

**PLANTING DISTANCE AND LEVELS OF FERTILIZER IN WHITE  
CORN PRODUCTION UNDER CURRENT  
CLIMATIC CONDITION**

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by

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## **BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**

The author was born at Purok 2, Brgy. Palusapis, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija on August 23, 1994. He is the first son of three children of Mr. Mario D. Gumangan and Mrs. Lucena W. Gumangan.

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To pursue his dream and give honor to his family and relatives, he took up Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, major in Crop Science at Central Luzon State University and chose Agronomy as his field of specialization. He joined the Society of Crop Science Majors to enhance his skills and knowledge in the field of crop science.

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# PLANTING DISTANCE AND LEVELS OF FERTILIZER IN WHITE CORN PRODUCTION UNDER CURRENT CLIMATIC CONDITION<sup>1</sup>

by

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## ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the effect of row spacing and different fertilizer levels on the growth and yield of white corn production. Three different row spacing: A1 (50 cm), A2 (60 cm) and A3 (75 cm) and five different fertilizer levels: no fertilizer (control), 60-30-30, 90-30-30, 120-60-60, 150-60-60 kg NPK ha<sup>-1</sup> were evaluated, following Split Plot Design in Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications.

Results revealed that there was no significant difference among row spacing in terms of kernel yield. Ear length increased from 50 cm to 75 cm; however, the number of ear harvest per plot was decreasing. On the other hand, among fertilizer levels, highest kernel yield was found in 120-60-60 and 150-60-60 kg N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>O ha<sup>-1</sup>. Since 120 kg NPK ha<sup>-1</sup> is lower than 150 kg, 120 kg NPK ha<sup>-1</sup> is the best treatment. Plants fertilized with 120-60-60 kg NPK ha<sup>-1</sup> had also highest number of kernel per ear and heaviest 1000-kernel weight.

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