Grow Better Cowpeas variety in the North Rift Valley

Cowpeas do well in low, dry areas. They grow well in soils with good drainage.

Why grow cow peas

- People can eat the young leaves and grains. The leaves provide protein, vitamins and minerals.
- The plant increases soil fertility by adding nitrogen.
- The plant covers the ground and stops rain running off and carrying the soil away.
- Cowpea reduces weeds when grown with other crops like cassava, maize and sorghum.

How to grow cowpeas

- Plant cowpeas atari spacing of 2 feet by 1 foot between plants.
- On poor sods, apply up to 40 gorogoros (80 kg) single superphosphate per acre.
- You can intercrop cowpeas with maize, sorghums or millets.



The harvested stems and tops can be used as livestock feed.

Cowpea disease

Disease	Symptom	Control	
Zonate leaf spot	Brown spots on leaves and pods	Use resistant varieties	
Pseudo rust (Scab)	Raised, warty, brown scabs on stems and pods	Use resistant varieties	
Powdery mildrew	White, mildrew visible on lower surface	Spray with Dinocap, Benomyl or Triadimefon	

Growing the new variety is profitable

Farmers in Marakwet District got 3 shillings for every 1 shilling they spent in cowpea production (1997 prices).

Spend earn

Wear protective clothing, maskand gloves when applying chemicals. Follow manufacturers' instructions carefully.

Variety	Days to harvest	Yield Bags/Acre
Kitui Black Eye	65-75	4
 Good tolerance to p Grain and leaves use Mixed cropping stop soil fertility.	ed for food.	585
M66	85-95	4
Good tolerance to p Grain and leaves us Mixed cropping stop soil fertility.	ed for food.	585
Zebra	75-85	3
Good tolerance to p Grain for food.	ests and diseases.	
Randa	65-75	2
Fair tolerance to pes Grain for food.	ts and diseases.	
KVU-419	65-75	2
 Fair tolerance to pes Grain for food.	ts and diseases.	
KVU-419, Randa an grains while Kitui bl Randa and KVU-419	ack eye has large g	rains.

GROW NEW COWPEA VARIETIES

Pest	Symptom	Control
American Bollworm	Green or brown caterpillars with pale stripes; they feed on flowers, buds & pods.	Spray with Fenvalerate, Ermethrin, Quinalphos, Methadion or Cypermethrin
Thrips	Tiny black insects. They feed in flower buds and flowers, causing flowers to fall off early and pods do not form.	As above
Maruca	Light brown caterpillars with black head and irregular black spots feed on buds & seed.	As above
Pollen and Blister Beetles	Black & yellow or black & red beetles eat the flowers.	Spray with Diazinon, Fenthion, Fenitrothion or Trichlorphon
Spiny Brown Bugs	Brown bugs suck flowers buds and pods	As above

COWPEA PESTS

How to harvest and store cowpeas

- * Pick leaves when they are young and tender.
- * You can pick leaves up to 3 times without affecting grain yields.
- * Do not pick leaves within 2 weeks of spraying with chemicals.
- * Harvest pods when they are ripe.
- * Dry the seeds thoroughly before storing.

Where to obtain cowpeas

Contact your local extension agent or KARI/Kitale for details.

Compiled by C Lusweti and TK Kwambai Acknowledgements C Nkonge, P Omolo and P Osore

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spot	leaves and pods	resistant varieties
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(Scab)	brown scabs on	resistant varieties
	stems and pods	
Powdery	White, mildrew	Spray with Dinocap
mildrew	visible on lower	Benomyl or
	surface	Triadimefon

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

KARI/KITALE PO BOX 450 KITALE

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