

**RESPONSES OF DIFFERENT PURPLE NUTSEDGE (*Cyperus rotundus* L.)
ECOTYPES TO EARLY AND LATE FLOODING**

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ACCEPTANCE SHEET


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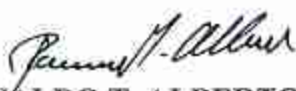

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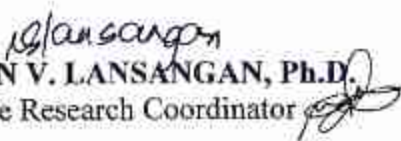

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The author was born on 3rd day of February, 1999 at Mariveles Bataan. They moved to Sta. Rosa Nueva Ecija when he was 6 years old until he finished secondary education. He is currently living at Brgy. Maligaya, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija and finishing his study at Central Luzon State University. He is the youngest son of Jocelyn and Juanito Bruno. Their family depends on the salary of his sister who is currently working and studying abroad as well as farming of his father.

He finished his primary education at La fuente Elementary School with honors and accomplished his secondary education at Sto. Rosario National High School, Sto. Rosario, Sta Rosa Nueva Ecija. With his dedication, he graduated class salutatorian.

After he graduated in year 2014 to 2015, he decided to take entrance exam at Central Luzon State University and he passed. However, due to financial struggle, it hindered him to pursue his study. But because of those opportunities that were opened to him like having a scholarships he was able to go through it.

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ABSTRACT

BRUNO, JAYVEE S., Department of Crop Protection, College of Agriculture, Central Luzon State University, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines, September 2019, **RESPONSES OF DIFFERENT PURPLE NUTSEDGE (*Cyperus rotundus* L.) ECOTYPES TO EARLY AND LATE FLOODING**

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This study aimed to determine the responses of different purple nutsedge (*Cyperus rotundus* L.) ecotypes to early and late flooding. The experiment was laid out two-way factorial in Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD). In this study, two factors were involved such as Factor A (Flooding) and Factor B (Ecotypes). Two experiments were conducted simultaneously such as early and late flooding. Different ecotypes of *Cyperus rotundus* L. were collected in upland and lowland rice field.

Controls were flooded throughout and maintained saturated, represented by A1 and A5, respectively. Early and late flooding within 7, 14 and 21 DAP were labeled as A2, A3 and A4, respectively. Height and number of shoots were measured regularly within 50 days of experiment.

Results revealed that keeping the pre-germinated tubers to flooding within 50 DAP severely reduced the height and production of shoots in both upland and lowland ecotype. On the contrary, maintaining it under saturated condition allowed the growth of shoots. Furthermore, early flooding minimized the growth of these ecotypes. However, late flooding allowed early growth and establishment of *Cyperus rotundus* L. and therefore produced more shoots and tubers.

Keywords: *Cyperus rotundus* L.; flooding; ecotypes

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