

Abstract

Maize is the most important food crop in Kenya and occupies more than 25% of the total land area in many high rainfall areas of the country. Investigations were carried out to test which agrometeorological crop yield forecasting models would come out with accurate predictions of maize yields. Two FAO methods developed by Frere and Popov (FAO 1986) and by Doorenbos and Kassam (1979) were used in predicting maize yields of variety H625 in Kakamega district. Results are discussed