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FIELD PERFORMANCE OF TOMATO TO  
DIFFERENT HEIGHT OF TRELLISING  
( FENCING TYPE )

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APPLIED RESEARCH-IV  
( AGRI-SCIENCE CURRICULUM )

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YIELD PERFORMANCE OF TOMATO TO DIFFERENT  
HEIGHT OF TRELLISING (FENCING TYPE)

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Submitted to the Faculty of the Agricultural Science  
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Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment  
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## A B S T R A C T

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Adviser: Mr. Carlos Rodil

The study "Yield Performance of Tomato to Different Height of Trellising (Fencing Type) was conducted at the Don Severino Agricultural College experimental field from October 26, 1987 to February 29, 1988 to determine the yield performance of tomato by using different height of trellis (fencing type).

The randomized complete block design (RCBD) was used in the study with five treatments and three replications. The five treatments were as follows: Treatment 1 (control, no trellis), Treatment 3 (30 centimeters height of trellis), Treatment 3 (60 centimeters height of trellis), Treatment 4 (90 centimeters height of trellis), and Treatment 5 (120 centimeters height of trellis).

The findings in general showed that the highest results in average number of marketable fruits, average weight of marketable fruits and in computed yield per hectare was obtained by Treatment 3 (60 centimeters height of trellis), followed by Treatment 4 (90 centimeters height of trellis), Treatment 2 (30 centimeters height of trellis) and Treatment 5 (120 centimeters height of trellis). The lowest results was obtained by Treatment 1 (Control, no trellis).

The average number of non-marketable fruits, the highest results were obtained by Treatment 1 (control, no trellis), followed by Treatment 2 (30 centimeters height of trellis), Treatment 5 (120 centimeters height of trellis), Treatment 4 (90 centimeters height of trellis). The lowest non-marketable fruits were obtained by Treatment 3 (60 centimeters height of trellis).

The findings showed that Treatment 3 (60 centimeters height of trellis) gave the highest result in average number of marketable fruits, average weight of fruits in kilograms, and in computed yield per hectare and does not produce high non-marketable fruits because it also prevented the stem and fruits to come in contact with the soil. This proved the findings of Salazar, tomato trellised with a height of 60 centimeters is not affected by strong winds which can give high percentage of fruit set and also prevented the stem and fruits to come in contact with the soil which will minimize the attack of pest and diseases.

It is recommended to all farmers, and others who will be engaged in tomato production that using of 60 centimeters height of trellis will give good yield, keep the fruit clean and free from the attack of pest and diseases,

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by

RONALD C. HERRERA

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<sup>1/</sup>A Research Study to be submitted to the Faculty of the Agricultural Science Department, Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite, in partial fulfillment of the requirements in Applied Research IV.

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INTRODUCTION

Importance of the Study

Tomato (Lycopersicum esculentum Mill) is one of the most important crops throughout the world. It is grown for both home and market in almost any community in the country. It is one of the most popular vegetable salads in raw state. It is used as preserves, pickles, and catsup sauces. It is served raw, baked, stewed, fried and as sauce for other food.

Tomato is a vegetable rich in food value. It is easy to grow on a light, porous, fertile, rich in organic matter and well drained soil.

Filipino farmers are already adopting the technology of modern farming especially in crop production, but