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EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT MULCHING MATERIALS
ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF TOMATO
IN THE WET SEASON CULTURE

THESIS

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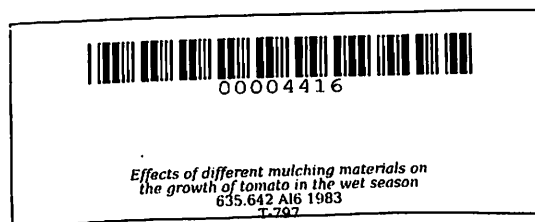
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EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT MULCHING MATERIALS
ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF TOMATO
IN THE WET SEASON CULTURE

An Undergraduate Thesis
Presented to the Faculty of the
Don Severino Agricultural College
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Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
(Major in Agronomy)



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A B S T R A C T

The study, "Effects of Different Mulching Materials on the Growth and Yield of Tomato in the Wet Season Culture", was conducted at the experimental field of Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite from July to September, 1982. This study was conducted to determine which of the different mulching materials is best suited for tomato.

A Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) was used in performing the test. This was divided into three replications which in turn were divided into three treatments.

Transplanting was done on August 4, 1982. Sixty five days after transplanting the plants were harvested. Different mulching materials used were as follows: Rice hull for T_1 , dried banana leaves for T_2 , rice straw for T_3 , and control for T_4 .

In the study those mulched with rice straw produced the most vigorous plants and with the highest yield per hectare.

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by

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INTRODUCTION

Tomato (Lycopersicum esculentum, Mill), is a herbaceous plant belonging to the family Solanaceae. It is one of the most profitable crops in the Philippines. Tomatoes afford high nutritional values whether used as fresh or canned, and people do like it whether as salad, cooked vegetable or condiments. It is a good source of minerals such as iron and vitamins.

Tomato is highly seasonal in nature and this explains its high costs during wet months. During rainy season, its supply is quite low since its production is limited by high rainfall and low light intensity. In