ESTABLISHING OPTIMUM PLANT POPULATION OF THREE WHITE CORN (*Zea mays* L.) VARIETIES USING DIFFERENT PLANT SPACING UNDER CLSU CONDITION

JOMAR GREGORIO LAGASCA

Submitted to the faculty of the Department of Crop Science, College of Agriculture, in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture major in Crop Science

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The author was born on July 15, 1996 in Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija. He is the oldest among the children of a loving couple, Mr. Mario Eugenio Lagasca and Mrs. Nerie Gregorio Lagasca.

He finished his elementary grade from Palusapis Elementary School and his secondary education from Central Luzon State University- Laboratory High School in Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija.

With his dream to pursue his college studies and give honor to his parents, he took up Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, major in Crop Science with specialization in Agronomy at Central Luzon State University.

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the effect of row spacing and variety on the growth and yield of white corn production. Three different row spacing: M1 (50 cm x 20 cm), M2 (60 cm x 20 cm) and M3 (75 cm x 20 cm) and three different varieties: V1 (IES Glut 4), V2 (Lakitan) and V3 (Catchupoy) were evaluated, following Split Plot Design in Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications.

Results revealed that IES glut 4 showed significant effect on percent plant stand. Row spacing showed significant effect on number of days after emergence, number of days to tasseling, and number of days to maturity.

Among the varieties planted IES glut 4 had significantly highest percent plant stand due to least damage for corn stem borer infestation. Row spacing of 75 cm emerged and matured earliest, while row spacing of 60 cm their tassel emerged earliest.

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