Improving farm-based seed production and storage





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Tsvetelina Stoilova 08.02.2017 Arusha, Tanzania



- founded in 1971, in Africa since 1992
- our research and development is nonprofit
- our research outputs are global public goods
- prosperity for the poor, health for all



Women and youth Income
Nutrition

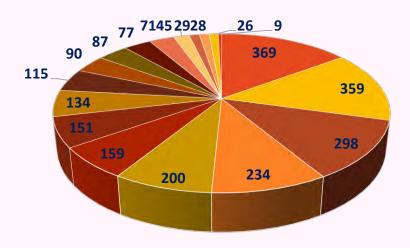


theme germplasm



Germplasm collection at WorldVeg, ESA





- Okra
- Pepper
- Spider plant
- Eth. Mustard
- Bitter gourd

- African eggplant
- Amaranth
- Jute mallow
- Lablab
- Moringa

- Roselle
- Cowpea
- Mungbean
- Sunhemp

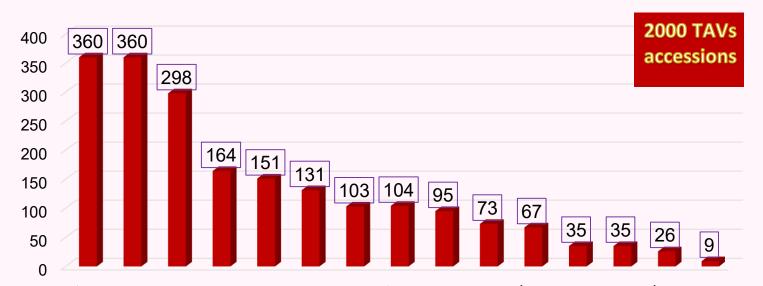
- Tomato
- A. nightshade
- Pumpkin
- Veg. soybean





Collection of TAVs at Eastern and Southern Africa





Leggplant Okra Selle gatth upea trade nightshade plant plant numbean nustand some pound principal purples of the pound of



Traditional treasures: diet diversity



Spider plant





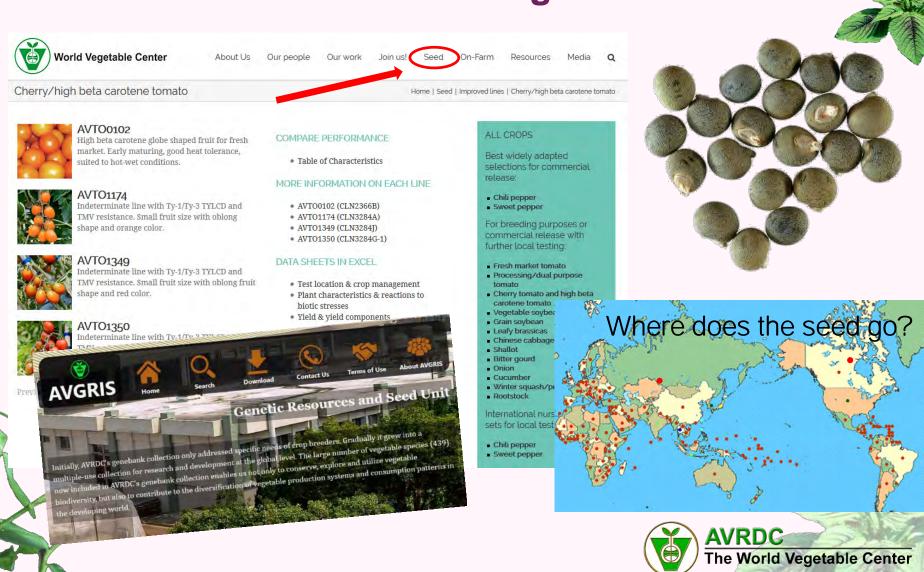








Order seed: avrdc.org



Seed security

- **Seed security** is defined as ready access by farmers and farming communities to adequate quantity of quality seeds adapted to their agroecological conditions at planting time under normal and abnormal weather conditions.
- Formal seed system
- Semi-formal seed system
- Informal seed system



Seed of traditional African vegetables

Seed quality attributes

- Physical qualities
- Physiological qualities viability and vigor
- Genetics cultivars, improved varieties, landraces
- **❖** Influence of seed quality to crop product Where to start?













Seed attributes

1. Physical quality







2. Physiological quality









Factors affecting seed quality during seed production



1. Vegetative growing (climate, cultural practices, isolation distance, seed maturity, pest and diseases)













Improved agricultural practices

GAP are collection of specific methods:

- > Nursery management, fertilization, IPM, crop management.
- > This requires knowing, understanding, planning, measuring, monitoring and record keeping at each step.
- > The main challenges with TAVs include: low yields, food safety, food and nutrition insecurity, short shelf life and environmental degradation.



Nursery management

1. Production of seedlings in trays





2. Traditional practices in beds





Nursery management in Babati



Nursery in Uganda



Field-tested technologies benefit small-scale farme

Grafting: Helps farmers overcome flooding and soil-borne diseases







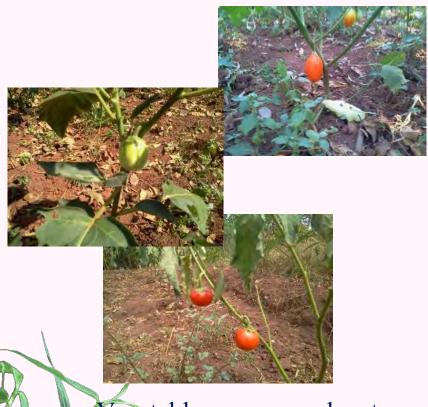




Simple rain shelters: Protect high-value crops



Improved varieties together with Good Agricultural Practices



Vegetables grown under stress conditions



Good Agricultural Practices



Agricultural practices for good seed production

- ✓ Pest and disease control IPM
- ✓ Practice crop rotation
- ✓ Sanitation (remove infested leaves and plants)
- ✓ Use botanical and other natural pesticides
- ✓ Extension officers support vegetable and seed production





- Breeding program is focused on developing germplasm of OPV based on yield, yield components and fruit/leaf characteristics.
- Resistance to pest and diseases
- Breeding for nutrition



Madiira 1



Madiira 2



Nduruma



Rungwe



DB3



Improved lines – Released varieties in Tanzania



>4,000 accessions and breeding lines dispatched annually worldwide

>500 OPVs directly commercialized

Crop	Lines	Na
Ethiopian mustard	ST3, MLEM1	Ar
African nightshade	SS49, BG16	Ole
African eggplant	DB3	
Amaranth	Ex Zim and AM38	Ma

The World Vegetable Center

Isolation distance

Isolation distance according to the crop



Isolation through different time planting



Avoid insect pollination during flowering



Harvesting crops for seed production















Factors affecting seed quality during processing and storage

- 1. Initial seed quality
- 2. Water/ moisture content of seed before entry into storage
- 3. Conditions surrounding the seeds during storage (temperature, %RH)









Seed extracting

















Storage seeds





Seed repository



Seed moisture content 5-7%



Seed storage in different packaging materials



Distribution of seed kits - 2016

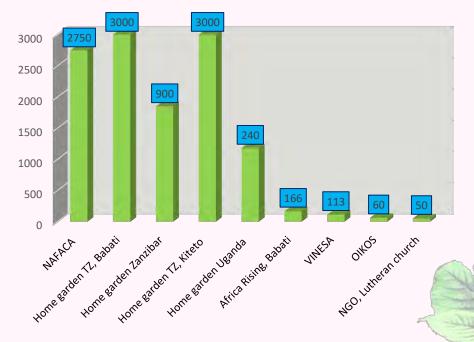




Baraa primary school, Arusha



10,279 seed kits distributed in 2016





Seed Kits distribution in Ukerewe District/ Ukara Division – Helen Keller International







AVRDC
The World Vegetable Center

Training of Trainers (ToT)

- Crop management
- Improved agricultural practices
- > Plant protection, IPM, bio-pesticides
- Seed production and storage
- Postharvest management, food safety
- Value chain training









Improved cultivars and local varieties



Local 'Nakati' is wide used in Uganda



Improved amaranth cultivars and maintain the local one



How to produce your own seeds



- The seeds must be healthy and they must possess all the desirable properties that farmers need as high yield and resistance to diseases.
- Own seed production needs knowledge and proper experience to be conversant with various aspect of seed production





Farmers' own seed production













Farmers learn how to produce and save their seeds for the next season





Cowpea seeds produced by farmers

African nightshade left for seed production





Success story



Good start from one seed kit



James sells his production



Mr. Juma James, village Madokani A, (Sengerema district) grows big area of soybean after receiving one Seed Kit from AVRDC's project.



How to use traditional vegetables?















