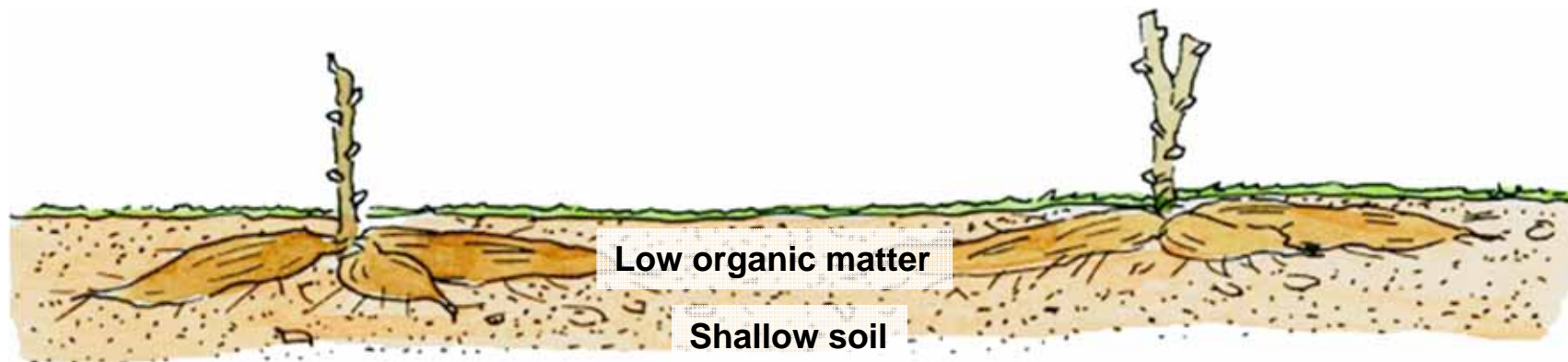


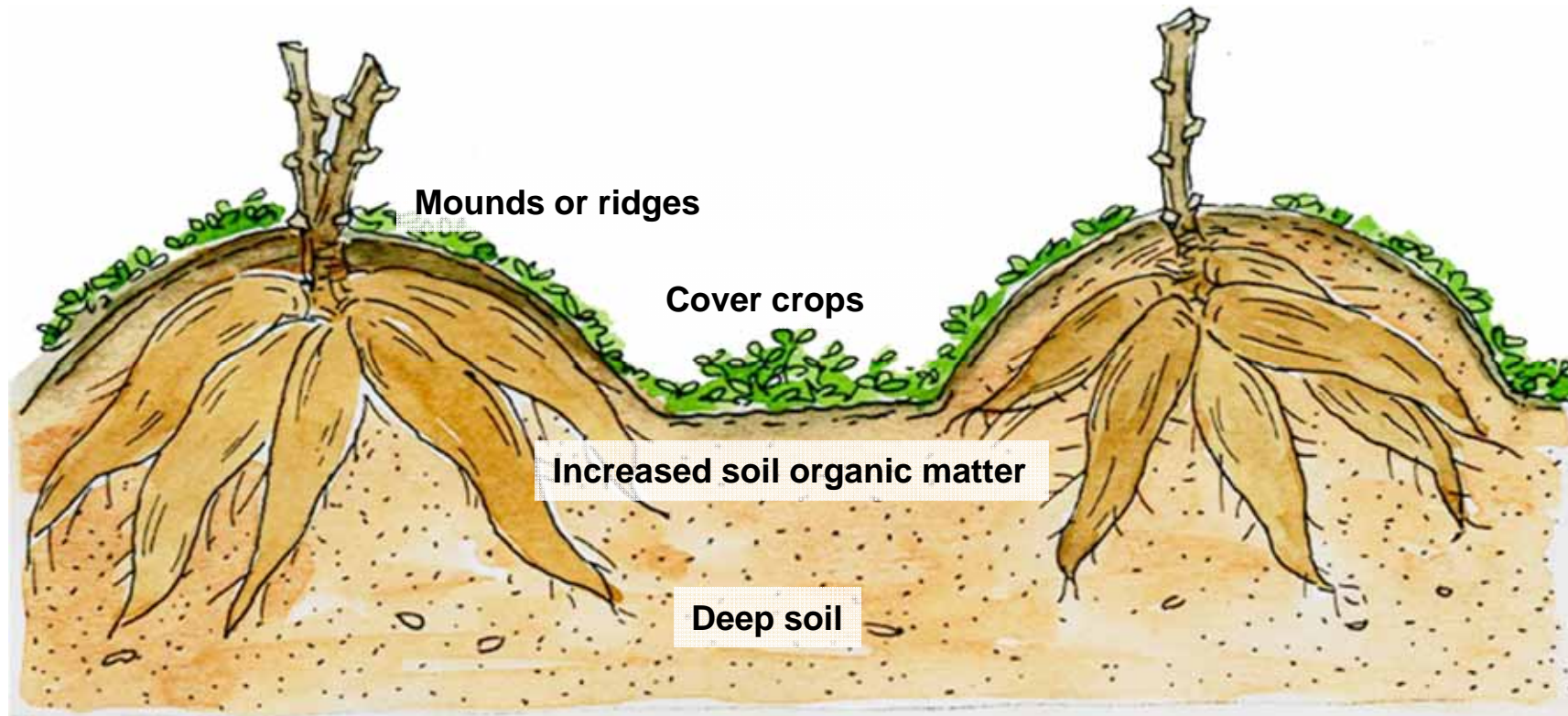
# Unsuitable production conditions for cassava



**Shallow and poor soils limit the growth and expansion of cassava tubers.**



# Improved cassava production conditions



Improving soil fertility and applying appropriate cultivation methods induces higher yields.



# Criteria for choosing best cassava varieties



- › **Suitable for soils and climate**
- › **Resistant to cassava mosaic disease**
- › **Fast maturing**
- › **Good for food and other uses**
- › **Good for storing well in the ground**

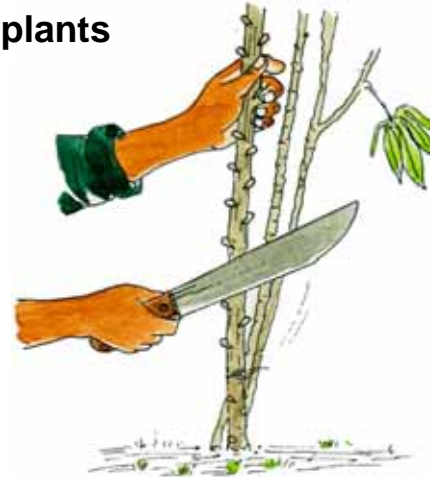


# Selecting healthy cassava stem cuttings

1. Use clean tools



2. Select healthy plants



3. Store under shade for 10 days

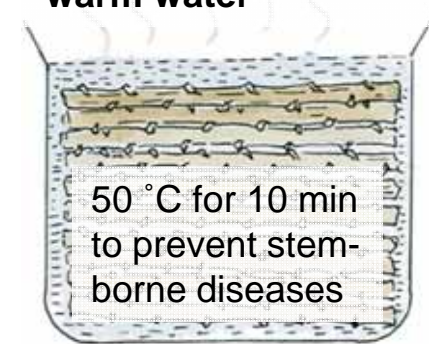


4. Make 30 cm long cuttings



- › Cut off the top and basal parts of the stems.
- › Make sure the cuttings have 5 to 8 nodes.

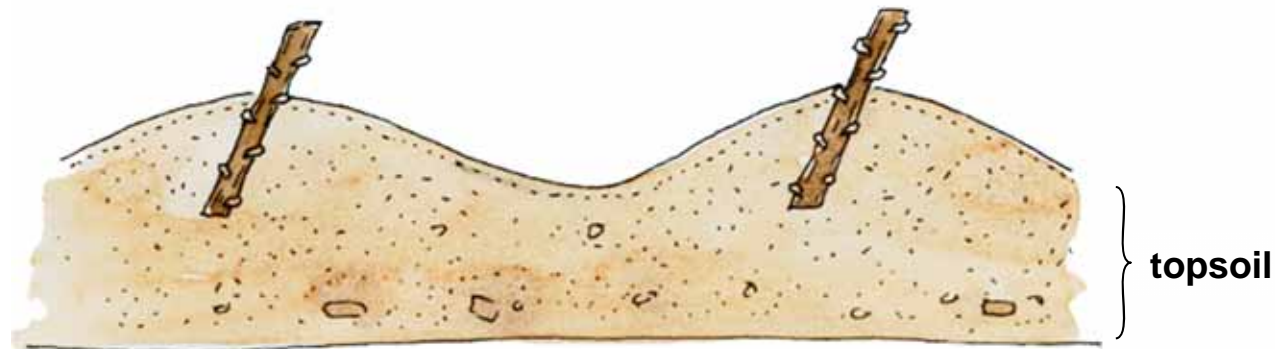
5. Treat cuttings with warm water



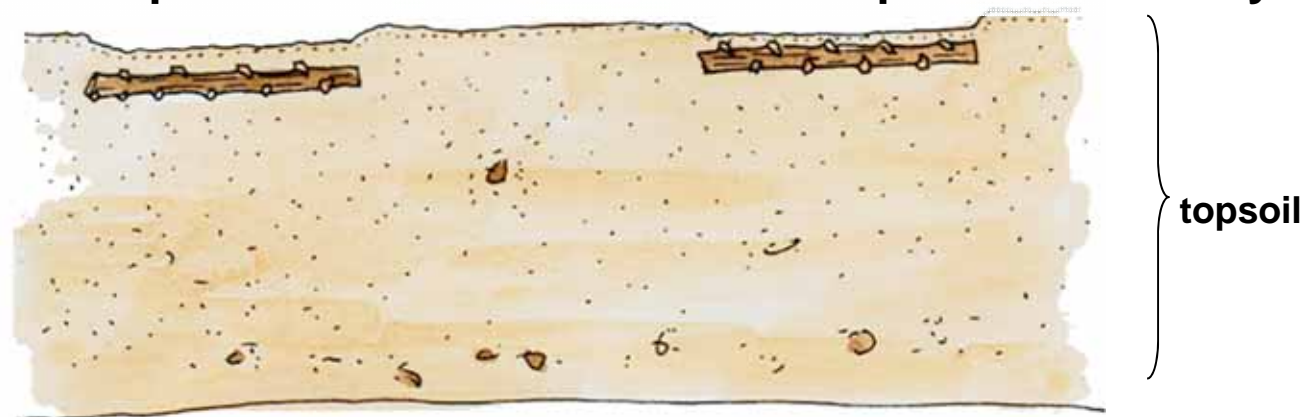


# Planting modes of cassava stems

## 1. Shallow soils: plant on mounds or ridges

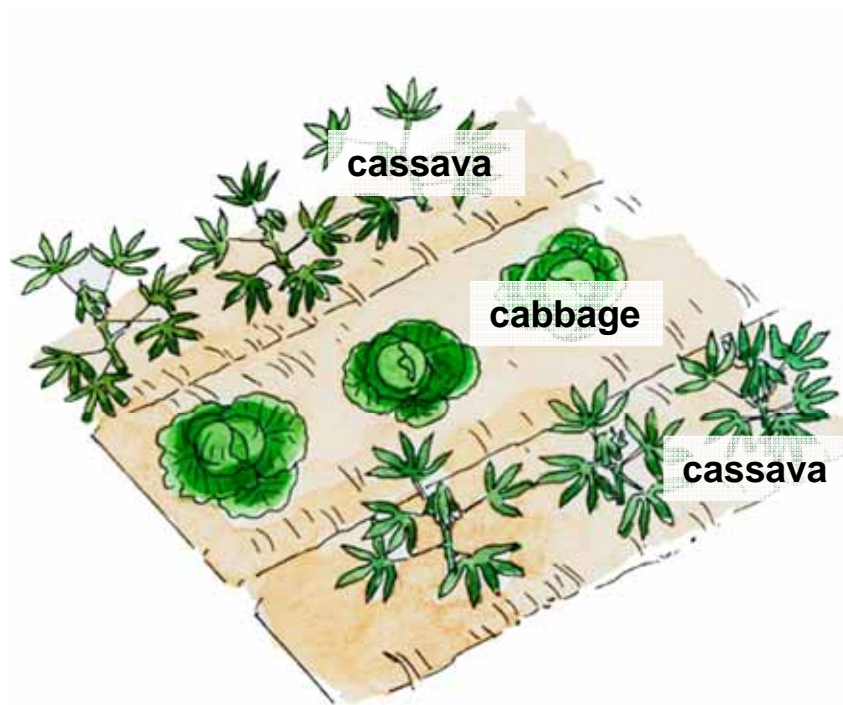


## 2. Deep soils and drier environments: plant horizontally

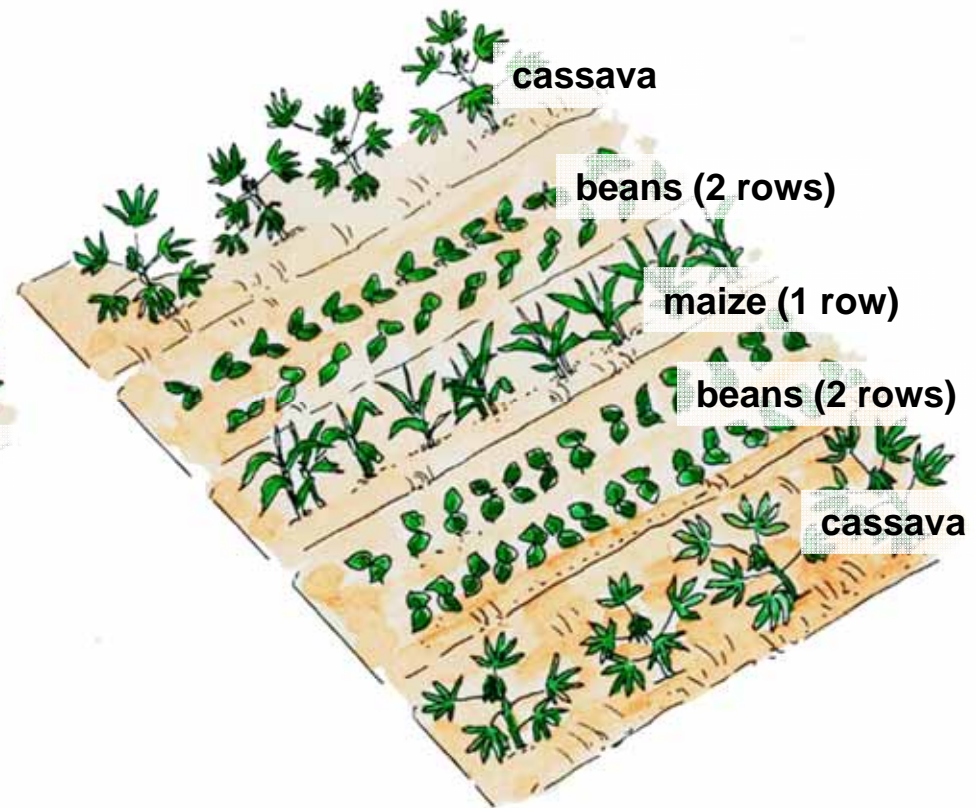


# Intercropping systems in cassava

## 1. Simple intercropping



## 2. Complex intercropping



# Soil fertility management

1. Apply manure



2. Grow green manures



3. Mulch in trash lines



cassava stems, roots, leaves



# Management of major cassava pests

Pests	Preventive measures	Direct control measures
Variegated grasshopper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Expose and destroy the eggs during soil preparation.</li> <li>› Apply proper crop rotation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Use neem seed extracts.</li> <li>› When available, use bio-pesticides.</li> </ul>
Whiteflies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Encourage natural enemies by planting natural hedges and by intercropping.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Apply extracts of neem.</li> <li>› Use sticky traps for low density infestations.</li> <li>› Spray with soap and water.</li> </ul>
Cassava green mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Choose resistant varieties.</li> <li>› Use clean working tools.</li> <li>› Encourage natural enemies.</li> <li>› Soak cassava stems in warm water (50 °C for 10 minutes) before planting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Apply water under high pressure to reduce mite populations.</li> </ul>
Mealybug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Plant early.</li> <li>› Cover soil with mulch.</li> <li>› Improve soil fertility.</li> <li>› Encourage natural enemies.</li> <li>› Treat cassava stem in warm water (50 °C for 10 minutes) before planting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Apply vegetal oils (e.g. neem oil), soapy solution, extracts of neem.</li> </ul>





# Management of major cassava diseases

Diseases	Preventive measures	Direct control measures
Cassava mosaic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Use resistant/tolerant varieties.</li> <li>› Use disease-free cuttings mainly from upper stem portions; avoid the basal portions as sources of stem cuttings.</li> <li>› Control whitefly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>) population in the field.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Remove and destroy infected plants as soon as possible.</li> </ul>
Cassava bacterial blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Use healthy stem cuttings for planting.</li> <li>› Clean farm tools that are used on infected cassava plants.</li> <li>› Intercrop cassava with maize or melon.</li> <li>› Practice crop rotation for at least one growing season.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Remove and destroy infected plants as soon as possible.</li> </ul>
Cassava root rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Select a site which is not prone to flooding.</li> <li>› Clean tillage tools used in infected cassava fields.</li> <li>› Improve soil fertility.</li> <li>› Rotate crops to avoid carrying over of the diseases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>› Remove and destroy infected plants.</li> </ul>



# Proper harvest handling procedures

1. Topping before harvest



2. Hand pulling...



for sandy soils or during  
the rainy season

...or digging

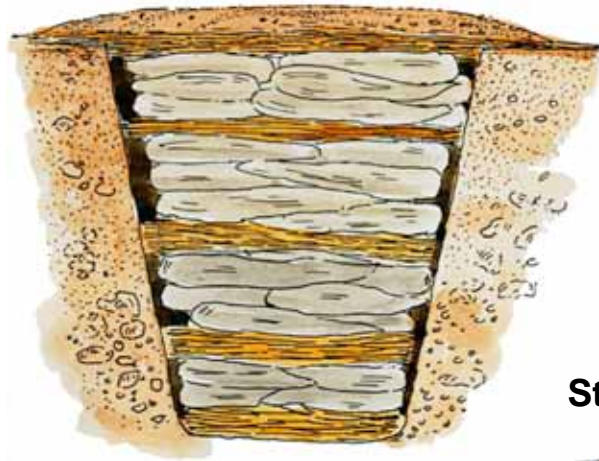


3. Careful transportation

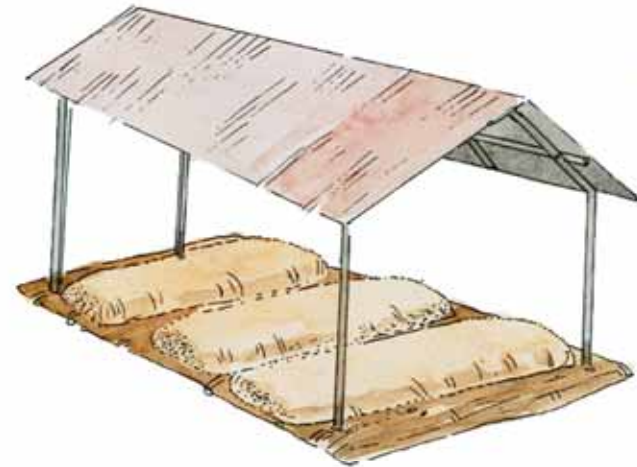


# Examples of fresh cassava storage methods

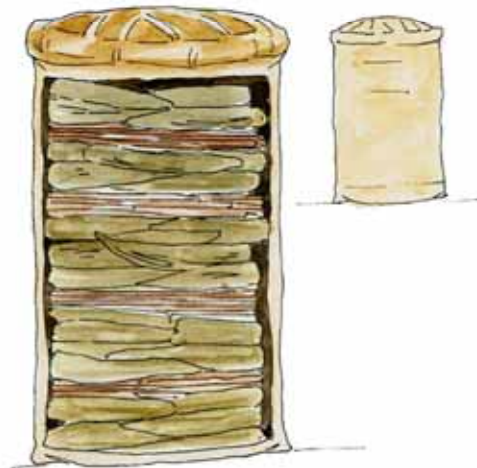
Cassava buried in straw-lined trenches



A roof built over the trenches

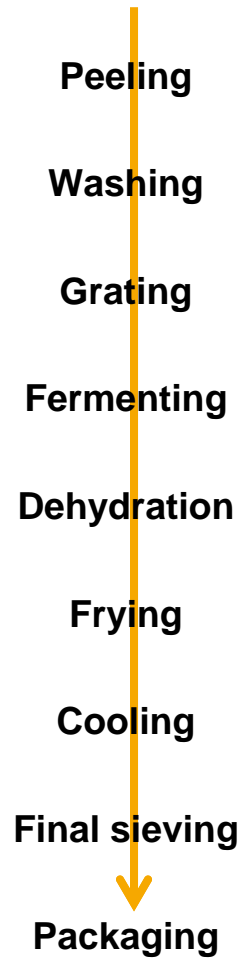


Storage in woven bags



# Processing cassava: Gari and chips/flour

## Making of Gari



## Making of cassava flour

