

# Sweetpotato production:

## A SIMPLE GUIDE

### 1 Land preparation and site selection

Clear the land after selecting a field with good soil structure / condition, preferably sandy-loam soil. If soil is less fertile, add manure (such as cow dung) or compost to the field. Remove crop debris and put the residues in furrows or under ridges where it will decompose, providing nutrients.



Construct ridges 1 m apart. The size of the ridge is 30cm in width and height.

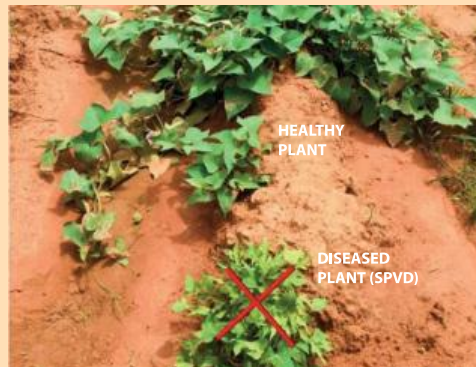


### 2 Quality material selection and Planting

Wait for the first rains.

Select clean vine cuttings (disease free and no pest damage) from your garden or nursery or buy quality declared planting material (QDPM) from the Decentralized Vine Multiplier (DVM).

Do not take the base of sweetpotato vines to avoid transmitting sweetpotato weevil eggs. Different varieties should be planted on separate ridges.



Plant at a space of 30 cm between plants, and ensure that more nodes are buried in the soil for best yields. Firm the soil at the planting point.

### 3 Post Planting

activities

Gap filling should be done 1 week after planting. Weed as weeds appear, mostly 2 or 3 weeks after planting. Seal soil cracks as storage roots start to form.



### 4 Harvesting

Harvest on-time to avoid weevil damage. In West Africa, sweetpotato varieties are mostly harvested at 3 to 4 months after planting.



## Nan



## Apomuden



**Breeder:** Farmer variety pre-release  
**Country of origin:** Ghana  
**Ground cover:** High (75%-90%)  
**Canopy type:** Semi-erect (75-150 cm)  
**Flowering:** present  
**Time to maturity:** 90-120 days  
**Root yield potential:** 21.8 t/ha  
**Disease resistance:** Moderate to sweetpotato virus  
**Vine attributes:** Green, 3-5 cm internode (short), 2.5 cm diameter  
**Root shape:** Long oblong  
**Root flesh colour:** Intermediate orange  
**Root skin colour:** Brownish orange  
**Beta-carotene:** 16mg/100 g fresh weight  
**Dry matter content:** 28%  
**Leaf colour:** Green  
**Leaf shape:** Hastate, trilobular and spear shaped at base  
**Culinary attributes:** Quick cooking,
 

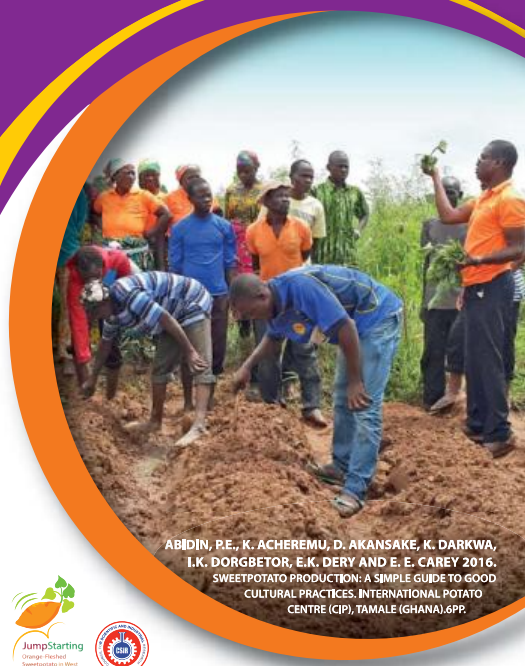
- Can be processed into puree and porridge
- In case of frying, high temperature should be used
- Boil with little water or steam
- Good for bread from puree
- Leaves can be used for juice, tea and stew
- Leaves can be used to feed animals

**CIP Code:** 440254 (Kamala Sundari)  
**Released by:** CSIR-CRI  
**Country of origin:** Bangladesh  
**Year of release:** 2005  
**Canopy type:** Spreading (>100 cm vine length)  
**Flowering:** Profuse flowering (3 months)  
**Time to maturity:** 90 days  
**Root yield potential:** 20.0 t/ha  
**Disease resistance:** Resistant to sweetpotato virus  
**Vine attributes:** Green, 3-5 cm internodes, 4-6 mm diameter  
**Shelf life (storability):** 14 days after harvesting  
**Root flesh colour:** Orange (intermediate) 28C:18B CIP colour chart  
**Root flesh skin colour:** Purple-red  
**Root shape:** Long irregular  
**Beta-carotene:** 21-55 mg/100 g fresh weight  
**Dry matter content:** 21-22% (low dry matter)  
**Leaf colour:** Green with purple tips  
**Leaf shape:** Cordate, entire  
**Culinary attributes:** Quick cooking,
 

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A SIMPLE GUIDE TO GOOD CULTURAL PRACTICES



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 CULTURAL PRACTICES. INTERNATIONAL POTATO  
 CENTRE (CIP), TAMALE (GHANA). 6PP.



JumpStarting  
 Orange Pheasant  
 Sweetpotato in West  
 Africa through  
 Community-based  
 Extension



Promouvoir  
 l'égalité d'accès à chair  
 orange au Afrique de  
 l'Ouest à travers des  
 membres bénévoles

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