



Tomatoes – Uganda – Dr. Esabu – 2024



Assessing the impact of Kyminasi Plants – Crop Booster™ on Growth and Yield of Tomatoes

Introduction

In Uganda agriculture is the backbone of the economy and employs more than 75% of the population, mainly being practiced by smallholder farmers. However, agriculture in Uganda is being crippled by the effects of climate change in the form of drought, leading to reduced crop yield and food security among the growing population. It's on this background that the Kyminasi Plants Crop Booster™ (KPCB) was tested on tomato plots in a bid to reverse these effects.

Scientist and Institute

- Dr. Esabu Anthony
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fishery (MAAIF), Uganda government.

Location

- Buvuma District (an island east of Kampala), Uganda.

Time

- May-June, 2024.

Crop

- Tomatoes of Rio Grande variety.

Objective of the experiment

- To assess the impacts of Kyminasi Plants – Crop Booster™ on tomato plants.



Experiment 1

Tomatoes were grown in ten buckets where five of them were with Kyminasi-treated water while the other five were grown without Kyminasi treatment.



Experiment 2

Tomatoes were grown in plots measuring 50x20 meters (164x66 ft) each, where one plot was grown and irrigated with Kyminasi-treated water while the other was not.



Results

- In the bucket experiment the Kyminasi-treated tomato plants showed **faster growth** of the seedlings in terms of **height and leaf area index**. Additionally, the soil could remain moist for a longer period of time.
- In the field experiments the Kyminasi-treated plot the plants showed **resistance to drought** and **resistance to tomato blight disease**, as compared to the non-Kyminasi treated plot.

Challenges

In my absence the caretaker became negligent and left the plants to dry off before harvesting.