Pits enhance soil moisture retention capacity, thus creating suitable environment for seed germination and establishment.

This increases the carrying capacity per hectare from one to three animals.
**Introduction**

Infestation of pastures with unwanted plants (weeds) has negatively affected livestock production in dry areas. Weeds affect livestock production by limiting forage quantity and quality; harbouring insect vectors and predators and increasing incidences of bush fires.

**Weed management practices:**

- Manual weed removal using simple farm tools;
- Controlled burning using fire breaks to reduce destruction of property by uncontrollable fires;
- Use of environmentally friendly chemicals;
- Biological method through animal browsing (goats and camels).

**Accelerate pasture recovery on newly weeded area**

To accelerate recovery of pastures on weeded areas, locally adaptable grass seeds are reseeded in semi-circular soil conservation structures (hoops). This is with the aim of conserving soil moisture on reseeded areas.

**Recommendations**

Pasture weed control improves livestock carrying capacity through increased forage quality and quantity. Community participation enhances adoption rate since farmers value some weeds and therefore are selective on type of species to remove.

Re seeding after weed control accelerates pasture recovery as it replaces lost seed bank due to loss of viability.