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INTERCROPPING GABI WITH BUSH SITAO

FARM PRACTICE REPORT

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INTERCROPPING GABI WITH BUSH SITAO

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A B S T R A C T

A Farm Practice on "Intercropping Gabi with Bush Sitao" was conducted in Conchu, Trece Martires City, from August 1991 to February 1992 to demonstrate the profitability and productivity of gabi intercropped with bush sitao in a piece of land, and to be familiar with the appropriate cultural management practices necessary for gabi when intercropped with bush sitao.

An area of 1,500 square meter land was used for the production of gabi and bush sitao. The field was prepared thoroughly by the use of animal drawn implements. Planting of gabi was done on the prepared furrows at a distance of 50 cm between hills and 75 cm between rows. Complete fertilizer (14-14-14) was applied basally. Planting of bush sitao was done by sowing the seed in between the rows of the gabi plants. Field inspection was carried out to determine the presence of pest and diseases. No serious pest and diseases were observed attacking the gabi plant but aphids were found infesting the leaves of bush sitao. The plants were immediately sprayed with three tablespoons of Malathion for every four gallons of water.

After conducting the total expenses of ₱4,249.64 from the gross sale of ₱9,545.00, the project gained a net income of ₱5,295.36. The project realized a high

return on investment (ROI) of 124.6% indicating that intercropping gabi with bush sitao is economically feasible.

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by

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INTRODUCTION

Taro (Colocasia esculenta, Linn./Schott), commonly known as "Gabing Tagalog" belongs to the "Aracea" family. It is one of the oldest cultivated crops in the world. It is a tropical crop which are grown anywhere in the Philippines.

It is considered one of the leading vegetable root crops in the country which can also be used as animal feeds. It is also a good source of starch and minerals. Being rich in starch, it is usually made into flour which can be used for soups, beverages, biscuits and bread.

The growing of one crop between the rows or between the hills of other crop is called intercropping. This practice is claimed to have several advantages especially if leguminous crops are used. The advantage is the in-