

How to use Aflasafe® to effectively control aflatoxin



Aflatoxin contaminates maize, groundnuts, sorghum and other crops including rice and dried chillies.



Aflatoxin causes liver cancer, suppresses the immune system, and retards growth and development of children, among other health problems.

Continuously eating aflatoxin-contaminated foods and feed decreases productivity in people and animals, and can sometimes cause death.

Which of these is aflatoxin-contaminated?

Impossible to tell because...



...one cannot see, smell or taste aflatoxin, even **when the level of contamination is lethal: it takes a laboratory test to determine aflatoxin levels in food.**

In Ghana, **aflatoxin-safe maize and groundnuts should have no more than 15 parts per billion (ppb) and 20 ppb respectively, of aflatoxin.**

Aflasafe® is a 100% natural product that fights aflatoxin. The green colour band along the bottom certifies that non-hazardous Aflasafe has the highest World Health Organization standard for safety.

When applied properly and combined with good agricultural practices, Aflasafe effectively controls aflatoxin during crop development, harvesting and storage. The one specially tailored for Ghana is named Aflasafe GH02.



Dos and don'ts before, during and after using Aflasafe

- 1 Plant seed of improved varieties** recommended for your area. If in doubt, contact extension agents for advice.



- 2 Follow good agronomic practices** (eg, proper land preparation, correct spacing) and observe recommended planting times for your area.



- 3 Before applying Aflasafe**, ensure that all agronomic practices (weeding, applying of top-dressing fertiliser, etc) have been done. See our manual for more details. This is in order to avoid burying Aflasafe in the soil. Aflasafe **MUST** stay above ground.



ITAD O Adebayo

- 4 Ensure that the crop is at the right stage for applying Aflasafe.** For maize this is 2–3 weeks before tassels appear, also known as 'flowering'



ITAD Ahtenkeng



ITAD Ahtenkeng

For groundnuts, apply Aflasafe 30–35 days after planting, which is about 2–3 weeks before flowering, by side-dressing along the rows on the soil surface.



ITAD Agbeliamah

For sorghum, apply Aflasafe 2–3 weeks before booting, which is 40–45 days after planting when the crop is between waist- and shoulder-high, depending on the variety.



ITAD Agbeliamah

- 5 Broadcast Aflasafe evenly** at a rate of **4 kilos per acre or 10 kilos per hectare**. Toss the product as uniformly as possible; once spores grow on Aflasafe, they will be carried to the crop by wind or insects even if certain areas receive more Aflasafe than of 10 kilos per hectare or 4 kilos per acre. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after applying Aflasafe



- 6 The spores in the Aflasafe require moisture to grow.** Therefore, apply Aflasafe immediately after rains or when rains are expected or when the soil is wet, or if possible irrigate field after application. Ensure that Aflasafe stays on the soil surface. For Aflasafe to work, it **MUST** be above ground. Therefore, **DO NOT CARRY OUT ANY OPERATION THAT WILL BURY AFLASAFE IN THE SOIL** after application. Such operations should all be done in Step 3.



When there is adequate moisture in the soil, the Aflasafe fungi multiply rapidly and in large numbers (within 2–3 days), and form spores.

These spores are spread throughout the crop by wind and insects thereby displacing aflatoxin-producing fungi and protecting your crop from poisonous aflatoxin.

Aflasafe is environmentally friendly



Precautions



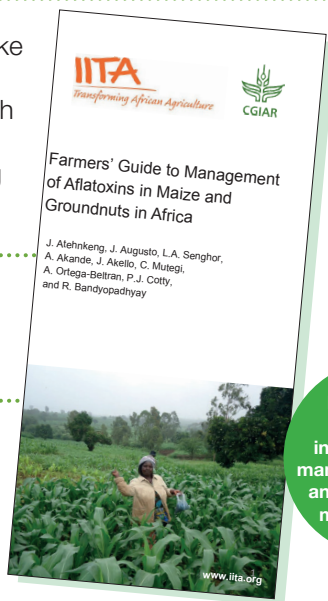
1. **DO NOT** apply together with fertilisers, insecticides, or fungicides.



2. **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke while handling Aflasafe. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after use and before eating, smoking or drinking.

3. Observe all other **safety measures** in the user instructions.

4. For Aflasafe to work effectively and continue to protect your crop after harvest, **good harvest and postharvest management are both a must.**



Refer to our manual for instructions on mandatory harvest and postharvest management.

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