

SAH cassava: Semi Autotrophic Hydroponics for Cassava Multiplication

A rapid quality seed delivery technology for cassava

SAH for Cassava Multiplication is an innovative technology using controlled environments for cost-effective and adaptable cassava propagation. It fosters robust root growth, reduces diseases, and yields high-quality plantlets, expediting access to new cassava varieties and boosting overall productivity in farming.





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Technology from

access to new cassava varieties and boosting overall productivity in farming.				ProPAS
This technology is TAAT1 validated .		9·9 Scaling readiness: idea maturity: 9/9; level of use: 9/9		Commodities Cassava
Cost: \$\$\$ 10,000 USD Setup up for a 40 sq. meter facility		ROI: \$\$\$ 80 % over one year		Sustainable Development Goals 1 royann 2 ratio 3 scop rev.tm
0.05 USD operating cost per plant	0.05 - 1 USD Production cost	116 % ROI over 3 year	DIP Unknown	
 Problem Traditional methods are time-consuming. Conventional propagation prone to pests and diseases. Seed and tissue culture methods have low multiplication ratios. Stem cuttings may be more susceptible to pests and diseases when planted in open fields. 		 Solution SAH enables rapid access to new cassava varieties. Creates a controlled environment for healthy root growth. SAH significantly improves ratios compared to seed and tissue culture. Planting materials from SAH are more resilient and less susceptible to pests and diseases in open fields. 		Categories Production, Practices, Seed system Tested/adopted in
Key points to design your business plan This technology is beneficial for two main groups: manufacturers (multipliers), and end users (farmers): To efficiently multiply plantlets, one must construct a growth chamber, obtain seeds from disease-free cassava varieties, and organize marketing and delivery through existing suppliers. Users benefit from quick access to high-quality planting materials, and partnerships with plantlet multipliers are key.				This technology can be used in the colored agroecological zones.
				Target groups

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Climate impact



Gender assessment 🚺 4

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Farmers