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**Land preps to build resilience
for Zambian farmers**

p 9 **Zambia**

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**Why sorghum is a good crop,
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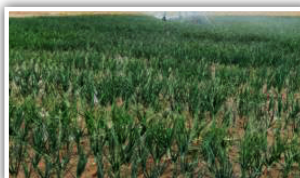
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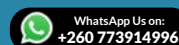
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2025

Dear readers,

As we step into 2025, I am filled with optimism and excitement for the year ahead. The past year has been a testament to the resilience and innovation of our agricultural community.

In our cover story we turn the spotlight to sorghum, a crop that holds immense potential for our continent. Sorghum is not only resilient to drought and adaptable to various soil types, but it also plays a crucial role in ensuring food security across Africa. Its high nutritional value, including being gluten-free and rich in antioxidants, makes it an excellent choice for both human consumption and animal feed.

Looking ahead, 2025 promises to be a pivotal year for African agriculture. The upcoming African Union's Extraordinary Summit in January will set the stage for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) strategy for 2026 to 2035. This initiative aims to drive sustainable agricultural growth and improve livelihoods across the continent.

We also have an exciting agricultural calendar of events that we look forward to cover. To stay up to date with agricultural events, auctions, and all

developments in the industry, visit our website – www.proagri.co.za.

As always, I am inspired by the stories of our farmers who continue to push boundaries and embrace new opportunities. Your unwavering commitment to agriculture is what drives us at ProAgri to provide you with the best information and resources.

To all our committed partners and the farmers across Africa, I wish you a prosperous and abundant year ahead. May your fields be blessed with rains, your crops grow strong and healthy, and your harvests be bountiful. Your dedication and resilience are truly inspiring, and I hope this year brings you success, growth, and joy in all your endeavours. Here's to a year of thriving farms and flourishing communities!

Thank you for your continued support.

ProAgri greetings!

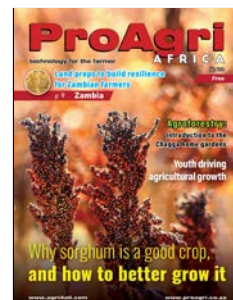
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Cover

Sorghum is a resilient and versatile crop, well-suited for diverse climates and soil types. It thrives in dry conditions and can withstand both drought and waterlogging, making it an excellent choice for areas with erratic weather patterns. Incorporating sorghum into crop rotation can help manage agricultural risks and enhance food security. Read more on page 3.



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MASSEY FERGUSON

Why sorghum is a good crop, and how to better grow it

Article supplied: Reggie Mchunu (Pannar)

People in Africa have been eating sorghum for thousands of years, but in recent times we seem to have forgotten about it. However, there are very good reasons to bring sorghum back to your farm. Reggie Mchunu from Pannar answers our questions.

Why is sorghum a good crop to grow?

We all see the changes in weather patterns that make farming more difficult. Sorghum is an easy crop to grow as it prefers drier weather and can survive under drought conditions, as well as periods of being waterlogged. It can also grow in a variety of soils, even those marginal soils that are not good enough for maize, soya beans, or sunflower. Including sorghum in your crop mix is a good way to manage risk and give yourself a better chance at a profitable season. It is also an important way to contribute to food security in our country and our continent.

Are there different types of sorghum?

Yes, there are. Grain sorghum is for human consumption, and forage sorghum for animal feed. In South Africa, we grow two types of grain sorghum: sweet and bitter. Sweet sorghum is processed mainly for meal, rice, and grits, while bitter sorghum is used for brewing traditional beer.

While forage sorghum is specifically for animal feed, grain sorghum provides a lot of crop residue that can be used for livestock feed.

Is sorghum better for people than maize, wheat or rice?

Different grains have different features, so you cannot simply say that one is better than the other. However, sorghum does have specific benefits that make it very good for people. Its high levels of dietary fibre improve digestive health and it contains antioxidants that help our bodies fight cancer and heart disease. Sorghum contains no gluten, which means it is good for people with allergies. It is also rich in protein, which our bodies need, and is a type of carbohydrate that keeps blood sugar levels stable, making it a healthy choice for people who live with diabetes. One of the biggest advantages of sorghum is that it adds variety to our diets, which has many health benefits.

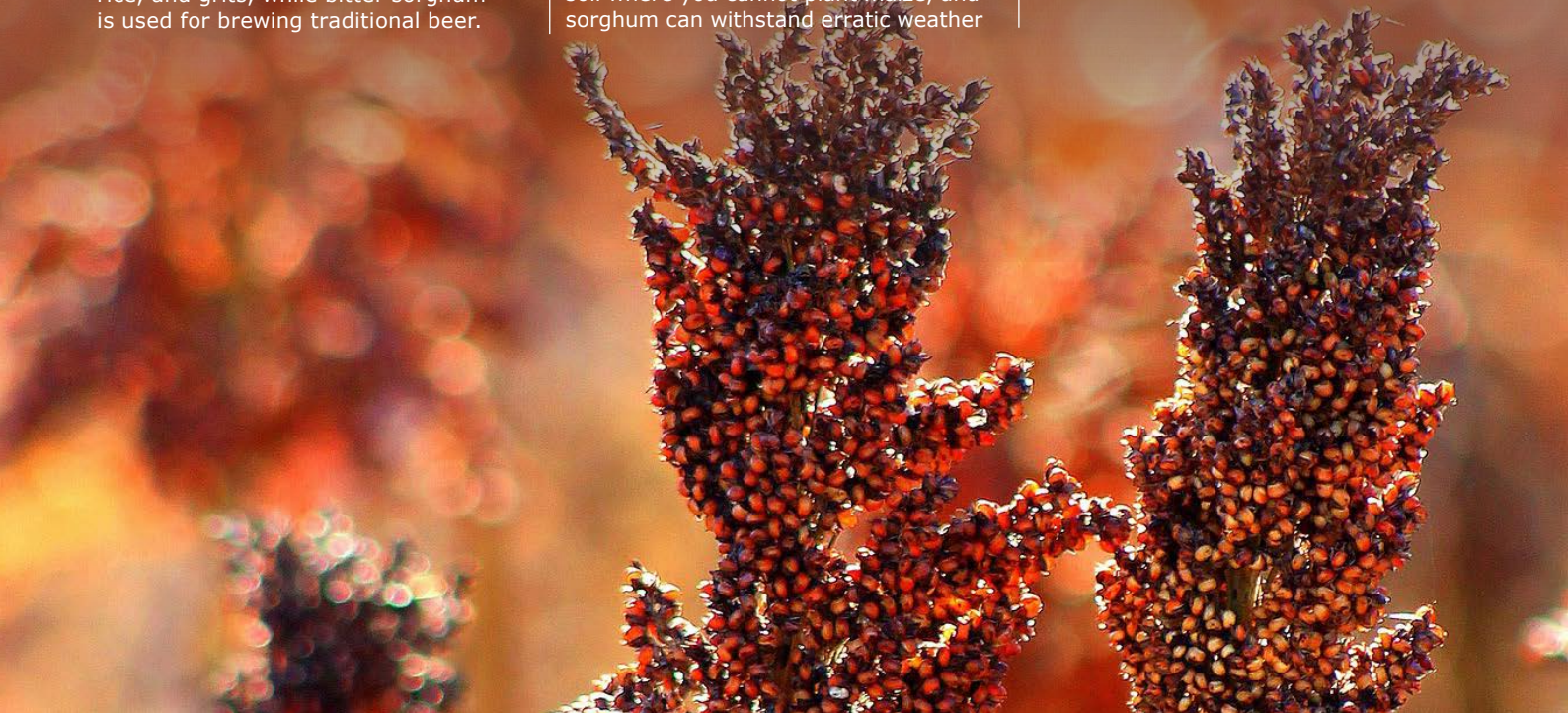
Is sorghum more expensive to grow than maize?

It can be, simply because we get better yield from maize on certain soils. However, you can grow sorghum on soil where you cannot plant maize, and sorghum can withstand erratic weather

patterns better than maize. Also, sorghum is less susceptible to pests and diseases, hence you often need fewer crop protection products. Our advice is to grow different crops so that you can use the strengths of each crop to your benefit.

What should farmers bear in mind to grow a successful sorghum crop?

- Sorghum loves the heat; soil temperature must be above 18 °C for the seeds to germinate, which means planting can start in October in most parts of the country. The plants grow best at between 25 °C and 30 °C. Good yields are possible at very high temperatures, but sorghum cannot tolerate the cold.
- Grain and forage sorghum grow well in almost any soil, ranging from sandy to clayey. It prefers soil with a pH of 4,5 (KCl) to 5,5 (KCl) but can even cope with brackish soil to a certain extent. While sorghum can produce good yields on poor soils, it responds very well to good fertilisation, especially nitrogen.
- Witchweed is like poison to sorghum – never plant it in soil that is overrun by this weed.



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Article supplied (Brian Sitali: Tiger Feeds)

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The health and welfare of the cattle is part of routine feedlot management conducted daily.

Cattle are observed daily for:

- Signs of disease onset
- Feed problems (for example, fearful feeders)
- Failure to adapt to the diet
- Animals with bad habits – it often pays to remove these animals

Water troughs need to be large enough for the number of animals stocked, to always provide ample fresh water. This is because reduced water intake results in digestive compaction, resulting in reduced feed intake and therefore, reduced weight gain. Troughs should be cleaned a minimum of twice a week.

Further feeding instructions

It is of critical importance to follow the proper adaption period when starting on any feedlot ration. It takes a minimum of seven days for the rumen bacteria to change from a high fibre to a high energy ration. This adaptation process must not be rushed. The following prescribed adaptation period can be followed as a minimum:

	KG CONCENTRATE/COW/DAY	G CONCENTRATE/SHEEP/DAY
Day 0 - 4	2 kg	200 g
Day 5 - 6	4 kg	400 g
Day 7 - 8	6 kg	600 g
Day 9 - 10	8 kg	800 g
Day 11 - 14	<i>ad lib</i>	<i>ad lib</i>



During the adaption period it is important that the animals have access to good quality roughage and clean water, *ad libitum*. Proper bunker management plays a huge role in feedlot performance - consult your Tiger Animal Feeds advisor for advice (Technical Advisor: (+27)96-594-6215)



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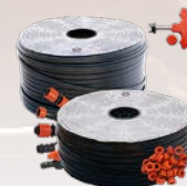
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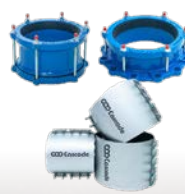
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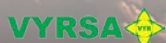
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Land preps to build resilience for Zambian farmers

by Marko Phiri

Southern African countries find themselves at a crossroads regarding how they navigate food security by capacitating smallholders.

As the year ends, the agriculture season begins in earnest with land preparation, and governments are racing to ensure available arable hectareage is ready for planting.

In Zambia, agencies are incorporating land preparation into the climate resilience agenda where innovative farming practices will ensure conservation of water.

The United Nations, Development Programme launched the Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II, which seek among other things to ensure land preparation is part of climate resilience to strengthen the capacity of farmers to plan for climate risks.

According to a UNDP briefing, the project is funded by the Green Climate Fund and implemented by the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture, and will support approximately 940 000 people.

Agriculture experts say despite the recurring droughts that have hit Zambia in recent years, local smallholder farmers have not abandoned their land.

"Since the advent of climate change-induced droughts and weather unpredictability that have been frequent in the recent past, smallholder farmers have learnt the art of early land preparation so that they plant as soon as it rains," said Friday Phiri, an agriculture communications specialist based in Lusaka.

"From my experience, the majority of smallholder farmers in Zambia no longer require any government push to prepare their land," Friday said.

While other southern African countries are encouraging smallholders to actively participate in the agriculture sector by providing inputs such as seeds and fertiliser, in Zambia the UNDP initiative has established farmer field schools and learning centres to instruct farmers on land preparation up to harvest storage.

"I would not say there are tangible incentives being offered (by government), other than increased awareness and improved weather information in recent years, which serves as an additional incentive for smallholder farmers to adequately prepare based on the rainfall forecast," Friday added.

Zambia has dedicated private players in the agriculture sector who offer services such as land preparation.

The country has not been spared the harsh realities of erratic rains, and while some farmers have lost the incentive to take up their sickles and hoes, agencies are upping efforts to assist farmers feed themselves, beginning with land preparation.

"A number of nongovernmental players in the agriculture sector, including the UN system, have been implementing various projects related to climate change adaptation and resilience under which land preparation is one of the sustainable agricultural practices being taught to farmers," Friday said.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has launched the Sustainable Intensification of Smallholder Farming Systems (SIFAZ) where among other things smallholders are introduced to land preparation methods that the agency says are a response to excess water management.



This is in response to the recent drought that reduced cereal harvest by 43 percent, while maize was 50 percent below average.

The land preparation method involves planting crops on ridges maintained in subsequent seasons to avoid soil disturbance, and according to officials this a response to droughts that have left millions in Zambia requiring food assistance.

The land preparation project also emphasises soil health and ensures suitability to plant climate resilient cereals and legumes, FAO says.

The UN agency says Zambia's Sustainable Intensification Practices (SIPs) have been successfully implemented where the promotion of technologies tailored to their specific soil types and climate conditions are bearing fruits despite climate and drought concerns.

Early this year, President Hakainde Hichilema declared a national disaster and emergency due to the severe drought experienced in the 2023/24 agricultural season in some parts of the country.

According to FAO, eight out of ten provinces were affected by the drought, triggering a demand for new approaches on how smallholders prepare for the cropping season.



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African cuisine part 5:

Southern Africa

Mozambique

by Tisha Steyn

In the previous two articles we had a look at the traditional food of Southern African countries South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho and eSwatini. Today we take a look at the popular traditional dishes of Mozambique.

The food culture of a country is determined by its location, topography, climate and natural resources, but also by its population and their ability to farm the land to feed themselves. What they eat depends on what the land and the sea offer, what they produce. How they prepare the food depends on their own cultures and those that may have been imposed on them.

Lay of the land

Mozambique is located on the southeast coast of Africa. It is bound by Eswatini to the south, South Africa to the southwest, Zimbabwe to the west, Zambia and Malawi to the northwest, Tanzania to the north, and the Indian Ocean to the east.

The Zambezi River divides the country into two topographical regions. To the north of the Zambezi, the narrow coastal strip gives way to inland hills and low plateaus. To the south of the Zambezi, the lowlands are

broader with the Mashonaland plateau and Lebombo Mountains located in the deep south.

Mozambique has rich and extensive natural resources, including a great variety of wildlife – there are 740 known bird species and over 200 mammal species that are endemic to the country.

Climate

Mozambique has a tropical climate with a wet season from October to March and a dry season from April to September. In the capital Maputo, the average temperature ranges from 13 to 24 °C in July and from 22 to 31 °C in February.



Peri-peri is a spicy Mozambican chilli sauce and marinade generally served with grilled chicken or prawns. (Source: Travel Food Atlas)

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Climatic conditions depend on altitude, and rainfall is heavy along the coast and decreases in the north and south. Annual rainfall varies from 500 to 900 mm depending on the region, with an average of 590 mm.

Cyclones are common during the wet season. In 2019, Mozambique suffered floods and destruction from the devastating cyclones Idai and Kenneth. Flooding destroyed crops, caused transboundary animal diseases and affected more than 10 million people. Mozambique, Malawi and Madagascar also experienced climate disasters in January and March 2023, that seriously affected various sectors, including farming and fisheries.

Farming

In 2013, about 80% of the population was employed in agriculture, most of them involved in small-scale subsistence farming. They still suffer from inadequate infrastructure, commercial networks, and investment. In 2012, more than 90% of Mozambique's arable land was still uncultivated.

Cuisine culture

The country's population of around 34 777 605, as of 2024 estimate, is composed of overwhelmingly Bantu people and the country's cuisine is influenced by their rich cultural heritage.

The Portuguese, who had a presence of nearly 500 years in the country, greatly influenced the cuisine. Staples include crops like cassava and cashew nuts. Both of Brazilian origin, these were brought in by the Portuguese. The country also has vast coconut plantations which form part of their diet.

The use of spices and seasonings including chili peppers, fresh coriander, garlic and onions, red sweet peppers

and wine, were introduced by the Portuguese, as well as maize, potatoes, rice and sugar cane.

These are still produced in the country and used along with a large variety of vegetables and fruit, and indigenous leafy green plants. The long coastline and inland lakes provide ample and affordable seafood, but farmers also raise livestock and chickens.

Dishes like espetada, the popular inteiro com peri-peri (whole roasted chicken with peri-peri sauce), prego (steak) rolls, and rissóis (shrimp in batter), along with pãozinho, Portuguese-style buns, are still on the Mozambican menu.

Popular dishes

Most Mozambican dishes are served with sauces made with meat, fish, vegetables and beans. Other typical ingredients include those mentioned above.

Xima (pronounced shima) is a Mozambican dish prepared with maize or corn flour. It is usually a white and stiff porridge that is served with meat stews or vegetables.

Peri-peri is a spicy Mozambican chilli sauce and marinade generally served with grilled chicken or prawns. Besides African bird's eye chili, the sauce contains garlic, lemon juice, vinegar and paprika.

Feijoada is a bean stew prepared using beef, pork or both, and tomato and onion. It is usually slow-cooked using ham hock, chouriço (chorizo) pork sausage, or sometimes pig trotters, tripe and other offal, which provide a rich gelatinous dish. It is often accompanied by rice or xima.

Mucapata is prepared with mung beans, coconut milk and rice mashed together and served with stew or curry.

Chamussas are triangular, stuffed pastries influenced by the Indian sa-

mosa. In Mozambique, the filling may include meat, fish, potatoes or cheese. It is a favourite street food.

Dobrada, another dish of Portuguese origin, consists of boiled tripe, usually accompanied by chickpeas or white butter beans and chorizo. Where these beans are not available, they are substituted with potatoes, onions, tomatoes, green peppers and chillies. It is usually enjoyed with rice or xima.

Rissóis de Camarão are crescent-shaped croquettes made with shrimp or crab. The filling is rolled into a dough parcel, immersed in an egg-wash and coated with breadcrumbs before being deep fried.

Matapa is prepared using stewed cassava leaves mixed with ground peanuts, garlic and coconut milk. It is usually accompanied by rice, a main dish with small crab or shrimp added for additional flavour. Other variations include peanuts, cashew nuts, beans, seafood or meat, and often eaten with xima.



A fisherman in a dugout canoe out to get the catch of the day. (Source: Pixabay)



Feijoada is a bean stew often made with hamhock or pork sausages, and sometimes with pig trotters, tripe and offal. (Source: Travel Food Atlas)

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The long coastline of the country and its islands, as well as inland lakes provide ample and affordable seafood. (Source: Pixabay)



Like many other African countries, women are the main cultivators of the land to provide food for their families and to sell whatever they have left in local markets. (Source: Pixabay)



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Youth to drive Africa's agricultural growth

by Marko Phiri

The role of youths in agriculture came into focus during this year's Africa Youth Agribusiness Forum held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia early November.

Young people are increasingly being seen as the future, if not the present, of agriculture in Africa at a time the sector faces a myriad of challenges.

Amid high unemployment levels across the continent, agencies say agriculture offers hope for millions of young people who will drive Africa's efforts to feed itself and rely less on food imports.

The 2024 African Youth Agribusiness Forum ran under the theme "From Policy Commitments to Action: Shaping the Future of Agribusiness Together."

This year's gathering presented "a great platform to foster collaboration between youth, policymakers, the private sector and experts to drive the continent's agribusiness agenda," said Josefa Sako, the African Union Commissioner for Agriculture.

Young people have shied away from full investment in agriculture as the sector has traditionally been seen an occupation for older and less educated people, but experts say this has to change if the continent is to realise its long term food security ambitions.

With agriculture transitioning to sophisticated mechanisation, these developments and innovations are expected to change young people's perceptions about agriculture being labour intensive.

The bulk of the continent's smallholder farmers still rely on ox and donkey draught power for ploughing while exclusively relying on rainwater. These are circumstances that have resulted in a cycle of poor agriculture production.

However, youths are expected to bring fresh verve to the sector by harnessing new technology.

Governments across the continent are encouraging youths to ditch suits and ties and seize opportunities offered by the agriculture sector, while Africa's vast diaspora is also increasingly being courted to invest in agribusinesses.

There was consensus during the Forum that Africa's agriculture sector needs "generational renewal" and that "without young African students and farmers with knowledge and skills there can be no sustainable future for

agriculture," said Nino Perez, European Union's Ambassador to the African Union and Economic Commission for Africa.

Young aspiring farmers still have to navigate hurdles that include access to land and agriculture finance at a time established commercial farmers are facing other added challenges such as climate change.

"Africa's youth are its most significant asset brimming with creativity, energy and potential. With over 60 percent of the continent's population under the age of 25, there is no better time than now to fully embrace the power of youth to drive agricultural motivation, create jobs and build resilience," said Farayi Zimudzi, Food and Agriculture Organisation Subregional Coordinator for East Africa.

The Africa Youth Agribusiness Forum seeks to create linkages between policy and action "ensuring that the next generation of agricultural entrepreneurs can make a lasting impact on the future of food production and security on the continent," the Forum organisers noted.

The Forum is an initiative of the African Union (AU) and the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and is seen as a platform for young agripreneurs to "continue to lead the way in shaping a sustainable and prosperous future for Africa's agricultural sector."

It is also part of broader collaboration between the European Union and the AU who have also launched the AU-EU Youth Lab which seeks to empower young people in key decision-making processes "so that youth are not only being heard but are also shaping the policies that will drive development in Africa and Europe," according to the EU.





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Agroforestry part 6:

Multi-storey home gardens of Mt Kilimanjaro

Introduction to the Chagga home gardens



Bananas and coffee are the major crops grown in Chagga home gardens, a prime example of a multi-storeyed agroforestry cropping system on Mt Kilimanjaro in Northern Tanzania. (Source: Ruhr uni Bochum)

The Chagga home gardens are a prime example of a multi-storeyed agroforestry cropping system on Mt Kilimanjaro in Northern Tanzania.

The Chagga are Bantu speakers descended from various tribes who migrated into the once-forested foothills of Mt Kilimanjaro. They started changing the native forest by keeping the trees that provided fodder, fuel, and fruit, and replaced less useful ones with new tree and crop species.

Because of the ecological and economic success of the Chagga cropping system, Mt Kilimanjaro is one of the most densely populated areas in Tanzania. These home gardens enable farmers to sustainably grow produce with the minimal input.

However, besides the forest reserve,

there is no more land on Mt Kilimanjaro that is suitable for the Chagga gardens to expand. Also, at the present level of management, the existing gardens can no longer be used as intensively, and they are becoming more fragmented due to subdivision.

As a result of this land scarcity, some farmers have migrated to Mt Meru, some 70 km south-west of Mt Kilimanjaro, where the ecological conditions are similar.

Geographic location

Mt Kilimanjaro covers a total area of about 3 000 km². The highest peak is 5 895 metres above sea level and the area above the 1 900 m contour is a designated forest reserve and national



The home gardens are located mainly between 900 and 1 900 metres above sea level. (Source: Ruhr uni Bochum)



Cattle are kept for milk, and goats and pigs are reared for meat, either for home use or to sell. (Source: Gypsyster)

park, where no agriculture may take place.

The region has an average annual rainfall of between 1 000 to 1 700 mm which occur during 'short rains' from October to December and 'long rains' from March to May. More rain falls on the south-eastern and eastern flanks where the Chagga home gardens are than on its northern and western sides, which are sheltered from the wet south-east winds.

The volcanic soils are fertile with a high saturation base and water holding capacity.

The steep slopes prevent mechanisation and require substantial erosion control work, and some areas are stony or calcified.

Most vegetation is montane rain

forest, and the composition and structure vary along altitudinal and rainfall gradients.

On the wetter south-eastern slopes, there is a zone of East-African camphorwood (*Ocotea usambarensis*) and African yellow-wood (*Podocarpus usambarensis*) that occur at an altitude of 1 900 to 2 400 metres above sea level and with a rainfall of 1 500 to 1 800 mm.

Smallholder farms

The south-eastern and eastern slopes are characterised by intensive smallholder production of subsistence and cash crops. The homesteads are densely grouped, and food crops are grown under the canopies of banana and coffee trees.

The Chagga's intensive cropping system integrates several multi-purpose trees and shrubs with food and cash crops and livestock on the same unit of land. Several agroforestry practices are found within this cropping system, including the use of multipurpose trees and shrubs to provide shade for coffee, as live fences, for fodder and mulch production, for bee forage, and for anti-pest properties.

Other land uses include various state-owned coffee estates and farms, and the Masai use the drier northern and western slopes for grazing. Major plantation alien species like the Mexican Cypress (*Cupressus lusitanica*) and Mexican weeping pine (*Pinus patula*), cover about 3 000 ha in the west and 3 500 ha in north-eastern Kilimanjaro.

The Forestry Department carries out various silvicultural operations in natural forests to encourage



Women market surplus bananas, vegetables and milk and keep the proceeds. Men get the money from coffee, poultry, and egg sales. (Source: Gypsynester)

the regeneration of root suckers of camphorwood, African fern pine (*Podocarpus gracilior*) and related *Podocarpus milanjanus*, as well as Mutarakwa or the African Pencil Cedar (*Juniperus procera*).

Structure of the system

The Chagga home gardens (*vihamba*) cover about 1 200 km² (120 000 ha) on the southern and eastern slopes of Mt Kilimanjaro. The southern slopes have a population density of 500 per km² and an annual population growth rate of at least 3%. Moshi town is the nearest major market, which is linked by a good road with Arusha, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam.

The home gardens are located mainly between 900

and 1 900 metres above sea level. In addition to a home on the slopes, each family has another plot or kishamba about 10 to 16 km away in the drier plains below the southern and eastern slopes. This area has very few trees and is mainly used for growing annual crops.

Components of the home garden include banana (*Musa spp.*), beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), cow pea (*Vigna unguiculata*), chilli (*Capsicum spp.*), eggplant (*Solanum melongena*), maize (*Zea mays*), onion (*Allium cepa*), potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), taro (*Colocasia spp.* and *Xanthosoma spp.*), tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), and yam (*Dioscorea spp.*).

Typical vertical zonation in a Chagga home garden include coffee (*Coffea arabica*), cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum*), surplus bananas and other food crops that are sold as cash crops.

Women market surplus bananas, vegetables and milk, and keep the proceeds. Men get the money from

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Bananas, and not coffee, are the Chagga's primary crop. (Source: Gypsynester)



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coffee, poultry, and egg sales.

At least 15 different types of bananas are grown in the home gardens, including cultivars for food, brewing, and fodder. Besides the fruit, the stems are used for fodder, and the stem sheaths and dried leaves are used for mulch for coffee bushes.

In the lowlands, a little maize is grown and usually intercropped with beans. Finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*) is important for brewing and making porridge.

The men are responsible for lopping the fuel and fodder trees and shrubs grown in the food gardens, while the women harvest the fodder grasses and herbs.

Cattle are kept for milk and goats and pigs are reared for meat, either for home use or to sell. Some farmers have started keeping improved cattle, including Friesian, Jersey, Ayrshire, and crosses between these and local breeds. On average, a farmer has three cows, two goats, and six chickens, and in some cases also a pig.

Livestock are stall-fed with fodder from shrubs and trees, banana plants and grasses grown on the homestead. Additional fodder is harvested from the kishamba in the plains or bought at Tsh 20 a headload (30 to 50 kg). (Tsh=Tanzanian shilling)

Spatial arrangement or zones

The arrangement of trees, shrubs and food crops seems irregular and looks haphazard. Vertically, several distinct zones can be distinguished:

- Zone 1 (0 to 1 m): Food crops like taro, beans, and fodder herbs and grasses, as well as regeneration

of the overstorey trees and shrubs that provide shade.

- Zone 2 (1 to 2,5 m): Mainly coffee, with a few young trees, shrubs and medicinal plants.
- Zone 3 (2,5 to 5 m): Banana with some fruit and fodder trees.
- Zone 5 (5 to 20 m): Vertical zonation is less distinct with a diffuse zone of the preferred fuel and fodder species; and
- Zone 6 (15 to 30 m+): Valuable timber trees and other fodder and fuelwood species.

Interactions

There is considerable overlap of the storeys as some plants are removed and replaced with others. The close proximity of components results in interactions in both time and space.

The nature of interactions varies and can be:

- Direct: fodder trees and shrubs and livestock; trees and shrubs and bees; cattle manure and crops, trees and shrubs;
- Cyclic: crop residues and cattle; and
- Competitive: bananas and coffee; trees and shrubs and crops.

No data is available to indicate the extent of the direct or cyclic interactions, but trials conducted at the Coffee Research Station, Lyamungu, as well as over a part of the main coffee area on Mt Kilimanjaro, indicated that bananas interplanted with either young or mature, lightly shaded or unshaded *Coffea arabica*, reduced coffee yields.

Regarding banana yield, other trials elsewhere showed that, provided farmyard manure was applied to the

banana clumps, the yield of bananas planted at 960 stools per ha was not greatly affected by the presence or absence of interplanted coffee.

However, reduction of the density of bananas interplanted in coffee from 960 to 480 stools per ha, resulted in a lower total banana production, which was partially offset by the higher rate of fruiting and larger bunches from the more widely spaced plants. This is significant, since bananas, and not coffee, are the Chagga's primary crop.



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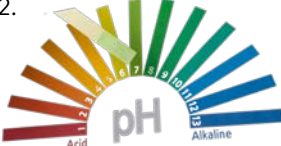
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10	11 Koës - Sheep, Goat, Cattle	12 Mariental - Cattle	13 Keetmanshoop - Sheep, Goat, Cattle	14 Koos Esterhuizen - W/Dorpers, D V Niekerk, Dorpers, Guest Seller, F V Rensburg, V Rooy/Persian, Stampriet
17	18 Monica - Sheep, Goat, Cattle	19	20 Blumfelde - Sheep, Goat, Cattle	21 Danie Visser Dorper/MMaster, Guest Seller, F V Rensburg, Van Rooy/Persian, Stampriet
24	25 Leonardville - Interbreed auction and young ewe auction	26 Aranos - Sheep, Goat, Cattle	27 CS Kirsten Loose goods farm: Lauenstein nr. 81	28 Mariental - Sheep, Goat, Cattle

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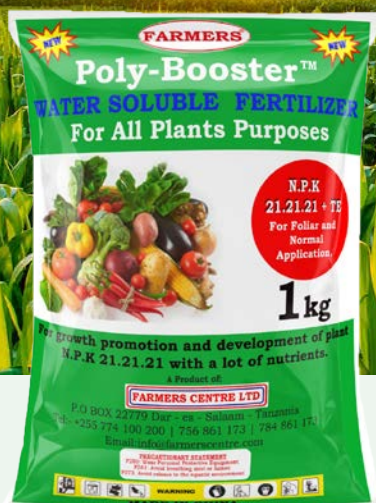
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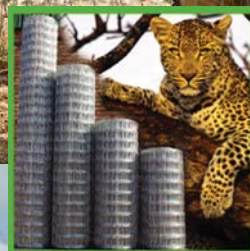
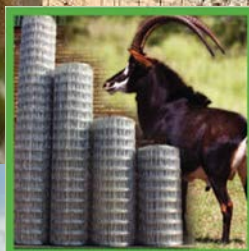
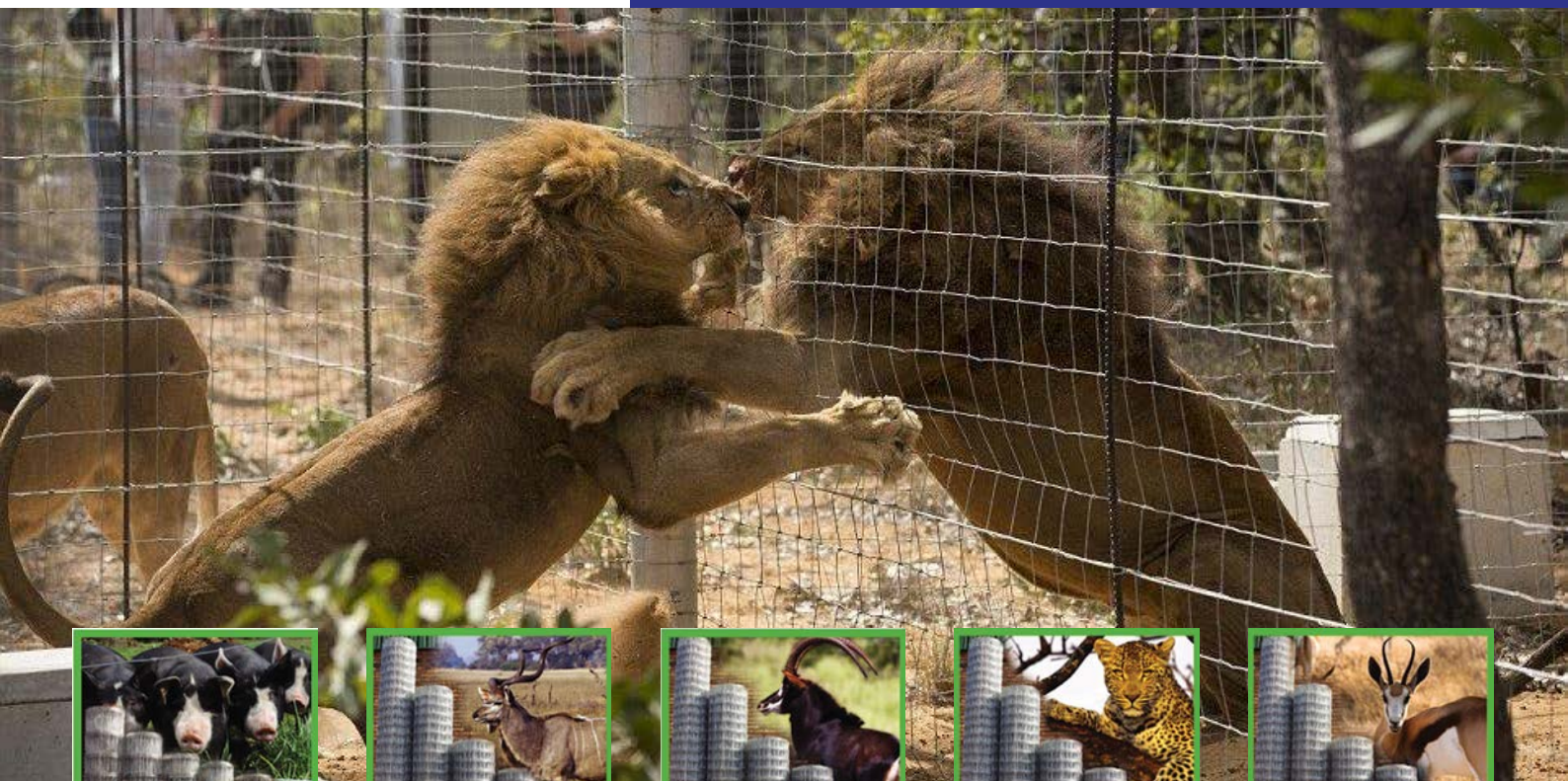
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