634
R 87
1987

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT ROOTING MEDIA ON MARCOTTING GUAVA (*Psidium guajava linnaeus*)

A STUDY

APPLIED RESEARCH IV

RODERICK M. RUFINO

JOSE RIZAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

ARANETA, CAVITE

APRIL, 1987

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

A Research Study
Presented to the Faculty
of the Don Severino Agricultural
College, Laboratory School
Indang, Cavite

In partial fulfillment of the requirements
in Agricultural Science Curriculum

00000241

The Effect of different rooting media on marcotting galo (Anacolosa luzoniensis)
634 R87 1987
R-4

Roderick M. Rupido

April, 1987

ABSTRACT

The research study entitled "The Effect Of Different Rooting Media on Marcotting Galo(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 galo and to test the effectivity of marcotting as propagation technique for this crop.

Five matured galo plants were selected to represent the replications. Likewise, five matured healthy branches four centimeters in diameter were chosen to undergo the treatments. Girdling oof 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-cl y 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OFF FIGURES

Figures Page

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

by

RODERICK M. RUPIDO

****

A study presented to the faculty of the Don Severino Agricultural College Laboratory School, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements in Agricultural Science IV. Contribution No. AR/CS 86-005. Prepared in the Department of Agricultural Science under the advisership of Mr. Alejandro Mojica.

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 specie is distibuted in fotest and medium altitude from Northern Luzon to Visayas but is of rare occurence 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, axilliary 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