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Maseru, Kingdom of Lesotho*

Growing sweet potato in Lesotho: *response to soil fertility*

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Background

- Sweet potato production in Lesotho is increasing
- Number of cultivars also increasing
 - Bophelo, Khumo
 - Monate, Blesbok, Mvuvhelo, Impilo, purple-purple, etc
- Benefits:
 - high in fiber, contains antioxidants for good digestive system & healthy brain,
 - very rich in beta-carotene ... source of vitamin A, hence supports good vision & immune system; and is very palatable,

Background

- Adapted to well-drained soil, fine loamy; tolerant to acidic pH,
- Yield potential depends on good management with recorded figures about
 - 40-50 t/ha vs \approx 12.20 t/ha worldwide average (FAO, 2016; Stathers *et al.*, 2018)
- Market value determined by crop quality, especially
 - tuber size, shape and smoothness,
- The latter also determines vulnerability of crop to pests..... damage decrease yield

Motivation

- Considering almost every crop is produced with fertilizers in Lesotho, it was interesting to observe that sweet potato is grown without fertilizers
- There are contradicting arguments that nutrient potassium (K) is very influential on sweet potato yield, especially for healthy skin of tubers, hence crop quality (Hahn, 1977; Dkhil *et al.*, 2011; Pushpalatha *et al.*, 2017)
- Therefore, as a cash crop, and also a new emerging crop, a lot of research work is important, especially to ensure quality tubers

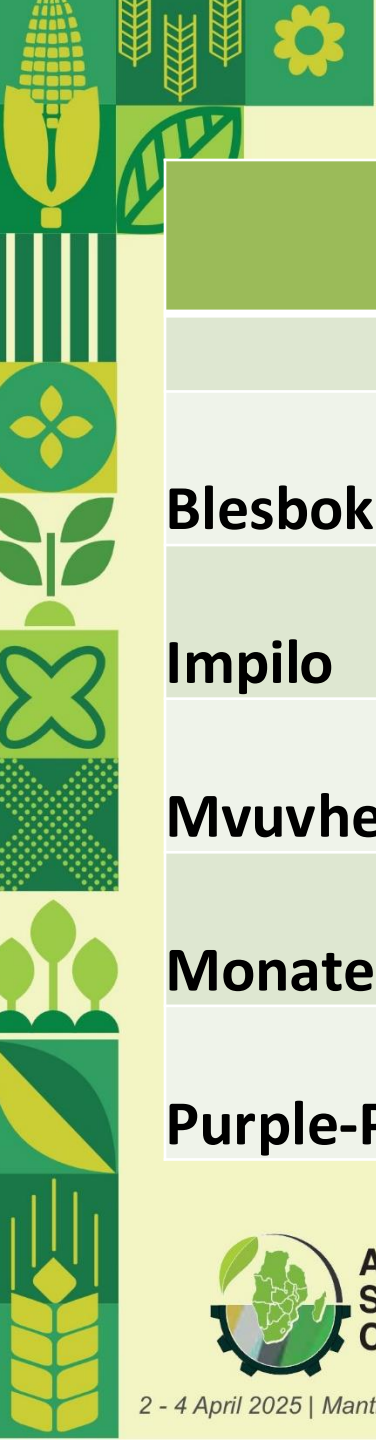
Objective

- Main objective of the study was to determine performance of five (5) sweet potato cultivars in Lesotho,
 - with more focus on response to different levels of nutrient potassium (K)



Materials & methods

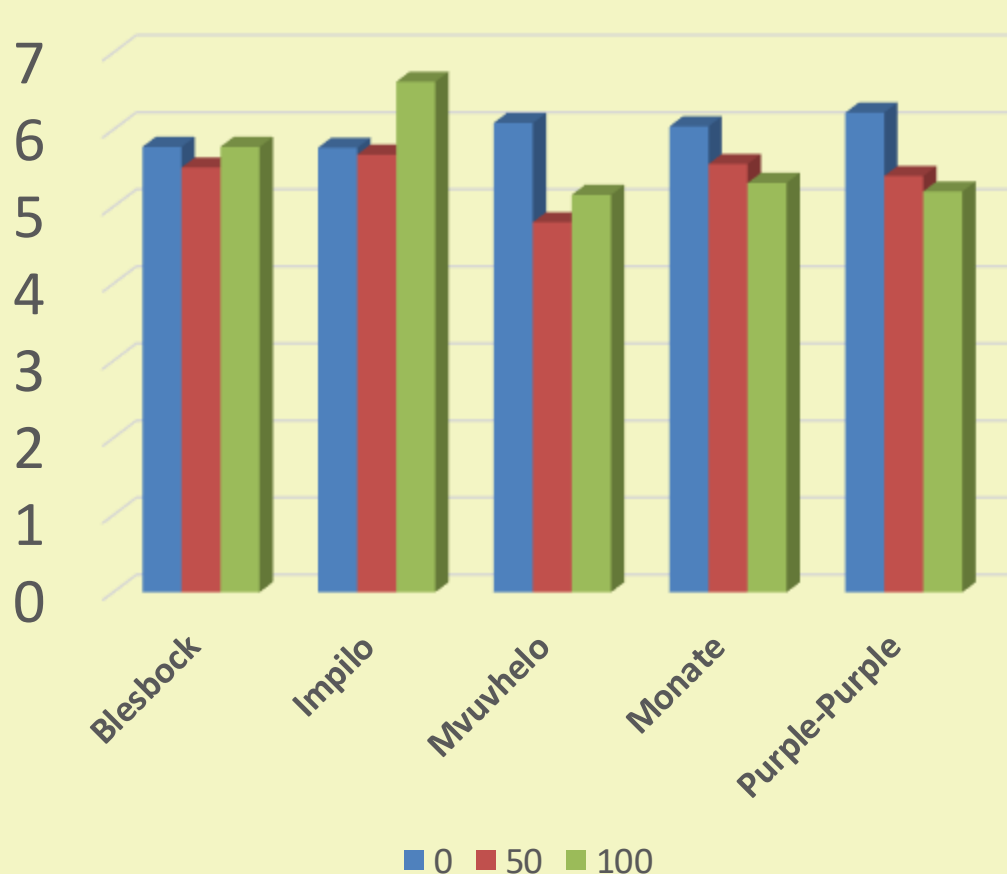
- Study was conducted
- Five study sites
- Across the northern, central and southern foothills of Lesotho
- With the five cultivars, *viz.*
 - blesbok, monate, impilo, mvuvhelo, and purple-purple
- On three (3) potassium (K) fertilizer application rates,
 - Zero, partial (50%) & full (100%) recommended rate; within 2-3 weeks
- Replicated three times, using a randomized complete block design



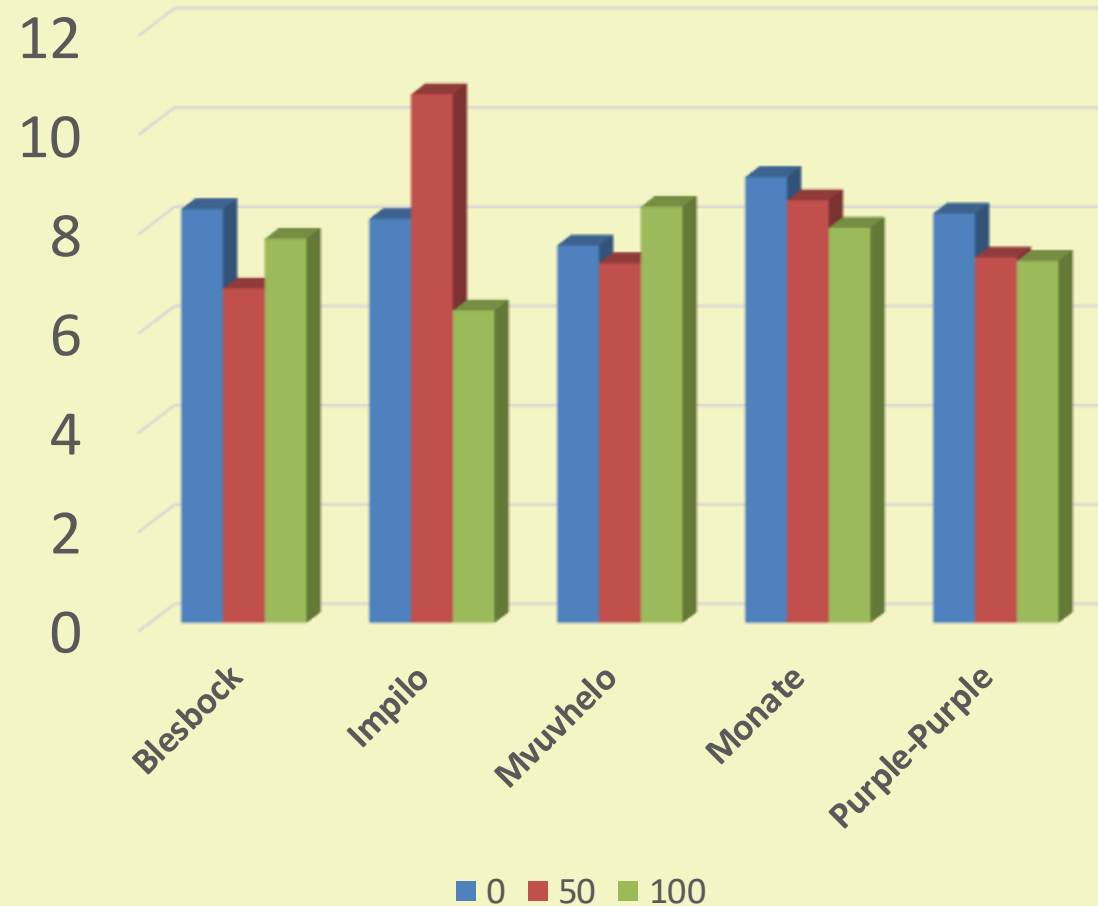
	Ave plants establishment (%) at different fertilizer level (%RFR)				Ave. survival @ harvest (%) at different fertilizer level (%RFR)		
	0	50	100		0	50	100
Blesbok	66 (50-86)	73 (50-100)	70 (57-76)		58 (50-69)	49 (33-67)	58 (45-76)
Impilo	74 (62-80)	72 (57-90)	79 (60-90)		65 (36-88)	58 (52-64)	60 (40-76)
Mvuvhelo	86 (67-100)	78 (64-95)	87 (60-100)		52 (24-90)	51 (31-88)	46 (31-57)
Monate	79 (57-98)	74 (50-83)	83 (69-93)		59 (44-67)	65 (40-76)	59 (40-67)
Purple-Purple	58 (31-90)	51 (26 74)	43 (31-55)		52 (36-60)	50 (38-60)	60 (29-74)



Ave # of branches @ 42-67 DAP



Ave # of branches @ 70-96 DAP





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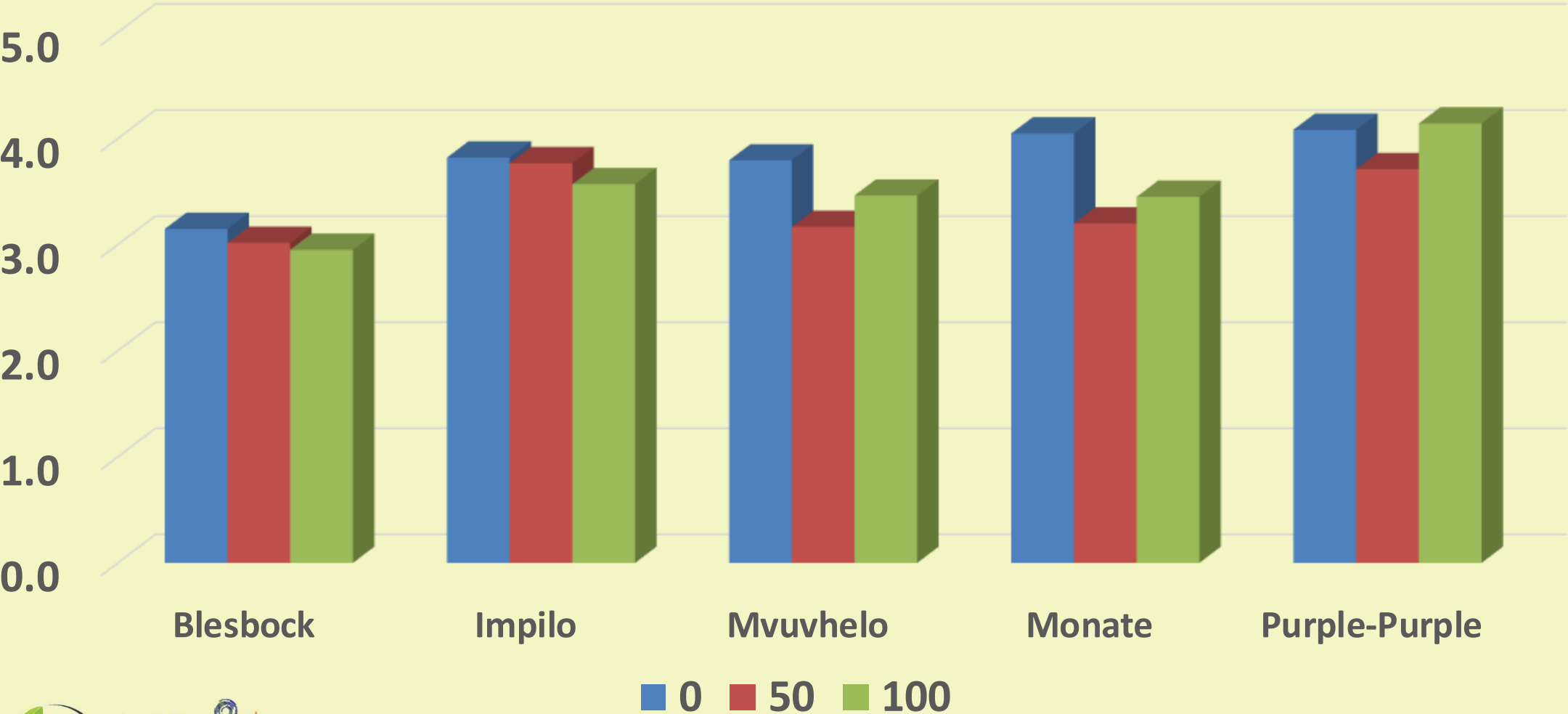
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No. of tubers per plant



Discussions and Conclusion

- Considering overall performance in the country, no. of tubers per plant lower than the usually observed number of ≥ 10
- However, the quality was good except for one site Molengoane
- No apparent response to K application in terms of yield quantity
- Also as argued by Dkhil *et al.* (2011) and Pushpalatha *et al.* (2017) there was no obvious difference on appearance
- BUT not disputing significance of K, rather concur with owners of fields & other scientists who have been working on sweet potato in Lesotho, that currently fertilization is not important



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