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GROWING PEANUT UNDER CABUCO CONDITION

FARM PRACTICE

By

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March, 1983

GROWING PEANUT UNDER CABUCO CONDITION

A Farm Practice Report

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
Major in Agronomy



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A B S T R A C T

The project "Growing Peanut Under Cabuco Condition," was conducted to impart the improved technology on peanut growing to farmers through actual field work.

The project was conducted at Barangay Cabuco, Trece Martires City. A total of 15 gantas of shelled peanut was planted on the 5,000 square meter field. Seeds were planted 45 to 70 centimeters between furrows and 20 to 25 centimeters apart between hills.

Fertilization was done only once. One sack of complete fertilizer (14-14-14) was applied to the field at the time of planting.

The crop was harvested 100 days after planting. The total yield was 52 cans. Peanut pods were marketed fresh at Tanza Public Market. The farmer obtained a net profit of ₱1,075 after deducting the total expenses from the gross income.

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PEANUT PRODUCTION UNDER CABUCO CONDITION^{1/}

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INTRODUCTION

Peanut (Arachis Hypogaea, Linn.), commonly known as "mani" in Tagalog, is one of the most important field legumes in the Philippines. It is an annual leguminous plant belonging to sub-family of Papilionaceae with the Leguminaceae family. It is grown practically in all parts of the country. Peanut contain 25-30 percent protein, phosphorous and iron, and 48 percent of high quality oil used in industrial products.

Peanut thrives in dry and rainy season. It can be grown under wide range of soil conditions. However, the best soil for peanut is loam to light sandy loam with good drainage and fertility. Heavy soil is not good for peanut production because the penetration of pods would be hard. A liberal supply of lime and organic matter is desirable for