• 3 kg of the dry chips divided into 3 equal portions fed at different times
• 8 kg fresh or 2 kg dry Leucaena, Glicidica, Clitoria or Mucuna, and 60 g maclick super as supplement

Provide clean drinking water at all times.
Yield

With a fresh root yield of 30 tons from one hectare, 8,550 kg of dry cassava chips will be realized after processing, which can supplement 7 cows in a year. This amount of chips has similar milk production potential as 7,292 kg maize bran, which costs KES.62,400. This is the amount of money a farmer saves by using cassava chips.

Feeding

The following ration may be fed daily to a medium-size cow:

- Provide Napier grass, silage or hay to the cow's satisfaction

Introduction

The potential of Cassava in livestock feeding has not been fully exploited. Improved cassava varieties can produce 30 tons of fresh roots per hectare. Surplus roots, and those that are not fit for the market can be used as energy supplement to livestock. Processing the root into dry form is necessary to make it storable and to reduce poisoning.

How to process Cassava

Step 1: Washing and chopping
- Wash cassava roots after harvesting to remove soil
- Chop the root into maize-grain size pieces or slightly bigger. Chopping can be done with a panga, or a motorized or manual chipper.

Step 2: Drying

Remove the chips on the fourth day and store them in gunny bags. A 100 kg of fresh roots will yield about 28 kg of dry chips.

Spread the mon polythene sheets on raised drying beds to prevent soil contamination.

The polythene sheets are also used to cover the chips at night, or during the day in case it rains.

Turn the chips on the drying beds about 4 times a day to speed up drying and to prevent mould formation on the chips.

Chopping cassava by hand

Chopping by a motorized chipper

Dry chips in gunny bags

A cassava chips drying bed

Chopping cassava by hand

Chopping by a motorized chipper

Dry chips in gunny bags

A cassava chips drying bed