

Cultivation points

4

- 1) High quality sweet potato tubers are provided in soil with **well-drainage, low humidity, high organic compounds and less or moderately low nitrogen**. River sand-based soil is preferable for the cultivation.
- 2) **Over dose of nitrogen (UREA) causes over growth of stems and poor growth of the tuber.**
- 3) **Sprinkling of plant ash is highly recommended** for prevention of some diseases and to supplement K (potassium).

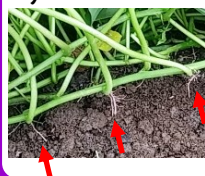


The stems grow vigorously with **poor tubers** caused by over dose of **UREA**.

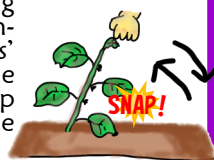


Plant ash is easily available and very helpful. **Just scatter it on the leaf.**

4) Advanced technique -the Turning Over-



New roots growing on stems always inhibit the tubers' growth. Turn the stems over and snap the roots from the growth.



Destructive pest : Sweet potato weevil

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This weevil originated in southern Asia, provides destructive damage to the tubers through exposed roots and stems. The damaged tubers have **terribly bitter taste and no marketable value.**



Management

- 1) Clean up all tuber residues and host plants with roots as the nest.

Remove the roots & tubers !



Morning glory, Bindweed...



Failures in harvest

- 2) Set up a canal around the field to prevent the pest from moving.



- 3) Plant the pest-free promised seedlings.



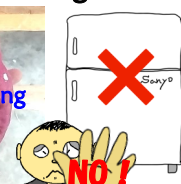
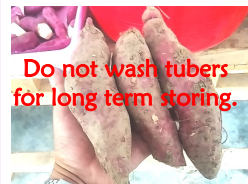
Pest free !!!

- 4) Protect the bottom of the stem by earthing up.



- 5) Apply an insecticide by soil drenching if you can.

Postharvest - the cooking & the storage -



Points

- 1) **Do not keep tubers in a refrigerator.** They will spoil soon.
- 1) When storing tubers for long term, **do not wash the tubers.**
- 1) **Do wash up the tubers just before cooking.**

For cooking



After the harvest...



Store in 13-16°C

14-90 days

later

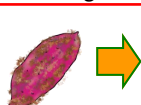


Wash and Cook.



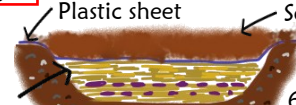
Grandma's secret: **Sweetness of sweet potato increases by storing.** Vitamin C&E, dietary fiber, potassium, etc. are rich in baked sweet potato.

Underground storage



After the harvest...

Put into straw.



Waterproof !!!



6-7 months later

Plant again In next season.



Sweet Potato

Starter Guide



མི་རྒྱལ་གྱི་འཛུལ་དང་གོང་འཕེལ་སྒྲིག་ཁང་། བོད་ཐང་། དབང་འདུས་མོ་བླ་མ།
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Integrated Horticulture Promotion Project
2016-2021



Points of techniques

Remarkable characteristics

Sweet potato growers should remember the following remarkable characteristic of sweet potato before starting the cultivation.

1. Sweet potato plant requires high temperature and strong sunlight for proper growth. The best is around 20-30°C.
2. Sweet potato tuber requires K (potassium) from **plant ash** and long hours of sunlight for enlargement of the tubers.
3. **Prohibit over dose of N (UREA) application strictly.** It just assists the stem growth and dose not for fat tubers.
4. **Very weak in paddy soil.** Do not stagnate water in the planting field. Use high ridges manage wet condition.
5. Sweet potato plant has **a less risk of continuous cropping disorder.**
6. The tuber soon after the harvest is not so delicious. Please see "Postharvest" on the back side of this leaflet for the detail.
7. There is a destructive pest, "Sweet potato weevil".

Main work calendar Bajo (1200 masl.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

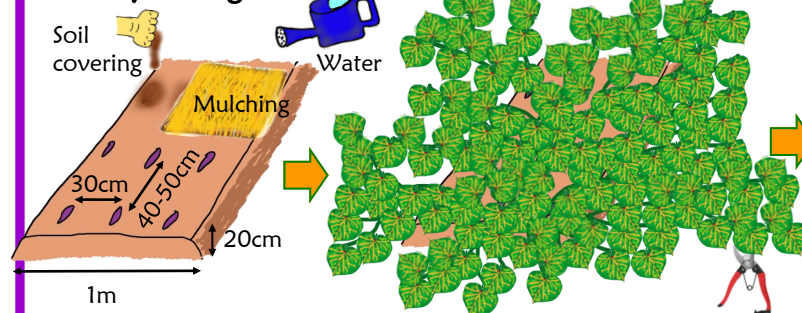
—◆— Nursery —●— Planting —○— Cultivating —▶— Harvest
★ Ash sprinkling

How to cook "baked potato".

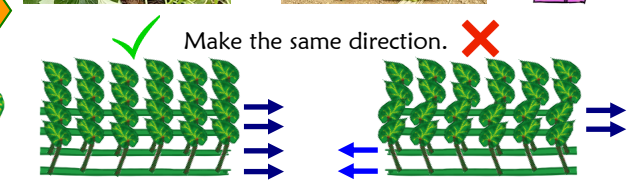


Wrap up the tuber by wet paper and aluminum foil. Put into a biocharing barrel or an baking oven (190°C) for 60-90min.

Nursery raising



1. Follow above picture and make a nursery bed.
2. Take the nursery bed general care such as irrigation, top-dress, weeding and son.



3. Cut the stem every 6-7 leaf and **produce the seedlings one day before the planting.** And then, make **the seedlings the same direction and tie up** the seedlings lightly.

Seedling preparation



1. After the cutting, the seedling shows latex dripping from the cut end. **Keep 1 to 2 hours** as it is, and check whether it is dried or not. **It is for prevention of some disease.**



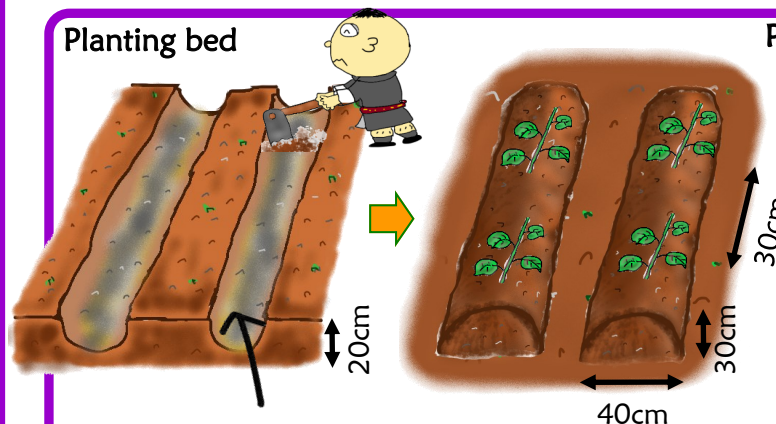
2. Prepare a wash tab poured water to a depth of 3-4cm. And **stir with 1 handful of bio char.** Soak the bottom end of the seedling in water and wait for 1 day.



3. 1 day after the soaking, a radicle (small root) comes out on a stem knot. 2 days later, the radicle grows to a familiar root. This like **root is very fragile and easy to come off when planting in soil.** Therefore, **1 day soaking is recommended** for the plant health.

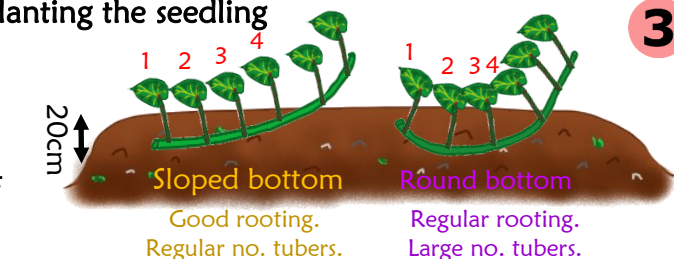


Planting bed



Biochar 3 + Plant ash 1/5 + Bokashi 1/10 or Compost 1/2
No need top-dress

Planting the seedling



Lay the seedling on the bed, cover soil on **3-4 nodes**.

