



KABAMANOJ F1: High yield and drought tolerant orange maize hybrid

Unleashing the Power of High-Yielding Orange Maize Across Africa!

KABAMANOJ F1 is a high-yielding, drought-tolerant maize variety with a short cycle (70-105 days), making it resilient to challenging climates. It produces up to 10 tons per hectare and is rich in protein, suitable for both food and poultry farming. Registered with ECOWAS, it is well-adapted to African climates and supports food security and agricultural sustainability.





UPL Florent Clair

Commodities

Sustainable Development Goals







This technology is <u>validated</u>.





Gender assessment



Climate impact



Problem

- Increased frequency and severity of droughts impacting maize growth.
- Inadequate agricultural practices leading to suboptimal productivity.
- Limited access to high-yielding maize varieties.
- · Extended growth cycles delaying harvest and affecting overall efficiency.
- · Vulnerability to pests such as stem borers and diseases like maize streak virus.

Solution

- Short maturation period (80-100 days) addresses long maturity challenge.
- High yields (up to 10 tonnes/ha); substantial cob weight (160 g) and optimal cob length (26 cm) combat poor yield.
- Excellent resistance to drought and diseases mitigates climate-related challenges.
- · Protein-rich content enhances nutritional value; specifically adapted to African climate for climate change resilience.

Categories

Production, Improved varieties, Yield improvement, Drought tolerance

Tested/adopted in Adopted Testing ongoing



Target groups Farmers, Seed companies

Key points to design your project

- Technology addresses drought and disease challenges, enhancing food security and agricultural productivity
- Disease resistance ensures healthier crops, improving nutrition
- Adapts to climate change, aiding in its mitigation and ecosystem preservation
- · Collaboration is crucial for development and dissemination, fostering sustainable development
- Integration steps include estimating seed quantity, considering delivery costs, allocating resources for training, developing communication materials, enhancing optimization with complementary practices, and collaborating with agricultural development institutes and seed multiplication companies



