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|  | **Mali: Fertilizer rate adjustment for ISFM practices and soil test information** | | |  | | | |
| **ISFM practice** | | **Urea** | **DAP or TSP** | | **KCl** | **NPK**  **(15-15-15)** |
|  | | **Fertilizer reduction, % or kg/ha** | | | | |
| Previous crop was a **green manure crop** (Sesbania and dolichos) | | Incorporation at the end of the rainy season increase cereal grain and Stover yields by 27% and 49%compared to cereal monoculture without organic amendment (Kouyaté, 2000). | | | | |
| **Farmyard manure** per 1 t of dry material in the Sudan Savanna | | 11 kg | 7 kg | | 13 kg | 73 kg |
| **Dairy or poultry manure**, per 1 t dry material | | 53 kg | 27 kg | | 27 kg |  |
| **Compost**, per 1 t | | 38 kg | 12 kg | | 14 kg |  |
| **Rotation** | | 0% reduction in fertilizer rate but an average of 18 and 23% more cereal yield expected following cowpea compared with a cereal on loamy sand and loam respectively (Kouyaté, 2000). | | | | |
| **Cereal-other legume** (effective in N fixation) intercropping | | Increase DAP/TSP by 11 kg/ac, reduce urea by 9 kg/ac, & no change in K compared with sole cereal fertilizer | | | | |
| If soil **P > 15 ppm by Bray 1** | | Apply no P | | | | |