Sree Reksha

The cassava mosaic disease resistant variety, TCMS-2 released as "Sree Reksha" (IC625792) was selected from hybrid seedlings (CR24-4) introduced from CIAT, Cali, Columbia. It has a duration of 8-9 months and is completely resistant to cassava mosaic disease caused by the Indian cassava mosaic virus and Sri Lankan cassava mosaic virus. It is also tolerant to post harvest physiological deterioration with a PPD score of <1.. The tubers have brown skin, cream rind and white flesh colour. The recorded average tuber yield was 40-50 t ha-1 and potential yield is 125.0 t ha-1. It has medium starch (27-32%), low cyanogen (35.01ppm) and low sugar (1.10%) content. It is suitable for planting under rainfed and irrigated conditions especially in regions with high incidence of cassava mosaic disease. Sree Reksha has been recommended for release in Kerala in 2017 and is getting popularized in Tamil Nadu too.





Cultivation:

Spacing : 90x90 cm FYM : 12.5 t/ha

NPK : 100 :50 :100 kg/ha

Method of planting : Mound, Ridge or Flat bed

Plant Population: 12,500 plants/ha

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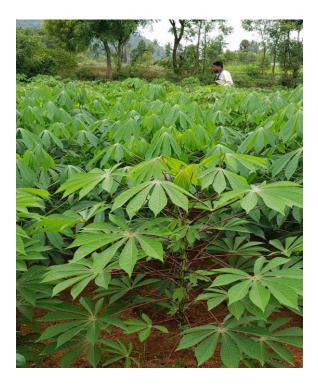
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New CMD resistant Varieties AICRP (Tuber Crops)





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NEW CMD RESISTANT VARIETIES AICRP (TUBER CROPS)

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) is an important staple food and industrial crop in more than 80 countries. Cassava production is affected by various biotic and abiotic stresses, among them, cassava mosaic disease (CMD), caused by the Indian cassava mosaic virus (ICMV) or the Sri Lankan cassava mosaic virus (SLCMV), is a very serious disease that limit the productivity of cassava. It can cause yield losses ranging from 20-50% or even 80% depending on the stage / age of the occurrence. The evaluation of cassava mosaic disease resistant varieties were carried out under All India Coordinated trials during 2011-2017 in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradhesh and Maharashtra. Recently three cassava varieties with CMD resistance were released by CTCRI and are getting popularized for industrial use.





Striking features	Sree Reksha	Sree Sakthi	Sree Suvarna
Plant type	Non branching,	Non branching,	Erect top branching
	Medium Tall	Medium Tall	(280-300 cm)
	(300-380 cm)	(300-380 cm)	
Stem colour	Brown	Dark brown	Brown
Emerging leaf colour	Light brown	Brown	Light brown
Petiole colour of mature leaf	Dark Purple	Brownish green	Dark Purple
Tuber Shape	Cylindrical	Cylindrical	Conical
Tuber rind colour	Cream	Cream	Cream
Tuber flesh colour	White	White	White

Sree Sakthi



The cassava mosaic disease resistant variety TCMS-7 (IC625794) has been recommended for central release as "Sree Sakthi" for cultivation in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradhesh, Maharashtra and Kerala under irrigated/rainfed upland for industrial use. It was selected from hybrid seedlings (CR43-2) introduced from CIAT, Cali, Columbia. It is a non branching variety with a duration of 9-10 months and is completely resistant to cassava mosaic disease caused by the Indian cassava mosaic virus and Sri Lankan cassava mosaic virus. It has cylindrical tubers with brown skin, cream rind and white flesh colour. It also has tolerance to posta harvest physiological deterioration. .It has high starch content of 29.0% (Range: 26-32%) . It has an average tuber yield of 43 t ha-1 with a potential yield of 80 t ha-1

Sree Suvarna

The cassava mosaic disease resistant variety TCa12-5 (IC6267768) has been recommended for central release as "Sree Suvarna" for cultivation in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradhesh, Maharashtra and Kerala in irrigated/rainfed upland for industrial use. It was selected from hybrid seedlings (CR35-8) introduced from CIAT, Cali, Columbia. It is a non branching/top branching variety with brown stem dark purple petiole, light brown emerging leafs, conical to cylindrical tubers with brown skin , cream rind and white flesh colour. It has a duration of seven months and is completely resistant to cassava mosaic disease caused by the Indian cassava mosaic virus and Sri Lankan cassava mosaic virus. It has medium starch, 25-27.0% (Range: 24.0%-29.8%) and low cyanogens(45.01 ppm) . It has an average tuber yield of 38 t ha-1 with a potential yield of 48 t ha-1

