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EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT CONCENTRATIONS OF  
HORMEX ON MARCOTTED LYCHEE  
(*Litchi chinensis*)

RESEARCH STUDY

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**EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT CONCENTRATIONS OF  
HORMEX ON MARCOTTED LYCHEE  
(*litchi chinensis*)**

**A Research Study submitted to the  
Faculty of Science High School  
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**In partial fulfillment  
of the requirements  
for graduation**

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## ABSTRACT

MALVAR, CHURCHILL, UNTALAN AND FERRERA, RENCY, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite, April 2005. Effect of Different Concentrations of Hormex on Marcotted Lychee (*Litchi chinensis*), under the supervision of Dr. Arnulfo C. Pascual, Adviser.

The study was conducted at the Crop Science Department of the Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite from November 2004 to January, 2005. It aimed to determine the effect of different concentrations of Hormex on marcotted lychee and to find out which treatment gained the most number of roots.

The study was composed of four treatments replicated two times. Treatments used are T0 – control (hormex was not applied), T1 – 0.30 ml of Hormex in 4 liters of water, T2 – 0.60 ml of Hormex in 4 liters of water and T3 – 0.90 ml of Hormex in 4 liters of water. The number of days and number of roots were collected from each treatment, which is the main objective of the study.

Results showed that Treatment 2 (0.60 ml of Hormex in 4 liters of water) developed the most number of roots and produced roots in the shortest days.

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<sup>1/</sup>A Research Study presented to the faculty of the Science High school, College of Education, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation under the supervision of Dr. Arnulfo C. Pascual.

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**INTRODUCTION**

The lychee (*Litchi chinensis*), which is locally known as 'litsiyas', is considered as a high value crop in the Philippines. It is highly esteemed as a fresh fruit and has good consumer acceptance. However, it is costly and is considered a luxury fruit. This is due to the limited supply of the fruits since the crop is presently grown on a limited scale. No local statistics on production at the national level are available.

Prominent relatives of lychee that are grown in the country are rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*) and longan (*Dimocarpus longan*). A relatively unknown indigenous species belonging to the same genus and found growing wild in the Philippines from sea level to 500 m altitude is 'alupag' (*Litchi chinensis* subsp. *philippinensis*). Initial grafting trials indicated its good rootstock potential and compatibility with lychee.