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RESPONSE OF PEANUT TO WEEDING
FREQUENCY AND RATE OF
COMPLETE FERTILIZER
APPLICATION

T H E S I S

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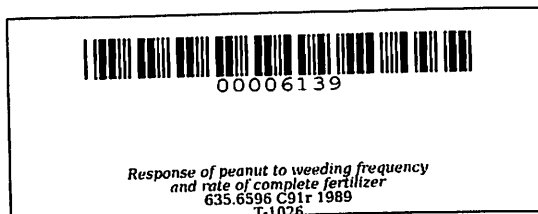
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AND RATE OF COMPLETE FERTILIZER
APPLICATION

A Thesis

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A B S T R A C T

CUENO, IMELDA BAWAG, "Response of Peanut to Weeding Frequency and Rate of Complete Fertilizer Application", Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite. Adviser: Prof. Amornita T.C. Sanchez.

Response of peanut to weeding frequency and rate of complete fertilizer was evaluated at the Experimental Area of Don Severino Agricultural College from June to September 1988.

Result showed that peanut height was not affected by weeding and it was not significantly influenced by fertilizer treatments. T_3 (500 kg 14-14-14/ha) gave the tallest height both on eight and eleven weeks after emergence followed by T_2 and T_1 as a shortest. The plant fresh weight was not significantly affected by weeding and fertilizer treatments. Fertilizer had significant effect on plant fresh weight. Weeding showed significant effects on number of pods per plant at maturity and number of marketable pods. Unmarketable pods and pods fresh weight were significantly affected both by weeding and fertilizer level.

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RESPONSE OF PEANUT TO WEEDING FREQUENCY
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by

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INTRODUCTION

The peanut (Arachis hypogea Linn) commonly known as "mani" in the Philippines is grown practically in all parts of the country. Peanut originated in South America. Plants grow up to 100 centimeters tall and spread from 90 to 120 centimeters. The peanut is remarkable in that, the elongated receptacle called the pegs, grow downward from the base of the flower stalk to bury the ovary tip in the soil where fruit pods develop.

Peanut is a source of nutritive food and utilized in many different ways. Peanut oil is of high