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RESPONSE OF BUSH SNAP BEANS TO  
DATED MOISTURE STRESS

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Technology

DON SEVERINO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE  
Indang, Cavite

April 1991



RESPONSE OF BUSH SNAP BEANS TO  
DATED MOISTURE STRESS

An Undergraduate Thesis  
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In Partial Fulfillment  
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Thesis of : ETHEL D. CALABIA

T i t l e : RESPONSE OF BUSH SNAP BEANS TO

DATED MOISTURE STRESS

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## ABSTRACT

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A study was conducted to determine the effects of moisture stress at different growth stages of bush snap beans.

Degree of stress and crop growth stages served as the basis in the treatments used. Treatments were non-stress in any stage, 1-day, 2-day, 3-day stress at vegetative, flowering and maturity stage.

Results of the study revealed that the growth of snap beans was affected by the different treatments used. Non-stressed plants gave the highest height of 53.96 centimeters at maturity stage. It was followed by plants stressed in 1-day at maturity stage, plants stressed in 1-day at flowering stage, plants stressed in 1-day at vegetative stage, plants stressed in 2-days at vegetative stage, plants stressed in 2-days at maturity stage, plants stressed in 3-days at maturity stage, plants stressed in 3-days at vegetative stage, plants stressed in 2-days at flowering stage, and plants stressed in 3-days at flowering stage with a length of 53.47, 50.51, 45.68, 42.43, 38.04, 38.03,

34.99, 31.88 and 31.8 centimeters, respectively.

The yield of snap beans was affected by stress at different growth stages. Plants stressed in 1-day at maturity gave the highest yield next to non-stressed with a mean of 1.4967 and 1.7040 tons per hectare, respectively. Lowest yield was observed during the flowering stage for the treatment stressed in 3-days, thus, flowering stage was the most critical growth stage of bush snap beans.

Highest mean reduction in yield was obtained from plants stressed in 3-days at flowering stage and lowest yield reduction was observed at the maturity stage stressed for 1-day.

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## RESPONSE OF BUSH SNAP BEANS TO

### DATED MOISTURE STRESS<sup>1/</sup>

ETHEL D. CALABIA

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## INTRODUCTION

### Nature and Importance of the Study

Snap beans (Phaseolus vulgaris, Linn.) is a leguminous crop that thrives best in sandy loam to clay loam soil with good drainage and pH ranging from 5.5 to 6.8 (Bautista, 1977). It is nutritious for it contains 6 to 8 Percent protein for the green pods, 17 to 35 percent protein when dried and 300 to 350 calories per gram of edible portion. Low production causes it to become expensive. The reasons behind are water, soil and climatic limitations and poor technology used by farmers.

Proper irrigation is needed to produce good quality