

Awareness and Adoption patterns of Improved Sorghum Varieties practices among young farmers in Moro local Governments Area of Kwara state, Nigeria

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INTRODUCTION & AIM

- ❖ Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* [L.] Moench) ranks as the fifth most important cereal crop globally, following maize (*Zea mays* L.), wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), and barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) (3).
- ❖ It serves as a major staple food in semi-arid and arid regions, particularly across Africa, China, and India, where its resilience to drought conditions makes it a key component of food security (2).
- ❖ Sorghum is valued for its broad adaptability to diverse agro-ecological zones and is increasingly recognized as a climate-resilient or “climate-ready” crop capable of thriving under variable environmental conditions (1).

AIMS OF THE STUDY: This study, therefore, seeks to fill this knowledge gap by examining the level of awareness and the adoption patterns of improved sorghum farmers in Moro Local Government Area of Kwara State, Nigeria sorghum variety cultivation practices among young.

METHOD

Sampling: Multistage sampling techniques

•120 young farmers selected from Moro LGA, Kwara State

Data Collection Tools: Structured questionnaires, key informant interviews

Data Analysis: Descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, mean, S.D.), Probit regression model to identify factors influencing adoption.

STUDY AREA



Figure 1: MAP OF KWARA STATE SHOWING LOCATION OF MALETE, LAFIAGI, ELEMERE, OLOORU AROBADI

CONCLUSION

Young farmers in Moro LGA show varying levels of awareness and adoption of improved sorghum varieties. While awareness is relatively high, adoption of recommended cultivation practices remains moderate, influenced by access to extension services and resources. Strengthening farmer support systems and targeted awareness programs will be key to enhancing adoption and improving sorghum productivity in the area

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

1. AWARENESS OF IMPROVED SORGHUM VARITIES

A majority (75%) of respondents were aware of improved varieties, indicating effective information dissemination through extension services and farmer networks. However, 15% were unaware and 10% were unsure, highlighting gaps in outreach and the need for clearer communication on what constitutes an improved variety

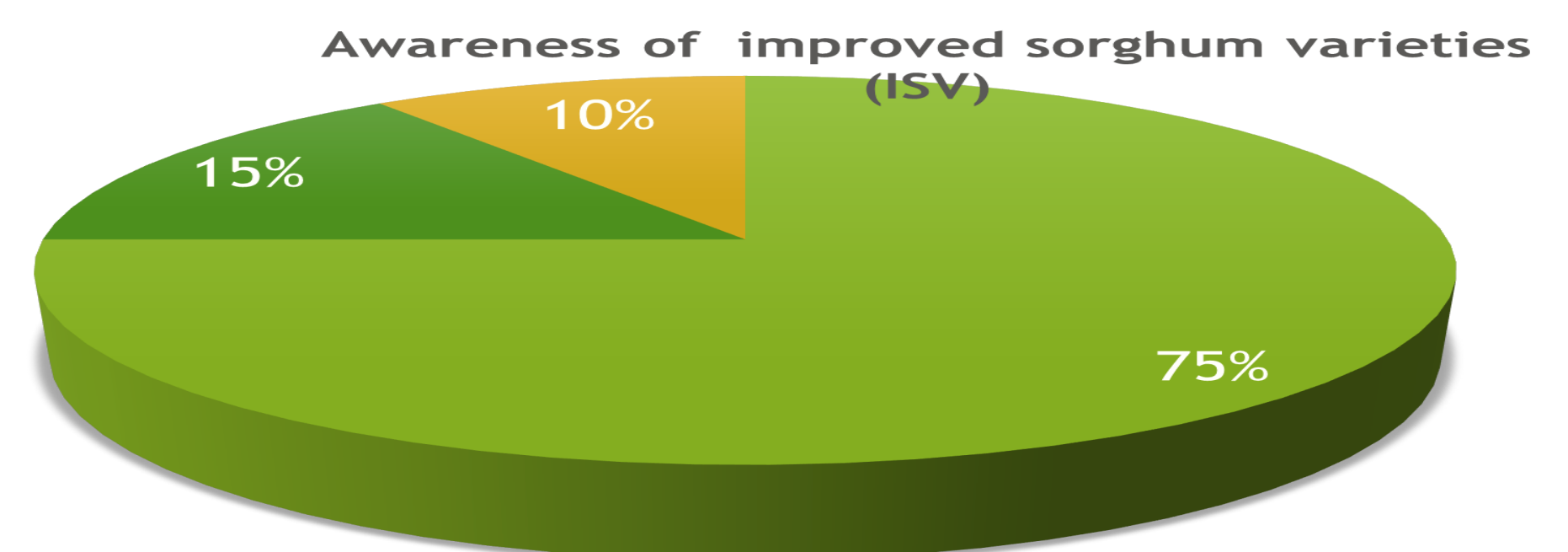


Figure 2: AWARENESS OF SORGHUM VARITIES

2. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Radio was the dominant source of information (33%), indicating its effectiveness in reaching farmers. Extension workers (20%) and fellow farmers (16%) also played key roles in knowledge dissemination. Training sessions (13%) and media platforms (9%) contributed less, suggesting the need to strengthen formal training programs and media-based agricultural outreach.

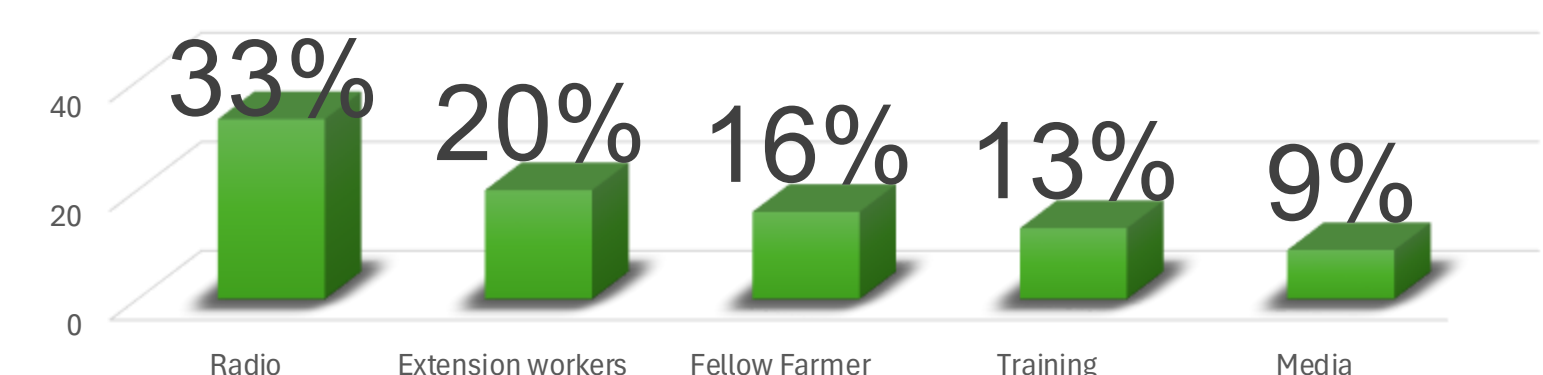


FIGURE 3: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

FUTURE WORK / REFERENCES

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