



Silage production from sweet potato vines and tubers

Fodder Enrichment for Thriving Livestock

Sweet potato silage production is an agricultural innovation that efficiently turns underutilized resources into high-quality animal fodder. The fermentation process preserves nutrients, making it a valuable addition to traditional feeds. Sweet potato silage promotes rapid livestock growth and maintains good health.





International Potato Center (CIP)

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Technology from

ProPAS

Commodities

Sweet Potato

Sustainable Development Goals



This technology is **TAAT1 validated**

7.8

Problem

- Resource Wastage: Leftover sweet potato parts perish in hot, moist conditions.
- Fodder Availability: Persistent gaps exist in fodder availability.
- Digestibility and Nutrition: Fresh vines have poor digestibility and nutritional value.
- Resource Collection: Harvesting leftover sweet potato parts is labor-intensive.

Solution

- High-Quality Fodder: Converts leftovers into nutritious animal feed.
- Bridging Fodder Gaps: Ensures consistent fodder availability.
- Enhanced Digestibility and Nutrition: Improves digestibility and conserves nutrients through fermentation.
- Efficient Resource Utilization: Reduces labor and effort in resource collection by providing a sustainable and cost-effective solution.



Categories

Transformation, Practices, Post-harvest management

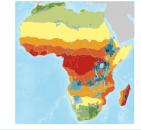
Tested/adopted in



Where it can be used

This technology can be used in the colored

agro-ecological zones.



Breeders, Farmers

Key points to design your business plan

Farmers/Breeders:

- 1. Training: Participate in sweet potato silage production training.
- 2. Materials: Gather sweet potato vines and tubers, a chipper, plastic sheets or tubes, sealing materials, and salt or sun-dried poultry manure.
- 3. Feedstock Preparation: Harvest and chop the vines and tubers, then sun-dry them.
- 4. Silage Production: Layer the chopped material in a container (70% vines, 30% tubers, 0.5% salt or manure), ensuring each layer is compacted.
- 5. Storage: Seal the container tightly and let the silage ferment for about 30 days.
- 6. **Usage:** Regularly check the silage for spoilage. Once ready, it can be used to feed livestock.

Remember to always follow local regulations and best practices.

Gender assessment





