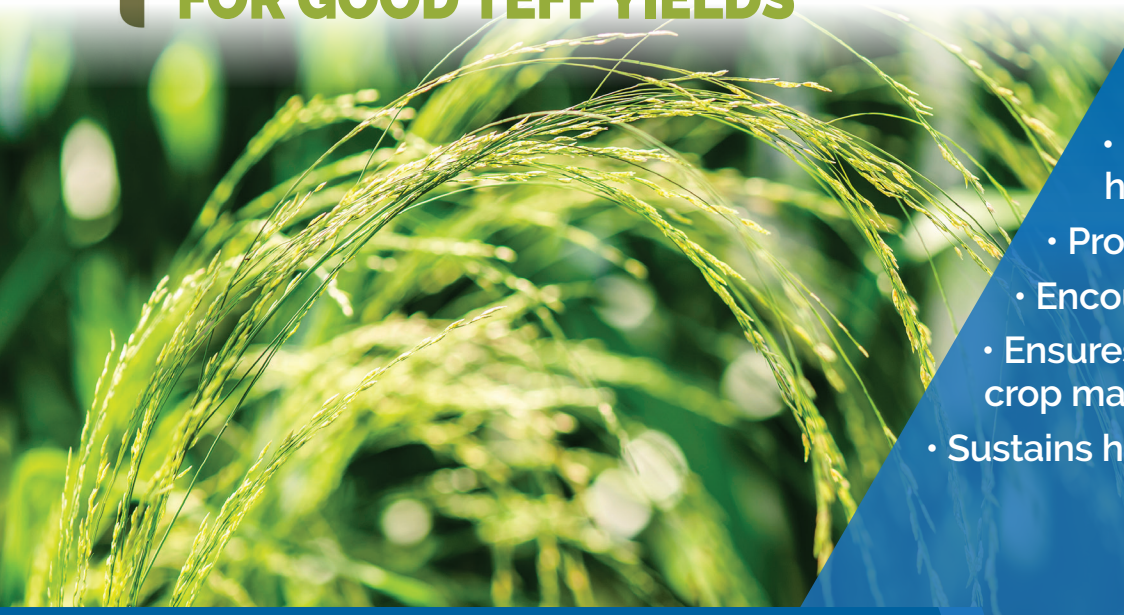
4 NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GOOD TEFF YIELDS



Benefits of phosphorus

- Helps plants grow healthy roots
- Promotes early flowering
- Encourages early tillering
- Ensures uniform and early crop maturity
- Sustains high teff yields

PHOSPHORUS

A uniformly lush stand of teff is a characteristic of an adequate supply of soil P.

Symptoms of phosphorus deficiency

- Small plants with short roots
- Small leaves with purple tints
- Leaf tips appears burnt
- Reduced number of tillers
- Delayed and irregular crop maturity

Phosphorus-deficient teff plants are smaller, grow with less vigour, and have few tillers. P deficiency decreases the size of leaves, which can also become darker coloured with reddish purple tints and burnt leaf tips. The teff plants shown above were supplied zero, low and optimal P (left to right).

Images courtesy CFPN (Fanosie Mekonen/Natalie Cohen Kadosh photographers)

Right Source

Recommended basal P sources include DAP or NPS* fertilizers such as 19:38:0+7(S) and 19:38:0+7(S)+2.2(Zn).

**Remember P contents in DAP and NPS fertilizers are listed in the P_2O_5 form.*

Right Rate

Right P rate is 30-40 kg per ha depending on local conditions.

Consult your local extension officer to determine the right rate for your teff field based on the P content of available fertilizer, field size, soil type, and target yields.

4 Solution

https://4rsolution.org

Right Time

Apply P-supplying fertilizer as a basal application during sowing.

Ensure that the right rate of other nutrients, such as N, are co-applied with P for best yields.

Right Place

Broadcast fertilizer uniformly across the entire teff field during sowing and lightly cover with soil.

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