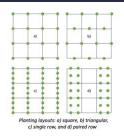


## TAAT e-catalog for government

## Spacing and Stand Management in Banana and Plantain

Optimized Spacing, Maximum Yield

This technology optimizes banana and plantain plant spacing to boost yield, considering factors like plant variety, climate, and soil fertility. It uses various planting systems and may require herbicide use and stem base "earthing-up" in windy areas.





International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) Godfrey Taulya



✓ This technology is <u>TAAT1 validated</u>.

8.9



8/9; level of use 9/9

Technology from

**ProPAS** 

Commodities

Banana/Plantain

Gender assessment



Climate impact



#### **Problem**

- · High plant densities cause uneven growth, delayed maturity, and increased labor.
- · Low densities lead to weed competition and yield variability.
- Unmanaged stands accumulate pests and diseases.
- Insufficient wind protection damages plants.

#### Solution

- · Proper spacing promotes uniform growth, reduces labor, and optimizes yield.
- · Adequate spacing minimizes resource competition and maximizes sunlight exposure.
- Square block planting provides wind protection.
- · Spacing aids in weed management and pest/disease control.

Sustainable Development Goals







Categories

Production, Practices, Yield improvement

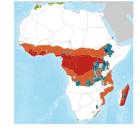
Tested/adopted in

# Adopted Testing ongoing

Where it can be used

This technology can be used in the colored

agro-ecological zones.



Target groups

Farmers

### Key points to design your project

The Spacing and Stand Management technology in Banana and Plantain farming boosts yield and mitigates climate impact, aiding both small-scale and large-scale producers. It contributes to SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 13 (Climate Action) by maximizing yield and improving resource efficiency.

For successful implementation in Africa, the following steps are crucial:

- Engaging stakeholders
- · Training farmers
- Setting up demonstration plots
- Providing support services
- · Conducting regular monitoring and evaluation

The cost of training varies based on several factors. It's advisable to reach out to the technology provider or a local agricultural extension service for detailed information.

100 t/ha/year



Dwarf Cavendish planted at 2500 to 4400 plants per ha

Open source / open access

