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CNOW OF DWARFING IN CHRYSANTHEMUM LISING EXCGENOUS GROWTH RETARDAMT

RESEARCH STUDY

Applied Research IV

AVONN G NOVA

DOM SEVERAND ROLDCONTOLLE, CONSENSE Intlema, Cervia

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INDUCTION OF DWARFING IN CHRYSANTHEMUM USING EXOGENOUS GROWTH RETARDANT

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ABSTRACT

NOVA, AVONN C., Applied Research IV (General Science Curriculum) Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite, "Induction Of Dwarfing in Chrysanthemum Using Exogenous Growth Retardant"

Advisers: Prof. Alejandro A. Mojica and Prof. Adolfo C. Manuel

This research study entitled "Induction of Dwarfing in Chrysanthemum Using Exogenous Growth Retardant was conducted at the Crop Science Department of Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite from May 18, 1996 to November, 1996. This study was conducted to: 1) shorten the stem length of chrysanthemum using an exogenous growth retardant (A-rest), 2) determine the appropriate concentration and frequency application of A-rest that will promote shortening of the stem length of chrysanthemum, and 3) determine the combined effect of different concentration and frequency application of A-rest that will promote shortening of stem length in chrysanthemum.

A total of two hundred (200) chrysanthemum rooted stem cuttings of Taiwan Yellow variety purchased from the Crop Science Department of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite were arranged in Completely Randomized Design (CRD) for a single factorial experiment of four replications. The treatments used in the study were: T1 (control), T2 (one tbsp of A-rest per gallon of water with one application), T3 (one tbsp of A-rest per gallon of water with two applications), T4 (one tbsp of A-rest per gallon of water with three applications), T5 (two tbsps per gallon of water with one application), T6 (two tbsps of A-rest per gallon of water with two applications), T7 (two tbsps of A-rest per gallon of water with three applications), T8 (three tbsps of A-rest

per gallon of water with one application), T9 (three tbsps of A-rest per gallon of water with two applications) and T10 (three tbsps of A-rest per gallon of water with three applications).

The study revealed that T10 (three tbsps of A-rest per gallon of water with three applications) was the best treatment for chrysanthemum plants with respect to plant height, days from planting to flowering, number of flowers per plant, number of lateral branches per plant and stem diameter.

Highly significant results were obtained from the frequency and level of application with regards to average weekly plant height after induction of A-rest, average number of days from floral opening to senescence, average length of internode(cm.), average flower diameter(cm.), and average number of lateral branches per plant. However, insignificant results were obtained from average number of days from planting to flowering, average number of flower per plant and average stem diameter.

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by

AVONN C. NOVA

¹A research study submitted to the faculty of the General Science Department of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements in Applied Research IV. Prepared under supervisorship of Mr. Alejandro A. Mojica and Mr. Adolfo C. Manuel.

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

The development of the ornamental crops industry in the Philippines has been tremendous over the past few years. It is evidenced by the fact that it surpassed either food or industrial crops in terms of local and export demands. To underscore this development, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) identified ornamentals as emerging winner. More so, The Department of Science and Technology (DOST) has included it among the