GROWTH AND YIELD RESPONSE OF MUNGO TO METHODS OF PLANTING AND FERTILIZATION

SPECIAL PROBLEM

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GROWTH AND YIELD RESPONSE OF MUNGO TO METHODS OF PLANTING AND FERTILIZATION

A Special Problem
Presented 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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A B S T R A C T

This study, "Growth and Yield Response of Mungo to Methods of Planting and Fertilization", using CES 87 variety was conducted at the Experimental Field of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite from July to October, 1979. Its main objective was to determine the effects of the combination of methods of planting and fertilization on the growth and yield of mungo. The specific objectives were: to find out the effect of different rates of complete fertilizer on the growth and yield of mungo (Treatments were: T_1 - 158 grams per plot, T_2 - 315 grams per plot, T_3 - 467 grams per plot) and to find out which of the two methods of planting would give a higher yield.

The following growth and yield parameters were observed and taken throughout the conduct of the study: total grain yield, weight per 1,000 seeds, pods per branch, pods per plant, number of leaves, and number of branches and dry matter yield.

Of the parameters above, non-significant differences were observed among treatments. However, Treatment 3 of the drill method produced the highest yield and highest weight per 1,000 seeds. It was followed by Treatment 2 (315 grams per plot) and least, Treatment 1 (158 grams per plot).

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INTRODUCTION

Mungo (Phaseolus aureus, Roxb.), is an annual herbacious plant attaining a height of about fifty centimeters. It is a legume and native of India. It contains as much calories per unit as weight of cereals. It contains protein ranging from 20 to 25 percent as well as vitamins and minerals. Mungo, being rich in protein and thiamine is nutritious and has been recommended as preventive against beri-beri.

It is always used for intercropping and relay cropping.

Importance of the Study

In Agriculture, the methods of planting and the application of fertilizer are big factors in crop production.