

633.18

G93

1995

PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE OF UPLAND RICE
(Var. Sangloy) AS AFFECTED BY IPIL-IPIL &
MADRE DE CACAO AS FERTILIZER

RESEARCH STUDY
APPLIED RESEARCH IV

ABNER LEZARDA GUEVARRA
DON SEVERINO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
INDANG, CAVITE

APRIL 1995

~~3~~
PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE OF UPLAND RICE (SANGLAY)

AS AFFECTED BY IPIL-IPIL AND MADRE DE

CACAO LEAVES AS FERTILIZER

A Research Paper Submitted to the Faculty of the
Laboratory School, School of Education
Don Severino Agricultural College
Indang, Cavite

In Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements in
Applied Research IV



00000712

*Production performance of upland rice
(sanglay) as affected by ipil-ipil and
cacao leaves as fertilizer
633.18 C93 1995
R.216*

ABNER LEZARDA GUEVARRA

April 1995

ABSTRACT

GUEVARRA, ABNER LEZARDA, Applied Research IV of the Agricultural Science Curriculum, Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite, April 1995
"PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE OF SANGLAY UPLAND RICE AS AFFECTED BY MADRE DE CACAO AND IPIL-IPIL LEAVES AS FERTILIZERS".

Adviser: Mr. Epifanio H. Feraer.

The study "Production Performance of Sanglay Upland Rice as Affected by Madre de Cacao and Ipil-Ipil Leaves as Fertilizer" was conducted to compare the effect of madre de cacao and ipil-ipil leaves as fertilizer on the growth and yield of Sanglay, and to find out which is more effective to be recommended for rice culture of sanglay.

The treatments used were the following:

Treatment 0 - 30 grams (6 bags per hectare) of ammonium sulfate, Treatment 1 - 1.5 kilograms of ipil-ipil leaves, Treatment 2 - 1.5 kilograms of madre de cacao leaves, and Treatment 3 - 0.75 kilograms of ipil-ipil leaves plus 0.75 kilograms madre cacao leaves with the total of 1.5 kilograms.

The average number of tillers and the average number of panicles shows non-significant result. However, the weight of 1,000 seeds and the computed yield per hectare gave a highly significant result on

rice production. Significant results were also obtained on weight of grains per panicles, average number of grains per panicles, and number of days from planting to heading stage. This shows that ipil-ipil and madre de cacao leaves as green manure fertilizing materials have significant effect on the yield of sanglay.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
INTRODUCTION	1
Importance of the Study	3
Statement of the Problem	4
Objectives of the Study	4
Time and Place of the Study	5
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	6
MATERIALS AND METHODS	13
Materials	13
Methods	13
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	17
General Observation	17
Average Number of Tillers	18
Average Number of Panicles	21
Average Number of Grains per Panicke	24
Number of Days from Planting to Heading Stage	27

	Page
Average Weight of Grains per Panicke (in grams)	30
1,000 Seed Weight	33
Computed Yield per Hectare (in cavans)	37
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	40
Summary	40
Conclusion	40
Recommendation	41
LITERATURE CITED	42
APPENDIX	44
PLATES	46

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Average Number of Tillers	19
1.1	Analysis of Variance on the Average Number of Tillers	19
2	Average Number of Panicles	22
2.1	Analysis of Variance on the Average Number of Panicles	22
3	Average Number of Grains per Panicle	25
3.1	Analysis of Variance on the Average Number of Grains per Panicle	25
4	Number of Days from Planting to Heading Stage	28
4.1	Analysis of Variance on the Number of Days from Planting to Heading Stage	28
5	Average Weight of Grains per Panicle (in grams)	31
5.1	Analysis of Variance on the Average Weight of Grains per Panicle (in grams)	31
6	1,000 Seed Weight (in grams)	35
6.1	Analysis of Variance on the 1,000 Seed Weight (in grams)	35
7	Computed Yield per Hectare (in cavans)	38
7.1	Analysis of Variance on the Computed Yield per Hectare (in cavans)	38

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Average Number of Tillers	20
2	Average Number of Panicles	23
3	Average Number of Grains per Panicke	26
4	Number of Days from Planting to Heading Stage	29
5	Average Weight of Grains per Panicke	32
6	1,000 Seed Weight	36
7	Computed Yield per Hectare	39

LISTS OF PLATES

Plates	Page
1 Overview of the experiment	47
2 Posting and Fixing of Nets	48
3 Ripening Stage of Sanglay	49
4 Rice treated with Ammonium sulphate.....	50
5 Rice treated with Ipil-ipil	51
6 Rice treated with Madre de cacao	52
7 Rice treated with combined Ipil- ipil and Madre de cacao	53
8 General view of the harvested rice	54

PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE OF UPLAND RICE (SANGLAY)
USING MADRE DE CACAO AND IPIL-IPIL
LEAVES AS FERTILIZERS

by

Abner Lezarda Guevarra

A research study submitted to the faculty of the Agri-Science Department, Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite, in partial fulfillment of the requirements in Applied Research IV. Prepared under the advisory of Mr. Epifanio H. Feraer.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Rice (Oryza sativa) is a grain which is best grown here in our country. It is one of the best sources of protein and calories which we need to stay healthy.

Rice production here in our country is very extensive. Our own farmers produce rice in almost every region of the country. Rice production is very popular because it is the staple food of the Filipino and also in the many regions in Asia.

There are two types of rice - the low land rice which grows best on wet paddies; and the upland rice which grows on any land condition.