

TECHNICAL SHEET

Variété de taro CRI-Mayeyie

Presentation of taro

TARO (*Colocasia esculenta*) is a tuberous food plant, native to a region between Bangladesh and northwestern Southeast Asia (Matthews, 1330; Ivancic and Lebot, 1338 cited by Walter and Tzerikiantz, 1998). Taro is grown under rainfed or irrigated cultivation (Walter and Tzerikiantz, 1998).

Taro requires a lot of moisture for growth. It is usually planted in rainforest clearings, on drained swampy lowlands, or on irrigated plots (Walter, 2008).

Taro is a typical plant of the humid tropics, valued for its underground storage organs (corms), like yam, potato or sweet potato. Its cultivation, which is very old, requires soil preparation and maintenance comparable to that of potatoes in order to produce, under good conditions, more than twenty tons of corms per hectare (Varin and Vernier, 1994).

Taro plant and its different parts

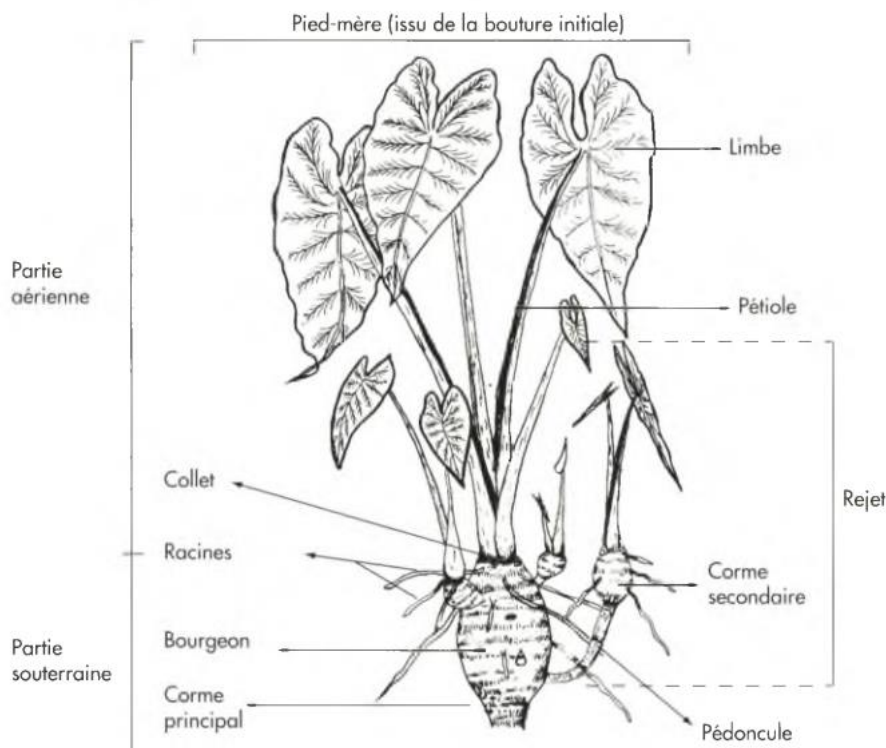


Figure 1 : taro plant (source : J. Brevart quoted par Varin et Vernier, 1994)

Characteristics of the technology

- Potential yield: 8 mt / ha,
- Disease tolerant,
- Minerals: rich in magnesium (408 Mg / 100g,
- Nutrients: high
- Dry matter, ash and carbohydrates
- (58,22%, 2,73%, 48.19%) content
- Various food uses: Fufu, 'ampesi', Eto, Koliko, Nuhuu, Chips,
- High market value, net

Bibliographic references

D. Varin et Vernier P. (1994) : La culture du taro d'eau (Colocasia : C. esculenta var. esculenta) ; Agriculture et développement n° 4 - Décembre 1994 ; 45p.

Walter A. (2008) : Le taro en culture inondée ; fiche 6 ; 51-55pp.

Walter A. et Tzerikiant F. (1998) : La culture du taro à l'ouest de Santo ; 455-461pp.

Web sites consulted

https://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/divers4/010017355.pdf ; 07/12/2022 at 15h05

https://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/ed-06-08/010044505.pdf ; 07/12/2022 at 15h11

https://agritrop.cirad.fr/387350/1/document_387350.pdf ; 07/12/2022 at 15h17

Other references

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