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.
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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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