

Supawadee Boonma 2007: Effects of Durations and Methods of Cutting Storage on Germination, Growth and Yield of Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz.). Master of Science (Agriculture), Major Field: Agronomy, Department of Agronomy.
Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Vichan Vichukit, Dr.sc.agr. 92 pages.

The effects of cutting storage duration and methods on germination, growth and yield of cassava was studied at the Center for Research and Development of Cassava, Huay Bong sub-district, Dan Khun Thod district, Nakhon Ratchasima province during March 2003 – February 2004. A 3 x 2 x 5 Factorial in RCBD was used and replicated 4 times. Treatments were 3 cultivars of cassava (MKUC 34-114-106, Huay Bong 60 and Kasetsart 50), 2 cutting storage methods (field storage with base earthened up and shade storage) and 5 storage durations (0, 15, 30, 45 and 60 days after cutting). The results illustrated that among cultivars, significant differences were observed in the following characters; % stem moisture, % germination, % survival, dry root yield and starch content (%). MKUC 34-114-106 had the greatest % germination, % survival, root dry matter yield and starch content (%) (96.7%, 95.4%, 2,185 kg/rai and 28.2%, respectively). Cutting storage methods significantly affected % stem moisture and % stem length (only vital, usable part). Field storage resulted in greater % stem moisture (66.1% vs 62.8%) and stem length (70.8 vs 67.0%) than shade storage. For cutting storage duration, the result indicated that longer storage duration reduced % stem moisture, % stem length (only vital, usable part), % germination and % survival whereas fresh root yield and dry root yield tended to decrease. However, the root starch content remained constant.

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Student's signature



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