



Management of soil fertility and biodiversity on cashew plantations

Dr Ir, BELLO SaliouResearch Fellow at CAMES
CRA-Centre/INRAB

Management of soil fertility on cashew plantations

- Weeding in preparation for the planting season
- Combining groundnut, soya, squash, etc., on an undergrowth
- Pruning of tree suckers
- Two cuttings annually in June and October
- Stockpiling the harvested biomass around the base of the trees
- Weeding/clearing or chemical ploughing
- Protection of trees from wildfires in December-January
 - Constructing fire breaks



- Developing fire drains

Cashew nut yields (kg/ha) recorded in 2016 and 2017 from farmers' plantations located on sandy soils (ZTS) and clay soils (ZTR)

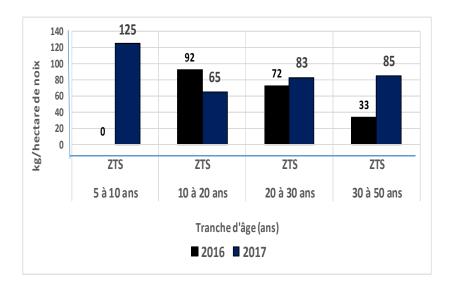


Figure No. 1 : Cashew nut yields (kg/ha) recorded in 2016 and 2017 from farmers' plantations located on sandy soils (ZTS)

Source: Field data, 2017

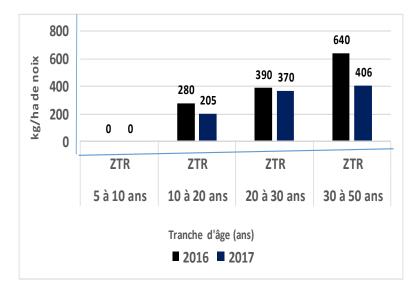


Figure No. 2 : Cashew nut yields (kg/ha) recorded in 2016 and 2017 from farmers' plantations located on clay soils (ZTR)

Source: Field data, 2017



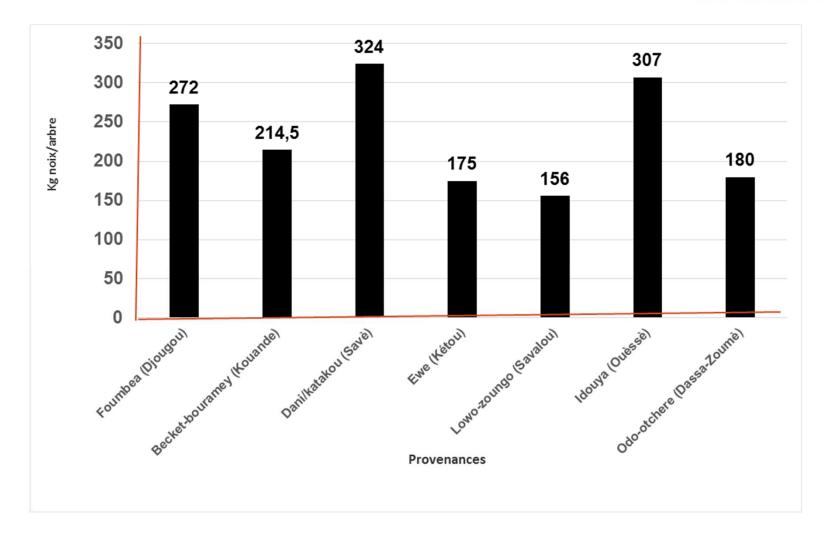


Figure 3: Cashew nut yield (kg/ha) from profitable cashew tree clones at the CRA- Centre

Source: Field data, CRA-Centre, 2017



Management of organic matter by associating cashew tree with soya







Source: Field data of Bello (2017)



















Figures a to f : Adaptation strategies developed by cashew producers.

- a) mulching with cashew tree;
- b) Supply of animal waste;
- c) regular management plantation;
- d) Pruning of branch;
- e) Hedge against violent winds;
- f) Association of cashew tree with legume

Source: Field data of Bello (2017a)



Thank you for your kind attention

