ODUCTION OF CASSAVA INTERCROPPED WITH CORN

FARM PRACTICE REPORT

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PRODUCTION OF CASSAVA INTERCROPPED WITH CORN

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by

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ABSTRACT

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The project "Production of Cassava Intercropped with Corn" was conducted at Kayquit, Indang, Cavite from April to October 1991. The project aimed to enhance technical knowledge and skills in crop production; to develop skills in handling a cassava production project intercropped with corn and to maximize the utilization of land through intercropping.

An area of 1,500 square meters was prepared by plowing and harrowing two times. Plowing was done deep enough for better aeration. Planting of both cassava and corn was done at a distance of 75 centimeters between rows and 50 centimeters between hills at the rate of one cutting and two seeds, respectively. Basal application of complete fertilizer (14-14-14) was done at the rate of 80 kilograms. Corn was harvested by hand picking 85 days after planting while cassava was uprooted 180 days after planting.

A net income of P4,173.94 was obtained after deducting a total expense of P2,336.06 from the total gross income of P,510.00. A return on investment of 178.6% was realized. It was indicated that the project

"Production of Cassava Intercropped with Corn" is a profitable enterprise as indicated by the high return on investment (ROI).

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INTRODUCTION

Corn (Zea Maize Linn) is a cereal crop which is second to rice in value as staple crop. It is the most highly valued crop of all cereal grains because of its invaluable multifarious uses. It is an efficient source of carbohydrates. The crop also provides several uses such as human food, feed for livestock and other farm animal. In time of scarcity, it is a very good substitute or supplement to rice.

Cassava (Manihot esculenta) on the other hand is another very important root crop which is mainly grown for its roots. These roots are also good substitute to rice and corn both for men and animals. It is also a very