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GROWTH AND YIELD PERFORMANCE OF ELUTINOUS CORN
WEEDED AT DIFFERENT GROWTH STAGES USING
DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEED CONTROL

THESIS

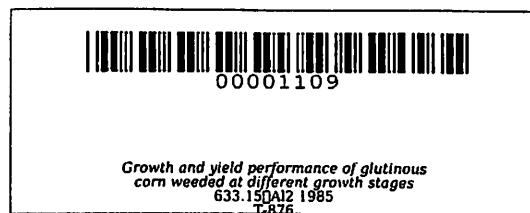
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April, 1995*

**GROWTH AND YIELD PERFORMANCE OF GLUTINOUS CORN
WEEDED AT DIFFERENT GROWTH STAGES USING
DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEED CONTROL**

**An Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted 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 (BSA) Major in
Agronomy**



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April, 1985

A B S T R A C T

The study, "Growth and Yield Performance of Glutinous Corn Weeded at Different Growth Stages Using Different Kinds of Weed Control", was conducted to determine the period during which corn yield is impaired by weed competition thus, an efficient weed control measure could be employed and to evaluate the economics of growing corn using different kinds of weed control done at different growth stages.

A split-plot design with four growth stages and three kinds of weed controls were used in the experiment as main plot and sub-plots, respectively.

Results showed that the growth stages when different kinds of weed control were employed have significant effects on the growth and yield performance of corn. The different weed control methods showed significant differences on the height, leaf number and weight of harvested ears. It could be noted that when weed control was employed, the weeds have developed sufficiently enough to impair crop growth such that yield potential was reduced. Plants weeded by the combination of Agroxone and mechanical means (handweeding) exhibited better growth and development followed by mechanical method and the least development was on those weeded chemically.

Culture and cropping and management are important in weed control and with the inclusion of herbicides, one must have a knowledge of toxicity as related to dosage and degree of control; selectivity as related to crop and weed species; and residual action as related to methods of application if he hopes to do an effective and economical job.

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by

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INTRODUCTION

Corn (Zea mays, L.) is one of the major cereal crops in the world. It is used as human food, animal feed and as raw materials in the industry. As reported in the Philippine Recommends for Corn², the national average yield of corn is 0.84 ton per hectare. This yield is quite low compared with those of other countries; hence, the requirements are not yet met. One of the many reasons behind this is the adverse effect of weeds.

²The Philippine Recommends for Corn. (Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research, 1976).