RESPONSE OF GLADIOLA TO DIFFERENT GROWING MEDIA

THESIS

APPLIED RESEARCH IV
(AGRI-SCIENCE CURRICULUM)

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Submitted to the Faculty of the Agricultural Science Department, Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite, in partial fulfillment of the Requirements in

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A B S T R A C T

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The study was conducted to give Gladiola growers some valuable information on growing Gladiola. The objectives of the study are: (1) to determine the effect of the different growing media on the growth and flowering of Gladiola, and (2) to select which of the growing media would be best suited for growing of Gladiola. It was conducted at the author's residence from September to December 1987, a period covering four months of study.

A total of 90 Gladiola corms was used in this study. A Completely Randomized Design was used in computing for the analysis of variance.

A highly significant result was obtained in the average length of flower stalks while significant results were obtained in the average number of leaves and in the average number of flowers. A non-significant result was obtained in the number of days from planting to flowering, and in the number of days from planting to germination.

The study proved that silt loam and ordinary garden soil applied with fertilizer is best for the growth of Gladiola plants.

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by

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INTRODUCTION

Importance of the Study

The genus Gladiola is an herbaceous ornamental belonging to the family Iridaceae. It is a plant which is well adapted for home and commercial cut-flower production. In a survey made in 1968 (Luzon) it was found out that 44% of the area devoted to flowers was grown to Gladiola.

Gladiola is a plant which has long spikes of flowers of various colors. The flowers are funnel shaped growing in spikes at the end of a non-branching stalk. The height of the plant is two to four feet tall and has a stiff sword shaped leaves and underground corms.

Many farmers grow Gladiola only on ordinary garden soil. Many farmers who want to engage in the Gladiola