CPEP
CLIMATE PROTECTION through ENERGY PLANTS

FACT SHEET 6

Contact:
Independent Institute for Environmental Issues (UfU)
German Office:
Greifswalder Str. 4
10405 Berlin, Germany
fabian.stolpe@ufu.de
www.ufu.de

Hanoi Office:
VINACOMIN Tower
Room 1102, 11th Floor
03 Duong Dinh Nghe,
Yen Hoa, Cau Giay, Hanoi, VN

Cutivation method of cassava at the post-mining site in Lam Dong

CASSAVA VARIETY KM-140

KM140 plays an important role in cassava production due to its wide adaptability to different ecological conditions.

- Harvest from 7 to 10 months after planting
- medium sized tree with strong growth, little breakage and fast soil cover
- high resistance to pests and diseases, however special care must be taken in the case of fields with Mosaic Leaf Virus in vicinity
- HCN content in root tuber flesh is about 105.9 mg kg^{-1} dry matter on average.
- Cassava root shape is uniform and smooth, with white flesh meeting market and processing requirements
- fresh cassava root yield is about 33.4 t ha^{-1} with a starch yield of 9.5 t ha^{-1} and an average starch content of 27% (40.2% in dry matter)

Cassava in Lam Dong site August 2021 (Ctr)

CUTIVATION METHOD

- *Planting time:* April or October
- *Intercroping plant:* mungbean
- *Planting density*: 13,000 plants/ha with a spacing of 1.1 x 0.7 m
- *Fertilizer rate for 01 ha*: 5 tons of manure, 160 N – 80 P_2O_5 – 160 K_2O.
  Equivalent 500 kg superphosphate, 350 kg Urea and 400 kg Potassium
  Additional 300 kg NPK (16:16:16) because the land has just been restored.
- *Cassava cuttings*: 25-30 cm (with about 3-4 eyes)
- *Pesticides:* soake cassava cuttings in Gaucho 600fs for 5 minutes.

POTENTIAL OF CASSAVA GROWN IN POST-MINING AREAS

The mean cassava root yield is 8.37 t ha^{-1}. The yields varied in individual sub-plots (16 sub-plots). Some sub-plots achieved yields of up to 19 t ha^{-1}, equivalent to the average cassava root yield in Bao Lam in 2020 produced on conventional agricultural land.

But with the mean starch content of 30.41% fresh matter, the cassava roots grown at the testing site is exceeding the average of 27.0%. The high starch content is a good prerquisite for the production of bioethanol.

UfU Independent Institute for Environmental Issues
MSP
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