



2

Measure one soda bottle (300 ml) of clean lukewarm water.

Pour the water into a larger bottle (500 ml plastic bottle) so that it is easier to mix the gum arabic.



3

Add the 30 g of gum arabic contained (in the smaller packet) in the Biofix pack (the whitish material in a small packet) or 2 tablespoons of sugar to the water.

Mix thoroughly to get an even solution of gum arabic (or sugar). This solution is called the sticker.



4

Add the sticker to the seed.

BENEFITS OF INOCULATION:

- *Inoculation ensures good nodulation.*
- *With good nodulation, the legume can fix its own nitrogen.*
- *When more nitrogen is fixed, the legume yield increases. Following crops or intercropped also benefit from the fixed nitrogen.*
- *Inoculants are much cheaper than nitrogen fertilizers.*



5

Mix the seed with sticker solution until all the seeds are evenly coated with the sticker.



6

Add the rhizobium inoculant onto the seeds and sticker. The inoculant is the 100 g (10 tablespoons) powder contained (in the larger packet) in the Biofix pack.

100g is enough for 15kg of large-seeded legumes (e.g. beans or soybean) or 10 kg of small-seeded legumes (e.g. green grams or small seeded cowpeas).



7

Mix the seeds and the inoculant thoroughly but gently until all seeds are uniformly covered with the inoculant.



8

Keep inoculated seed under the shade - cover and protect from direct sunlight before planting.

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How to inoculate soybean



1

Measure 15 kg of legume seed - you will need a 15-litre container for this. Place carefully in a container.