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EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ORGANIC FERTILIZERS  
IN THE GROWTH AND FLOWERING  
OF ROSE PLANTS  
(*Rosa grande*)

THESIS

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March 2001

**EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ORGANIC FERTILIZERS  
IN THE GROWTH AND FLOWERING  
OF ROSE PLANT  
(*Rosa grande*)**

A Research Study Submitted to the Faculty of the  
Laboratory School, College of Education  
Cavite State University  
Indang, Cavite

In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for Graduation



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*Effects of different organic fertilizers  
in the growth & flowering of rose plant*  
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## ABSTRACT

**IKAN HERBERT M., RAMOS NELSON E., RODIL ERIC N.,** Applied Research III (General Science Curriculum) 2001. **“EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ORGANIC FERTILIZERS IN THE GROWTH AND FLOWERING OF ROSE PLANT (*Rosa grande*)”.**

Advisers: Prof. Alison C. Penus and Prof. Dulce L. Ramos

This study was conducted from November 2000 to February 2001 at Limbon Indang, Cavite to (1) determine if organic fertilizer is effective in the growth and flowering of rose plants, (2) compare the effect of different organic fertilizers on the growth and flowering of rose plants and (3) determine the best type of organic fertilizer for the growth and flowering of rose flowers.

Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) was used in this study. There are five treatments and replicated three times. The different treatments are as follows: T0 without fertilizer (control), T1 (25 grams of chicken manure/pot), T2 (25 grams of horse manure/pot), T3 (25 grams of cow manure/pot) and T4 (25 grams of combined fertilizers/pot).

Results show that Treatment 4 (25 grams combined fertilizer) produced the tallest plant with an average mean of 93.83 centimeters, Treatment 2 (25 grams of horse manure/pot) produced the largest diameter of stem, with an average mean of 1.15 centimeters, Treatment 1 (25 grams of fertilizer/pot) produced the most number of new leaves with an average mean of 4.17 and the largest diameter of sepal with an average mean of 0.57 centimeter was observed in Treatment 3 (25 grams of cow manure/pot).

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**INTRODUCTION**

Rose belongs to the family of Rosaceae. Rose is erect, climbing or trailing shrubs, never true trees. Their stems are generally more or less copiously armed with prickles of various shapes and sizes called thorns. The leaves are variably alternate and provided with stipules that are granular composed of pinately arrange leaflets, from 1 to 11 or more. The flowers are solitary or in loose cluster produced at the end of each shoot. The flower stalks expand into a fleshy vase or the receptacle.

Roses are prized chiefly for their blossoms, which range white through, various tones of yellow and pink to dark crimsons and maroon. Roses have six general varieties and from thirty varieties tend to have a gradual change of color. Rose is a plant which is well adapted to landscape gardening and to the cut flower industry. In the culture of the plants however, some of the cultural requirements or operation and practices are focused particularly on the land preparation, spacing and distancing given to plant and even on the fertilization process regardless of the variety being cultured.