AFLATOXIN

Effects of Aflatoxin
- High levels of Aflatoxin can cause acute illness and death
- Cancer/chronic illness-liver
- Reduced immunity
- Stunting and underweight in under 3yrs children
- Reduced yield and export sales

Causes of Aflatoxin
- Drought or excessive rainfall
- Improper grain storage
- Poor post harvest handling and drying (grain not dry, sprinkling water to pods before shelling)
- Insect infestation and damage

Benefits of Groundnuts
- Healthy hearts
- Healthy weight
- More energy
- Nutrients for mothers
- Nutrients for children
- Long life

Varieties and Seed Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety Name</th>
<th>Seed Rate/Ha</th>
<th>Days to Maturity</th>
<th>Year of Release</th>
<th>Yield (ton/ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chalimbana</td>
<td>80kg</td>
<td>140-160</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>0.8-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGV 4</td>
<td>80kg</td>
<td>120-140</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>1.5-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champion</td>
<td>80kg</td>
<td>150-160</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2.5-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luena</td>
<td>50-60kg</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1.0-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chishango</td>
<td>80kg</td>
<td>120-130</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2.0-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katete</td>
<td>50-60kg</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1.0-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGV 5</td>
<td>80kg</td>
<td>120-130</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2.5-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGV 6</td>
<td>80kg</td>
<td>120-130</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2.5-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGV 7</td>
<td>80kg</td>
<td>120-130</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2.5-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wazitatu</td>
<td>60kg</td>
<td>100-110</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.5-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwamusanga</td>
<td>50-60kg</td>
<td>85-95</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.5-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupande</td>
<td>50-60kg</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.5-1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommended Practices

- Prepare land early so that seed can be planted early after first rains.
- If possible, fertilize with 150kg/ha D Compound before planting.
- Choose good quality seed.
- Dress seed with thiram to control fungal and bacterial growth.
- Sow at 5 - 6 cm depth.
- Space at 60 x 7.5 - 10 cm for bunch type varieties. *(45 cm for Rip Lines)*
- Space at 60 x 10 - 15 cm for Semi-erect type varieties.
- Check for aphids, diseases, leaf miners and control if necessary.
- Ensure good weed control at all stages.
- At pegging, hand weeding is recommended.
- Apply 100kg/ha of lime at flowering stage.

Harvest, Handling and Storage

- Harvest when 70% or more pods are mature.
- Use dark markings on the inside of the shell as measure of maturity.
- If crop is severely defoliated (95%) or sprouting has begun, harvest straight away.
- Wilt/dry in windrows for 3 - 5 days.
- If mandela cock is used, dry for 3 - 4 weeks and then pickoff the pods.
- Do not dry any further after picking.
- Clean off excess soil from pods.
- Before storing, remove poor, damaged, shriveled, rotten or fungus-infected pods.
- Store pods in gunny bags in a cool, dry, well ventilated store.
- Do not store moist groundnuts.
- Do not use plastic or poly weave bags.

Major Production Constraints

- Early Leaf Spot
- Aflatoxin
- Rosette
- Pests Damage
- Drought
- Rust

Control Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELS</th>
<th>Rosette</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crop rotation</td>
<td>Spray with insecticide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant new crop away from old</td>
<td>Timely planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early planting</td>
<td>Use recommended plant spacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray with fungicide</td>
<td>Use resistant varieties eg MGV 7, Chishango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use resistant varieties eg Wazitatu</td>
<td>Uproot affected plants and bury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>