

Corn (maize) farming part 1

Maize is a useful cereal crop grown across. It is rich carbohydrates, proteins, vitamin, minerals and can be consumed as porridge, paste, grates and beer prepared either roasted or boiled.

It is also used directly as livestock feeds and the production of animal feeds. Growing maize is relatively easy since it requires less capital, matures faster (2 to 5 months), easier to cultivate and has readily available market. Maize also does not tolerate shade because it needs more sunshine. Planting improved varieties from credible sources ensures higher yield as these are resistant to pests and diseases.

Proper maize agronomy

Start by selecting well drained fertile soils with sandy loam soil rich in organic matter for higher yields, thereafter clear land to remove weeds and other unwanted materials and make ridges, preserve top soil to ensure rich nutrient soil in seed beds.

Secondly plant immediately to allow the plants grow a head of the weeds and to avoid soil from hardening but ensure intercropping maize with non competing plants to break the disease life cycles

Furthermore plant 3 seeds at spacing of 75 cm between rows and 40-50 cm between plants for improved variety. However after germination thin planted seeds to 2 in order to obtain optimum plant population. Planting should be done at rain onset to facilitate proper seed germination and plant growth.

Lastly apply fertilizers at appropriate time from credible dealers for higher plant yields.