Tanzania, officially the United Republic of Tanzania, is a country in East Africa bordered by Kenya and Uganda on the north, Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the west, and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique on the south. To the east it borders the Indian Ocean.

The coconut palm is an important perennial cash and subsistence oil crop along the coastal belt of Tanzania. About 25 million coconut palms are cultivated on approximately 252,000 ha. The crop supports the livelihood of more than 300,000 rural households, with an average farm size of 0.5 to 1 ha.

The Government of Tanzania decided to initiate the National Coconut Development Programme (NCDP) in 1979 with the mandate to promote coconut production and utilization, and to improve the productivity of the coconut sector in the country. The inception of the NCDP marked the beginning of the process of institutionalizing coconut R&D in the country, which led to the establishment of the Mikocheni Agricultural Research Institute (MARI) in 1996.

Some of the major constraints to coconut cultivation in Tanzania include the presence of serious pests and diseases such as the lethal yellowing disease, poor crop husbandry practices as a result of inadequate extension services to growers, lack of improved planting materials, ageing coconut palms and sub-optimal climatic conditions. Twenty-three varieties and 22 hybrids have been tested on 4 different sites with different disease and climatic pressures: Kifumangao, Chambezi, Sotele and Pongwe. All the cultivars tested in Tanzania have been attacked by lethal disease with a lethality varying from 14 to 65% (Schuiling 1992). In an attempt to identify the local sources of resistance, 29 Tall accessions have been collected in Tanzania and Kenya and have been planted in performance fields. Since 1981, 2 seedgardens with an area of 166 ha have been established progressively on the islands of Mafia and Zanzibar, free of diseases at that time. In 1989 about 550,000 hybrid seednuts have been produced, but production ceased a few years later.

References

东非高大椰子（EAT）

Mkumbo KE, Kullaya A.

保护

东非高大椰子（EAT）在坦桑尼亚的Chambezi处的 germplasm 块中保存，总面积为58公顷。通过农民的田地进行现场保存，遍布整个椰子种植区。它也在印度保存。

历史

在坦桑尼亚的椰子文献记载可以追溯到公元60年。这一记载被用作印度商人将椰子引入坦桑尼亚的证据。到1890年，坦桑尼亚估计有95,000棵椰子棕榈。在1888-1916年间，德国政府通过向小农户分发种子和幼苗刺激了椰子种植，这发生在坦桑尼亚的整个沿海地区。到目前为止，椰子棕榈不仅分布在印度洋沿岸，而且深入到内陆地区。在坦桑尼亚，经济上最重要的品种是东非高大椰子。

识别

东非高大椰子和莫桑比克高大椰子（MZT）以及可能在印度洋群岛（如马达加斯加、科摩罗和毛里求斯）发现的其他高大椰子有相似之处。EAT的独特身份是果形和果形成分。EAT是异源的，因为无性繁殖。果实重750-1450克，果实颜色有红色、黄色、绿色和棕色。但大多数EAT棕榈果皮为绿色或棕色果实。果实通常为椭圆形，果皮厚（26-37%），果肉厚度范围为47-58%。棕榈通常有一个带有一根非常粗的茎和可以增长到非常高的高度的主干。冠状物形状是多变的：X、V、Semi-circle或圆形。最年轻的新叶是直立的；随着冠状物形状的变化，较老的新叶则随冠状物变化：直立的V形；弯曲的petioles，圆形和X形；而Semi-circle冠状物的新叶petioles是直立的。花序是长的，果皮和petiole颜色相同。通常，茎在主干上方变窄，然后逐渐变粗。

产量和生产

东非高大椰子生产中等大小的椭圆形果，具有良好的组成。平均果重为1100克。第一年结椰子发生在第一次结椰子后6-8年。每棵棕榈的年产量在雨养条件下在40-80个果实之间。在更有利的水分条件下可以得到更高的产量。EAT主要用于榨油生产，以满足国内食用需求。EAT是耐旱的。

其他信息

EAT对Lethal yellowing disease（LYD）有中等程度的耐受性，对P. wayi和螨虫敏感。它被广泛用于通过生产育种材料生产LYD耐受性途径的搜索。作为种子或父本与Malayan Yellow Dwarf（MYD）、Malayan Red Dwarf（MRD）、Cameroon Red Dwarf（CRD）、Pemba Red Dwarf（PRD）、Rennell Island Tall（RIT）、Polynesian Tall（PYT）、Malayan Green Dwarf（MGD）、the hybrid PB121的杂交。这些杂交后代在各种研究中仍然处于田间试验阶段。在坦桑尼亚。作为东非的主导品种，EAT正在通过选择进行改良，以提高产量和对疾病抵抗力。选择材料被用作播种材料进行分配给农民。

参考

East African Tall (EAT)