



## Data Sheet



## Yellow Maize LG345



### Early, up to 8 to 10 t/ha in 100 days

- Robust plant
- Flowering in 55-60 days
- Early maturity 100 days
- Large ear with small cob (14 rows)
- Yellow-orange, semi-flint grain
- Low moisture rate, fast drying
- Easy to harvest (manually)
- Good yield



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## Technical recommendations



### Weed control

Weeds compete with the maize plant and in general they develop fast. They take up nutrients and consequently affect the crop yield. So weeding is very important for more efficient fertilization.

It is very important to control weeding at the beginning of the growing cycle to prevent the weeds from developing too fast. Application of a pre-emergence herbicide (Atrazine and Dual) is recommended. Preventive spraying of systemic insecticide (pyrethroids) is also recommended to prevent attacks of *busseola fusca* (stalk borer larva). At 4 to 5 leaves stage, a post-emergence herbicide can be applied, or weeds can be removed by hand. When the maize plant reaches 80 cm, weeds do not develop so fast.

Higher density limits the development of weeds.

### Fertilization

It is always preferable to know the soil pH before planning fertilization. It plays an essential role in the plant's assimilation of nutrient input. In Africa, soils are generally acid (low pH), and the use of a basic manure such as poultry manure will add calcium and raise the pH (25 m<sup>3</sup>/ha of poultry manure corresponds to 1 t/ha of lime).

For fertilization, it is vital to adjust inputs to the nature of the soil and the previous crop. Before sowing it is better to use organic input, preferably poultry manure.

For the subsequent fertilizers inputs, a first one of classic NPK fertilizer at the time of sowing or at 4 to 5 leaves stage is advised. It can be added at the same time as mechanised weeding. Input of 300 kg/ha of NPK 15-15-15 or equivalent is recommended, depending on available fertilizers.

At 8 leaves stage fertilize with urea (200 kg/ha of urea 46% N for example).

Fertilizers must be added at a depth of 5 to 10 cm to facilitate assimilation by the plants.

### Sowing density

Sowing is an essential stage. Regular, homogeneous sowing makes it easier to farm the crop. Density must be adapted to water resources and the quantity of fertilizers planned.

Distance between rows can be 60 to 80 cm. In the rows, the distance between plants can be 20 to 40 cm.

For our variety, we recommend a density of 50,000 to 60,000 plants/ha, i.e. 25 cm x 70-75 cm.

Sowing depth is important for non-irrigated crops (rain-fed). If seeds are too close to the surface, the first rains can trigger germination. It is better to sow at a depth of 4 to 5 cm so that there is a good quantity of water to trigger germination.

When seeds are of good quality, it is advisable to sow one seed in each planting hole.