

Some applications of Vetiver (nigritana) in SENEGAL, 2001



Senegal: *v. nigritana*: The poles and parts of this enclosure are covered with termite plates showing strong presence of destructive termites.



Senegal: *v. nigritana*. The same enclosure with a protective vetiver hedge. Neither the poles or the matting have signs of termites. Termites are a principal factor behind unsuccessful reforestation projects since they quickly attack newly planted roots soon after new trees are planted. There is mounting pressure to adopt vetiver as a “pioneer” plant for the 100 million trees planned under a large national reforestation program.



Senegal: *v. nigriflora*: Near St Louis in the NW, this Peulh herder weaves vetiver leaves into strip for thatching that he sells to nearby hotels. This picture is taken in April 2001, at the height of the dry season. Note the wild clumps of vetiver in the background. *V. nigriflora* is not planted, only collected in the wild. Its stock has significantly depleted over the past 30 years. Efforts are being deployed to reintroduce vetiver usage and develop nurseries through private sector programs.



Senegal: *v. nigriflora*: Baked adobe bricks reinforced with vetiver leaves (clump on left). Users claim vetiver reduces fissures and cracking in constructed walls.



Senegal: *v. nigritana*: This is how vetiver *nigritana* roots are sold all over Senegal and Mali to be used as a water purifier. A few roots are introduced in a water pot for a few hours, and apparently clean and disinfects the water.



Senegal: *v. nigritana*. Vetiver used to delimit fields in the region of Les Niayes, North of Dakar.