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PERFORMANCE OF BUSH SNAP BEANS
TO DIFFERENT LEVELS OF
AVAILABLE MOISTURE

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✓ PERFORMANCE OF BUSH SNAP BEANS
TO DIFFERENT LEVELS OF
AVAILABLE MOISTURE

An Undergraduate Thesis
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 Agricultural Engineering
Major in Soil and Water Management



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different levels of available moisture
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ABSTRACT

GLORIANI, PRISCILA GALLARDO. Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite, April, 1991. "PERFORMANCE OF BUSH SNAP BEANS TO DIFFERENT LEVELS OF AVAILABLE MOISTURE". Adviser: Engr. Cesar C. Carriaga.

A 100 square meter land at the New Acquired Land of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite, was used in the experiment to know the performance of bush snap beans to different levels of available moisture.

The performance of bush snap beans to different levels of available moisture was measured in terms of plant height, yield and rooting depth. Results showed that bush snap beans having available moisture between 50 to 75 percent during the vegetative, flowering and maturity stages turned out the tallest and gave the highest yield compared to the other plants whose available moisture was between 25 to 50 percent and 75 to 100 percent during the vegetative, flowering, and maturity stages. To maintain the 50 to 75 percent available moisture during the vegetative stage, the plants were irrigated five times with a total depth of 11.18 centimeters; the 50 to 75 percent during the flowering stage, six times irrigation was applied with a total depth of 22.64 centimeters and the 50 to 75 percent during the maturity stage, four times irrigation was made with a total depth of 20.05 centimeters.

In general, 50 to 75 percent available moisture was the optimum level of available moisture needed by bush snap beans during vegetative, flowering, and maturity stages for maximum crop yield.

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PERFORMANCE OF BUSH SNAP BEANS

TO DIFFERENT LEVEL OF AVAILABLE MOISTURE^{1/}

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^{1/}An Undergraduate Thesis 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 Agricultural Engineering (BSAE), major in Soil and Water Management. Contribution A.E. no.91046-019. Prepared in the Department of Engineering and Agro-Industrial Technology under the supervision of Engr. Cesar C. Carriaga.

INTRODUCTION

Snap beans, locally known as "Habitchuelas", is one of the most important leguminous plants. It grows well in a place with good drainage and soil Ph ranging from 5.5 to 6.5.

There are many factors which affect the plant growth and development. Some of these are the cultural management practices like application of fertilizer, pesticides, weeding and selection of good quality seeds.

The amount of water applied, soil, climatic limitations and the kind of technology used by the farmers determine the level of production of this kind of beans. Low production