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THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT ROOTING MEDIA
ON MARCOTTING CALB (*Alseodaphnophora*
luzoniensis)

A STUDY

(APPLIED RESEARCH IV)

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~~THE~~ EFFECT OF DIFFERENT ROOTING MEDIA
ON MARCOTTING GALO (Anacolosa
luzoniensis)

A Research Study

Presented to the Faculty
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*The Effect of different rooting media on
marcotting galo (Anacolosa luzoniensis)*
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ABSTRACT

The research study entitled "The Effect Of Different Rooting Media on Marcotting Gale(Anacolosa luzoniensis) " was conducted from September, 1986 to February, 1987 in Banaba Cerca, Indang, Cavite. This was undertaken to determine the effects of different rooting media on marcotting gale and to test the effectivity of marcotting as propagation technique for this crop.

Five matured gale plants were selected to represent the replications. Likewise, five matured healthy branches four centimeters in diameter were chosen to undergo the treatments. Girdling of selected branches was done by removing a ring of bark at the point 12 inches from the tip end. The strip cambium of about 2 inches was carefully scraped off from the girdled part of the branch. The marcots were covered with the moistened rooting media in place. Both ends were tied carefully. The treatments used to cover the marcots were: T1-garden soil; T2- sawdust, T3- sphagnum moss , T4-compost and T5-clay soil.

Based on the result of this study, the use of sphagnum moss as rooting medium showed the earliest root formation and the production of roots as compared to that of other treatments included in this study.

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MARCOTTING GALO (Anacolosa luzoniensis)

by

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INTRODUCTION

Galo (Anacolosa luzoniensis) of the family Olacaceae is indigenous to the Philippines. It is locally known as aluloy and malabignay in Tagalog, malabolo in Bisaya and yupa in Mountain Province. This species is distributed in forest and medium altitude from Northern Luzon to Visayas but is of rare occurrence and not cultivated.

Galo is a small to medium sized tree of robust growth that attain a height of about 15 meters. The branches are slender, erect and reddish brown. The leaves are alternate oblong, ovate oblong or elliptic oblong usually 8-12 cm. long and 3.5 cm wide, slightly shining with accurate base and obtuse petioles and apex. The petioles are 5-8 mm. long. The flowers are small, pale green puberulent congested densely in small clusters, axillary and 2-3 cm. long. The calyx is 3 mm. in diameter, subtruncate with six minute teeth. The petals are six valvate, pubescent, lanceolate, or oblong lanceolate, 4 mm. long, 1.8 cm. wide, acute or somewhat