TIME OF FERTILIZER APPLICATION ON THREE BABY CORN CULTIVARS

Research Study
Applied Research IV

MARY ANNESTY COSCOS PEÑALBA

DON SEVERINO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Indang, Cavite

APRIL 1997

TIME OF FERTILIZER APPLICATION ON THREE BABY CORN CULTIVARS

A Research Study Submitted to the Faculty of
General Science Department of the
Don Severino Agricultural
College, Indang, Cavite

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
in Applied Research IV (General
Science Curriculum)

Mary Annesty Coscos Peñalba

April 1997

ABSTRACT

PEÑALBA, MARY ANNESTY C., Applied Research IV (General Science Curriculum). Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite. TIME FERTILIZER APPLICATION ON THREE BABY CORN CULTIVARS.

Adviser: Mr. Carlos N. Rodil

The study was conducted to determine the effects of different time of fertilizer application on the growth and yield of three baby corn cultivars and to determine the right time of applying fertilizer.

The different treatments were arranged following the RCBD design with two factors replicated three times. The treatments were as follows:

Main Plot: Cultivar

C1 - TCT 1145

C2 - TCT 1133

C3 - XTH3

Split-plot: Time of fertilizer application

T1 - a day before planting (BA)

T2 - 20 days after planting (20 DAP)

T3 - 40 days after planting (40 DAP)

The results of the study are:

1. Growth and yield of baby corn improved with the

application of fertilizer at different growth stages and different varieties.

2. Among the different treatments used, C3 (XTH3) and T1 (BA) were best suited for the growth and yield of baby corn.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF PLATES

TIME OF FERTILIZER APPLICATION ON THREE BABY CORN CULTIVARS[1/]

by

Mary Annesty C. Peñalba

[1/] A Research Study presented to the faculty of Laboratory School, Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements in Applied Research IV. Prepared under the direction and supervision of Mr. Carlos N. Rodil.

INTRODUCTION

Corn (*Zea mays* L.) is a tall annual American cereal grass. Its height ranges from 60 cm to more than 6 m. It usually matures from 90 to 110 days. With good climate and enough watering, it is possible for a farmer to have 3 plantings per year.

In the Philippines, corn ranks second as staple food crop next to rice. In places where shortage of rice occurs, corn serves as a good substitute for rice.

Nowadays, corn is being popularized as a vegetable crop. Its young cob, otherwise known as "baby corn" is becoming a favorite ingredient in most food preparations. It is harvested at its immature stage and served as a