Tied ridges for more sorghum and millet production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Yield in 90 kg bags/acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>flat planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Millet</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger millet</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Introduction**

Use of tied ridging water harvesting technique has been found to increase sorghum and millet yields among other crops in dry areas.

**Tied ridge construction**

Tied ridges may be constructed by hand or using mechanical ridgers. The ridges are constructed along the contours of the field using “A” frames to measure the contours along which the ridges will run.

The spacing between the ridges depends on the spacing between rows of the crop but the height of the ridges is 30cm high.

Once constructed, the ridge ties are spaced at 2m intervals to prevent run-off from flowing along the furrows.

**Planting**

Crops are planted on the upper side of each ridge midway between furrows and ridge using spacing as follows:

- Sorghum 75 cm x 20cm
- Pearl millet 60cm x 15 cm
- Finger millet 30cm x drill (later thinned to 10cm apart)

**Fertilizer application**

Apply NPK (20:20:0) at the rate of one teaspoon full per hole.

**Soil type**

Work well in clay to clay loam soil types.

**Weeding**

Weeding is carefully done to avoid damaging the structures, and all the other agronomic practices are to be carried out as recommended. Young crop under flat planting moisture stressed plants

**Harvesting sorghum/millet**

Harvest your crops when mature. Thresh and winnow into pure grain. Store in 90Kg bag. Yield in bags per acre is illustrated below.