INTERCROPPING GABI WITH BUSH SITAO AND CORN

SPECIAL PROBLEM

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INTERCROPPING GABI WITH BUSH SITAO AND CORN

A Special Problem
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by

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A B S T R A C T

The study "Intercropping Gabi with Bush Sitao and Corn," was conducted at the Root Crops Center of the Don-Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite from May 1982 to January 1983 to determine the effect of intercropping gabi with bush sitao and corn.

Randomized complete block design (RCBD) was used in the experiment.

An area of 252 square meters was plowed and harrowed twice to keep the soil in good condition for planting. The area was divided into twelve blocks constituting three replications and four treatments. The treatments were: Treatment 1 (gabi planted alone), Treatment 2 (gabi intercropped with corn), Treatment 3 (gabi intercropped with bush sitao) and Treatment 4 (gabi intercropped with bush sitao and corn). The planting was done on May 28, 1982. Corms of gabi were planted at a distance of 75 cms. between furrows and 90 cms. between plants in the row. Seeds of corn and bush sitao were intercropped between gabi plants.

Gabi planted without intercrops gave a slightly heavier tuber than those plants with intercrops.

With these findings, it is suggested that gabi plants should not be intercropped if one desires high yield. However, in cases where spaces are limited, growing gabi with corn and bush sitao can also be done owing to the return offered by bush sitao and corn as intercrops.

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[1]A Special Problem presented to the Faculty of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (BSA), Major in Agronomy. Contribution No. P.S. 83016-012. Prepared in the Department of Plant Science under the supervision of Dr. Eusebio V. Alava.

INTRODUCTION

Taro (Calocasia esculenta, Linn/Schott) commonly known as "gabing tagalog" belongs to the "Araceae" family. It is one of the oldest cultivated crops in the world. It is a tropical crop and can grow anywhere in the Philippines.

It is considered one of the leading vegetable crops in the country but it can be used also for animal feeds. It is a good source of starch and minerals. Being rich in starch, it can be used as a supplement to rice. Taro can be made into flour which can be used for soups, beverages, biscuits and bread for the table. This is a good source of calcium and potassium.

The growing or planting of one crop between the rows or between the hills of other crops is called inter-