Some interesting cassava cultivars

4 - UnB 307-22

Nagib M. A. Nassar and J. Moises Mendoza F.

Cassava Breeding Program, Universidade de Brasilia

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Abstract

UnB 307-22 is a cassava cultivar selected of M. glaziovii X cassava hybrid and can be used for human consumption as flour. This variety is productive, producing 8-10 kg of root after one year, distance between plants 70 x 70 cm under Brasilia conditions. It is facultative apomictic having 20 -25% polyembryonic ovules. Its root resists post harvest deterioration.

Key words

Apomixis, polembryonic, ovules, post harvest deterioration, M. glaziovii

Introduction

This characterization follows the botanical description of Manihot spp. according to Rogers and Appan (1973), and Rogers and Fleming (1973). The UnB cultivar 307-22 was selected from progeny of cassava interspecific hybrid with M. glaziovii Müll. Arg. (Nassar, 1996; Nassar et al., 2008). This cultivar is highly productive, produces 8-10 kg per plant after one year old, distance 70 × 70 cm. It is facultative apomictic with 20-25% polyembryonic ovules (Nassar 2008; Nassar et al., 2008a). Its root resist post harvest deteriorartion. Cuttings are available at the Experimental station of the University of Brasilia (L4 Norte), Asa Norte, Brasilia. It is grown by farmers of rural suburbs of Federal District; Sao Sebastiao, Gama and also with Assentamentos de Sao Joao de Alianca, and Sao Gabriel, Goias.

Cultivar botanical description

Shrub erect and robust, ca. 2.5–3 m tall. 1–3 erect branches leaving the same basal point, diameter 2–2.5, (−4) cm; Stems absent, alternate in central branches when present, trichotomous and decumbent stems up in floral part, young stems purple-red and grey-brown in mature (Fig. 1A), with latex; mature stems with prominent and robust petiole scars (Fig. 1B) cortex yellow-greenish and xylem cream. Leaves
membranaceous alternates, alive-green adaxial face and abaxial face, glaucogreen, fine and sparsely pubescent in both faces, mores in abaxial face; variably palmate-lobate, (3-) 5–7, oblongo-lanceolate lobes, rare 2-lobate or simple leaves inflorescence basin; apex long acute to acuminate; petioles cylindric, base smoothly attachment, frequently reddish to green, decumbent when matures, fine pubescent; stipules caduceus, entire or moderate bipartite linear lanceolate, 15–22 (-27) mm long, green; apical leaves and end branches light green-reddish. Inflorescence, flowers and fruits not seed. Roots cylindrical, vigorous and numerous (Fig. 1C, D), ca. 70–85 cm long and 4–7 cm diameter, with small peduncle or not, with smoothly constrictions; dark brown periderm; cortex and pulp cream, resistant to post-harvest deterioration.
Fig. 1: UnB 307-22. A) Vegetative growth  B) Stem. C) Root form. C) Root size.

References


