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GERMINATION OF SCARIFIED LANZONES SEEDS
TO DIFFERENT GERMINATING MEDIA

THESIS

APPLIED RESEARCH-IV
(AGRI-SCIENCE CURRICULUM)

AXEL ALEJANDRO A. PINPIN

Don Severino Agricultural College
Indang, Cavite

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AXEL ALEJANDRO A. PINPIN

Submitted to the Faculty of the Agricultural Science
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Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment
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Adviser : Mr. Alejandro C. Mojica

The study entitled "Germination of Scarified Lanzones Seeds to Different Germinating Media" was conducted at DSAC's Nursery, Indang, Cavite for a period of three months starting from November 3, 1987 to January 31, 1988 to determine if there is an interaction effect between germinating media and seed scarification in the germination of lanzones seeds.

This study was a two-factorial experiment in a split-plot design using scarification treatment as main plot and germinating media as sub-plot. Each of the factor has four treatments replicated three times. A total of four hundred eighty (480) seeds was used in the experiment.

Significant results were obtained in percentage germination, seedling height and number of leaves. A highly significant result was observed in the interaction of scarification and germinating media in relation to seedling height and number of leaves.

The study proved that 50% coconut bark and 50% soil was the best germinating media for lanzones. However, the use of scarification methods in lanzones seeds for its germination is also recommended that further experiment must be conducted along this line.

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by

Axel Alejandro A. Pinpin

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INTRODUCTION

Importance of the Study

Lanzones is more popularly known as Langsat in some other Southeast Asian countries. Lanzones is botanically known as Lansium domesticum Correa. It belongs to the family Meliaceae which is composed of over 400 genera and 600 species. It is confined in the tropical regions.

It is considered as one of the very popular seasonal fruit grown in the Philippines. The milky juice which is found in the skin of the fruit and the bitter seeds seems to deter many people from outside the tropic s from eating lanzones. It is one excellent dessert fruit that a person does not seem to get tired