Proactive Management of Striga Infestation

Striga defended for farmers' empowerment

Sorghum severely infested by Striga

The technology for managing Striga infestation aims to tackle challenges like Striga weed and declining soil fertility. It involves simple farming methods like using less fertilizer, recycling organic matter, rotating crops, and planting Striga-tolerant varieties.

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
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This technology is TAAT1 validated.

8·8 Scaling readiness: idea maturity 8/9; level of use 8/9

Gender assessment 4

Climate impact 6

Problem

- Striga attaches to the roots of maize, millet, sorghum, and rice, extracting nutrients and water delayed crop growth.
- Its causes a significant reduction in crop yield.
- The presence of Striga in fields can contribute to soil impoverishment.

Solution

- This technology proposes various agronomic practices such as fertilizer micro-dosing, organic matter recycling, crop rotation, intercropping, the use of Striga-tolerant varieties, seed dressing, pre-emergence herbicides, and hand weeding.
- It has led to an increase in sorghum and pearl millet yields by up to 60% within four years.

ROI: $$$ **60 %**

Yield increase within four year

IP

Open source / open access

Technology originally documented by

ProPAS

Commodities

Sorghum/Millet

Sustainable Development Goals

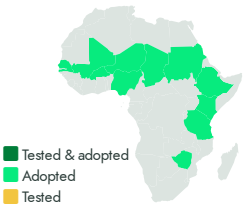
Categories

Production, Practices, Weed management

Best used with

- Fertilizer Micro-Dosing to Enhance Yield and Use Efficiency ›

Tested/adopted in



Where it can be used

This technology can be used in the colored agro-ecological zones.