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RESPONSE OF IR 42 RICE VARIETY TO MACHETE
APPLIED AT DIFFERENT RATES

SPECIAL PROBLEM

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November, 1981

RESPONSE OF IR-42 RICE VARIETY TO MACHETE
APPLIED AT DIFFERENT RATES

A Special Problem
Presented to the Faculty of the
Don Severino Agricultural College
Indang, Cavite

Sp - 702

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Bachelor of Science
in Agriculture (BSA), Major in
Agronomy



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*Response of IR-42 rice variety to Machete
applied at different rates
633.18 L62 1981
SP-702*

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A B S T R A C T

The study "Response of IR-42 Rice Variety to Machete Applied at Different Rates" was conducted in Palangue, Naic, Cavite from November 1980 to February 1981. The study sought to find the right rate of applying machete that would not inpair the growth of rice but would best control weeds and will give highest yield of IR-42.

An area of 200 square meter field was used in this study. The area was plowed and harrowed twice with an interval of one week. One week before transplanting, the field was submerged with water to hasten the decomposition of organic matter and prevent the weeds seeds to germinate. The field was laid out in a randomized complete block design with five treatments and four replications.

The different treatments used were: Treatment 1 (2.0 kg. a.i./ha.), Treatment 2 (1.25 kg. a.i./ha.), Treatment 3 (1.5 kg. a.i./ha.), Treatment 4 (1.0 kg. a.i./ha.) and Treatment 5 (Control).

The findings revealed that plants applied with 1.5 kg. ai/ha. of machete gave the best result. It produced the tallest plants, most number of productive tillers, and longest panicles. The highest computed yield per hectare was also observed.

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by

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^{1/}A Special Problem submitted to the Faculty of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation with the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, (BSA), Major in Agronomy. Contribution No. P.S. 81039-029. Prepared in the Department of Plant Science under the advisorship of Mr. Celso S. Crucido.

INTRODUCTION

Rice (Oryza sativa, Linn.) belonging to the Family Graminae ranks first as an agricultural crop in the country.

Rice industry plays an important role in the development of the country's economy. This is indicated by million of pesos derived by the government in terms of revenues. Majority of the people in the Philippines depend upon it for their living.

Weeds are one of the most found enemies of the crop growers. They act as host for plant diseases and insect pest, clog irrigation canal, making water management inefficient, making land preparation more expensive and