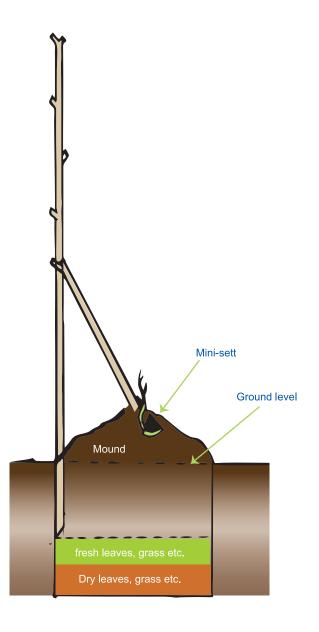
3) Once you have filled the hole with soil up to the ground level, form a mound above the ground level and then gently pull out the stake. Fill up the hole left by the stake and plant your mini-sett in the centre of the mound. Place the stake beside the mound so that once the yam vine starts to extend, it will eventually crawl up the stake.





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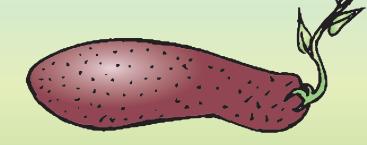
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Climate Change and Development Authority

Yam

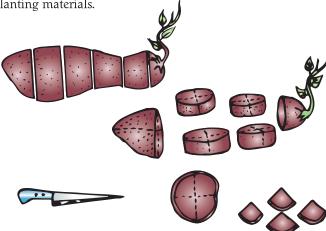
Mini-setting and Planting Process



YAM MINI-SETTING

1) Before you start mini setting your yam tuber, you should allow the tuber to develop shoots.

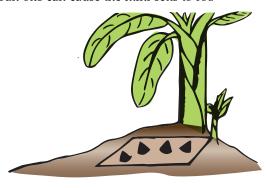
2) Once the shoots appear this indicates that the tuber has reached its growing stage. The tuber can now be cut up into smaller pieces called mini-setts using a clean knife. They should not be less than 2cm in thickness. The thicker the minisetts the better chances of the mini-setts developing into a healthy yam plant. However thicker mini-setts may be seen by large scale yam farmers as wasting planting materials.



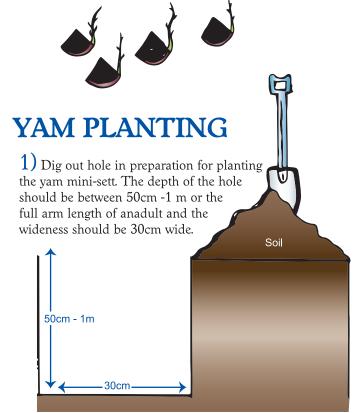
3) After cutting up the tuber into minisetts,take ash and rub ash onto the freshly cut flesh that are exposed. Allow the mini-setts to dry out for one day in a cool dry place before placing them in a nursery. This prevents the flesh from being infected whilst in the nursery.



4) A nursery can be made from filling up a wooden box or plastic tray with damp soil or saw dust, or it can simply be a small raised bed beneath a banana tree where it is cool and moist. Too much moisture or exposure to rain or ground water run offs can cause the mini-setts to rot.



5) After a month, the yam mini-setts will put on shoots. The mini -setts can now be carefully dug out from the nursery and transplanted into the garden.



2) In the hole, add organic matter, fresh and dried leaves, grass clippings or food peelings. Then place a stake in the centre of the hole to mark out the centre of the hole and fill up the hole with soil.

