



Arrangement, timing, and synergy

rethinking maize-soybean intercropping for productivity gains in southern Africa

CONCLUSION

Early and medium sowing dates of maize-soybean intercropped (1-1, 2-2, 4-4 strips) are more resource-efficient and productive than sole cropping, supporting food security and protein supply. If sowing is delayed, intercropping becomes more valuable.

Introduction

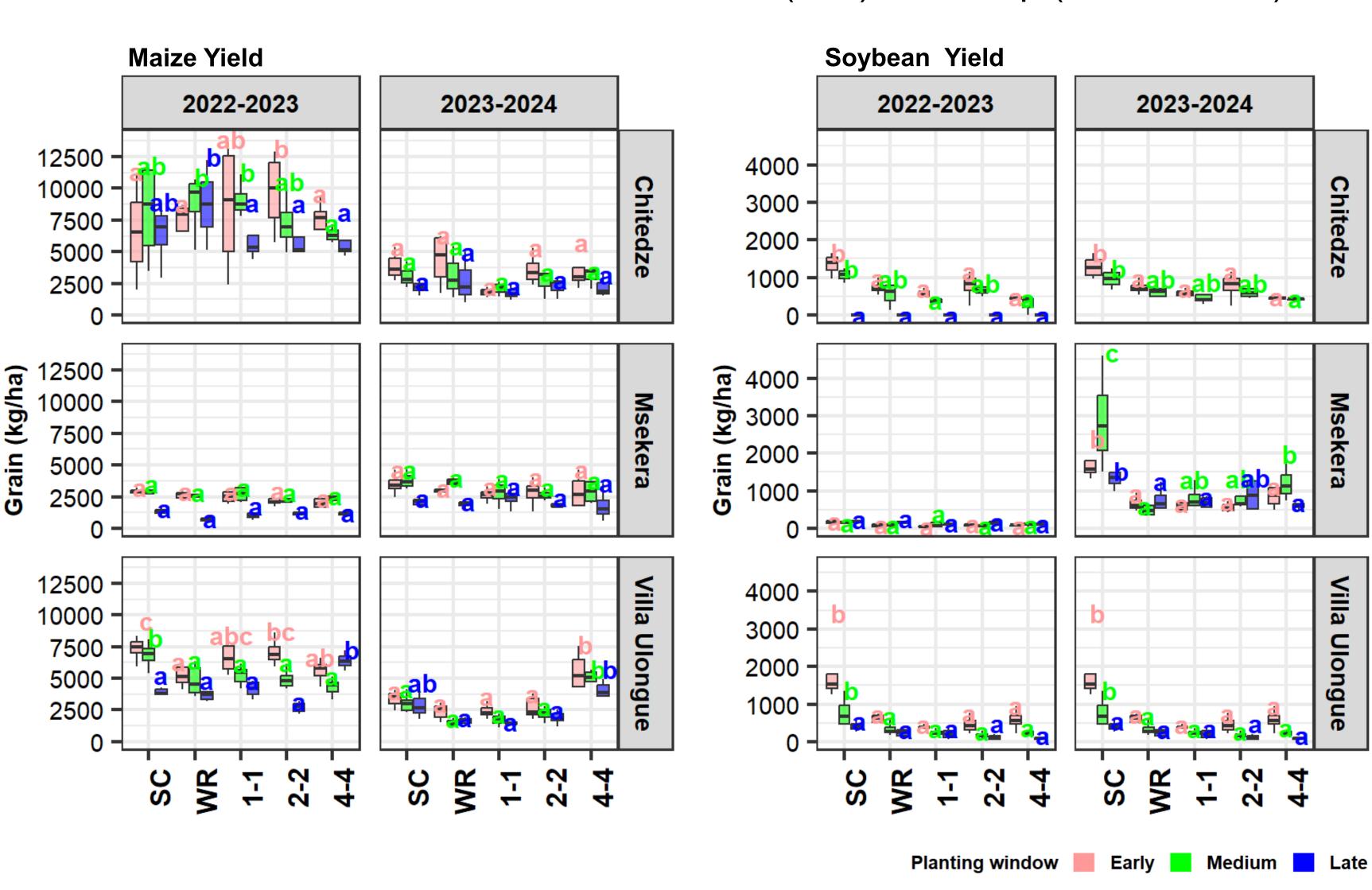
Intercropping improves resourceuse efficiency and crop synergy. In Southern Africa, soybean can be introduced into current maize systems to increase total yield, land productivity and protein production.

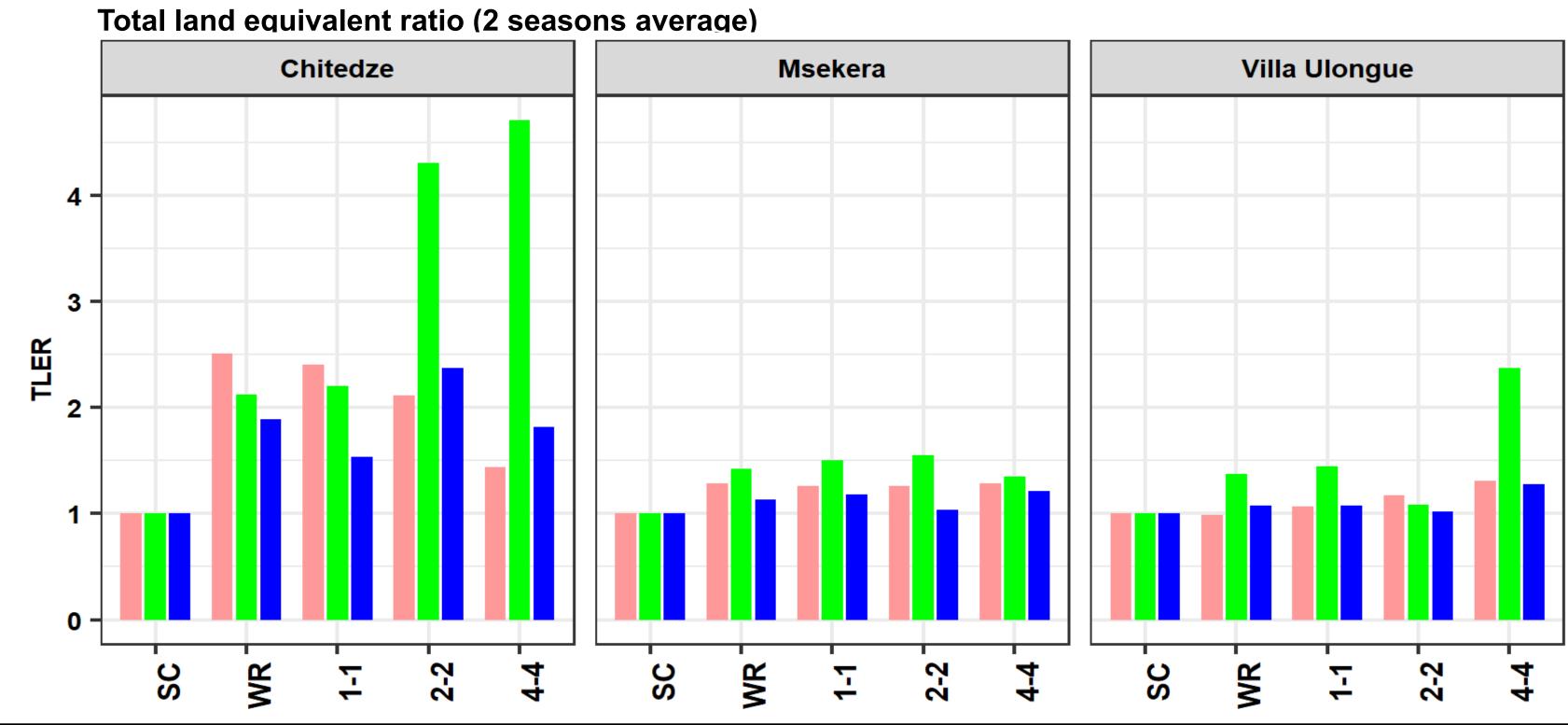
Materials and methods

Fields in Chitedze (Malawi), Ulongue (Mozambique) & Msekera (Zambia) (2022-2024);

Three sowing windows: Early, Medium, Late.

Arrangement: Sole crops (SC), within row (WR), intercrop (1-1, 2-2, 4-4).







Maize-soybean intercropping in Chitedze, 2025.

RESULTS

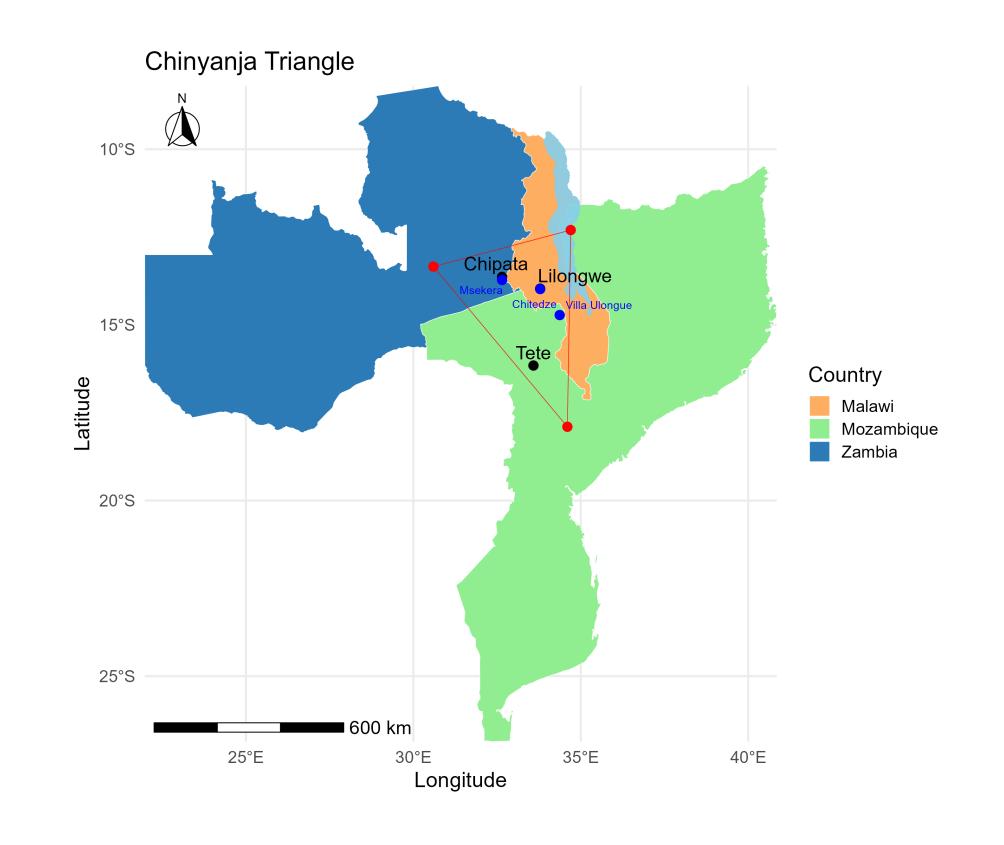
Maize Grain Yield

Early sowing gave the highest maize yields. Early: +40-50% vs Medium; +100-150% vs Late. In most cases, sole vs intercropping yields were similar.

Soybean Grain Yield

Sole soybean in early and medium sowing dates yields higher gave Early compared intercropping. to sowing: +25-30% vs Medium; +150-200% vs Late.

Total Land Use Efficiency (TLER) Strips resulted in higher TLER: Chitedze: up to 4.7 TLER (4-4) Villa Ulungue: up to 2.4 TLER (4-4) Msekera: up to 1.6 TLER (2-2)



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