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INTERCROPPING CASSAVA WITH COWPEA

FARM PRACTICE REPORT

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~~INTERCROPPING~~ CASSAVA WITH COWPEA

A Farm Practice Report
Submitted to the Faculty of the
Don Severino Agricultural College
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In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
(Major in Agronomy)

by

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A B S T R A C T

This farm practice "Intercropping Cassava with Cowpea" was conducted at Kaytambog, Indang, Cavite from August 1991 to February 1992. It aimed to acquire skills on the adoption of proper management of growing cassava when intercropped with cowpea; to demonstrate the productivity of cassava when intercropped with cowpea and assess the cost and return analysis of cassava when intercropped with cowpea.

A 1,500 square meter field was plowed and harrowed twice with an interval of one week until the proper tilth of the soil is attained. Seeds of cowpea were planted uniformly at a distance of 100 centimeters between rows and 50 centimeters between hills. Three to four seeds of cowpea were planted to a depth of twice the diameter of the seeds. Germination took place four days after planting. Cassava cuttings were planted in a slanting position 100 centimeters between rows and 50 centimeters between hills. Cassava germinated two weeks after planting.

Cowpea pods were harvested 65 days after planting and cassava six months from the time of planting.

Three hundred kilos of cowpea pods were harvested and were sold at P12.00 per kilo. Twenty-five sacks of

cassava tubers were sold at ₱70.00 per sack. The total gross income from both crops was ₱5,350.00 and after deducting the total expenses of ₱3,573.20, a net income of ₱1,776.80 was realized.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	vi
INTRODUCTION	1
Importance of the Project	2
Objectives of the Project	3
Time and Place of the Project	3
EXPECTED OUTPUT	4
STRATEGY OF IMPLEMENTATION	5
ACTUAL COST AND RETURN ANALYSIS	8
TIMETABLE OF ACTIVITIES	11
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	13
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	15
Summary	16
Conclusion	16
Recommendation	16

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INTRODUCTION

Cassava locally known as "balinghoy" or "kamoteng kahoy" is a perennial shrub which if allowed to grow indefinitely reaches the size of a small tree. It is one of the most important root crops in the Philippines because it ranks second to sweet potato in cultivation. It is a rich source of carbohydrates and energy and serves as livestock feeds in the Philippines.

Cassava has not been given importance as source of energy in the local markets because the world supply of oil, a much popular source of energy is thought to be inexhaustible. Because of the energy crisis, there is a need of using all possible sources of energy. Hence, cassava is one of the answers to this, because this has been serving well as source of fuel and feeds.