



Causes of Variability in Climbing Bean Farming Systems Across Different Farm Types in Northern Rwanda

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Introduction

- Climbing beans play a major role in central African highland farming systems
- Demand of bean consumption exceeds production
- Development programs such as N2AFRICA aim to provide legume technologies for intensification
- Current yields, biological N-fixation (BNF) and niches for intensification remain insufficiently known

Methods

- Detailed systems characterisation of 12 farms and 23 fields in Burera sector (Figure 1)
- Farm stratification according to the governmental household typology Ubudehe
- Data collection on resource flows, soil properties, yields, BNF and field management
- BNF was measured above ground using the natural abundance method

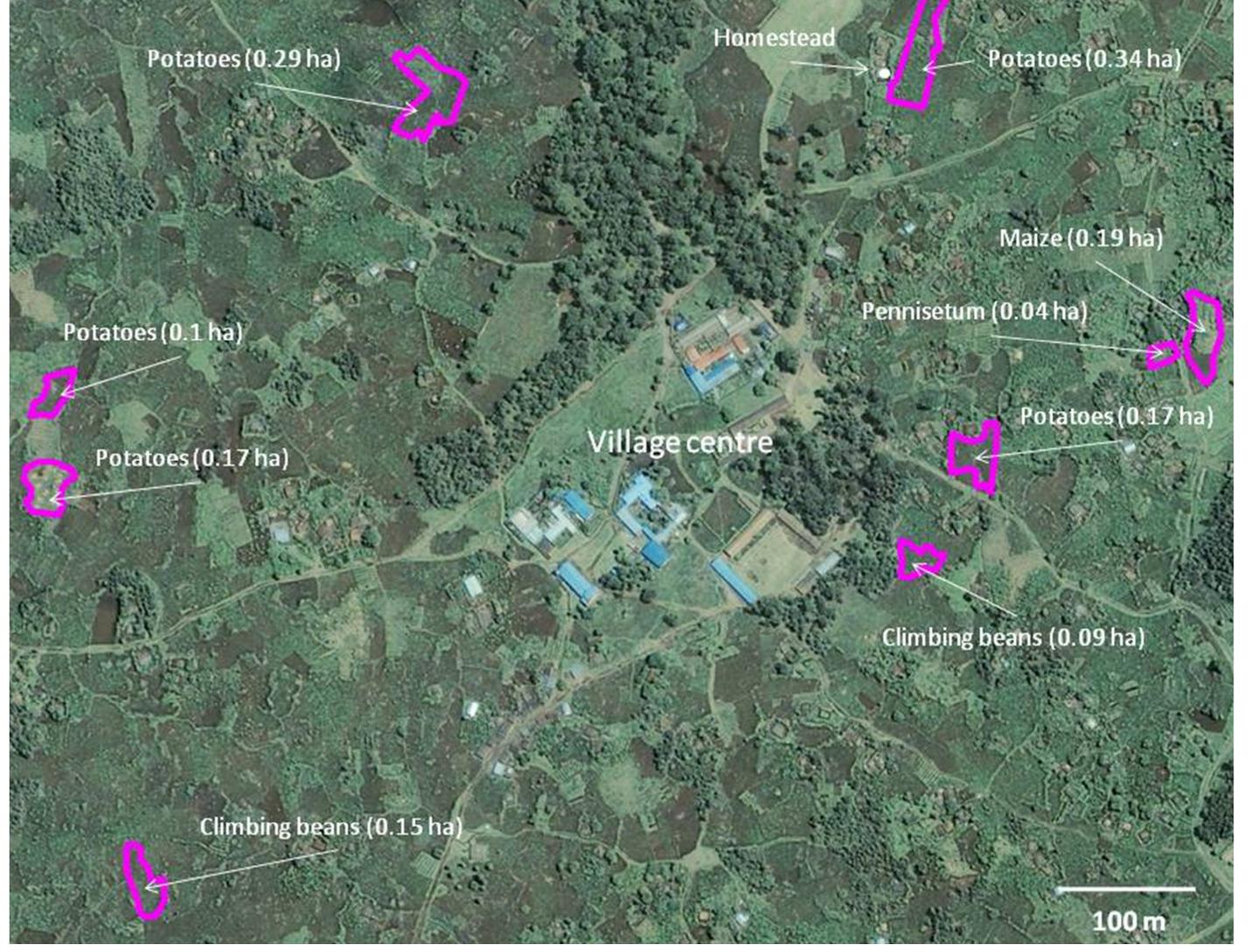
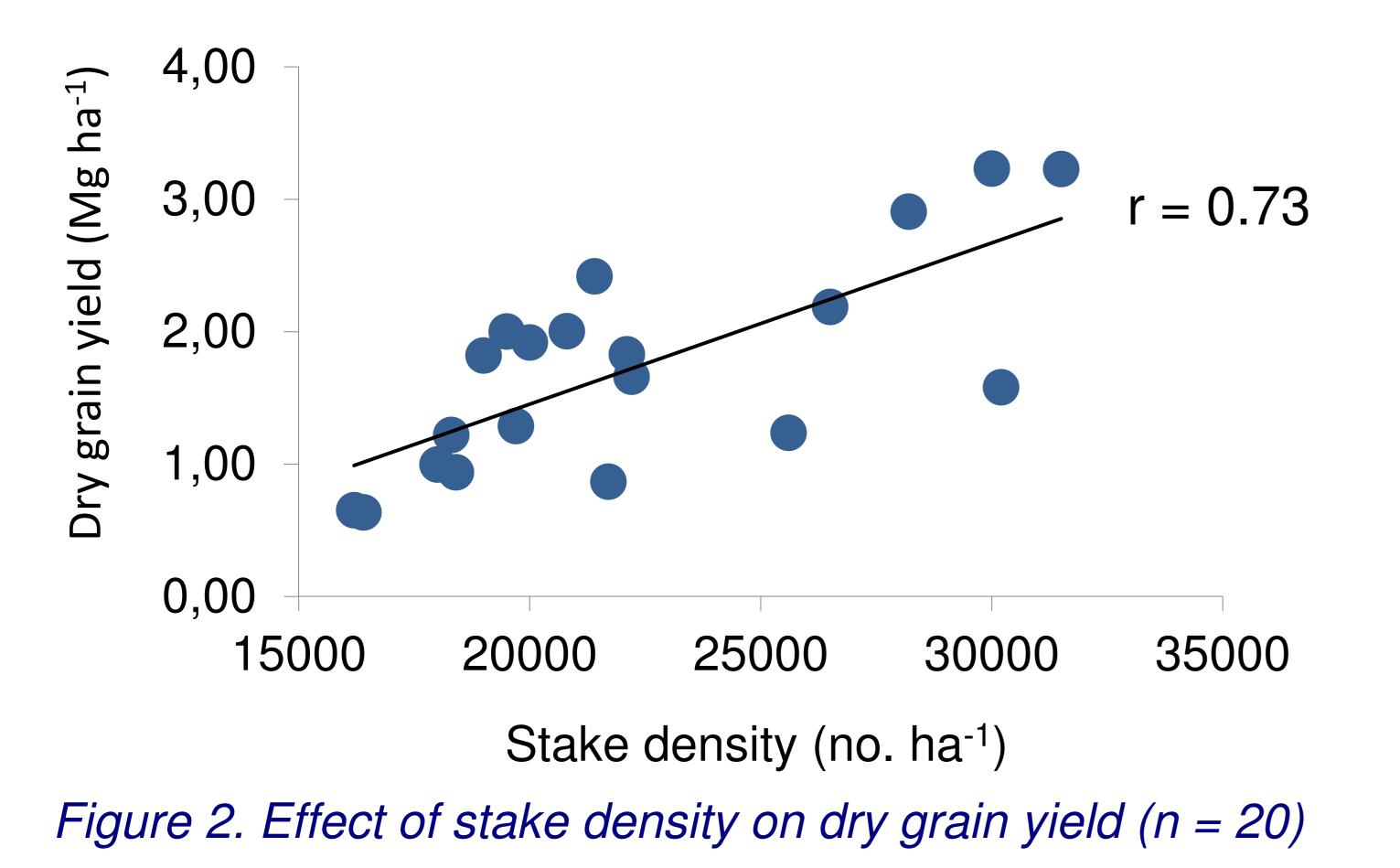


Figure 1. Farm layout of one sample resource rich farm

Results

Table 1. Farm characteristics across farm types (means of 3) farms per farm type)

Farm type		Stake density (no. ha ⁻¹)	Dry grain yield (Mg ha ⁻¹)
1	Very resource poor	18 200	1.18
2	Resource poor	18 900	1.14
3	Resource rich	24 800	2.02
4	Very resource rich	22 000	2.27



- Staking density and height correlated significantly with dry grain and biomass yield (Figure 2)
- Resource poor farmers had less access to stakes, achieving lower grain yields (Table 1)
- •On average, an estimated 50% of the plant N was derived from the air, and 93 kg N ha⁻¹ was fixed in all above- and below-ground plant parts
- Partial N-budgets ranged from -80 to 45 kg N ha⁻¹ Much of the variation could be explained by the bean residue management
- Resource poor farmers had the lowest partial N-budgets as they removed most of the residues for feed

Conclusion

• The governmental typology Ubudehe was useful to

explain variations in resource use and productivity • Niches for intensification were farm type dependent e.g. resource poor farmers could benefit from improved access to stakes • Benefits from BNF depended largely on the farmers' bean residue management

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