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ESPONSE OF TOMATO TO DIFFERENT CONCENTRATION OF POTASSIUM NITRATE (KNO3)

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RESPONSE OF TOMATO TO DIFFERENT CONCENTRATION OF POTASSIUM NITRATE (KNO3)

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ABSTRACT

GERVO, RUSTUM I., Applied Research IV (Agricultural Science Curriculum); Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite, March 1991. "Response of Tomato Plants to Different Concentration of Potassium Nitrate (KNO3)" Adviser: Mrs. Edna A. Vida

This study "Response of Tomato Plants to Different Concentration of Potassium Nitrate (KN03)" was conducted from January to March 1991 at Halang, Naic, Cavite with the different objectives:

1) to determine the effects of different concentrations of potassium nitrate (KNO3) to flowering of tomato plants;
2) to determine the best treatment in the production of the tomatoes.

A total of 48 tomato crops were distributed in a Randomized Complete Block Design with four treatments and three replications. The different treatment of this study were: T₁-control; T₂ - 100 ppm KNO₃: T₃ - 200 ppm KNO₃: T₄ - 300 ppm of KNO₃.

Results of this study revealed that 200 ppm KNO was the best treatmentin terms of flower production, highest yield and most number of marketable fruits.

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RUSTUM I. GERVO

INTRODUCTION

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

Tomato, (Lycopersicum esculentum Mill.) is one of the principal fruits and most profitable crops produced in the Philippines. Tomato belongs to the colanoceae family and to the night shade family. It can be grown easily in home gardens, in green houses, in market gardens, for home consumption, for canning and for shipment.

Tomatoes are good for the body for they supply us with minerals such as Irons and vitamins, like Vitamin A and vitamin C.

The tomato requires warm weather and plenty of sunshine for its best development. It is grown successfully under a wide range of climatic condition and the most extensive plantings are in milder areas. The ideal conditions for the culture of tomatoes are highly grown in a deep, fertile, sandy loam with a well-drained day subsoil.