

CASSAVA VARIETIES WITH HIGH DRY MATTER AND STARCH CONTENT

Increase your cassava yield

TECHNOLOGY / SOLUTION



Cassava varieties with high dry matter and starch content are a set of varieties such as Farmers' Pride (TMS-961632), Ayaya (TME419) and UMUCASS 41 (CR36-5) that:

- are varieties with root dry matter contents of 40% to 45%, and starch contents of 80% to 95% (of total carbohydrates);
- achieve similar or higher yields than natural land variety and hybrid lines of cassava grown in sub-Saharan Africa.



PROBLEM / ISSUE SOLVED

- Cassava crops in sub-Saharan Africa are notorious for low root dry matter and low starch content. Both are largely due to the limited range of varieties available to farmers
- Low economic yield from cassava crop, and thus lower food security and/ or domestic income
- Low supply for local and regional markets



GOOD FOR
Small-scale farmers,
Commercial farmers



BENEFITS

- ✓ Improve root yields and quality in all major growing areas of sub-Saharan Africa
- ✓ A high degree of drought and pest resistance, and adaptation to temperature stress, flooding, etc
- ✓ Suitable for fresh consumption or processing into flour or starch that can be used as a thickener for foods, filler, binder, or stabilizer for pharmaceuticals, packaging materials, and industrial products
- ✓ Improves food security and revenue, and the capacity of commercial agribusinesses as a source of low-cost flour and starch
- ✓ Up to 20% of wheat flour can be substituted by cassava flour with no difference in taste, color or texture

Farmer's Pride (TMS-961632)



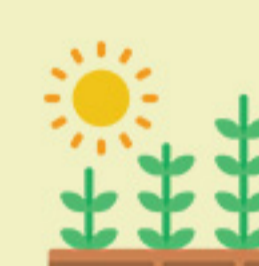
High yielding (35 tons/ha)

High and stable dry matter (39%)



Quality characteristic
Speciality

ALREADY IN USE IN



Cassava
Commodity



Same price for cuttings
as other improved varieties
Purchase price



10-15% increase in root dry
matter and starch content
Added value

Sub-Saharan
Africa

HOW DOES IT WORK?

The cultivation is done in the same way as for any other cassava crop:

- the planting material is the cuttings and they must be free of disease symptoms
- it is best to place the cuttings horizontally and cover them completely with soil in dry climate regions, or to plant them vertically or at an angle in humid regions with high rainfall.
- good farming practices will ensure that varieties express the full potential

