APPLICATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF INORGANIC FERTILIZERS IN TOMATO UNDER THE WET SEASON CULTURE

THESIS

DELIA C. AVILLA

UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Los Baños, Laguna
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APPLICATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF INORGANIC FERTILIZERS IN TOMATO UNDER THE WET SEASON CULTURE

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A B S T R A C T

The study "Application of Different Kinds of Inorganic Fertilizers In Tomato Under the Wet Season Culture" was conducted primarily to determine the effects of different inorganic fertilizers on the growth and yield of tomato.

This was conducted at the experimental field of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite from July 13 to November 15, 1982. A randomized complete block design with four treatments and four replications was used in this study.

Different kinds of inorganic fertilizers were applied basally at the time of transplanting. The different fertilizers used were: Ammonium Sulfate, Ammonium Phosphate and Complete Fertilizer.

Based on the results of the study, rapid growth was observed in the fertilized plants (T_1, T_2 and T_3) and stunted growth and yellowing of leaves in the unfertilized plants (T_4). Occurrence of heavy typhoons did not affect the growth of the plants very much with 65% survival during the wet season. The number of marketable tomato fruits per plant was not significantly affected by the kind of inorganic fertilizers used. There were no significant differences among treatments with respect to the average number of non-marketable fruits per plant.

The heaviest marketable fruits were obtained from plants fertilized with 430 kilograms of 14-14-14 (T_3) and 450 kilograms of 16-20-0 per hectare (T_2). There were no significant differences among treatments with regard to the average weight of non-marketable fruits per plant and the average weight of tomato plants at harvesting.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
INTRODUCTION	1
Importance of the Study	2
Objective of the Study	2
Time and Place of the Study	2
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	3
MATERIALS AND METHODS	6
Materials	6
Methods	6
Land preparation	6
Sowing the seeds	6
Experimental field layout	6
Transplanting the seedlings	6
Fertilization	7
Weeding and cultivation	7
Controlling pests and diseases	7
Harvesting and gathering data	7
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	9
General Observation of Plants from Planting to Maturity	9

Climatic Condition .....

Occurrence of Pests and Diseases 9

Average Number of Marketable Tomato Fruits per Plant as Affected by Different Kinds of Commercial Inorganic Fertilizers 10

Average Number of Non-Marketable Tomato Fruits per Plant as Affected by Different Kinds of Commercial Inorganic Fertilizers 13

Average Weight (grams) of Marketable Tomato Fruits per Plant 13

Average Weight (kilograms) of Plants at Harvesting 16

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION 19

Summary 19

Conclusion 20

Recommendation 20

BIBLIOGRAPHY 22

APPENDICES

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1.	Average Number of Marketable Tomato Fruits per Plant as Affected by Different Kinds of Commercial Inorganic Fertilizers	12
2.	Average Number of Non-Marketable Tomato Fruits per Plant as Affected by Different Kinds of Commercial Inorganic Fertilizers.....	14
3.	Average Weight (grams) of Marketable Tomato Fruits per Plant As Affected by Different Kinds of Commercial Inorganic Fertilizers	15
4.	Average Weight (kilograms) of Plant at Harvesting as Affected by Different Kinds of Commercial Inorganic Fertilizers	17

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure

		Page
1.	Field Layout	24
2.	General View of the Experiment	25
3.	Representative Samples from Different Treatments	26

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by

Delia C. Avilla

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INTRODUCTION

Tomato (Lycopersicum esculentum, Mill) is an herbaceous plant which belongs to family Solanaceae. It is considered one of the most popular fruit vegetables grown in the garden. It is an indispensable ingredient in every Filipino kitchen, and a cheap source of Vitamin C. The demand for this vegetable is high throughout the year. However, the supply of vegetable during rainy season could not meet the demand for tomatoes since the production is limited by high rainfall and low light intensity. But with the development of rainy season tomato varieties, farmers can plant more throughout the year.