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POT CULTURE OF AFRICAN DAISY AS
AFFECTED BY DIFFERENT
SOIL MEDIA

RESEARCH

Agri-Science Curriculum

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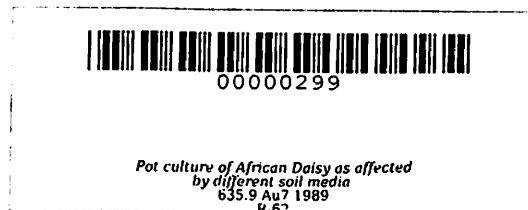
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POT CULTURE OF AFRICAN DAISY AS
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SOIL MEDIA

A Research Paper Submitted to the Faculty
of Agricultural Science Department
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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
in Applied Research IV



by
TRISHA MARIE N. AUSTRIA

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A B S T R A C T

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Adviser: Mr. Alejandro C. Mojica

The study "Pot Culture of African Daisy as Affected by Different Soil Media" was conducted at Barangay IV, Indang, Cavite from July to October 1988 to evaluate the effectiveness of different soil media on the growth and flowering of African daisy.

A total of 300 African daisy suckers purchased from Tagaytay City were arranged in an experimental lot using a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with ten treatments and three replications. Treatments include: T_1 pure garden soil; T_2 50% garden soil + 50% chicken manure; T_3 50% garden soil + 50% cow manure; T_4 50% garden soil + 50% hog manure; T_5 Tagaytay loam soil; T_6 50% TLS + 50% chicken manure; T_7 50% TLS + 50% cow manure; T_8 50% TLS + 50% hog manure; T_9 50% garden soil + 50% compost; and T_{10} 50% TLS + 50% compost.

Highly significant results were obtained on the average number of days from planting to flowering, average length of flower stalk and average diameter of flower heads. Significant results was also obtained

on the average number of flowers per treatment.

It was found out in this experiment that 50% garden soil + 50% compost (Treatment 9) was the best soil medium for growing African daisy. This is due to the nutrients present in the compost, porosity of the soil medium and its greater water holding capacity that makes the African daisies matured earlier, and produced longer stalk and bigger flowers. Plants in 50% garden soil + 50% chicken manure (Treatment 2) exhibited the poorest performance in all of the plant characteristics. Chicken manure contains lot of ammonia which rendered the medium too hot for the plant causing them poor growth.

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^{1/} A research paper presented to the faculty of Agricultural Science Department of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite, in partial fulfillment of the requirements in Applied Research IV. Prepared under the supervision of Mr. Alejandro C. Mojica, adviser.

INTRODUCTION

Importance of the Study

African daisy (Gerbera jamesonii Hook) is a typical plant extensively grown in Cavite, Batangas, Laguna and other provinces in Region IV. They are perennial herbs with numerous leaves in a rosette at the base of the stem. The flowers are solitary and occur in hairy stalks. The rays are showy yellow, pink, orange and red and they are 5 to 12 cm across. Stem length ranges from 25 to 65 cms. Gerberas are may be in single or double forms.

Gerberas have gained its importance as an