DIFFERENT RATES OF APPLYING COMPLETE FERTILIZER ON CORN

SPECIAL PROBLEM

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Indang, Cavite
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DIFFERENT RATES OF APPLYING COMPLETE FERTILIZER ON CORN

A Special Problem

Presented to the Faculty of the

Don Severino Agricultural College

Indang, Cavite

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree of

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture

(Major in Agronomy)

EMERLITA S. SIERRA

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A B S T R A C T

This study was conducted from May 23, 1978 to August 23, 1978 at Tambo, Indang, Cavite to determine the effect of the different rates of complete fertilizer (14-14-14) on the growth and yield of corn.

The 1,000 square-meter field was prepared thoroughly by the use of animal drawn implements. Two seeds were planted in each hill 35 centimeters apart in the rows and 45 centimeters between the rows and covered with fine soil.

Complete fertilizer (14-14-14) was applied basal at different rates. Treatment 1, 210 kilograms per hectare, Treatment 2, 280 kilograms per hectare, Treatment 3, 350 kilograms per hectare, Treatment 4, 420 kilograms per hectare and the control without fertilizer.

Plants in Treatment 4 fertilized with 450 kilograms of complete fertilizer (14-14-14) per hectare gave the highest mean weight of dry grain, the longest ears and largest diameter of stalk followed by Treatment 3 (350 kilograms per hectare) and Treatment 2 (280 kilograms per hectare).

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DIFFERENT RATES OF APPLYING COMPLETE FERTILIZER ON CORN[1/]

by

Emerlita S. Sierra

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INTRODUCTION

Corn (Zea maize, Linn.) is a staple crop of about 20 percent of the total population in the Philippines. It is one of the important agricultural crops produced for human consumption in the country. It is grown in all provinces and has been cultivated for thousands of years.

While corn has been cultivated for a thousand of years, the initial impetus was given towards raising corn on a commercial scale to meet the needs of home consumption. In the ensuring years, when dietetics vouched for its remarkable nutritive merits as human food and animals, the govern-