Cassava varieties can be broadly categorized into two main types: sweet cassava and bitter cassava. Each type has numerous varieties, often bred for specific traits such as yield, disease resistance, or suitability for particular uses. Here are some notable varieties:

Sweet Cassava Varieties:

1. **TME 419**:
    - Popular in Nigeria and other West African countries.
    - High yield and good disease resistance.
2. **TMS 30572**:
    - Known for its high yield and resistance to cassava mosaic disease.
    - Widely grown in West Africa.
3. **MCol 22**:
    - High starch content.
    - Suitable for both food and industrial use.

Bitter Cassava Varieties:

1. **TMS 4(2) 1425**:
    - Resistant to pests and diseases.
    - High cyanogenic glucoside content, requiring proper processing before consumption.
2. **TMS 92/0326**:
    - High yield and resistance to cassava mosaic disease.
    - Used for both food and industrial purposes.
3. **IITA-TMS-IBA980505**:
    - High starch content and disease resistance.
    - Suitable for industrial starch production.

Other Notable Varieties:

1. **Brazilian Varieties**:
    - **IAC 12**: High yielding, suitable for starch extraction.
    - **IAC 576-70**: Good disease resistance and high productivity.
2. **Asian Varieties**:

    - **Rayong 60** (Thailand): High yield, commonly used in starch production.
    - **KU 50** (Thailand): Popular for its high starch content and adaptability to different growing conditions.
3. **African Varieties**:

    - **MM96/4271**: Developed by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) for high yield and disease resistance.
    - **Mkumba** (Tanzania): Known for its drought tolerance and high yield.

Landrace Varieties:

- These are traditional varieties developed through natural selection and local farming practices. They vary significantly by region and often have unique traits adapted to local conditions.

Hybrid Varieties:

- Developed through cross-breeding programs to combine desirable traits from different parent plants, such as disease resistance, high yield, and better nutritional content.

Each variety is suited to specific climatic conditions, soil types, and end uses, whether for direct consumption, animal feed, or industrial applications. Choosing the right variety depends on the specific needs and conditions of the farmer or industry.