Growing cassava on poor soils

Cassava easily develops when grown on poor soils. There are several ways to improve cassava productivity and restore soil fertility.

Cassava tolerates drought and contains more starch but less proteins. When harvested early, it results into low profits with low starch content.

Cassava development

Fibrous roots develop after planting for water and nutrient absorption. Leaves emerge from buds for sunlight absorption. At 2-3 weeks roots start to swell and maximum starch of the crop is achieved between 8-12 months.

Improving productivity

Grow cassava varieties that are resistant to diseases, drought and high yielding for increased output. For increased plant growth apply aged manure or compost .

Additionally apply and cover small doses of mineral fertilizers to boost soil fertility, intercrop with a legume to improve soil fertility and control weeds. Lastly modify the planting pattern for increased income and proper plant growth.