#### Agronomic diagnosis on farmers' fields and Effects of Harvest Date on Fonio Millet (*Digitaria* exilis Stapf) in Senegal

#### G. Kanfany \*, M. Gueye & K. Noba

\* Junior Agronomist, AfriaRice & ISRA (Senegal) kanfanyghislain@yahoo.fr

> EU-NUS 2013 Conference 25-27 Sept. 2013, Accra (Ghana)

# **Outline:**

- INTRODUCTION
- MATERIELS AND METHODS
- **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**
- CONCLUSION



Fonio is very rich in méthionine et cystéine (Fofana et Fall, 2004), two amino acids that are playing a huge role in organism metabolism but few in the principal cereals like rice, maize, Sorghumd and millet.

# Introduction (1/4)

#### 1. West Africa Production area



• Sine Saloum (1%)

# Introduction (2/4)

- In senegal, production is low and In spite of its regional frame, it is the object of a more and more important demand in the urban areas of the country and in the developed countries
- Grain yield is low, variable and generally less than 700kg/ha.
- Improvment of production in 2008, due to a special program for cereal production (GOANA).



5



Lower than 1% of the total annual croped cereals in Sénégal during 2012 rainy season in comparaison with the others cereals

# Introduction (4/4)

- Understand the low level of production
- Improve cultivation techniques, bridging the gap of knowledge



- An agronomic diagnosis was carried out in farmers' fields
- Trial on harvest date was conducted at research stations

#### Materiels and Methods (1/4)



#### Materiels and Methods (2/4)

#### **Agronomic diagnosis**

Region	Total		
Kegion	Villages	Plots	
Kolda	11	27	
Sedhiou	10	28	
Kédougou	5	14	
Tambacounda	8	19	
TOTAL	34	88	

Observations made were on the plot specifications, cultural practices.

#### Materiels and Methods (3/4)



#### Materiels and Methods (4/4)

#### Harvest date trial

- Nine harvesting date: 76, 83, 90, 97, 104, 111, 119, 126 et 132 days after sowing (DAS)
- Experimental design was a RCBD with 5 replications (unit plot: 2 m x 2 m)
- Measurements were : aerial dry biomass and grain yield

### Results and Discussion (1/7)

#### **Agronomic diagnosis**

	Cultivated area (%)					Soil Texture / Soil Type			
Location	Less 0,25 ha	0,25 - 0,5 ha	0,5 -1 ha	More 1 ha	Sandy	Sandy -Clay	Clay	Rocky	Inland
Kolda	55,6	25,9	14,8	3,7	25,9	59,3	7,4	0,0	7,4
Sedhiou	46,4	28,6	21,4	3,6	57,1	39,3	0,0	0,0	3,6
Tamba	63,2	31,5	5,3	0,0	36,8	47,4	0,0	15,8	0,0
Kédougou	28,6	35,7	28,6	7,1	0,0	0,0	7,1	92,9	0,0
Mean	50,0	29,5	17,0	3,4	34,1	40,9	3,4	18,2	3,4

• fonio is cultivated on sandy clay, sandy or rocky Soils

• Around 80% of observed fields are less than 0.5ha

# Results and Discussion (2/7)

#### **Agronomic diagnosis**

	Crop preceding fonio(%)			Variety used (%)			
Location	Fonio	Groundnut	Main cereals	Other crops	Short duration (75 days)	Medium duration (90 days)	Long duration (120 days)
Kolda	0,0	65,4	7,7	26.9	30,8	65,4	3,8
Sedhiou	3,7	81,5	0,0	14.8	30,8	65,4	3,8
Tamba	0.0	47,4	10,5	42.1	16,7	77,8	5,6
Kédougou	8,3	41,7	8,3	41.7	0,0	81,8	18,2
Mean	2,4	63,1	6,0	28.5	23,5	70,4	6,2

- Groundnut is frequently observed crop as preceding fonio.
- The medium maturing variety (90 days) is the most used with 70% of the observed fields

### Results and Discussion (3/7)

#### **Agronomic diagnosis**

_	Source of seed used					
Location	Personal stock	Local markets	Personal stock+local markets	Extension service		
Kolda	50,0	38,5	7,7	3,8		
Sedhiou	88,5	11,5	0,0	0,0		
Tambacounda	31,6	5,3	0,0	63,2		
Kedougou	83,3	16,7	0,0	0,0		
Mean	63,4	19,3	2,4	15,7		

- seeds are often self-produced
- **Extension service in T**ambacounda because it is a big region and we have many projects in this area

#### Results and Discussion Agronomic diagnosis

<b>•</b>	Yield (kg/ha)					
Location	415±100	760±97	1155±125	1776±336		
Kolda	0,0	31,8	50,0	18,2		
Sedhiou	28,0	44,0	28,0	0,0		
Tambacounda	35,3	29,4	29,4	5,9		
Kédougou	8,3	41,7	25,0	25,0		

# Most of the plots observed had a grain yield that fluctuate between 760kg/ha to 1155kg/ha

15

### Results and Discussion (4/7)

**Agronomic diagnosis** 

- Before sowing, farmers plough or scratch the soil to bury the seeds
- Sowing is done by broadcasting and the seeds are buried by scraping or hand, with branches

 Mineral or organic fertilizer and plant protection are almost absent. Weeding is manual and is done one month after sowing.

# Results and Discussion (6/7)

Effect of harvest date on Grain yield and aerial dry biomass



- Harvest Date (days after sowing)
- Dry aerial matter increased with later harvest dates.
- Maximum grain yields (1100kg.ha) were noted when fonio harvesting is done around 90-97 days after sowing

# Results and Discussion (7/7)

Effect of harvest date on Grain yield and aerial dry biomass

- Dry aerial matter increased with later harvest dates.
- Maximum grain yields (1200kg.ha) were noted when fonio harvesting is done around 90-97 days after sowing



Aerial Biomass MS=17165625 \*\*\* LSD à 5% = 1813 kg/ha CV = 18,4%

Grain Yield MS=381812 \*\* LSD à 5% = 378 kg/ha CV = 33,7%

## Results and Discussion (7/7)

Effect of harvest date on Grain yield and aerial dry biomass

 Pre-maturity harvesting (76 to 83 days after sowing) significantly reduced grain yield by 74% in comparison to the optimal harvest period

• Late harvesting (more than 111 days after sowing) reduced grain yield by 34%, in comparison to the optimal harvest period

# Conclusion

• Better understanding of low level of production due to extensive cultivation system.

 For the optimal harvesting, farmers should harvest at 1-2 weeks after plant maturity for short cycle landraces to reduce grain losts due to high shattering.

 Better formulation of research topics with the different actors in value chain to improve production.

#### Recommandations

• Develop Good Agronomics practices

• Give more attention on this crop

# Thank you! Mercil







FONDS NATIONAL DE RECHERCHES AGRICOLES ET AGRO-ALIMENTAIRES