















S. No	Diseases	Damage	Control	Reference
1	Bacterial blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is transmitted mainly by infected planting material or infected farm tools The bacterium infects first the leaves, which turn brown in large patches and eventually die Then the vascular tissues of the petioles and woody stems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use varieties with good tolerance Treat stem cuttings by soaking stakes in hot water at 50°C for about 50mins After using tools in blight-infected plots, sterilize them in hot water or in a dilute solution of a disinfectant, such as sodium hypochlorite 	
2	Cassava Mosaic disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chlorosis Stunting and general decline in vigour Low root yield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of tolerant and resistant cultivars Use virus free planting material 	
3	Root rot disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead to loss of leaves, dieback in stems and root deterioration The effect can be either as the crop grows or during post-harvest storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant stakes taken only from healthy mother plants Use a mixture of ashes and dry leaves as a soil amendment and fertilizer during planting Intercrop cassava with cowpeas 	
4	Anthraxnos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> leaves drooping downwards Wilting leaves which die and fall from plant leading to plant defoliation Death of shoots Soft parts of plant become twisted and distorted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid planting cuttings with cankers If disease does occur crop debris should be removed and destroyed after harvest 	

S. No	Pest	Damage	Control	Reference
1	Whiteflies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed directly on young cassava leaves Also a virus vector, making them probably the most damaging insect pest in all cassava-producing regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research suggests that intercropping with cowpeas depresses cassava leaf growth, making the plant less appetizing to whiteflies Spray Imidacloprid at 100 to 200ml per ha depending on the level of infestation 	
2	Mealybugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed on cassava stems, petioles and leaves Inject toxin that causes leaf curling, slow shoot growth and eventual leaf withering Yield loss in infested plants can be up to 60 percent of the roots and 100% of the leaves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If necessary, treat planting material with a solution using a locally registered and recommended insecticide Monitor cassava plantations every 2 to 4 weeks to detect focal points of infestation 	
3	Cassava mites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It feeds on the underside of young leaves, which become white-yellow, deformed, and smaller The mite can cause root yield losses of up to 80 percent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply adequate and well-balanced fertilizers to improve plant vigour Apply foliar sprays with water at high pressure to reduce mite populations 	
4	Grasshopper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defoliated plants Bark removed from stems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand pick any grasshopper found on plant leaves Locate any egg pods around cassava field and destroy to reduce grasshopper populations Products containing neem have also given good control of variegated grasshoppers 	

S. No	Nutrient	Deficiency Symptoms	Reference	Healthy Cassava	Reference
1	Nitrogen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellowing of older leaves (bottom plant) Light green colour in the rest of the plant Stunted plant growth 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green leaves Excellent growth Strong stem 	
2	Phosphorus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular leaf tips Older leaves turn dark green or reddish-purple Thin stems and narrow leaves 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good plant vigour Improved disease resistance Excellent tuberization 	
3	Potassium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older leaves may wilt or look scorched Reduction in plant height and vigour; thin stems, short petioles, and small leaves Cracks in the upper stem 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good plant vigour Improved disease resistance Excellent tuberization 	

INDORAMA GRANULAR UREA



- Uniform granule size.
- Low moisture, anticaking properties, low biuret content & Free flowing.
- Higher crushing strength, which prevents caking.
- Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON) Certified.

INDORAMA NEEM COATED UREA



- Enhances the nitrogen use efficiency and crop remain green for longer time.
- It increases crop productivity
- Protect crop from pest and diseases.
- Prevent Urea application losses by Volatilization and Leaching.

INDORAMA NPK



- Indorama NPK maintains quality and have a perfect balance of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.
- Nitrogen is needed for vegetative growth.
- Phosphorus is needed to produce strong roots and shoots.
- Potassium is needed to produce quality fruit and flowers, also increases resistance to diseases.
- Calcium from limestone granules helps in decreasing soil acidity.



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Cassava

Nigeria's Starch Superstar, Cultivated for Sustenance and Success

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) is the most important tropical root crop in terms of global production. More than half of the cassava produced worldwide comes from Sub-Saharan Africa. An estimated 800 million people in Africa depend on cassava for food. Over 303 million tons of cassava roots is produced world-wide. About 63 million tons of cassava is produced annually in Nigeria. largest Cassava producing states in Nigeria are Delta, Edo, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, Cross Rivers, Bayelsa, Ondo, Ogun, Oyo, Osun, Lagos, Ekiti, Imo, Anambra, Enugu, Ebonyi, Kogi, Kaduna and Abia.



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