

ICRAF/CDE
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Cultivation of
Artemisia annua

- Links to the Market -

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MIGRATION OF THE CROP

Country/Region	Period of Expansion	Method of Cultivation/Collection
CHINA	168 BC to 1980s	Leaf Collection from Wild Stands
VIETNAM	1970s	Small plantations
EUROPE, AMERICAS, AUSTRALASIA	1980s	Experimental plots Varietal improvement
EAST AFRICA	1994-2006	Smallholder and Commercial Cultivation
DRC, ETHIOPIA, MADAGASCAR, NIGERIA, SOUTH AFRICA, ZAMBIA, ETC.	2000 plus	Smallholder Backyard Cultivation



Wild Artemisia plants,
Chongqing, China



Cultivated Artemisia hybrid, Arusha,
Tanzania

CULTIVATION STRATEGIES

CULTIVATION ISSUES	END USE	
	HERBAL INFUSION	EXTRACTED ARTEMISININ
Location	Immaterial	Close to factory
Scale of Cultivation	Immaterial	Large scale
Varietal preference	Immaterial	High yield
Producers	Smallholders	Smallholders or commercial growers
Production system	Low cost, simple	High cost, complex
Quality control	Almost impossible	Essential
Efficacy	Unproven	Highly effective, assuming correctly used
Risks	Difficult to ensure full dose, high risk of recrudescence, high risk of drug resistance	Difficult to achieve sustained and affordable supply of ACTs
Conclusion	Not recommended without further research	Encourage expansion Subsidy needed to ensure affordability



Chinese herbalist with dried Artemisia leaves, Szechuan



Kenyan smallholder plot, intercropped Artemisia



Commercial Artemisia plantation, Thika, Kenya

CONDITIONS FOR ADOPTION

Altitude	1,000-1,500 masl
Climate	Temperate, Sub-Tropical
Rainfall	Reliable for planting/transplanting 700-1,000mm
Soil	Good drainage, moderate fertility pH over 5.5
Day Length	Short daylength triggers flowering
Land Availability	Labour-intensive cultivation Needs little land
Labour Availability	High demand for transplanting, weeding, harvesting
Profitability	Competitive with returns from other cash crops
Processing Facility	Easy access, Sufficient capacity



Artemisia intercropped with food crops, Szechuan, China



Artemisia intercropped with Ginkgo, Szechuan



Field of Artemisia and Ginkgo, Szechuan



Artemisia and Ginkgo farmers, Szechuan

SUPPLY OF ARTEMISIA SEED

Wild Stands	China	0.01-0.3 % artemisinin	
Seed Selection	China, Vietnam	0.4-0.6 %	
Hybridisation	Mediplant Switzerland	F1 2.0-2.5 tph 1.0-1.5 %	F2 1.5-2.0 tph 0.8-1.2 %
Micropropagation Vegetative propagation	India, Brazil, Tasmania, China, US	Small scale only Not commercial	
Risks in current seed supply	Few Sources	Seed shortage Dependency Price	



Wild Artemisia plant, An Yue, China



Artemisia cuttings for vegetative propagation, Arusha



Hybrid seedlings in commercial nursery, Arusha, Tanzania



Mother nursery for vegetative propagation, Chongqing

CULTIVATION PRACTICES

Germination Method	F1 Seed Pelleted, Plugs/Trays, Transplant	F2 Seed Broadcast, Raised beds, Transplant
Land Preparation	Weed free field, friable seedbed	
Planting Date	Start of rains, Dry period for harvesting	
Planting Density	10,000-30,000 plants per ha	
Nutritional Needs	Nitrogen and Phosphate required	
Water Requirements	Young plants very susceptible to water stress	
Weed Control	Young plants susceptible to weed competition	
Pest and Disease Control	Few pests – honeymoon period!	
Harvesting	Just before flowering	
Drying	Air dry in field	
Threshing	Stick or tractor	
Storage	Below 13% moisture content	



F2 seedling nursery, Tengeru, Tanzania



Artemisia showing premature flowering, Tengeru



Densely planted Artemisia, Mwandet, Tanzania



Harvested Artemisia crop, Thika, Kenya



Low density crop, affected by drought, Arusha



Field drying of Artemisia, Thika, Kenya

SUPPORT FOR LEAF PRODUCERS

Input Supply	Seedlings Production inputs
Extension and Training	Grower's Manual GAP Guidelines
Research and Monitoring	Agronomic trials Monitoring and Evaluation
Credit Provision	Source - Company or Bank Individual or Group Lending
Leaf Collection	Collection Centre Management Payment Procedure
Price Formula	1st payment on delivery 2nd payment on checking 3rd payment after testing
Grower's Contract	Rights and Obligations of Grower Rights and Obligations of Buyer

FUTURE NEEDS OF LEAF PRODUCERS

Seed Supply	High Yielding Varieties, Location Specific, Competing Producers
Agronomic Trials	Research station trials, On farm trials
GAP Guidelines	Completion of Guidelines
Extension and Training	Farmer training, Grower manuals
Finance	Credit source for growers Pre-finance for buyers Subsidy for ACP distribution
Market Access	Competing buyers of leaf Supply linked to funded demand Market guarantees
Co-ordinated Expansion	Producer – Producer Links Producer – Processor Links Processor – ACT Provider Links



Mature Artemisia crop, Happy Farmers, Thika, Kenya