Table 1. Survey results of chickpea farms between Adet and Bahar Dar, Gojam region, Ethiopia, visited on 12 Jan 1990.

	Serial number of farms visited										
Characteristics[1]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Distance from Adet	0	10	10	20	20	25	25	30	30	40	40
Soil type	C	C	C	C	C	V	V	V	V	V	V
Growth stage	EP	FL	FL	EP	EP	LP	LP	LP	FL	FL	EP
Plant population	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nodulation	1.5	-	1.0	-	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	1.0	1.0	2.0
Diseases:											
collar rot	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
fusarium wilt	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dry root rot	3	1	1	-	5	2	5	1	1	-	1
stunt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
root rot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pod borer	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Leafminer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. For key see text.

It was also observed that all farms had only desi chickpeas, with high-yield potential (Fig. 1). There is a possibility of growing kabuli chickpeas also. The survey results confirm earlier observations (Pundir and Mengesha 1983) on the importance of dry root rot in the Gojam region and suggest that the introduction of dry root rot resistant germplasm is of high priority in the chickpea improvement program. There is need for *Rhizobium* inoculation trials in this region.

References

Nene, Y.L., Haware, M.P., and **Reddy, M.V.** 1978. Diagnosis of some wilt-like disorders of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.). Information Bulletin no. 3. Patancheru, A.P. 502 324, India: International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics. 44 pp.

Pundir, R.P.S., and **Mengesha, M.H.** 1983. Collection of chickpea germplasm in Ethiopia. International Chickpea Newsletter 8:6-7.

A Rapid Survey of Chickpea Cultivation: *II.* Machakos District, Kenya, 1989/90

J. Muthisiya[1], P. Omanga[1], and **H. A. van Rheenen[2]** (1. NDFRS, PO Box 340, Machakos, Katumani, Kenya; 2. ICRISAT Center)

Kenya is not a major chickpea producer, but in the Masinga, Yatta, and Manza divisions of Machakos district the crop is important as a revenue earner. The FAO Production year book doesn't give statistics on chickpea production in Kenya, but during tours chickpea areas were estimated at 7500 ha, by van Rheenen in 1986, 15000 ha by Ghanekar and Omanga in 1988, and 20000 ha by the present farm visits.

Usually the main chickpea crop is sown in May, when the rains have ceased, but also in November-December a small area is sown to chickpea.

To obtain information on main aspects of chickpea cultivation in the areas mentioned and around Katumani, the authors conducted a survey similar to that described in 'A rapid survey of chickpea I' by Woldeamlak Araya

Table 1. Survey results of chickpea farms in Kenya, visited from 18-23 Jan 1990.

Characteristics[1]	Serial number of farms visited[2]												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Area	I[2]	II[2]	III[2]	IV[2]	IV	IV	IV	IV	V[2]	V	V	V	V
Soil type	V	L	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Growth stage	FL	FL	FL	FL	MP	EP	LP	FL	EP	PF	MP	PF	PF
Plant population	3	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	4	2	2	2
Nodulation	-	2.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.0
Diseases:													
collar rot	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
fusarium wilt	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
dry root rot	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	5	1	1
stunt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pod borer	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	-	1	1	1

1. For key see the paper: A rapid survey of chickpea cultivation: *I.* Gojam, Ethiopia, in this ICN issue.
2. *I:* Kimutua, *II:* NDFRC, Katumani, *III:* Manza, *IV:* Masinga division, *V:* Kitimani division.

et al. earlier. The results of this survey are furnished in Table 1. They show that:

- The sowing date had varied probably from October-December.
- The plant density was on the low side and needs improvement.
- The nodulation was poor in 25% of the farms visited, and satisfactory in 75%.
- In general, the crops were free from diseases. In one farm, fusarium wilt, and in another, dry root rot was noticed. Resistant varieties can solve the problem.
- Pod borers in one farm were very damaging, in others, minor and of less importance.

It was also observed that all farms grew desi chickpeas only and they were well maintained by the farmers. In the Masinga area, the chickpeas were intercropped with maize (Fig. 1), while in Kitimani they were also grown in pure stand.

Figure 1. Chickpea intercropped with maize in Masinga, Kenya.