

633.18
L 52

EFFECTS OF COMBINED RESTORED AND
INORGANIC FERTILIZER ON
IR-36. YIELD

SPECIAL PROBLEM

Estela P. Legaspi

Don Severino Agricultural College

Indang, Cavite

April, 1982

✓
EFFECTS OF COMBINED RESTORER AND
/ INORGANIC FERTILIZER ON

IR-36: YIELD

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

Sp-714

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



00002048

*Effects of combined restorer and inorganic
fertilizer on IR-36 :
633.18 L52 1982
SP-714*

ESTELA P. LEGASPI

April, 1982

A B S T R A C T

The study, "Effects of Combined Restorer and Inorganic Fertilizer on IR-36: Yield", was conducted at the experimental field of Mr. Maximo Rodil in Palangue, Naic, Cavite from June to September, 1981. This aimed to evaluate the effects of combined restorer and inorganic fertilizer on the yield of transplanted rice.

A field with an area of 500 square meters was divided into four equal blocks to constitute the replication and further sub-divided into four equal plots to constitute the treatments. The field was prepared by plowing once and harrowing twice.

Transplanting was done fourteen days after sowing. Three healthy seedlings were transplanted to a hill at the space of 20 x 20 centimeters.

Harvesting was done 96 days after transplanting with the use of scythe.

Results of the study showed that plants fertilized with restorer plus inorganic fertilizer produced the highest grain yield, heaviest weight of filled grains and highest number of grains per panicle.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
INTRODUCTION	1
Importance of the Study	2
Objective of the Study	2
Time and Place of the Study	2
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	3
MATERIALS AND METHODS	5
Materials	5
Methods	5
Land preparation	5
Experimental field layout	5
Raising of seedlings	6
Transplanting and replanting of seedlings	6
Irrigating the field	6
Fertilization	7
Weeding	7
Control of pest and diseases	7
Harvesting and collection of data	7

	Page
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	9
Average Weight (kg) of Filled Grains per 10 Hill Samples	9
Average Weight (kg) of Unfilled Grains per 10 Hill Samples	11
Average Number of Grains per Panicle	11
Computed Yield in Kilograms per Hectare	14
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	17
Summary	17
Conclusion	17
Recommendation	17
BIBLIOGRAPHY	18
APPENDIX	20

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Average Weight (kg) of Filled Grains per 10 Hill Samples	10
2. Average Weight (kg) of Unfilled Grains per 10 Hill Samples	12
3. Average Number of Grains per Panicle . . .	13
4. Computed Yield (kg) per Hectare	15

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Field Layout	21
2. General View of the Experiment	22
3. Representative Yield Samples per Treatment	23

EFFECTS OF COMBINED RESTORER AND

INORGANIC FERTILIZER ON

IR-36: YIELD^{1/}

by

Estela P. Legaspi

^{1/}A Special Problem presented 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. 81112-080. Prepared in the Department of Plant Science under the advisorship of Mr. Celso N. Nuestro.

INTRODUCTION

Rice (Oryza sativa, Linn.) is an annual crop belonging to Family Graminae. It is the leading cereal crop of the world and is the staple food of about one third of the world population. The cultivated rice plants differ markedly in morphological and physiological behavior. It is an annual grass with round, hollow, jointed culms rather flat leaves, the kernel is enclosed in hull of husk known as paddy or rough rice. Rough rice is used for seeds and also as feeds for livestock. Rice is a good source of carbohydrates.