



Hybrid Farming Practices in Northern Zimbabwe: Adoption Dynamics and Yield Gains Among Smallholder Farmers Over Four Years

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Abstract

Hybrid farming practices have been introduced to smallholder farmers in northern Zimbabwe as a means of improving agricultural productivity. Field observations and structured interviews were employed to collect data from smallholder farmers who adopted hybrid farming practices. Data analysis included a thematic approach to understand farmer perceptions and yield outcomes. The research revealed that the adoption of hybrid seeds led to an average increase in maize yields by 25% over four years, with some plots achieving up to 40% higher yields compared to traditional methods. Hybrid farming practices have significantly contributed to increased agricultural productivity among smallholder farmers in northern Zimbabwe, offering a viable pathway for yield improvement and economic empowerment. Government policies should incentivize the adoption of hybrid seeds through subsidies and extension services, while also promoting sustainable land management practices to ensure long-term benefits.

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Smallholder
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*Trial
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Sustainable Agriculture*

Dynamics

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