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INTERCROPPING CORN AND BUSH SITAO

FARM PRACTICE REPORT

LILIOSA G. CONSTANTE

Department of Rural Development Studies
DON SEVERINO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Indang, Cavite

April 1991

~~L~~INTERCROPPING CORN AND BUSH SITAO

A Farm Practice Report

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 Agriculture
(Major in Agricultural Extension)



LILIOSA G. CONSTANTE

April, 1991

A B S T R A C T

The project, "Intercropping Corn and Bush Sitao," was conducted at Barangay Bancod, Indang, Cavite from August to December, 1990 in the field of Mr. Calixto Escobido. This project aimed to gather information and made recommendation regarding intercropping corn and bush sitao.

A 2,500 square meter lot was utilized for the project. After employing the cultural practices in growing the crop, the farmer cooperater was able to harvest 80 gantas of shelled corn at prevailing market price giving him a gross income of ₱2,200.00. After deducting the total expenses of ₱1,512.00, a net income ₱688.00 was realized.

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A Farm Practice Report submitted to the faculty of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Ibadan, Nigeria in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (BSA) major in Agricultural Extension. Contribution No. F.S. 51-00. Prepared under the supervision of Mr. Romeo R. Reyes (Advisor).

INTRODUCTION

Intercropping aims to improve the farming system as well as to increase crop productivity. This system is usually used to increase the farming yield by increasing farm income from a small area. This may be achieved by the crop *plant* between the main crop in the row or between the rows in the same area.

Corn (Zea mays, Linn.) belongs to the grass family or gramineae. It is grown throughout the Philippines and is one of the most important agricultural crops produced for human consumption in the country. About 20 percent of the production is as corn grain. In some of the areas, it is used as a substitute for rice. This corn is for human consumption and for livestock.

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by

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¹A Farm Practice Report submitted 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 Agriculture (BSA), major in Agricultural Extension. Contribution No. P.S. 91-002. Prepared under the supervision of Mr. Romeo R. Reyes (Adviser).

INTRODUCTION

Intercropping aims to improve the farming system as well as to increase crop productivity. This system is usually done to answer the farmers' need to increase farm income from a small area. This may be defined as the crop grown between the main crop in the row or between the rows in the same area.

Corn (*Zea mays*, Linn.) belongs to the grass family or gramineae. It is grown throughout the Philippines and is one of the most important agricultural crops produced for human consumption in the country. About 20 percent of the population used it as corn grits. In time of scarcity, it is used as substitute for rice. This contains for instance a higher amount of livestock