

## Manage Desmodium Properly

Early weeding is very important for the successful establishment of desmodium vines.

- The first weeding should be carried out when the maize is three weeks old.
- It is important to know the difference between desmodium and weeds. Care should be taken when weeding the desmodium. It is recommended that you use a sharp pointed stick to remove weeds growing in the desmodium.
- The second weeding should be done when the maize is five weeks old.
- You may weed the space between the desmodium and maize rows using a hand hoe.

## Know When To Harvest

After harvesting your maize crop, desmodium can either be:

- harvested as forage for livestock,  
or
- left to produce seed before it is harvested for forage.

If your desmodium is flowering and podding, you may leave it for seed production.



Fig. 5. *Desmodium* in flower

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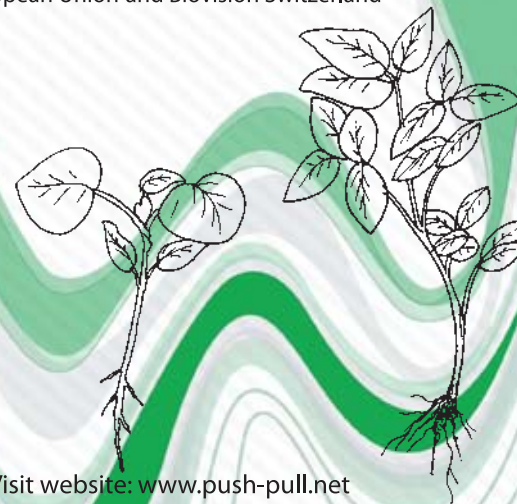


## FARMERS' GUIDE ON PLANTING A PUSH-PULL FIELD USING DESMODIUM VINES

International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*), Kenya with Rothamsted Research, UK; Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI); Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Kenya and Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, Kenya

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Visit website: [www.push-pull.net](http://www.push-pull.net)

Stemborers and striga weeds are major problems in maize production. Many farmers want to plant their maize fields under push-pull technology to control stemborers and striga weed. But in many areas desmodium seed can be hard to obtain or some farmers cannot afford to buy the seed.

Push-pull farmers in Central Kenya have found a simple solution to this problem. Like sweetpotatoes, desmodium can also be planted using vines. This can be an easy and cheap method to plant desmodium for many farmers.

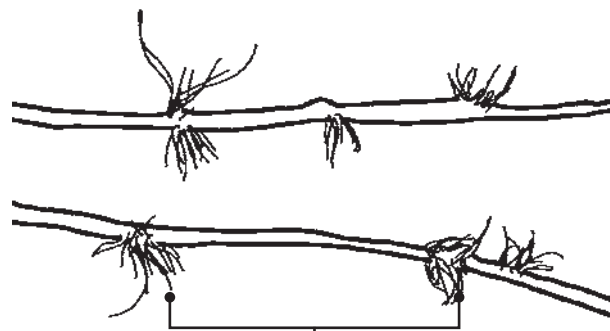
This brochure will guide you on planting your push-pull plot using desmodium vines.

### Prepare Your Land

- Clear your land during the dry season.
- Plough and harrow your land to fine soil particles before onset of the rains.
- Plan to plant desmodium vines when there is enough rainfall and soil is moist.

### Select Vines Carefully (Fig. 1)

When uprooting desmodium vines for planting, select mature vines with more than 3 nodes. Gently uproot entire vines with the root nodes and hair roots. Take care not to damage hair roots.



Root nodes and root hairs

Fig. 1. Selecting Mature Vines

### Plant Push-Pull Plot Using Vines

Demarcate your push-pull plot to plant 3 rows of Napier grass around the border of your maize field.

Desmodium will be planted in between maize rows, so that the distance between desmodium rows is 75 cm, with the maize rows running directly in the middle of two desmodium rows.

Mark the rows, 75 cm apart using strings. Using a hoe, make a furrow 2 cm deep along the strings (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Making Furrow for Planting Vines

Place the cut vines in the furrows facing one direction, ensuring the hair root nodes are in the furrows. You may put TSP or DAP fertiliser or farmyard manure in the furrows—50kg TSP fertiliser or 2.5 bags of farmyard manure per acre. Cover the vines lightly with soil. Plant desmodium vine cuttings in continuous lines in all the furrows (Fig. 3). Water the newly planted vines regularly (Fig. 4). It is advisable to plant the vines during the rainy season when there is enough moisture in the soil. Plant your maize in rows alternating with the desmodium rows, at 75 cm intervals.

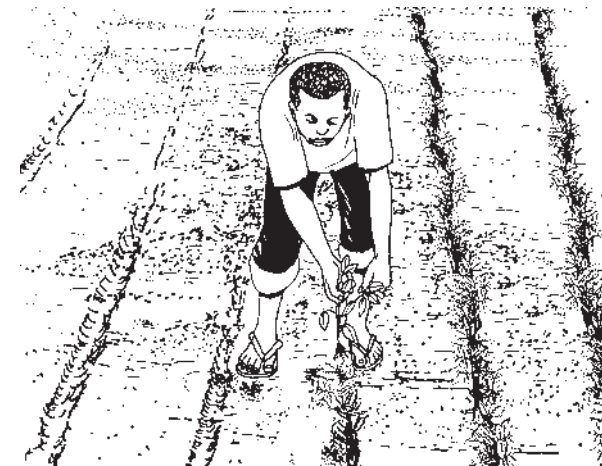


Fig. 3. Planting Vines



Fig. 4. Watering Planted Vines