

TECHNICAL SHEET

Improved sesame varieties - Niangballo and Boureima

Presentation of the sesame

Sesame (*Sesamum Indicum* L.) is an ancient and important oilseed crop, cultivated mainly in the tropical and subtropical regions of Asia, Africa, and South America. It belongs to the class True Dicotyledons or Eudicotyledons, order Lamiales, Family Pedaliaceae and genus Sesame (Weiss, 2000; Stevens, 2011). It has a wide diversity of genotypes (Weiss, 2000; Söğüt, 2008). Sesame is an annual, upright herbaceous plant, 0.5 to 2.5 m tall under optimal growing conditions.

Sesame is an annual plant about 1m high with white or slightly pink flowers that produce multi-seeded dry fruits called "capsules". The capsules are made up of 4 chambers which burst at maturity (dehiscence) to release each one from sixty to one hundred small seeds. The weight of 1000 seeds varies from 2 to 4 g. The seeds, oval and flattened, are white, cream, light brown, dark brown or black (CRUZ, 1998).

Sesame seed

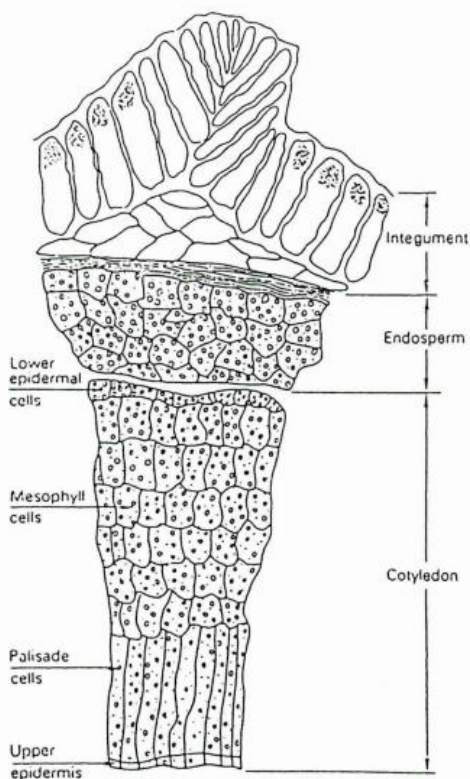


Figure 1: Longitudinal section of the sesame pod (source: CRUZ, 1998)

Characteristics of the technology

Crop residues (of all kinds: chopped cereal stalks, legume tops, peanut hulls, etc.) mixed with manure and ash or urea and left to decompose under cover and wetted regularly (every 2-3 days for 45-50 days); applied at a rate of 2-5 t/ha for sorghum, millet, peanuts, and cowpeas.

Bibliographic references

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Other references

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