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**ADAPTABILITY OF SEVEN AMARANTH
(*Amaranthus sp*) ACCESSIONS
IN UPLAND CAVITE**

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~~Y~~ADAPTABILITY OF SEVEN AMARANTH
(Amaranthus sp.) ACCESSIONS
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*Adaptability of seven amaranth (amaranthus
sp.) accessions in upland Cavite
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ABSTRACT

Mojica, Rachelle Dulce, "ADAPTABILITY OF SEVEN AMARANTH (*Amaranthus sp.*) ACCESSIONS IN UPLAND CAVITE". B.S Thesis. Bachelor of Science in Biology major in General Biology, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. Adviser: Prof. Analita dM. Magsino.

The adaptability of seven amaranth accessions under upland Cavite conditions was evaluated. The amaranth accessions include:, Acc1-Ama16, Acc2-Ama 18, Acc3-Ama18, Acc 3-Ama 20, Acc 4-Ama 22, Acc5-Ama 24, Acc6-Ama25 and Acc7-Ama 37.

The seven accessions varied significantly in quantitative parameters measured. Plant height of the seven accessions ranged from 30.04 cm to 49.00 cm. Canopy width ranged from 32.13 cm to 53.29 cm. while average number of shoots per plant ranged from 10.33 to 13.42. Total edible yield per plant ranged from 36.92 g to 42.92 g.

All the accessions tested were adapted in Cavite. Acc 6-Ama 25 was considered the most promising with respect to height, canopy width and number of shoots. Its edible yield was also comparable to other accessions tested.

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INTRODUCTION

Vegetables are important in human nutrition. They remain the cheapest source of important vitamins and essential minerals. However, many Filipinos could not afford to buy vegetables which are sold in markets. This situation necessitates the cultivation of those vegetables which are less expensive but equally nutritious. Towards this end, adaptability studies are proposed for those vegetables whose cultivation and utilization have already been neglected.

Amaranth is an annual leafy vegetable belonging to the Amaranthaceae or Amaranth Family. It is known in the Philippines as "kulitis". The plant is erect, branched and spineless, growing to a height of 30 to 60 centimeters or more with leaves almost ovate in shape, tapering abruptly to a long petiole. The flowers of the terminal or axillary inflorescence are greenish-white, very small, densely dispersed and about a millimeter long. Seeds are small, rounded, shiny and black. It is a good crop for greens, especially