High in put prices and low prices for agricultural produce
Limited marketing opportunities, usually dominated by middlemen, who offer very low prices for rice.
Land scarcity due to population pressure, average land per household was estimated to be 2 acres.

Yield performance of Rice/Maize following Green manure (Crotalaria/pigeon pea) rotation Kyela-Matombo, 2003/2004 season

The results following green manure varied among farms, villages and locations. This was due to management practised by individual farmers, soil variation, intensity of Striga infestation in the field and climatic differences. Generally the rotation of green manure with cereals increased the yields of cereals significantly. The addition of ground phosphorous rock did not improve the yield of rice, indeed it was observed to have a negative effect. The possible reason for poor rice performance after application of phosphorous rock is that immediately after it had been applied there was no moisture in the soil for more than two weeks, hence it affected the vegetative growth of the rice crop. Full details of crop performance have been presented in project working papers No.7 (2003) and No. 8 (2004).

Kyela: During 2003 season farmers in Kilasilo and Itope who had participated with project R7564 had reached the second season for growing rice on plots which had previously been planted to Marejea (19 sites) or pigeon pea (4 sites) (Table 1&2). At both villages the rice yield from plots following green manure was significantly higher than rice following rice. The poorest yield was obtained from continuous rice. At Itope the rice yield increase following Marejea was 134.8% and rice after pigeon pea was up by 21.7% (Table 1). The rice yield increase during 2003 season at Kilasilo due to Marejea was 88.9% and due to pigeon pea was 207.4% (Table 2).

During 2003 more farmers and villages joined the project and planted legumes. These plots were test cropped with rice in 2004 (Tables 3-7). Highest grain yield of rice was obtained from plots following Marejea and the poorest grain yields were from those plots under continuous rice. The Striga infestation was also much reduced on plots under green manure. Previous soil analysis indicated soils to be very low in phosphorous so Mijingu phosphate Rock was added at some sites in an attempt to top enhance the value of green manuring. A good response was observed especially at Itope village, where the yield increase was 500% as compared to control (Table 3). From Kilasilo village, phosphate was not very much effective because after its application there was a prolonged dry spell which affected the crop and the yield increase was 75% as compared to without phosphate, which was 70% both with reference to the control (Table 4). Similar results were obtained at Konjula and Sinyanga villages, where the yield of rice following Marejea increased by more than 70% as compared to plots of continuous rice (Tables 5 & 6). The yield ranged from 0.2 to 6t/ha. Table 7 shows the summary of results of continuous rice after rice and rice after Marejea/pigeon pea for 2003 and 2004 seasons, where the yield of rice after Marejea/pigeon pea was much higher than rice following rice by 1.2 – 2.1 folds respectively.
Replicated trials in Kyela:
Trials undertaken by Kayeke, comparing different manures on improvement of soil fertility and reduction of impact of *Striga* on the rice crop confirmed the value of *Crotalaria*. The highest yield of rice was obtained from plots which were under *Crotalaria* in the previous season, followed rice grown after locally found weeds *Cassia obtusifolia* and *Mimosa invisa*. A yield increase of more than 100% was recorded for rice in rotation with *Crotalaria* compared continuous rice at both trial sites (Table 8). This response of rice was obtained when the green manure was either incorporated after flowering or cut down and left on the soil surface as mulch. However no effect of the legume was observed in a further season of rice cropping suggesting that farmers will need to alternate rice and a legume in the long term to maintain high yields. *Crotalaria* on these trial plots produced a mean of 4.3 tonnes ha\(^{-1}\) shoot dry matter and an additional 0.35 tonnes ha\(^{-1}\) of root containing 3.4% and 0.35% nitrogen, equivalent to 147 kg ha\(^{-1}\) N.

Matombo: In Kiswira, the plots planted to green manure or maize in 2003 were all planted with maize variety TMV-1 in 2004 season. Highest maize yield was recorded from plots following pigeon pea but this was not statistically significant as compared to the yields after Marejea (Table 9). The lowest maize yield was observed from plots which were under continuous maize. The maize yield increase due to pigeon pea was 160%, while that due to Marejea was 140% as compared to the continuous maize. The maize yield ranged from 0 to 2.4t/ha (Table 9).
At Kibangile village some farmers planted rice following green manure while others planted maize. Highest maize yield was observed from plots following Marejea and the least maize yields were harvested from continuous maize plots. Compared to the control, the yield increase due to Marejea was 120% and due to pigeon pea was 80% (Table 10). For those plots that were planted with rice, the highest yield was obtained from plots which were under Marejea in the previous season followed by rice after pigeon pea. Yield increase due to Marejea as compared to continuous rice was 126% while due to pigeon pea was 87% (Table 11).

**Table 1: Yield performance of rice following green manure rotation Itope village, 2003**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Rice after rice</th>
<th>Striga count/25m²</th>
<th>Grain yield kg/25m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rice after Crotalaria</td>
<td>Rice after pigeon pea</td>
<td>Rice after Crotalaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehema</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwalaba</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laison Kayuni</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y. Kayuwi</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbalangwe</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwema Hamisi</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Mwakitubwa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwang'onda</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield increase %</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>134.8</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>8-48</td>
<td>0-18</td>
<td>0-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Yield performance of rice following green manure rotation Kilasilo village, 2003.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites</th>
<th>Striga count/25m²</th>
<th>Rice after rice</th>
<th>Rice after Crotalaria</th>
<th>Rice after pigeon pea</th>
<th>Grain yield kg/25m²</th>
<th>Rice after rice</th>
<th>Rice after Crotalaria</th>
<th>Rice after pigeon pea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mwandenuka</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwamundela</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
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<td>Mwakalinga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mwakatage</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kandonga</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.5*</td>
<td>2.5**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Mwaipopo</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frora Samwilo</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbonge</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwandenuka 2</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<td>Sankey</td>
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<td>Isumo</td>
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<td>4.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mugogo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td><strong>356.3</strong></td>
<td>143.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td><strong>2.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.1</strong></td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield increase %</td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>88.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>207.4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Range: 0-2100 to 0-704, 1-86, 0.5-4, 2.5-10.0, 7.0-9.5

** planted rice variety Supa India, *planted rice variety Zambia

Table 3: Yield performance of rice grown in rotation with green manure Itope Village – Kyela district 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>with phosphate rock Rice yield (t/ha)</th>
<th>Without phosphate rock Striga count 12 WAP/25m²</th>
<th>Rice yield (t/ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crotalaria - Rice</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice – Rice</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Mean</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.E.</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0 – 4</td>
<td>0 – 70</td>
<td>0 – 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield increase (%) on Crotalaria plot</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Yield performance of rice grown in rotation with green manure Kilasilo Village – Kyela 2004:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Rice yield with phosphate rock</th>
<th>Rice yield (t/ha) without phosphate rock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crotalaria - Rice</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon pea - rice</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice – Rice</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Mean</td>
<td><strong>1.09</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.28</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0.0 – 3.2</td>
<td>1.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yield increase (%) in plots of Crotalaria</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon pea</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5: Yield performance of rice grown in rotation with green manure
Konjula – Kyela 2004:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Striga count 12WAP/25m²</th>
<th>Rice yield (t/ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crotalaria – Rice</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice – Rice</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. mean</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>1.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.E</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>2-10</td>
<td>0.2-6.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yield increase (%)</td>
<td>on Crotalaria plot</td>
<td>76.9</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 6: Yield performance of rice grown in rotation with green manure
Sinyanga – Kyela 2004:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Striga count 12WAP</th>
<th>Rice yield (t/ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crotalaria – Rice</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rice – Rice</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>G. mean</td>
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<td>S.E</td>
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<td>Range</td>
<td>0 – 3</td>
<td>0.4 – 1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yield increase (%)</td>
<td>on Crotalaria plot</td>
<td>80</td>
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</table>

Table 7. Upland rice yields for continuous rice and rice in rotation with C. ochroleuca or pigeon pea on demonstration plots in Kyela District in 2003 (n = 13) and 2004 (n = 15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous crop</th>
<th>Upland rice yields (kg ha⁻¹)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2003 1024 ± 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004 2138 ± 327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crotalaria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeonpea</td>
<td>2003 - 1340 ± 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004 270</td>
</tr>
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<td>SED (12 df)</td>
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### Table 8: The yield performance of rice planted in rotation with green manure Kyela 2004 (replicated trial)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Crotalaria ochruleuca</th>
<th>Cassia obtusifolia</th>
<th>Mimosa invisa</th>
<th>Rice followed rice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilasilo</td>
<td>2.8t/ha</td>
<td>2.6t/ha</td>
<td>2.0t/ha</td>
<td>1.3t/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itope</td>
<td>2.8t/ha</td>
<td>2.3t/ha</td>
<td>2.0t/ha</td>
<td>1.2t/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield increase</td>
<td>Kilasilo</td>
<td>115.4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>53.8</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Itope</td>
<td>133.3</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Table 9: Yield performance of maize grown in rotation with green manure Kiswira Village – Matombo 2004:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>Maize yield (t/ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Crotalaria</em> – maize</td>
<td>1.2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon pea - maize</td>
<td>1.3A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize – maize</td>
<td>0.5B</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>G. Mean</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.98</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>S.E.</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.21</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range</strong></td>
<td><strong>0 – 2.4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yield increase (%) on plots</strong></td>
<td><em>Crotalaria</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pigeon pea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Numbers followed by the same letter do not differ significantly (p < 0.5)*

### Table 10: Yield performance of maize grown in rotation with green manure Kibangile – Matombo 2004:

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<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>Maize yield (t/ha)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><em>Crotalaria</em> – maize</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<td>Pigeon pea - maize</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize – maize</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G. Mean</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.67</strong></td>
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<td><strong>S.E.</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.35</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Range</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.4 – 2.8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yield increase (%) in plots</strong></td>
<td><em>Crotalaria</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pigeon pea</td>
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</table>
Table 11: Yield performance of rice grown in rotation with green manure
Kibangile – Matombo 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>Maize yield (t/ha)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Crotalaria – rice</td>
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<td>Pigeon pea - Rice</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice – rice</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G. Mean</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.13</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S.E.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.46</strong></td>
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Range: 2.4 – 10t/ha

Yield increase (%) on plots

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Of</th>
<th>Crotalaria</th>
<th>Pigeon pea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yield increase (%) on plots</strong></td>
<td>126</td>
<td>87</td>
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Soil fertility monitoring

The soil analysis undertaken at ARI Mlingano, indicated that pH of Kyela soils ranged from medium acid (pH 5.4) to very strongly acid (pH <5.0) with the latter category forming about 90% of the samples (Table 12). As expected for soils with very low pH, the exchangeable acidity (exchangeable Al + H) was fairly high. A very strong negative correlation between pH and exchangeable H was observed. The exchangeable acidity was dominated by exchangeable H. The aluminium saturation as a measure of toxicity is calculated by dividing exchangeable Al by the sum of exchangeable bases and exchangeable Al. The results indicate Al saturation was low and was not likely to pose any limitation to rice production. The content of soil organic carbon was moderate while that of total nitrogen and available phosphorus was in most cases low. All soils had low contents of Ca, Mg and Na but medium to high levels of exchangeable K.

Effects of green manuring

In most of the cases green manure plots had a lower pH, lower contents of organic carbon, total nitrogen and available phosphorus compared to unmanured plots. Green manuring, however, increased levels of exchangeable H and K in most of the fields while the effects on other exchangeable bases was variable.

The general soil characteristics have shown that, apart from nitrogen, very low levels of available phosphorus could still limit productivity. For example legumes, even when suitably inoculated, will not grow well unless soil nutrients are available. The main nutrient required in Tanzania is phosphorus. Low pH will also limit productivity.

An improvement of the soil N status by green manuring was not achieved for most of the sites. The time of planting cereal and the time of incorporation of the green material were not consistent for all the farms. These two factors have great influence in the success of green manuring as a nitrogen source. From work conducted by (Kayeke 2004) at the same villages, the maximum release of nutrients by Crotalaria was during the first 4 weeks after rice planting, while maximum release of the nutrients from the roots occurred after 8 weeks. This means the time of soil sampling was done too early to detect the change in fertility.
In most of the sites, incorporating Marejea and pigeon pea showed some form of nutrient immobilization causing N deficiency early during crop growth. Sakala et al. (2000) also reported that senesced cajanus biomass have a short period of N immobilization despite having a narrow C/N ratio. Immobilization of nutrients delays their release to the rice crop but later the green manures are mineralized and make the nutrients available to the crop for uptake. This early season N deficiency has not been shown to reduce yield. In fact, the final yields in our trials were higher on green manured plots.

Green manure should be ploughed under when still in their active growth stage. If ploughed under too early, leaching of nitrogen is likely to occur as decomposition is facilitated and nitrates tend to be washed out. Besides the bulky organic matter will be greatly reduced by the time its effectiveness is most needed and C/N ratios will be low. Thus, benefits for succeeding crops will be limited. If a green manure crop is ploughed in too late in the season or in a too mature state, the decomposition process may not have proceeded enough before the planting of the succeeding crop. Also if the green manure has a low N content (high C/N ratio) may cause an N-deficiency which may result to stagnation in growth of the crop and thus depressed yields. Despite the negative effects of green manuring on soil properties, very low Striga counts were recorded in manured plots during the latter part of the season. The yields of cereals were recorded high in plots following green manure. The next round of soil sampling and analysis will be done 4-6 weeks after planting to confirm if the green manures are mineralized after this period to release the nutrients for crop uptake. It is also recommended to include the application of P in the form of Minjingu Phosphate Rock. It is very effective in acid soils and because of its high Ca content it will also ameliorate soil acidity.

---

Table 12: Effect of green manuring on soil properties Itope and Kilasilo Villages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farmer</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Soil properties</th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PH</td>
<td>KCl</td>
<td>OC</td>
<td>Total N</td>
<td>Available P mg/kg</td>
<td>Exchangeable bases</td>
<td>Na</td>
<td>Exch. Al Meq/100g</td>
<td>Exch. H Meq/100g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H₂O</td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>mg/kg</td>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>Mg</td>
<td>K (me/100g)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>2.07</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mbaazi</td>
<td>4.97</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>2.10</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Mbaazi</td>
<td>Marejea</td>
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<td>M’popo</td>
<td>4.7</td>
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<td>0.18</td>
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<td>4.7</td>
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<td>Mboge</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>1.41</td>
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<td>0.83</td>
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<td>5.27</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.29</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Marejea = Crotalaria, Mabaazi = pigeon pea*
Economic analysis on the use of green manure in rotation with cereals

In the mid 70’s and early 80’s the use of Marejea was very much emphasised by the government. The seed of Marejea was distributed to many regions of the country through regional/district agricultural extension offices with the hope that it could be distributed to farmers. There was however little adoption. To learn more about the advantages and disadvantages of using the green manure a participatory analysis was conducted in participating villages. The objectives of this study were to

- assess the advantages and disadvantages of growing manure in the 1st season followed by rice as compared to growing rice in the 1st and 2nd season;
- rank the performance of legumes used in the demos;
- assess the profitability of the legume/rice rotation with farmers.

The methodology used was an indoor workshop where farmers made contribution from questions and answers.

- Farmers reflected and listed the advantages and disadvantages of opting to grow manure in the first season followed by rice as compared to that of continuous growing rice.
- Farmers listed all the legumes they used and ranked them by comparing their performance
- Farmers translated the costs and income from the two options of the inputs and outputs so that they could be able to tell which one is more profitable than the other.

The workshop was conducted one day per village except for Sinyanga and Konjula; these villages were combined for one day due to logistic problems of getting to Konjula village. Other villages involved in this exercise were Itope, Kilasilo in Kyela and Kiswira and Kibangile in Matombo-Morogoro rural districts.

**Sinyanga and Konjula villages:** The facilitator introduced the topic on identification of advantages and disadvantages of growing manure in the first season. The farmer’s responses were as summarised in the Table 13.1. The effect of *Crotalaria* on rice yield was observed in the following season.

**Table 13.1. Advantage and disadvantages of growing *Crotalaria* in the first season followed by rice in the second season.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Season</td>
<td>1. There was a hope of improving soil fertility</td>
<td>1. Missing rice harvest that season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crotalaria</em></td>
<td>2. Seeds for <em>Crotalaria</em> and pigeon pea were harvested</td>
<td>2. Abussed by neighbouring farmers that they are crazy of growing weeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Weed infestation was reduced</td>
<td>that have no value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. More labour was used in land preparation sowing and harvesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. More cost was involved on the above activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Season</td>
<td>1. Rice yield has improved/increased</td>
<td>1. The price dropped due to increased production hence increasing supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rice Vs</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. More labour was required for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crotalaria</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2. *Striga* infestation has been reduced

3. More food was given out to others as gift if harvest increases due to improper planning of use of the harvest

At this stage farmers were able to realise some benefits of using green manure although none could quantify the benefits. It was noted also that, if no proper planning is done, increased crop harvest may lead into misusing the household resources such as over drinking.

**Ranking the performance of *Crotalaria* and Pigeon pea as observed from the Demo plots**: The legumes used in the demo plots were compared to each other by scoring against the farmers ranking criteria. If the legume performed best in a certain criteria it got a score of 3 and if its performance was average then it scored 2 and if performance was poor then it scored 1. The scores were agreed by all workshop participants after a short reflection, questions and answers. Results are presented in Table 13.2.

**Table 13.2: Ranking of the two legumes *Crotalaria* and pigeon peas against each other**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Crotalaria</th>
<th>Pigeon pea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Can be used as food</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reducing ability of weed infestation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Can be used as fire wood</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Potential to improve soil fertility</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ability to germinate in the field</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Easiness to plant</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Easiness in harvesting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Resistance to insect attack</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Yield (amount of grain seed)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Prices of the seed after harvesting</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Marketability of the harvested seed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Availability of seed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Can be used as forage</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ranking</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: Not observed in the first year

Results from Table 13.2 showed that pigeon pea was ranked higher than *Crotalaria* meaning that farmers preferred using pigeon pea as compared to *Crotalaria*. An exercise followed to cost the inputs and outputs of the two options of which one was continuous growing rice in the 1\textsuperscript{st} and 2\textsuperscript{nd} season. The second option was growing legume in the 1\textsuperscript{st} season followed by rice in the 2\textsuperscript{nd} season. The market prices used in costing the inputs and out puts were those prevailing at the time of the workshop.
### Table 13.3 Cost of input and income of a trial compared to control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rice after rice</th>
<th>Rice after Crotalaria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st season</td>
<td>2nd season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Out puts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvested one tin of rice in the plot (A price of one tin was 2500 Tshs.)</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total output</strong></td>
<td>5000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inputs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertiliser in the plot</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbicide application</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage bags</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-days Slashing</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ploughing</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrowing</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcasting</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotavating</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racking</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeding</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird scaring</td>
<td>8882</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting Cutting</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelling and winnowing</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying to home</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cost</strong></td>
<td>20 182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Output - input) Loss</strong></td>
<td>-15182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The plot size was 10m x 30m
- The unit price used for seeds was Marejea Tshs 600/=, herbicide 7 000/=, fertilizer 15000/= for a 50kg bag, rice was 2500/=.
- Unit man-day/ hour used was Tshs 240/=
- Yield ratio refer TABLE 7

Results in Table.13.3 showed that, it is more profitable to grow rice after *Crotalaria* than rice after rice as rice yield increased by 1.9fold. The rice yield increased because of soil fertility improvement through incorporation of Marejea and also costs such as weeding are cut down due reduction from weed infestation. These results exposed farmers to a situation that enabled them to decide confidently what to grow in order to reach their main objective of improving rice production. Farmers confidently decided to improve rice production by growing green manures.
Itope village

14.1: Advantage and disadvantages of growing *Crotalaria* in the first season and rice after *Crotalaria* in the second season Itope-Kyela

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st Season</strong></td>
<td>1. Selling of <em>Crotalaria</em> seed 600/= per kg</td>
<td>1. Rice was not produced in the first season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crotalaria</em></td>
<td>2. Weed infestation was reduced.</td>
<td>2. Laughed by neighbouring farmers by growing non food crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Some farmers were attracted to the trial and they asked questions to the</td>
<td>3. <em>Crotalaria</em> was easily washed by heavy rain water when broadcasted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>participating farmers</td>
<td>4. <em>Crotalaria</em> was eaten by cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. There was a hope of fertility improvement</td>
<td>5. Harvesting <em>Crotalaria</em> was a hard work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Pigeon pea was a good source of protein food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. <em>Striga</em> was not found in the field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd Season</strong></td>
<td>1. Rice yield was improved</td>
<td>1. The price of rice was lower than the price of <em>Crotalaria</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rice Vs Crotalaria</em></td>
<td>2. <em>Striga</em> infestation was reduced</td>
<td>2. More rice was given out to others as gift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Soil fertility was improved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Weed infestation was reduced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Only light weeding was needed and done once</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At this stage farmers were able to realise some benefits of using legumes although none could quantify the benefit. It was noted also that, if no proper planning was done, increased crop harvest may lead into misusing of household resources.

**Ranking performance of *Crotalaria* against pigeon pea**

Results from the Table 14.2 show that *Crotalaria* was ranked higher than pigeon pea, indicating that farmers liked growing *Crotalaria* as a rotation crop than pigeon pea.

**Table 14.2: Ranking of the two legumes *Crotalaria* and pigeon peas against each other Itope - Kyela**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th><em>Crotalaria</em></th>
<th>Pigeon pea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Can be used as food</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Can be used as fire wood</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. How better is the selling price</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Can be used as forage</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Easiness to carry planting operation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Reduced number and burden of weeding</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Easiness to germinate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Easiness to harvest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Increased yield of rice</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Resistance to diseases and insects</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Cost of inputs involved</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Reduction of <em>Striga</em> infestation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ranking</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economic analysis was carried to compare rice after rice and rice after *Crotalaria*. After ranking of the legumes, it followed the exercise of costing the inputs and outputs of the two options. One was continuous growing rice in the 1st and 2nd year and the second option was of growing legume in the 1st followed by rice in the 2nd year. The costing was done basing on the market price at the time of the workshop in Tanzanian Shillings.

Table 14.3. Cost of income and input of growing green manure as compared to continuous rice crop Itope - Kyela

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Rice after rice</th>
<th>Rice after Crotalaria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st seaso n</td>
<td>2nd seaso n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out puts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice yield</td>
<td>1 tin @</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2500 Tshs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total output</td>
<td>5 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-days</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slashing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ploughing</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrowing</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotavating</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeding</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird scaring</td>
<td>26hrs</td>
<td>26hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelling and winnowing</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying to home</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage bags</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Costs</td>
<td>27 740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Out put – costs) Loss -ve</td>
<td>22 740</td>
<td>(Out put- Costs) Profit +VE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The plot size was 10m x 30m
- The unit price used for rice seeds was Tshs 600, unit price for rice produce was 2500/=.
- Unit man-day hour used was Tshs 240/=.

**Kilasilo village**

Farmers were asked to give the advantages and disadvantages of growing *Crotalaria* in the first season followed by rice crop in the second season. In addition, they were required to point out the advantages and disadvantages of growing rice after legume in the second season. The budgetary economic analysis was also done in a participatory way. The responses are as summarised in Table 15.1 below.
Table 15.1. Advantage and disadvantages of growing *Crotalaria* in the first season and rice after *Crotalaria* Kilasilo - Kyela

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Season</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crotalaria</strong></td>
<td>1. Selling of <em>Crotalaria</em> seed 600 per kg</td>
<td>1. No rice was produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Reduction of weed infestation</td>
<td>2. Laughed by neighbouring farmers by growing non profitable plants in their rice field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Firewood was obtained after shelling <em>Crotalaria</em> seed</td>
<td>3. Fear that <em>Crotalaria</em> can not improve soil fertility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. There was a hope fertility improvement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. <em>Crotalaria</em> was also used as forage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Season</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rice Vs Crotalaria</strong></td>
<td>1. Rice yield was improved</td>
<td>1. The price of rice was lower than the price of <em>Crotalaria</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. <em>Striga</em> infestation was reduced.</td>
<td>2. More time was used for buzzing and drinking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Soil fertility was improved.</td>
<td>3. More rice was given out to others as gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Weed infestation was reduced.</td>
<td>4. More second marriages occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Only light weeding was done once</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ranking the performance of *Crotalaria* against pigeon pea

Farmers were asked to rank the legumes used in the demonstration, *Crotalaria* and pigeon pea and the results were as shown in the following Table 15.2

Table 15.2 Ranking *Crotalaria* against Pigeon pea Kilasilo - Kyela

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th><em>Crotalaria</em></th>
<th>Pigeon pea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Food</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fire wood</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Price of seed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reduction of number weeding</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Reduction of weed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Easiness to carry planting operation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Easiness to get seed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Germination</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Easiness to harvest</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Increase rice yield</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Resistance to diseases and insect attacks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Market</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Control <em>Striga</em> infestation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Attracting thieves</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>33</th>
<th>28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranking</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results from Table 15.2 above indicated that *Crotalaria* was ranked higher than pigeon pea, meaning that farmers preferred to use *Crotalaria* than pigeon pea.
### Table 15.3 Income (Output) and Cost (Input) for growing *Crotalaria* as compared to rice after rice Kilisilo - Kyela

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rice after rice (1st season)</th>
<th>Rice after Crotalaria (2nd season)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvested Rice</td>
<td>1.5 Tins (3500)</td>
<td>Outputs</td>
<td>13800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st season</td>
<td></td>
<td>Selling seed 23 kg @ 600</td>
<td>13800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rice 1.9 tins @2500</td>
<td>4750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total output</td>
<td>18550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputs</td>
<td>1.75 Tins (4375)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd season</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total output</td>
<td>7875</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs – Inputs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Costs – Inputs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertiliser TSP 74.6 &amp; Urea 896 Seed 4x500 x2</td>
<td>3284 4000</td>
<td>Fertiliser Seed</td>
<td>0 600 200 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plothing</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>Ploughing</td>
<td>895 895 1790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrowing</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Harrowing</td>
<td>600 600 1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcasting</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Broadcasting</td>
<td>200 600 620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeding</td>
<td>2239</td>
<td>Weeding</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting Cutting</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>Harvesting Cutting</td>
<td>520 3920 4440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting, shelling and winnowing</td>
<td>980 1960</td>
<td>Shelling and winnowing</td>
<td>2205 980 3185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying to home</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Carrying to home</td>
<td>200 400 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage bags</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Storage bags</td>
<td>150 300 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Costs</td>
<td>19652</td>
<td>Total Costs</td>
<td>13385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss (Output – Costs)</td>
<td>(-)11777</td>
<td>Profit (Output- costs)</td>
<td>(+) 5165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The plot size was 10m x 30m
- The unit price used for rice seeds was Tshs 3000, unit price for rice produce was 2500.
- Unit man-day hour used was Tshs 240
- Unit price of Crotalaria seeds 600 per kg
- Yield ratio refer Table 7

By growing green manure a farmer gets a profit of 5165/= but on the other hand when he/she grows rice both in the 1st and 2nd season he/she ends up getting a loss of 11,777/= Tz shillings. Farmers realised that green manure improved soil fertility hence rice production and reduced impact of *Striga* on rice crop.

**Kiswira village - Matombo**

Kiswira and Kibangile village grow more maize than rice and at the time of the workshop, they had already made an exchange visit to Kyela.

The responses of farmers during evaluation of growing manure for the whole season without growing a crop instead green manure are summarised in the following Tables.
Table 16.1: Advantage and disadvantages of growing *Crotalaria* in the first season
Kiswira - Matombo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; Season</th>
<th><strong>Advantages</strong></th>
<th><strong>Disadvantages</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Crotalaria</em></td>
<td>1. <em>Striga</em> was not found in the field</td>
<td>1. Missing rice harvest in that season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Many villagers asked many questions about the technology</td>
<td>2. Abussed by neighbouring farmers to be crazy for growing weeds that have no value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Pigeon pea was harvested for food</td>
<td>3. The area for crop production was reduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. <em>Crotalaria</em> seeds were also harvested for future use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16.2. Advantage and disadvantage of growing pigeon pea and *Crotalaria*
Kiswira – Matombo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Advantages</strong></th>
<th><strong>Disadvantages</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The soil become friable and easy to cultivate</td>
<td>Extra labour was required for incorporating <em>Crotalaria</em> in the soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Soil fertility increased, good crop stand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Number of weeding has been reduced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Neighbours are attracted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>Striga</em> has been reduced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Pigeon pea can be harvested more than one season</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Then a ranking was done to compare *Crotalaria*, Pigeon pea and *Pueraria spp* performance in the Demo plots
### Table 16.3: Ranking the performance of three legumes in Demo plots Kiswira - Matombo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Crotalaria</th>
<th>Pigeon pea</th>
<th>Pueraria spp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Fertility improvement</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ability to reduce Striga</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ability to improve yield</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reduction of weed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Easiness to get seeds</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Easiness to germinate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ability to reduce soil erosion</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Easiness to sow seeds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Marketing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Easy to harvest</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Easiness to plough under</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Other uses</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Storage after harvesting</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Disease and insect resistance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Draught resistance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ranking</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results showed that *Crotalaria* was ranked highest followed by pigeon pea, meaning that farmers preferred to use *Crotalaria* in rotation with cereal crop than the other two legumes.

### Table 16.4: Cost analysis of inputs and outputs Kiswira - Matombo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Maize after maize</strong></th>
<th><strong>Maize after Crotalaria</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st season</td>
<td>2nd season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Out puts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize yields in kgs @ 200 Tshs</td>
<td>4kg 800/=</td>
<td>4kg 800/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>6120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inputs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Maize seeds</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize seeds</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Manpower</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slashing</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ploughing</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planting</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeding</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelling</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5400</td>
<td>4710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outputs – inputs = (Loss)</strong></td>
<td>- 3800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37
• The plot size was 10m x 50m
• Unit man-day hour used was Tshs 240
• Yield ratio refer Table 9

The yield data was included in the calculation after the crop was harvested from Table 9, hence results in Table 16.4 showed that it was more profitable to grow maize after Crotalaria than maize followed maize because Crotalaria improved soil fertility and yield of maize increased by 2.4folds. In addition, costs such as weeding were cut down since weed infestation in maize was reduced by the previous green manure crop. These results exposed farmers to a situation that enabled them to decide confidently what to grow in order to improve their maize production.

5.0: Kibangile village.

Table 17.1. Advantages and disadvantages of growing Crotalaria/Pigeon pea in the first Season, Kibangile - Matombo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Season</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crotalaria</td>
<td>Harvesting pigeon pea</td>
<td>There was no rice/maize crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harvesting Crotalaria seeds</td>
<td>Laughed and abused by others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduced weeding</td>
<td>Reduced area under cultivation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17.2. Advantages and disadvantages of legumes used in Kibangile – Matombo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice is grown where soil was very poor</td>
<td>Incorporating Crotalaria in the soil was a tedious job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize/rice yield is expected to be higher</td>
<td>Harvesting Crotalaria seeds was a very tiresome operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced weed infestation and weeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striga has been controlled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The soil was easy to cultivate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There were signs of improved soil fertility, the soil colour turn black</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 17.3. Ranking the performance of the two legume crops, Kibangile - Matombo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Crotalaria</th>
<th>Pigeon pea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Soil fertility improvement</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>Striga</em> control</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Weed control</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Improvement of soil Structure/texture</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Maize/rice yield improvement</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Easiness to sow seeds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Easiness to germinate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Seed availability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Marketing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Other uses</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Resistance to diseases and insect pests</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Draught tolerant</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Easy to store</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Soil erosion control</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Easiness to harvest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the results Table 17.3 *Crotalaria* ranked higher than pigeon pea, this means farmers preferred to use *Crotalaria* than pigeon pea.

Table 17.4. Cost analysis of inputs and outputs for growing maize/rice after *Crotalaria* Kibangile.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Maize/rice after maize/rice</th>
<th>Maize/rice after <em>Crotalaria</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; season</td>
<td>2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out puts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize yields</td>
<td>3kg</td>
<td>3kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2400</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inputs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Maize seeds</td>
<td>2kg@600/= 1200</td>
<td><em>Crotalaria</em> &amp; maize seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slashing</td>
<td>6hrs x 214/hr x2 seasons/23.04 =112/=</td>
<td>Slashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ploughing</td>
<td>12hrs x 2x214/23.04 =222/=</td>
<td>Ploughing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planting</td>
<td>2hrs x 214 = 428</td>
<td>Planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 weedings</td>
<td>12hrs x 214/= x 2 seasons/23.04 = 445/=</td>
<td>One weeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td>2hrs x 2season x 214/= =856</td>
<td>Harvesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelling</td>
<td>1hrs x 2seasons x 214/= = 428/=</td>
<td>Shelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss (Outputs – inputs)</td>
<td>-1292</td>
<td>Profit (Outputs – inputs)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The plot size was 35m x 5m
- Unit man-day hour used was Tshs 214
- $600/= price of maize and Crotalaria seed per kg
- One acre has 23.04 plots of 35m x 5m
- Yield after Crotalaria ratio refer to Table 10.

From results presented in Table 17.4, it was more profitable to grow maize/rice after \textit{Crotalaria} than maize/rice after maize/rice. The reason was that maize yield had increased due to improved soil fertility by using \textit{Crotalaria} in rotation by 2.2fold. In addition, costs such as weeding were minimized since weed infestations in crops following \textit{Crotalaria} were, according to farmers, reduced significantly.

**Summary from economic analysis:** The results, based on farmers experiences, indicate that growing green manure in rotation with cereals, results in higher cereal yields. A farmer will have excess grain and higher income from crop sales from the rotation option as compared to growing continuous rice after rice or maize. Farmers identified an increase in cereal yield due to the green manure, which improves soil fertility and reduces the impact of \textit{Striga}. In addition, costs for weeding are reduced because weed infestation in cereal plots following Marejea are less.

**Output 2: Identification, preparation and publication of information sources to support promotion of green manure in rice based farming system.**

**Farmer exchange visits and Farmer field days**

These were key activities for increasing farmer awareness of the \textit{Striga} problem and of the option of using legume rice rotations. The farmer field days and exchange visit approaches involved farmers from one location to another in a different location/field with a specific theme of a study in mind. In this regard, farmers in the problem area visited their counterparts who had a greater experience in managing the problem through fields (sites) visits. This approach of technology dissemination helped to promote better farming by providing an opportunity for farmers to see and discuss the best techniques with one another and with technical specialists. This also creates a situation in which informal contracts and learning could take place. It also encouraged the host farmers to play a prominent role in discussion and explaining the particular technology in question. The exchange visits and field days conducted in the two projects areas of Kyela and Matombo led farmers to increase sizes of their plots planted with \textit{Crotalaria} from less than an acre to more than an acre. The demonstration sites increased up to 117 and 122 in Kyela and Matombo respectively. There was an increased demand for farmer produced \textit{Crotalaria} seed. Kyela farmers sold 240 kg in 2003 season and in the 2004 season they sold more than 400 kg of \textit{Crotalaria} seed to neighbouring farmers and other districts like Muheza and Matombo.
Farmers evaluating rice performance following Crotalaria, Kyela 2003

**Schools:** A partnership was established between researchers, extension and teaching professionals at each project site to determine how knowledge of the *Striga* biology and control using green manure could be incorporated into primary school agricultural sciences curriculum. A training workshop was held for two days at each site involving 15 schools from Kyela and 6 schools from Matombo as shown on the following tables below and the details are presented in Working paper No.5 (2003)

Kyela primary schools involved with the project and their activities 2003-2004.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Lema</th>
<th>Kandete</th>
<th>Ngaman</th>
<th>Nduka</th>
<th>Nkuyu</th>
<th>Lema²</th>
<th>kisale</th>
<th>Mbogea</th>
<th>Lugomb</th>
<th>Lukwego</th>
<th>Kyela</th>
<th>KCM</th>
<th>Lusungo</th>
<th>Kasumul</th>
<th>Mbula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choir</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poems</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional dance</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demo plots</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The teachers were briefed on the biology and *Striga* control options by using learning tools, which included posters showing *Striga* biology and integrated control options, leaflets and a *Striga* manual. The outcome of the workshop was an agreed strategy for the incorporation of awareness and control of *Striga* into school curriculum, the spread of this knowledge to other schools and the community surrounding the schools. In a follow up workshop teachers gave a highly positive account of their experiences of incorporating awareness of *Striga* biology and control into their school curriculum. Different teaching methods were described including lecturing, using of real objects in classroom situation (*Striga* plant), drama, songs, plays and field demonstrations.

| Matombo Primary schools involved with the project and their activities 2003-2004 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                | Kibangile       | Konde           | Mlono           | Matombo         | Mkumbo          | Gozo            |
| Choir                           | ✓               | -               | -               | ✓               | ✓               | -               |
| Poems                           | ✓               | ✓               | ✓               | ✓               | ✓               | ✓               |
| Drama                           | ✓               | ✓               | -               | -               | -               | -               |
| Tradional Dance                 | ✓               | -               | ✓               | -               | -               | -               |
| Demo plots                      | ✓               | ✓               | ✓               | ✓               | ✓               | ✓               |

It was then agreed that the processes and methodologies adopted by teachers were appropriate and the key activity during the extension of the project during 2005-06 will be to document these activities in the form of a video tape, which can be broadcasted on school children programme run on Tanzania Television and to prepare a teaching manual on *Striga* biology and control options in Kiswahili for teachers, extension staff and progressive farmers.
In both Matombo and Kyela, a monitoring and evaluation committee (consisting of District Agricultural extension officer, District Education officer, Ward executive secretary, Ward Education officer) has been established to monitor the implementation of the activities in participating primary schools.

**Information dissemination**

**Leaflet:** A leaflet “Rutubisha Udongo na Dhibiti Viduha kwa kutumia Marejea” (Improve soil fertility and control *Striga* by growing *Crotalaria*) has been produced (see Annex 3) 2000 copies have been printed and a large number of them have been distributed to farmers in farmer research groups, extension staff, primary schools participating in the project and to farmers purchasing *Crotalaria* seed.

**Poster:** Posters have shown to be effective tools to reach many farmers, because they are displayed at public locations like in schools, hospitals villages, ward and district offices. 500 posters were produced and to date half of these have been distributed to primary schools, project villages and to districts. (see Annex 3)

**Radio programme:** On 06 December 2004 discussion with District Commissioner from Kyela district on the importance of *Crotalaria* to improve soil fertility and control of *Striga* was broadcast by Radio Tanzania. On 7th December interviews with Itope farmers on the use of *Crotalaria* was aired on the Radio Tanzania with a good feeder back through telephone calls. A special programme on the use of *Crotalaria* in Kyela was broadcast on 16 and 20th December each for half an hour on Radio Tanzania.

**Video tape:** A draft video tape on the use of *Crotalaria* is available but needs further editing. A final version will be completed during phase II of this project. This will be broadcasted on Tanzania Television and Sokoine University Agriculture Television. It will also be available for promotion meetings at village level.

**Contribution of Outputs to developmental Impact**

The project was designed to validate and promote practices to reverse the trend of 30 and 70% decline in rice yields over the past 20 years as witchweed levels have increased. There is strong market demand for quality aromatic rice in Tanzania so farmers in affected areas of Kyela and Matombo districts, are keen to reverse the decline in yield. Through facilitation by R8194 and interaction with district extension, farmers have realised the importance of improving the fertility of *Striga* infested land; hence they have increased the area of cultivation of legumes keeping enough seed for themselves and selling or giving surplus to neighbours, family and friends. Farmers can not afford the high cost of inorganic fertilisers so have opted for rice-legume rotations that are low-cost and sustainable. Participatory analysis undertaken by the project with farmer groups had demonstrated that by use of rotation farmers can improve soil fertility and reduce the impact of *Striga* on cereal crop yields resulting in higher income from rice and, in Matombo, from maize. Dissemination of knowledge of the link between low soil fertility, *Striga* and poor crop yields and of how to improve crop management is the key to farmer adoption of legume/cereal rotations. The project has demonstrated how a combination of knowledge sources and learning opportunities can support this process.
District councillors attending field days and district extension staff have become increasingly aware of the demand from farmers for knowledge about this practice. District officers are responding by using project sites for field days. Farmer to farmer extension and dissemination of *marejea* and pigeon pea seed is a key aspect of promotion of the rice-legume rotation. This can be enhanced by formation of farmer groups, farmer led demonstrations and field days facilitated by the district council. This work has also demonstrated how primary schools can also contribute to dissemination of knowledge about agricultural practices, a process now being embraced in both Kyela and Matombo. The project has also provided leaflets, a poster and a video as learning tools that can be used in future by extension service providers in Tanzania.

**How will the outputs be made available to intended users?**

Farmers have started producing *Crotalaria* seed to give to neighbours or to sell to other farmers. Shops for selling the seed have been set up by farmers in Kilasilo village during the 2004 season. District, Zonal and National agricultural shows, will offer a good forum for selling the *Marejea* seed produced by farmers, with assistance from extension staff.

R8194 has been an enabling project assisting district council extension teams to promote the use of rice/maize-legume rotation on *Striga* infested land. The project has been extended for a further 10 months during 2005 and will continue this approach and working with primary schools. District extension and schools are the major providers of knowledge to communities in Kyela and Matombo. Meetings will be held with managers of the extension and education departments to review progress since 2002 and to plan further up-scaling in 2005-2006 crop seasons and beyond. Already, during 2004 extension offices in both districts facilitated involvement of farmers from new villages and wards in field days. Project staff will work with extension to bid for district council funds for holding further field days and facilitating farmer exchange visits in coming seasons. Further distribution and use of leaflets, posters and a training video through village extension officers and schools will also be budgeted for. Kyela district council has already provided funds to pay for transport used by the village extension officer who is based in Kyela, to allow him to evaluate project trials.

**PUBLICATIONS SUMMARISING RESULTS FROM R8194**

**Annex 1: Working Papers and workshop proceedings** – see CD attached

Relevance and Lessons, Kyela district, Mbeya region. Project Working Paper No. 4, 30pp


ANNEX 2: Conference Papers – see CD attached


ANNEX 3: Extension materials – seed CD and video tape attached


ANNEX 4: Radio programmes

ANON (2003) Striking back as *Striga* II. An interview with Dr. C. Riches, collaborator in R8194, by AGFAX-Wren Media. November 2003, Duration: 3’06 Transcript sent to 40 radio stations in Africa (G)

ANON (2004) Interview with Itope farmers in Kyela on the use of *Crotalaria* which was broadcasted on radio Tanzania and

ANON (2004) Special programme on the use of *Crotalaria* in Kyela was aired each for half an hour on radio Tanzania on 16th and 20th December

OTHER REFERENCES

Mbwaga A M 2001 *Striga* research activities in Central, Eastern, Lake and Southern Highlands Zones of Tanzania: on-station and on-farm trials for 2000-01 season. Ilonga Agricultural Research Institute, Tanzania.


### R8194 Project Logical Frame

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Narrative Summary</th>
<th>Indicators of Achievement</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
<th>Risks and Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goal</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be completed by Project Manager</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be completed by Project Manager</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be completed by Project Manager</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The goal is given by DFID Livelihoods of poor people improved through sustainably enhanced production and productivity of RNR systems.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be completed by Project Manager</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be completed by Project Manager</strong></td>
<td><strong>To be completed by Project Manager</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of strategies to minimise impact of target pests in rice-based Land-Water interface cropping systems, for benefit of poor people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outputs</strong></td>
<td>1.1 3 and 2 farmer groups established in Kyela and Matombo districts respectively for the 2003 cropping season.</td>
<td>1.1 Project reports</td>
<td>Widespread drought which prevents significant numbers of farmers planting a demonstration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 Use of the green manure demonstrated at least 30 on farm sites in Kyela and 20 sites in Matombo over 2003-5 crop season</td>
<td>1.2 Project reports</td>
<td>Withdrawal of extension staff from collaborating in this project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 At least a total of 100 farmers exposed to the technology through field days and seminars in each season. With assumption that each participating farmer brings a new farmer</td>
<td>1.3 Project reports</td>
<td>Extreme weather conditions or pest infestation may reduce yields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.4 Yield of rice for participating farmers increased from average 1 t/ha to 2.0 t/ha end of the project</td>
<td>1.4 Monitoring reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5 Technology positively evaluated by farmers according to their criteria</td>
<td>1.5 Monitoring reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1 Information resources developed, tested and duplicated. Drafts tested by farmers by August 2004 At least 2000 copies of a farmer information leaflet provided to extension by end July 2005.</td>
<td>2.1 Draft leaflets available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 Information resources under use by extension programmes in Kyela and Matombo during 2005 season.</td>
<td>2.2 Leaflets available in final form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Seminars to introduce farmers to project and confirm or form new farmer groups in each area.</td>
<td>1.1 3 in Kyela and 2 in Matombo in October 2002</td>
<td>1.1 Project reports</td>
<td>Sickness of team member prevents them from participating in seminars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Selection, design and establishment of demonstration sites with farmer groups in 2003 season</td>
<td>1.2 50 sites planted by end 01/03</td>
<td>1.2 Project reports</td>
<td>Adverse weather conditions such as a delay to the on-set of the rains, delays establishment of demonstrations or reduces number of sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Mid-season and harvest field days for farmers and group evaluations</td>
<td>1.3 Group evaluation across members sites and field days for other farmers at one selected site per group prior to harvest completed</td>
<td>1.3 Evaluation reports and monitoring of field days reported.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Selection of and establishment of demonstration sites with farmer groups in 2004 season</td>
<td>1.4 Rice test crops planted at 50 sites by 01/04</td>
<td>1.4 Project reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Mid-season and harvest field days for farmers and group evaluations</td>
<td>1.5 Group evaluation across members sites and field days for other farmers at one selected site per group prior to harvest completed</td>
<td>1.5 Evaluation reports and monitoring of field days reported.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Farmer-exchange visits</td>
<td>1.6 Matombo farmers visit Kyela in 05/03</td>
<td>1.6 Monitoring of feedback from farmers reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 End of season meetings with farmers</td>
<td>1.7 In June/July each season</td>
<td>1.7 Monitoring report completed on farmer feedback at meetings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 Identification of information needs for different stakeholders</td>
<td>2.0 Discussion with stakeholders up to 04/03</td>
<td>2.0 Plan in place to design information sources and agreed by 06/03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Design of information strategies for different stakeholders</td>
<td>2.1 Leaflets suitable for extension, farmers and schools drafted for testing by 10/03</td>
<td>2.1 Copies of drafts printed and circulated to stakeholders for evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Testing and validation of strategy</td>
<td>2.2 Information leaflets, posters etc evaluated with stakeholders during 2004 season</td>
<td>2.2 Evaluation reports available on information sources by 07/04 to allow refinement of information ready for printing from 01/05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Final preparation, and distribution of information resources for different stakeholders.</td>
<td>2.3 At least 2000 copies of Leaflets etc printed and distributed to relevant areas of Tanzania by 06/05</td>
<td>2.3 Verification that copies of final information resources are with stakeholders in final project report.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Biometricians Signature
The projects named biometrician must sign off the Final Technical Report before it is submitted to CPP. This can either be done by the projects named biometrician signing in the space provided below, or by a letter or email from the named biometrician accompanying the Final Technical Report submitted to CPP. (Please note that NR International reserves the right to retain the final quarter’s payment pending NR International’s receipt and approval of the Final Technical Report, duly signed by the project’s biometrician)
This was a promotional project, which from the beginning it was agreed with CPP that a biometrician was not needed in this project, however the few analysis done a simple ANOVA was applied.

I confirm that the biometric issues have been adequately addressed in the Final Technical Report:
   Signature:
   Name (typed):
   Position:
   Date: