# Fertilizers and inoculants

In order to get a good yield, farmers must use quality seed and a good fertilizer in addition to good management practices like planting in rows.

During the planting, first apply a mineral fertilizer like NPK or another chemical fertilizer in the farrow. Add some organic fertilizer like compost and cover with the soil again. You can also use rhizobia which fixes/ binds atmospheric nitrogen into the soil.

## Seed inoculation

To mix rhizobia with seed, put some water in a small bottle then add a little sugar and shake. The water in the bottle turns into a sticky substance. Get a bottle top of the sticky substance and add it to the soy bean in a large basin as you mix until the seeds are wet with the mixture. Finally add the rhizobia and mix until all the seeds are completely coated with the rhizobia.

Sow and cover the inoculated seed immediately since the rhizobia does not need sunlight.

## Legume- cassava Intercropping

When intercropping soybean or beans with cassava, you can sow multiple rows of legumes in between rows of cassava when the cassava is still young. When the cassava matures, reduce the number of lines of beans so that the cassava does not affect the beans. In the first season, plant the cassava at a spacing of 1m by 1m and plant 2 lines of beans or soybeans between the lines of cassava while for the second season, plant only one line of beans or soybeans between the lines of cassava.