



**kagezi**  
SEEDS



# Our Seed Varieties

*Yields & Cultivation Guidelines*

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*cultivating a sustainable world*



# kagezi SEEDS

## Climate resilient seeds for a climate resilient agriculture



Kagezi Seed Company is set to provide a diverse array of improved high-quality, climate resilient seeds of neglected but economically important crops. The company is contributing to agricultural productivity and production at the national level among subsistent and commercial farmers.

The trust of farmers has inspired Kagezi to adopt latest and best technologies for delivering better yields. Our continuous engagement with farmers helps us to understand their current and upcoming needs. Our team with advanced genetic breeding technologies create seeds of required attribute along with in-built biotic and abiotic stress resistance that suit varying agro climatic conditions.



# Sorghum

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A medium-tall, medium-late, white grain variety with juicy and sweet stocks for dual purposes - grain and forage; well adapted to all three agro-climatic regions of Zambia and moderate resistance to all diseases

ZSV-36R is a Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* L. Moench) variety. A tall, medium-late, red grain variety with juicy and sweet stocks for dual purposes - grain and forage; well adapted to all three agro-climatic regions of Zambia and moderate resistance to all diseases

## Plant Characteristics:

**Plant height 200-290cm**

**Maturity: 120 days.**

### 1. Soils – Water and Soil Requirements

- ◆ Rainfall below 600-900 mm during the growing season
- ◆ It grows well at temperatures above 100 C.
- ◆ Soil acidity 4.5 minimum.
- ◆ Adapted to a wide range of soil types.
- ◆ It can be grown in heavy clay soils to light sandy soils. Sandy loam soils with good drainage and organic matter are the best. The crop also can withstand some water logging giving desirable results.
- ◆ Ensure that there is adequate weed control

### 2. Seedbed Preparation

- ◆ SIMA needs a fine seedbed for planting as the seeds are small and will take long to germinate

### 3. Seed Rate

- ◆ 7-10kgs per hectare. Thinning within rows 15cm between plants.

### 4. Planting depth:

- ◆ 3-5 cm Spacing: 60-90cm between rows

### 5. Fertilizer Recommendations:

- ◆ 200kgs/ha basal, 100kgs/ha to dressing

### 6. Birds Control:

- ◆ bird scaring measures from the soft dough stage are essential. If possible avoid small hectarages and swampy areas that are breeding places for the birds.

### 7. Diseases & pests: generally resistant to most diseases

- ◆ Storage: thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in cool dry place.

### 8. Uses

- ◆ Milled sorghum flour is used for nshima
- ◆ Sorghum is in the brewing of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.
- ◆ Livestock feed industry.
- ◆ Silage and hay by livestock animals.

## Variety: ZSV-15

**Plant characteristics:****Plant height: 130-190cm****Maturity: 110 days.****1. Soils — Water and Soil****Requirements:**

- ◆ Rainfall below 600 mm during the growing season
- ◆ It grows well at temperatures above 100 C.
- ◆ Soil acidity 4.5 minimum.
- ◆ Adapted to a wide range of soil types. It can be grown in heavy clay soils to light sandy soils. Sandy loam soils with good drainage and organic matter are the best.
- ◆ Rainfall below 600-900mm during the growing season
- ◆ Ensure that there is adequate weed control

**2. Seedbed Preparation:**

- ◆ Needs a fine seedbed for planting as the seeds are small and will take long to germinate

**3. Seed Rate:**

- ◆ 7-10kgs per hectare. Thinning within rows 15cm between plants.

**4. Planting date:**

- ◆ Plant by end December on condition that moisture and weather forecast is taken into account.

**5. Planting depth:**

- ◆ 3-5 cm

**6. Spacing:**

- ◆ 60-90cm between rows

**7. Fertilizer Recommendations:**

- ◆ 200kgs/ha basal, 100kgs/ha to dressing

**8. Yield:**

- ◆ 2-4 tones per hecter depending on management conditions

**9. Birds Control:**

- ◆ Bird scaring measures from the soft dough stage are essential. If possible, avoid small hecтарages and swampy areas that are breeding places for the birds.

**10. Diseases & pests:**

- ◆ Generally resistant to most diseases

**11. Storage:**

- ◆ Thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in cool dry place.

**12. Uses:**

- ◆ Milled sorghum flour is used for nshima
- ◆ Sorghum is in the brewing of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.
- ◆ Livestock feed industry.
- ◆ Hay from dry stocks
- ◆ Silage from fleshy stocks
- ◆ Silage and hay by livestock animals.

**Variety: RED Sorghum ZSV-36R****Plant characteristics:****Plant height: 200-290cm****Maturity: 120 days.****Grain color: red****1. Soils – Water and Soil****Requirements:**

- ◆ Rainfall below 600-900 mm during the growing season
- ◆ It grows well at temperatures above 100 C.
- ◆ Soil acidity 4.5 minimum.
- ◆ Adapted to a wide range of soil types. It can be grown in heavy clay soils to light sandy soils. Sandy loam soils with good drainage and organic matter are the best.
- ◆ Rainfall below 600-900mm during the growing season
- ◆ Ensure that there is adequate weed control

**2. Seedbed Preparation:**

- ◆ Needs a fine seedbed for planting as the seeds are small and will take long to germinate

**3. Seed Rate:**

- ◆ 7-10kgs per hectare. Thinning within rows 15cm between plants.

**4. Planting date:**

- ◆ Early planting is helpful on condition that moisture and weather forecast is taken into account.

**5. Planting depth:**

- ◆ 3-5 cm

- ◆ Spacing: 60-90cm between rows

**6. Fertilizer Recommendations:**

- ◆ 200kgs/ha basal, 100kgs/ha to dressing
- ◆ Yield: 2-5 tones per hectare depending on management

**7. Birds Control:**

- ◆ Bird scaring measures from the soft dough stage are essential. If possible, avoid small hectarages and swampy areas that are breeding places for the birds.

**8. Diseases & pests:**

- ◆ Generally resistant to most diseases

**9. Storage:**

- ◆ Thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in cool dry place.

**10. Uses:**

- ◆ Milled sorghum flour is used for nshima
- ◆ Sorghum is in the brewing of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.
- ◆ Livestock feed industry.
- ◆ Silage and hay by livestock animals.





# Millet

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Commonly known as bulrush millet, is the most drought and soil-acidity-tolerant cereal.

**Plant height:** 2.0 – 2.2 m; Large, short compact (20 – 30 cm) heads with dark, light Grey grains;

**Maturing:** 95 – 110 days (early)

**Mean yield potential:** 2.6 tons/ha;

## 1. Soils – Water and Soil Requirements

- ◆ Grows well in all the here agro-ecological zones of Zambia.
- ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)
- ◆ Well-drained sandy or light loamy soils are recommended
- ◆ The crop can extract nutrients and water from dry and low-fertility soil.
- ◆ It is tolerant to low soil pH and salinity.

## 2. Seedbed Preparation:

- ◆ Lubasi needs a fine seedbed for planting as the seeds are small and will take a long to germinate.

## 3. Seed Rate:

- ◆ 3 - 4 kg ha or 1 kg/Lima Planting depth.
- ◆ After 15 - 20 days of emergence, extra plants from each station must be removed leaving 2 - 3 plants per station or one plant every 20 cm in case of row planting. Thinning should be done before the seedlings start producing secondary branches

## 4. Planting depth:

## Variety: Lubasi

- ◆ 3-5 cm Spacing: 60-90cm between rows

## 5. Planting Dates

- ◆ Region 2: Planting should be from mid-November to mid-December (as per the availability of rains).
- ◆ Region I: Planting in the week of January. The crop should be planted with the second and third good rain.
- ◆ Fertiliser recommendation: 100 kg ha-1 of "D" compound as basal and 50 kg ha-1a of urea as top dressing.

## 6. Birds Control:

- ◆ Bird scaring measures from the soft dough stage are essential. If possible avoid small hecтарages and swampy areas that are breeding places for the birds.

## 7. Diseases & pests: generally resistant to most diseases

- ◆ Storage: thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in a cool dry place.

## 8. Uses

- ◆ Milled Peel Millet flour is used for nshima and porridge
- ◆ Pearl millet is used in the brewing of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.
- ◆ Used in Livestock feed industry.
- ◆ Silage and hay by livestock animals.





# Sunflower

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The Record variety of Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) is an open-pollinated crop species that is dependent on insects for pollination. In Zambia, this variety of sunflower can be grown throughout the country as it is widely adopted. However, it is most suited to be grown in agro-ecological regions I and II

## Variety: Record

**Seed rate: 5-10kg per hectare**

**Potential Yield: 1.5-2 tons/Ha under good management**

**Maturing: 140 days**

**Days to flowering: 55-60 days**

**Spacing: Inter-row spacing of 75cm and intra-row of 30cm**

### 1. Planting depth:

- ◆ 3-6cm.
- ◆ Avoid planting deeper and covering the seeds with big lumps of soil as emergence may be affected.

### 2. Planting time:

- ◆ Region I plant in December
- ◆ Region II Plant in January

### 3. Water and Soil Requirements:

- ◆ Adaptation: Region I and Region II.
- ◆ Warm soil with a minimum temperature of 13 degrees Celsius
- ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)
- ◆ Well-drained fertile soils with a depth of at least 90cm.

### 4. Seedbed Preparation:

- ◆ Does well in a deeply ploughed and fine seedbed

### 5. Fertilizer recommendation:

- ◆ 150kg/ha D compound at

planting and 100 kg/ha urea at six weeks after planting.

- ◆ Weed control:
- ◆ Weed control is essential for proper crop growth and development.
- ◆ The first weeding is to be done at 2 weeks after emergence followed by the second weeding 6 weeks after emergence depending on weed pressure.

### 6. Diseases & pests:

- ◆ Resistant to most diseases

### 7. Storage:

- ◆ Sunflower seeds may be safely stored in bags at a moisture content below 11%. The seed should be stored in a cool dry place.

### 8. Uses of sunflower

- ◆ Used to produce cooking oil.
- ◆ Can be eaten as a snack
- ◆ Sunflower cake used in stock feed

### 9. Economic Value:

- ◆ Under good management one hectare will give you 1.5-2 tonnes. Oil Production is 20L per 50kg bag and 30 kg of sunflower cake.



# Beans

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Beans are a versatile and nutrient-dense food that offer several health benefits. They are a good source of plant-based protein, dietary fiber, and essential micronutrients like iron, folate, and potassium. The high fiber content in beans promotes digestive health and helps reduce the risk of heart disease and diabetes by regulating blood sugar and cholesterol levels.

## Variety: Lungwebungu

### SUGAR BEANS

**Seed rate:** 60kg/ha

**Potential Yield:** 1500-2000 Kg /ha

**Maturing:** 85 – 90 days (medium)

**Days to Flowering:** 30-35 days

**Spacing:** 60X10 cm

**Planting depth:** 3-6cm

**Adaptation:** Regions III and II and Region I.

#### 1. Planting time:

- ◆ Region III: Planting to be done late December to Mid-January
- ◆ Region II: planting to be done early December to early January.
- ◆ Region I: plant early December to early January
- ◆ Off-season planting under irrigation: after Mid-July

#### 2. Soils – Water and Soil Requirements

- ◆ Warm soil with a minimum temperature of 13 degrees Celsius
- ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)
- ◆ Well-drained fertile soils with a depth of at least 90cm.
- ◆ It is tolerant to soil Ph. 5.5-6.5 and very sensitive to acidic soils

#### 3. Seedbed Preparation:

- ◆ Does well in a deeply ploughed and fine seedbed
- ◆ Fertiliser recommendation: 150-200 kg ha- for the basal dressing of 'D' compound (N10:P20:K10:S6) on planting followed by a top dressing of Urea (46% N) at 100 KG/ha after three weeks from planting compound as basal and 50 kg/ ha of urea as a top dressing.

#### 4. Weed control

- ◆ Highly recommended
- ◆ Diseases & pests: resistance to angular leaf spot, anthracnose, rust and bean common mosaic virus
- ◆ Storage: thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in a cool dry place.

#### 5. Uses

- ◆ Eaten as a legume
- ◆ Used in the manufacturing of canned beans.

## Variety: Machili

### SUGAR BEANS

#### 1. Seed rate:

- ◆ 60kg/ha

#### 2. Potential Yield:

- ◆ 1500-2000 Kg /ha

#### 3. Maturing:

- ◆ 85 – 90 days (medium)

#### 4. Days to Flowering:

- ◆ 33-37 days

#### 5. Spacing:

- ◆ 60X10 cm

#### 6. Planting depth:

- ◆ 3-6cm

#### 7. Planting time:

- ◆ Region III: Planting to be done late December to Mid-January
- ◆ Region II: planting to be done early December to early January.
- ◆ Region I: plant early December to early January
- ◆ Off-season planting under irrigation: after Mid-July

#### 8. Soils – Water and Soil Requirements:

- ◆ Adaptation: Regions III and II and Region I.
- ◆ Warm soil with a minimum temperature of 13 degrees Celsius
- ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)

- ◆ Well-drained fertile soils with a depth of at least 90cm.
- ◆ It is tolerant to soil Ph. 5.5-6.5 and very sensitive to acidic soils

#### 9. Seedbed Preparation:

- ◆ Does well in a deeply ploughed and fine seedbed
- ◆ Fertilizer recommendation:
- ◆ 150-200 kg ha- for the basal dressing of 'D' compound (N10:P20:K10:S6) on planting followed by a top dressing of Urea (46% N) at 100 KG/ha after three weeks from planting compound as basal and 50 kg/ha of urea as a top dressing.

#### 10. Weed control

- ◆ Highly recommended

#### 11. Diseases & pests:

- ◆ Resistance to Rust

#### 12. Storage:

- ◆ Thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in a cool dry place.

#### 13. Uses:

- ◆ Both leaves and seed are eaten as a source of protein and Iron.
- ◆ Used in the manufacturing of canned beans.
- ◆ Used as a green manure crop because of nitrogen fixation or in crop rotation with cereals.
- ◆ Can be used as a cover crop.
- ◆ Used as forage for animals.



**Variety: LUI**

- 1. Seed rate:**
  - ◆ 60kg/ha
- 2. Potential Yield:**
  - ◆ 1500-2000 Kg /ha
- 3. Maturing:**
  - ◆ 85 – 90 days (medium)
  - ◆ Days to Flowering:
  - ◆ 32-36 days
- 4. Spacing:**
  - ◆ 60X10 cm
- 5. Planting depth:**
  - ◆ 3-6cm
- 6. Planting time:**
  - ◆ Region III: Planting to be done late December to Mid-January
  - ◆ Region II: planting to be done early December to early January.
  - ◆ Region I: plant early December to early January
  - ◆ Off-season planting under irrigation: after Mid-July
- 7. Soils – Water and Soil Requirements:**
  - ◆ Adaptation: Regions III and II and Region I.
  - ◆ Warm soil with a minimum temperature of 13 degrees Celsius
  - ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)
  - ◆ Well-drained fertile soils with a depth of at least 90cm.
- ◆ It is tolerant to soil Ph. 5.5-6.5 and very sensitive to acidic soils
- 8. Seedbed Preparation:**
  - ◆ Does well in a deeply ploughed and fine seedbed
- 9. Fertilizer recommendation:**
  - ◆ 150-200 kg ha- for the basal dressing of 'D' compound (N10:P20:K10:S6) on planting followed by a top dressing of Urea (46% N) at 100 KG/ha after three weeks from planting compound as basal and 50 kg/ ha of urea as a top dressing.
- 10. Weed control**
  - ◆ Highly recommended
- 11. Diseases & pests:**
  - ◆ Resistance to common bacteria blight, angular leaf spot, and anthracnose.
- 12. Storage:**
  - ◆ Thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in a cool dry place.
- 13. Uses:**
  - ◆ Both leaves and seed are eaten as a source of protein and Iron.
  - ◆ Used as a green manure crop because of nitrogen fixation or in crop rotation with cereals.
  - ◆ Can be used as a cover crop.
  - ◆ Used as forage for animals.

## Variety: Lifubu

1. **Seed rate:**
  - ◆ 50kg/ha
2. **Potential Yield:**
  - ◆ 2000-2500 Kg /ha
3. **Maturing:**
  - ◆ 85 – 90 days (medium)
4. **Days to Flowering:**
  - ◆ 30-36 days
5. **Spacing:**
  - ◆ 60X10 cm
6. **Planting depth:**
  - ◆ 3-6cm
7. **Planting time:**
  - ◆ Region III: Planting to be done late December to Mid-January
  - ◆ Region II: planting to be done early December to early January.
  - ◆ Region I: plant early December to early January
  - ◆ Off-season planting under irrigation: after Mid-July
8. **Soils – Water and Soil Requirements:**
  - ◆ Adaptation: Regions III and II and Region I.
  - ◆ Warm soil with a minimum temperature of 13 degrees Celsius
  - ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)
  - ◆ Well-drained fertile soils with a depth of at least 90cm.
9. **Seedbed Preparation:**
  - ◆ It is tolerant to soil Ph. 5.5-6.5 and very sensitive to acidic soils
  - ◆ Does well in a deeply ploughed and fine seedbed
  - ◆ Fertilizer recommendation:
    - ◆ 150-200 kg ha- for the basal dressing of 'D' compound (N10:P20:K10:S6) on planting followed by a top dressing of Urea (46% N) at 100 KG/ha after three weeks from planting compound as basal and 50 kg/ha of urea as a top dressing.
10. **Weed control**
  - ◆ Highly recommended
11. **Diseases & pests:**
  - ◆ Resistance to angular leaf spot, anthracnose, rust and bean common mosaic virus.
12. **Storage:**
  - ◆ Thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in a cool dry place.
13. **Uses:**
  - ◆ Both leaves and seed are eaten as a source of protein and Iron.
  - ◆ Used as a green manure crop because of nitrogen fixation or in crop rotation with cereals.
  - ◆ Can be used as a cover crop.
  - ◆ Used as forage for animals.

## Variety: Lusitu

1. **Seed rate:**
  - ◆ 50kg/ha
2. **Potential Yield:**
  - ◆ 2000-2500 Kg /ha
3. **Maturing:**
  - ◆ 85 – 90 days (medium)
4. **Days to Flowering:**
  - ◆ 33-36 days
5. **Spacing:**
  - ◆ 60X10 cm
6. **Planting depth:**
  - ◆ 3-6cm
7. **Planting time:**
  - ◆ Region III: Planting to be done late December to Mid-January
  - ◆ Region II: planting to be done early December to early January.
  - ◆ Region I: plant early December to early January
  - ◆ Off-season planting under irrigation: after Mid-July
8. **Soils – Water and Soil Requirements:**
  - ◆ Adaptation: Regions III and II and Region I.
  - ◆ Warm soil with a minimum temperature of 13 degrees Celsius
  - ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)
  - ◆ Well-drained fertile soils with a depth of at least 90cm.
9. **Seedbed Preparation:**
  - ◆ It is tolerant to soil Ph. 5.5-6.5 and very sensitive to acidic soils
  - ◆ Does well in a deeply ploughed and fine seedbed
  - ◆ Fertilizer recommendation:
    - ◆ 150-200 kg ha- for the basal dressing of 'D' compound (N10:P20:K10:S6) on planting followed by a top dressing of Urea (46% N) at 100 KG/ha after three weeks from planting compound as basal and 50 kg/ha of urea as a top dressing.
10. **Weed control**
  - ◆ Highly recommended
11. **Diseases & pests:**
  - ◆ Resistance to angular leaf spot, anthracnose, rust and bean common mosaic virus.
12. **Storage:**
  - ◆ Thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in a cool dry place.
13. **Uses:**
  - ◆ Both leaves and seed are eaten as a source of protein and Iron.
  - ◆ Used as a green manure crop because of nitrogen fixation or in crop rotation with cereals.
  - ◆ Can be used as a cover crop.
  - ◆ Used as forage for animals.

## Variety: Mbeleshi

1. **Seed rate:**
  - ◆ 60kg/ha
2. **Potential Yield:**
  - ◆ 1500-2000 Kg /ha
3. **Maturing:**
  - ◆ 80 – 85 days (medium)
4. **Days to Flowering:**
  - ◆ 30-34 days
5. **Spacing:**
  - ◆ 60X10 cm
6. **Planting depth:**
  - ◆ 3-6cm
7. **Planting time:**
  - ◆ Region III: Planting to be done late December to Mid-January
  - ◆ Region II: planting to be done early December to early January.
  - ◆ Region I: plant early December to early January
  - ◆ Off-season planting under irrigation: after Mid-July
8. **Soils – Water and Soil Requirements:**
  - ◆ Adaptation: Regions III and II and Region I.
  - ◆ Warm soil with a minimum temperature of 13 degrees Celsius
  - ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)
  - ◆ Well-drained fertile soils with a depth of at least 90cm.
9. **Seedbed Preparation:**
  - ◆ It is tolerant to soil Ph. 5.5-6.5 and very sensitive to acidic soils
  - ◆ Does well in a deeply ploughed and fine seedbed
  - ◆ Fertilizer recommendation:
    - ◆ 150-200 kg ha- for the basal dressing of 'D' compound (N10:P20:K10:S6) on planting followed by a top dressing of Urea (46% N) at 100 KG/ha after three weeks from planting compound as basal and 50 kg/ha of urea as a top dressing.
10. **Weed control**
  - ◆ Highly recommended
11. **Diseases & pests:**
  - ◆ Resistance to angular leaf spot, anthracnose, rust and bean common mosaic virus.
12. **Storage:**
  - ◆ Thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in a cool dry place.
13. **Uses:**
  - ◆ Both leaves and seed are eaten as a source of protein and Iron.
  - ◆ Used as a green manure crop because of nitrogen fixation or in crop rotation with cereals.
  - ◆ Can be used as a cover crop.
  - ◆ Used as forage for animals.

## Variety: Sadzu

1. **Seed rate:**
  - ◆ 40-45 kg/ha
2. **Potential Yield:**
  - ◆ 2000-2500 Kg /ha
3. **Maturing:**
  - ◆ 85 – 90 days (medium)
4. **Days to Flowering:**
  - ◆ 40-45 days
5. **Spacing:**
  - ◆ 75X15 cm
6. **Planting depth:**
  - ◆ 3-6cm
7. **Planting time:**
  - ◆ Region III: Planting to be done late December to Mid-January
  - ◆ Region II: planting to be done early December to early January.
  - ◆ Region I: plant early December to early January
  - ◆ Off-season planting under irrigation: after Mid-July
8. **Soils – Water and Soil Requirements:**
  - ◆ Adaptation: Regions III and II and Region I.
  - ◆ Warm soil with a minimum temperature of 13 degrees Celsius
  - ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)
  - ◆ Well-drained fertile soils with a depth of at least 90cm.
9. **Seedbed Preparation:**
  - ◆ It is tolerant to soil Ph. 5.5-6.5 and very sensitive to acidic soils
  - ◆ Does well in a deeply ploughed and fine seedbed
  - ◆ Fertilizer recommendation:
    - ◆ 150-200 kg ha- for the basal dressing of 'D' compound (N10:P20:K10:S6) on planting followed by a top dressing of Urea (46% N) at 100 KG/ha after three weeks from planting compound as basal and 50 kg/ha of urea as a top dressing.
10. **Weed control**
  - ◆ Highly recommended
11. **Diseases & pests:**
  - ◆ Resistance to rust and bean common mosaic virus.
12. **Storage:**
  - ◆ Thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in a cool dry place.
13. **Uses:**
  - ◆ Both leaves and seed are eaten as a source of protein and Iron.
  - ◆ Used as a green manure crop because of nitrogen fixation or in crop rotation with cereals.
  - ◆ Can be used as a cover crop.
  - ◆ Used as forage for animals.



## Variety: Kapisha

1. **Seed rate:**
  - ◆ 60kg/ha
2. **Potential Yield:**
  - ◆ 1000-1500 Kg /ha
3. **Maturing:**
  - ◆ 75 – 80 days (medium)
4. **Days to Flowering:**
  - ◆ 28-34 days
5. **Spacing:**
  - ◆ 60X10 cm
6. **Planting depth:**
  - ◆ 3-6cm
7. **Planting time:**
  - ◆ Region III: Planting to be done late December to Mid-January
  - ◆ Region II: planting to be done early December to early January.
  - ◆ Region I: plant early December to early January
  - ◆ Off-season planting under irrigation: after Mid-July
8. **Soils – Water and Soil Requirements:**
  - ◆ Adaptation: Regions III and II and Region I.
  - ◆ Warm soil with a minimum temperature of 13 degrees Celsius
  - ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)
  - ◆ Well-drained fertile soils with a depth of at least 90cm.
9. **Seedbed Preparation:**
  - ◆ It is tolerant to soil Ph. 5.5-6.5 and very sensitive to acidic soils
  - ◆ Does well in a deeply ploughed and fine seedbed
  - ◆ Fertilizer recommendation:
    - ◆ 150-200 kg ha- for the basal dressing of 'D' compound (N10:P20:K10:S6) on planting followed by a top dressing of Urea (46% N) at 100 KG/ha after three weeks from planting compound as basal and 50 kg/ha of urea as a top dressing.
10. **Weed control**
  - ◆ Highly recommended
11. **Diseases & pests:**
  - ◆ Resistance to anthracnose, bean common mosaic virus, and Rust.
12. **Storage:**
  - ◆ Thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in a cool dry place.
13. **Uses:**
  - ◆ Both leaves and seed are eaten as a source of protein and Iron.
  - ◆ Used as a green manure crop because of nitrogen fixation or in crop rotation with cereals.
  - ◆ Can be used as a cover crop.
  - ◆ Used as forage for animals

## Variety: Chambeshi

1. **Seed rate:**
  - ◆ 60kg/ha
2. **Potential Yield:**
  - ◆ 1000-1500 Kg /ha
3. **Maturing:**
  - ◆ 75 – 80 days (medium)
4. **Days to Flowering:**
  - ◆ 28-30 days
5. **Spacing:**
  - ◆ 60X10 cm
6. **Planting depth:**
  - ◆ 3-6cm
7. **Planting time:**
  - ◆ Region III: Planting to be done late December to Mid-January
  - ◆ Region II: planting to be done early December to early January.
  - ◆ Region I: plant early December to early January
  - ◆ Off-season planting under irrigation: after Mid-July
8. **Soils – Water and Soil Requirements:**
  - ◆ Adaptation: Regions III and II and Region I.
  - ◆ Warm soil with a minimum temperature of 13 degrees Celsius
  - ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)
  - ◆ Well-drained fertile soils with a depth of at least 90cm.
9. **Seedbed Preparation:**
  - ◆ It is tolerant to soil Ph. 5.5-6.5 and very sensitive to acidic soils
  - ◆ Does well in a deeply ploughed and fine seedbed
  - ◆ Fertilizer recommendation:
    - ◆ 150-200 kg ha- for the basal dressing of 'D' compound (N10:P20:K10:S6) on planting followed by a top dressing of Urea (46% N) at 100 KG/ha after three weeks from planting compound as basal and 50 kg/ha of urea as a top dressing.
10. **Weed control**
  - ◆ Highly recommended
11. **Diseases & pests:**
  - ◆ Resistance To anthracnose, rust and bean common mosaic virus.
12. **Storage:**
  - ◆ Thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in a cool dry place.
13. **Uses:**
  - ◆ Both leaves and seed are eaten as a source of protein and Iron.
  - ◆ Used as a green manure crop because of nitrogen fixation or in crop rotation with cereals.
  - ◆ Can be used as a cover crop.
  - ◆ Used as forage for animals.

## Variety: Lukupa

1. **Seed rate:**
  - ◆ 60kg/ha
2. **Potential Yield:**
  - ◆ 1000-1500 Kg /ha
3. **Maturing:**
  - ◆ 75 – 80 days (medium)
4. **Days to Flowering:**
  - ◆ 28-30 days
5. **Spacing:**
  - ◆ 60X10 cm
6. **Planting depth:**
  - ◆ 3-6cm
7. **Planting time:**
  - ◆ Region III: Planting to be done late December to Mid-January
  - ◆ Region II: planting to be done early December to early January.
  - ◆ Region I: plant early December to early January
  - ◆ Off-season planting under irrigation: after Mid-July
8. **Soils – Water and Soil Requirements:**
  - ◆ Adaptation: Regions III and II and Region I.
  - ◆ Warm soil with a minimum temperature of 13 degrees Celsius
  - ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)
  - ◆ Well-drained fertile soils with a depth of at least 90cm.
9. **Seedbed Preparation:**
  - ◆ It is tolerant to soil Ph. 5.5-6.5 and very sensitive to acidic soils
  - ◆ Does well in a deeply ploughed and fine seedbed
  - ◆ Fertilizer recommendation:
    - ◆ 150-200 kg ha- for the basal dressing of 'D' compound (N10:P20:K10:S6) on planting followed by a top dressing of Urea (46% N) at 100 KG/ha after three weeks from planting compound as basal and 50 kg/ha of urea as a top dressing.
10. **Weed control**
  - ◆ Highly recommended
11. **Diseases & pests:**
  - ◆ Resistance To anthracnose, rust and bean common mosaic virus.
12. **Storage:**
  - ◆ Thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in a cool dry place.
13. **Uses:**
  - ◆ Both leaves and seed are eaten as a source of protein and Iron.
  - ◆ Used as a green manure crop because of nitrogen fixation or in crop rotation with cereals.
  - ◆ Can be used as a cover crop.
  - ◆ Used as forage for animals.

## Variety: Lunga

- ◆ Seed rate:
- ◆ 60kg/ha

### 1. Potential Yield:

- ◆ 1500-2000 Kg /ha

### 2. Maturing:

- ◆ 85 – 90 days (medium)

### 3. Days to Flowering:

- ◆ 34-36 days

### 4. Spacing:

- ◆ 60X10 cm

### 5. Planting depth:

- ◆ 3-6cm

### 6. Planting time:

- ◆ Region III: Planting to be done late December to Mid-January
- ◆ Region II: planting to be done early December to early January.
- ◆ Region I: plant early December to early January
- ◆ Off-season planting under irrigation: after Mid-July

### 7. Soils – Water and Soil

#### Requirements:

- ◆ Adaptation: Regions III and II and Region I.
- ◆ Warm soil with a minimum temperature of 13 degrees Celsius
- ◆ Rainfall below 350-700 mm per annum and high surface temperature (30 - 40 C)
- ◆ Well-drained fertile soils with a

depth of at least 90cm.

- ◆ It is tolerant to soil Ph. 5.5-6.5 and very sensitive to acidic soils

### 8. Seedbed Preparation:

- ◆ Does well in a deeply ploughed and fine seedbed
- ◆ Fertilizer recommendation:
- ◆ 150-200 kg ha- for the basal dressing of 'D' compound (N10:P20:K10:S6) on planting followed by a top dressing of Urea (46% N) at 100 KG/ha after three weeks from planting compound as basal and 50 kg/ha of urea as a top dressing.

### 9. Weed control

- ◆ Highly recommended

### 10. Diseases & pests:

- ◆ Resistance to angular leaf spot, anthracnose, and bean common mosaic virus.

### 11. Storage:

- ◆ Thresh grain and mix with 1% Malathion, blue cross or actellic and store in a cool dry place.

### 12. Uses:

- ◆ Both leaves and seed are eaten as a source of protein and Iron.
- ◆ Used as a green manure crop because of nitrogen fixation or in crop rotation with cereals.
- ◆ Can be used as a cover crop.
- ◆ Used as forage for animals.



**kagezi**  
SEEDS

## Keep in Touch



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