

**OPTIMIZING THE CONCENTRATION OF VERMICOMPOST TEA IN
LETTUCE (*Lactuca sativa* L.) GROWN IN PASSIVE HYDROPONICS**

MAYVELYN L. CABRERA

An Undergraduate Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Department of
Crop Science, College of Agriculture, Central Luzon State University,
Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE
(Crop Science-Horticulture)**

JUNE 2019

ACCEPTANCE SHEET

This undergraduate thesis entitled "**OPTIMIZING THE CONCENTRATION OF VERMICOMPOST TEA IN LETTUCE (*Lactuca sativa* L.) GROWN IN PASSIVE HYDROPONICS,**" prepared and submitted by **MAYVELYN L. CABRERA**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE (CROP SCIENCE-HORTICULTURE)**, is hereby accepted:


JOAN A. BAYLA, M.Sc.
Adviser

June 7, 2019
Date Signed


FRANZ MARIELLE C. NOGOY, Ph.D.
Critic

June 7, 2019
Date Signed

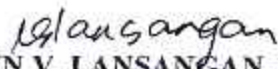

ACE MUGSSY L. AGUSTIN, M.Sc.
Department Research Coordinator

June 7, 2019
Date Signed

Accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE (CROP SCIENCE)**:


ROSEMARIE T. TAPIC, Ph.D.
Chair, Department of Crop Science

6-7-2019
Date Signed


EDILYN V. LANSANGAN, Ph.D.
College Research Coordinator

6-8-2019
Date Signed


ERNESTO A. MARTIN, Ph.D.
Dean, College of Agriculture

6-8-19
Date Signed

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The author, Mayvelyn L. Cabrera was born on June 21, 1999 in Sta. Maria, Bulacan. She is the eldest among the three children of Mr. Avelino Bernardo Cabrera and Mrs. Mary ann Lucas Cabrera.

She took her elementary education at Col. Vicente L. Salvador Elementary School where she graduated as class valedictorian. She finished her secondary education at Pres. Diosdado P. Macapagal Memorial High School with 11th rank on their section.

To accomplished her dreams, she enrolled at Central Luzon State University, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija and took up Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, major in Crop Science and chose Horticulture as her field of specialization. She was a Dean's lister for one semester (A.Y. 2018-2019).

During her college days, she joined the Society of Crop Science Majors and was elected as secretary during A.Y. 2017-2018.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to express her deepest gratitude to Almighty God: for His everlasting love, glory and guidance. She is giving all the praises and thanksgiving He deserved. Glory to the Lord in the Highest!

To her father: Mr. Avelino Cabrera who always encourage and listen to all of her rants in life; and for the advice and unending support on her decisions. To her mother, Mrs. Mary ann Cabrera who became her bestfriend and companion when she wants to give up. The sacrifices of her parents bring her to step forward and make all things possible. To her siblings: Alfie and Marianne for always there at her side. To her cousins: Gladys and Giselle motivating the author in her research.

To her adviser, Mrs. Joan A. Bayla, who guided her, for her patience, for sharing her knowledge and for being approachable every time. The author would like to acknowledge her adviser as one of the special people in her college life.

To Dr. Franz Marielle C. Nogoy, for her technical critic and for her assistance in the improvement of research.

To all faculty of the Department of Crop Science for sharing their knowledge, skills and words of wisdom; for teaching their students to give importance in everything and be prepared to fight what is right. The author would like to extend her sincere thanks for the time and effort for the betterment of this study.

To College Dean, for the supervision and for valuable time in checking and improving her manuscript.

To Society of Crop Science Majors (SCSM) family, to her brothers and sisters, for the bond, memories, love and friendship they shared.

To Gawad Patnubay Scholarship Program, for financial support and for helping her to grow not just person but an individual with courage and goals in life. The author would like to express her deepest gratitude to all people behind this program

To her friends, Paul, Allen, Reilyn, Ralf, Micko, Ella, Angela, Mara, Kaiser, Ivan and Alexis, for giving her moral support, for being one call away and for the memories they have shared together.

To Ms. Mylene D.C Tomenes, for sharing her knowledge; for always being free to answer all queries for the betterment of this study.

To her bestfriends, Roumar Dayto, Prexy Mejia and Eloisa Santiago for always being there and for their encouragement even though they do not have sweet bones. For the laugh they shared to lighten the mood of the author and for being best bullies in her college life.

To her cell leader, Nina Cabiao for her powerful prayer and sharing the words and plans of the Lord in her life.

For her buddy, Gen Dela Cruz for being there always, for motivating the author to fight, and for keeping in touch though thousand miles away to each other.

To Ramon Angelo, for the encouragement and inspiration in pursuing everything, for always there when the author has difficult times.

To everyone who are failed to mention, the author would like to express her sincere thankfulness for their willingness, encouragement and being part of her journey.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| LIST OF TABLES | xiii |
| LIST OF FIGURES | ix |
| LIST OF APPENDICES | x |
| LIST OF APPENDIX TABLES | xi |
| LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURES | xv |
| ABSTRACT | xvii |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| Background of the Study | 1 |
| Statement of the Problem | 2 |
| Importance of the Study | 2 |
| Objectives of the Study | 3 |
| Scope and Limitation of the Study | 3 |
| Time and Place of the Study | 4 |
| REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE | 5 |
| Lettuce | 5 |
| Hydroponics | 5 |
| Passive Hydroponics | 6 |
| Simple Nutrient Addition Program (SNAP) Hydroponics | 6 |
| Hydroponics Nutrient Solution | 7 |
| pH of the Hydroponic Nutrient Solution | 8 |
| Soilless Culture | 8 |
| Vermicompost Tea | 9 |
| Effect of Vermitea in Lettuce | 10 |
| Postharvest Quality of Lettuce | 11 |
| Sensory Characteristics of Lettuce | 12 |
| MATERIALS AND METHODS | 13 |
| Variety to be Used | 13 |
| Treatments and Experimental Design | 13 |
| Preparation of Styrofoam Boxes and Growing Cups | 14 |
| Preparation and Application of Nutrient Solution | 14 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Growing Media Preparation and Planting of Lettuce | 15 |
| Pest Management | 16 |
| Harvesting and Postharvest Handling | 16 |
| Setting-up the Second Growing of Lettuce | 16 |
| Data Gathered | 17 |
| Growth and Yield Parameters | 17 |
| Postharvest Quality and Sensory Characteristics | 18 |
| Cost and Return Analysis | 19 |
| Monitoring of Nutrient Solution | 19 |
| Growing Media and VCT analysis | 19 |
| Statistical Analysis | 20 |
| RESULTS AND DISCUSSION | 21 |
| Growing Media and Nutrient Solution | 21 |
| Nutrient Content of Growing Media | 21 |
| Analysis of Nutrient Solution | 22 |
| Growth and Yield of Lettuce | 23 |
| Plant Height (cm) | 23 |
| Number of Leaves | 24 |
| Width of Leaves (cm) | 25 |
| Extended Root Length of Lettuce (cm) | 26 |
| Fresh Weight (g) of Lettuce | 27 |
| Oven Dry Weight (g) of Lettuce | 29 |
| Total Yield | 30 |
| Fresh Weight (g) of Roots | 32 |
| Oven Dry Weight (g) of Roots | 33 |
| Sensory Analysis and Postharvest Quality of Lettuce | 34 |
| Sensory Analysis | 34 |
| Visual Quality Rating | 35 |
| Wilting Index | 37 |
| Cost and Return Analysis | 39 |
| Result of Second Experiment | 39 |
| SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION | 41 |
| LITERATURE CITED | 42 |
| APPENDICES | 49 |

LIST OF TABLES

| TABLE | | PAGE |
|-------|---|------|
| 1 | Analysis of NPK content of growing media before and after the conduct of the experiment | 21 |
| 2 | Analysis of N, P and K content of nutrient solutions | 22 |
| 3 | Total N, P and K applied in one production | 22 |
| 4 | Width (cm) of lettuce as influenced by the different concentrations of VCT | 25 |
| 5 | Extended root length (cm) of lettuce as influenced by the different concentrations of VCT | 26 |
| 6 | Cost and return analysis of lettuce as influenced by different nutrient solution | 38 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| FIGURE | | PAGE |
|--------|---|------|
| 1 | Plant height (cm) of lettuce as influenced by the different concentrations of VCT | 23 |
| 2 | Number of leaves of lettuce as influenced by the different concentrations of VCT | 25 |
| 3 | Fresh weight (g) of lettuce as influenced by the different concentrations of VCT | 28 |
| 4 | Lettuce harvested at 40 DAS | 29 |
| 5 | Oven dry weight (g) of lettuce as influenced by the different concentrations of VCT | 30 |
| 6 | Yield (g) per box of lettuce as influenced by the different concentrations of VCT | 31 |
| 7 | Fresh weight (g) of lettuce roots as influenced by the different concentrations of VCT | 32 |
| 8 | Oven dry weight (g) of lettuce roots as influenced by the different concentrations of VCT | 33 |
| 9 | Sensory rating of lettuce roots as influenced by the different concentrations of VCT | 35 |
| 10 | Visual quality rating of lettuce as influenced by the different concentrations of VCT | 36 |
| 11 | Lettuce at 2nd day of visual quality observation | 37 |
| 12 | Wilting index of lettuce as influenced by the different concentrations of VCT | 38 |
| 13 | Stunted and discolored lettuce after 30 days of water application (no nutrient application) | 40 |

LIST OF APPENDICES

| APPENDIX | | PAGE |
|----------|---------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Preparation of vermicompost tea | 50 |

LIST OF APPENDIX TABLE

| APPENDIX TABLE | | PAGE |
|----------------|---|------|
| 1 | Budget Requirement | 51 |
| 2 | Amount (L) of nutrient solution added daily to each styrofoam box | 52 |
| 3 | Total N, P and K applied in one production | 53 |
| 4 | pH level of the nutrient solution | 53 |
| 5 | Analysis of variance on plant height at 7 DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 53 |
| 6 | Analysis of variance on plant height at 14 DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 54 |
| 7 | Analysis of variance on plant height at 21 DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 54 |
| 8 | Analysis of variance on plant height at 28DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 54 |
| 9 | Analysis of variance on plant height at 35 DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 55 |
| 10 | Analysis of variance on plant height at 40DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 55 |
| 11 | Analysis of variance on the number of leaves at 7 DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 55 |
| 12 | Analysis of variance on the number of leaves at 14 DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 55 |
| 13 | Analysis of variance on the number of leaves at 21 DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 56 |

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 14 | Analysis of variance on the number of leaves at 28 DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 56 |
| 15 | Analysis of variance on the number of leaves at 35 DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 56 |
| 16 | Analysis of variance on the number of leaves at 40 DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 57 |
| 17 | Analysis of variance on the width of leaves at 40 DAS as influenced by different nutrient solution | 57 |
| 18 | Analysis of variance on extended root length of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 57 |
| 19 | Analysis of variance on Total yield of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 58 |
| 20 | Analysis of variance on fresh weight of lettuce leaves as influenced by different nutrient solution | 58 |
| 21 | Analysis of variance on oven dry weight of lettuce leaves as influenced by different nutrient solution | 58 |
| 22 | Analysis of variance on fresh weight of lettuce roots as influenced by different nutrient solution | 58 |
| 23 | Analysis of variance oven dry weight of lettuce roots as influenced by different nutrient solution | 59 |
| 24 | Analysis of variance on taste of lettuce as influenced by different nutrient solution | 59 |
| 25 | Analysis of variance on crispiness as influenced by different nutrient solution | 59 |

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 26 | Analysis of variance on visual quality rating at day 2 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 60 |
| 27 | Analysis of variance on visual quality rating at day 3 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 60 |
| 28 | Analysis of variance on visual quality rating at day 4 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 60 |
| 29 | Analysis of variance on visual quality rating at day 5 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 61 |
| 30 | Analysis of variance on visual quality rating at day 6 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 61 |
| 31 | Analysis of variance on visual quality rating at day 7 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 61 |
| 32 | Analysis of variance on visual quality rating at day 8 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 62 |
| 33 | Analysis of variance on visual quality rating at day 9 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 62 |
| 34 | Analysis of variance on wilting index at day 2 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 62 |
| 35 | Analysis of variance on wilting index at day 3 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 62 |
| 36 | Analysis of variance on wilting index at day 4 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 63 |

| | | |
|----|---|----|
| 37 | Analysis of variance on wilting index at day 5 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 63 |
| 38 | Analysis of variance on wilting index at day 6 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 63 |
| 39 | Analysis of variance on wilting index at day 7 of lettuce at harvest as influenced by different nutrient solution | 63 |
| 40 | Cost and Return Analysis for INS | 64 |
| 41 | Cost and Return Analysis for 0% VCT | 65 |
| 42 | Cost and Return Analysis for 27% VCT, DA | 66 |
| 43 | Cost and Return Analysis for 40% VCT, DA | 67 |
| 44 | Cost and Return Analysis for 53% VCT, DA | 68 |
| 45 | Cost and Return Analysis for 27% VCT, EDA | 69 |
| 46 | Cost and Return Analysis for 40% VCT, EDA | 70 |
| 47 | Cost and Return Analysis for 53% VCT, EDA | 71 |

LIST OF APPENDIX FIGURES

| APPENDIX FIGURE | | PAGE |
|-----------------|--|------|
| 1 | Nutrient Solution | 73 |
| 2 | Fermentation of Vermicompost | 73 |
| 3 | Extracted Vermicompost Tea | 74 |
| 4 | Measuring of pH | 74 |
| 5 | Growing Media | 75 |
| 6 | Mixing of Soil Media | 75 |
| 7 | Drying of Soil Media | 76 |
| 8 | Sowing one to two seeds in growing media | 76 |
| 9 | Thinning of lettuce 8 DAS | 77 |
| 10 | Rice seedlings as weeds | 77 |
| 11 | Cutworm as pest | 78 |
| 12 | Harvesting of lettuce | 78 |
| 13 | Data gathering | 79 |
| 14 | Measuring the height of lettuce | 79 |
| 15 | Counting number of leaves of lettuce | 80 |
| 16 | Extended root length of lettuce | 80 |
| 17 | Measuring root length of lettuce | 81 |
| 18 | Weighing of lettuce | 81 |
| 19 | Oven-dried lettuce | 82 |
| 20 | Lettuce roots after harvest | 82 |
| 21 | Oven-dried roots of lettuce | 83 |

ABSTRACT

CABRERA, MAYVELYN L. Department of Crop Science, College of Agriculture, Central Luzon State University, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippine, **June 2019, OPTIMIZING THE CONCENTRATION OF VERMICOMPOST TEA IN LETTUCE (*Lactuca sativa* L.) GROWN IN PASSIVE HYDROPONICS**

Adviser: JOAN A BAYLA, M.Sc.

Lettuce was grown in passive hydroponic systems to evaluate the growth, yield, and postharvest response and sensory characteristics of lettuce applied with varying concentrations of vermicompost tea (VCT) applied either daily or every other day. The experiment was laid out in a completely randomized design with three replications. The treatments that were evaluated are: water, inorganic nutrient solution (INS), 27% VCT, 40% VCT, and 53% VCT applied either daily or every other day.

Result showed that daily application of 53% VCT had comparable growth and yield of lettuce with the daily application of INS. These treatments had significantly tallest plant, highest number of leaves, widest leaves, longest root and heaviest fresh and dry weight than the other treatments.

In addition, these two treatments had maintained good quality of lettuce until 9 days at 20°C. Sensory characteristics on the other hand were not affected by the treatments applied. This study showed that 53% VCT could be a potential alternative for INS in growing lettuce in passive hydroponics system.

Keywords: lettuce; passive hydroponics; vermicompost tea; inorganic nutrient solution

LITERATURE CITED

- Abbott, J. A. (1999). Quality measurement of fruits and vegetables. *Postharvest Biology and Technology*, 205-225.
- Aguero, M., Barg, M., Comelo, A., & Roura, S. (2007). Postharvest changes in water status and chlorophyll content of lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) and their relationship with overall visual quality. *Institute of Food Technology*, 73, 47-55, doi:10.1111/j.1750-3841.2007.00604.
- Allende, A., Jacxens, L., Devlieghere, F., Debevere, J., & Artes, F. (2002). Effect of superatmospheric oxygen packaging on sensory quality, spoilage, and *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Aeromonas caviae* growth in fresh processed mixed salads. *J. Food Prot.* 65, 1565-1573.
- Anna, C. D. (2018). Hydroponic nutrient solution basics. Retrieved from the spruce: www.thespruce.com
- Appelhof, M. (1983). A step-by-step guide to vermicomposting. Retrieved from Mother Earth News: www.motherearthnews.com
- Aquino, A. A. (2016). Training on Hydroponics Crop Production System, Module 3: Nutrient Management in Recirculating Hydroponics Technology. Central Luzon Agriculture, Aquatic Resources Research and Development Consortium; Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research.
- Balfanz, L. 2010. *Nutrient analysis of vermicompost tea and its effect on the turf at the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum*. Master of Agriculture final project. Department of Horticultural Science. University of Minnesota, St. Paul.
- Barbosa, G., Gadelha, F., Kublik, N., Proctor, A., Reichelm, L., Weissinger, F., & Halden, R. U. (2015). Comparison of land, water, and energy requirements of lettuce grown using hydroponics vs. conventional methods. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 12, 6879-6891.
- Barker, A. V., & Bryson, G. M. (2006). Comparison of composts with low and high nutrient status for growth of plants in containers. *Communicain Soil Science and Plant Analysis*, 37 (9-10):1303-19. doi:110.1016/S0304-4238(03)00106-7.
- Barickman, T., Horgan, T., Wheeler, J., & Sams, C. (2016). Elevated levels of potassium in greenhouse-grown red romaine lettuce impacts mineral nutrient and soluble sugar concentrations. *HortScience*, 51, 504-509.

- Bautista, O.K. & Esguerra, E.B. (2007). Postharvest Technology for Southern Asian Perishable Crops. University of the Philippines Los Baños e Bureau of Agricultural Research-Department of Agriculture Diliman, Quezon City, 447.
- Bianchi, M. T. (2009). *Sensory analysis of Pak choi and tomato grown under organic and conventional system*. PhD dissertation, Kansas State University. Manhattan Kansas.
- Bolin, H. J., Stafford, A., King, A., & Huxsoll, C. (1989). Factors affecting the storage stability of shredded lettuce. *J. Food Sci.* 42, 1319-1321.
- Buckner, S. (2017). *Organic salad mix offering on the rise*. Retrieved from The Packer: www.thepacker.com
- Chiesa, A., Moyarga, L., & Leon, A. (2009). Quality of fresh lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L.) as Affected by Genotype, Nitrogen Fertilization and Crop Season. *Development. Central Luzon State University, Adv.Hort. Sci.*23, 143-149.
- Cleaver, T. S., & Greenwood, D. J. (1975). Ready reckoner to predict best fertilizer for vegetables. *Grower*, 83, 1269-71.
- Cometti, N., Zanotelli, M., & Galon, K. (2013). Cooling and concentration of nutrient solution in hydroponic lettuce crop. *Horticultura Brasileira*, 31, 287-292.
- Diacono, M., & Montemurro, F. (2010). Long-term effects of organic amendments on soil fertility. *A review. Agronomy for Sustainable Development*, 31: 401-422.
- Dinglasan, G. D. (2018). *Vermicompost tea as nutrient solution for lettuce (Lactuca sativa L.) production under passive hydroponics system*. Undergraduate Thesis Manuscript (Unpublished). Central Luzon State University. Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, 39.
- Falovo, C., Roupael, Y., Rea, E., & Colla, G. (2009). Nutrient solution concentration and growing season affect yield and quality of *Lactuca sativa* L. var. acephala in floating raft culture. *Journal Science of Food and Agriculture*, 89, 1682-1689, doi: 10.1002/jsfa.3641.
- Gallo, F., Rodrigues, C., & Madruga, J. (2007). Growth and chemical composition of hydroponically cultivated *Lactuca sativa* using phytoplankton extract. *Int. J. Agro R.*, ISSN:2223-7054, 8, 125-134.

- Garnier, E., Shipley, R., & Laurent, G. (2001). A standardized protocol for the determination of specific leaf area and dry matter content. *Functional Ecology*, 15, 688-695.
- Haggag, W., & Saber, M. (2007). Suppression of early blight on tomato and purple blight onion by foliar sprays of aerated and non-aerated vermicompost tea. *Journal of Food, Agriculture and Environment*, 302-209.
- Hamilton, H. A., & Bernier, R. (1975). N-P-K fertilizer effects on yield, composition and residues of lettuce, celery, carrot and onion grown on organic soil in quebec. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science*, 453-461.
- Heimdal, H., Kuhn, F., Poll, L., & Larsen, L. (1995). Biochemical changes sensory quality of shredded and MA packaged iceberg lettuce. *J. Food Sci.*, 60, 1265-1268.
- Herbst, S. T. (2001). The new food lover's companion: comprehensive definitions of nearly 6,000 food, drink, and culinary terms. Barron's cooking guide. In *New World Encyclopedia*. Hauppauge, N.Y: Barron's Educational Series. ISBN 0764112589.
- Herder, K. D. (2018). Demand for organic fresh produce growing at a faster pace than crop availability. *Freshplaza Vitacress*.
- Hoque, M. M., Ahwa, H., & Othman, M. (2010). Yield and postharvest quality of lettuce in response to nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium fertilizers. *HortScience*, 45(10), 1539-1544.
- Hussain, A., Iqbal, K., Aziem, S., Mahato, P., & Negi, A. (2014). A Review On The Science Of Growing Crops Without Soil (Soilless Culture)- A Novel Alternative For Growing Crops. *International Journal of Agriculture and Crop Sciences*, 7:11:833-842.
- Jones, J. (2005). Hydroponics: A practical guide for the soilless grower. 2nd edition Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.
- Katz, S. H., & Weaver, W. W. (2003). Encyclopedia of Food and Culture. New York : Schribner. ISBN 0684805685.
- Kumar, R. R., & Cho, J. Y. (2014). Reuse of hydroponic waste solution. *Environ Sci Pollut Res*, 9569-9577.

- Lec, J. S., & Chandra, D. (2018). Effects of different packaging materials and methods on the physical, biochemical and sensory qualities of lettuce. *Journal of Food Science and Technology*, 1685-1694.
- Lin, K. H., Huang, M. Y., & Yang, S. M. (2013). The effect of red, blue and white light-emitting diodes on the growth, development, and edible, quality of hydroponically grown lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L. var. capitata). *Scientie Horticulturae* 150, 86-89, doi:0.1016/j.scientia.2012.10.002.
- Lovejoy, R. (2018). *Ways to treat high potassium in soil*. Retrieved from SFGate Home Guides: homeguides.sfgate.com
- Managa, M. G., Tinyani, P., & Senyolo, G. (2018). Impact of transportation, storage and retail shelf life conditions on lettuce quality and phytonutrients losses in the supply chain. *Food Science & Nutrition*, Volume 6.
- Manawis, J. (2010). Lettuce production under hydroponis systems utilizing organic fertilizer tea. Undergraduate thesis manuscript (Unpublished). Central Luzon State University. Science City of Munoz, Nueva Ecija, 45.
- Martinez-Romero, D., Serrano, G. B., Fabian, G., Zapata, P. J., Miguel, V. J., Castillo, S., . . . Valero, D. (2008). The use of a natural fungicide as an alternative to pre-harvest synthetic fungicide treatments to control lettuce deterioration during postharvest storage. *Postharvest Biol. Technol.*, 47,54-60.
- Mares, D. (2009). Quarterly reports in vermicompost tea on plant growth regulation and activity. *Plant Growth Regul.Soc. Am.*, 33(2):89.
- Max, B. (2017). The role of pH in a hydroponic nutrient solution and how to adjust it. *Green and Vibrant*, 23-45.
- Mayer, J. (1987). Polyphenol oxidases in plants. Recent Progress. *Phytochemistry* 26, 11-20.
- McCauley, A. (2011). Plant nutrient function and deficiency and toxicity symptoms. Module No.9.
- Morgan, J. (2013). Plant-soil interactions: nutrient uptake, nutrient education knowledge. 4(8):2.
- Morgan, L. (2016). Perfecting the pH of your hydroponic nutrient solution. Maximum Yield D- for- Growing Professionals.

- Nemali, K. (2017). Nutrition & Lighting Requirements of Lettuce. Retrieved from <http://www.purdue.edu.hls/sites/cea/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2017/0Nutrient->
- Pant, A., Radovich, T., Huc, N., & Arancon, N. (2011). Effects of Vermicompost Tea (Aqueous Extract) on Pak Choi Yield, Quality, and on Soil Biological Properties. *Compost Science & Utilization*, 279-292.
- Pant, A., Radovich, T., Huem, N., Talcott, S., & Krenek, K. (2009). Vermicompost extracts influence growth, mineral nutrients, phytonutrients, and antioxidant activity in pak-choi (*Brassica rapa* cv. Bonsai, Chinensis group) grown under vermicompost and chemical fertilizer. *J. Sci Food Agriculture*, (89), 2383-2393.
- Peiris, S., & Weerakkody, A. (2015). Effect of organic based liquid fertilizers on growth performance of lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*).
- Philippine Statistics Authority. (2018). Volume of Production of Lettuce and Top Producing Region. Retrieved from Philippine Statistics Authority: www.psa.gov.ph
- Pual, C. (2000). Health and Hydroponic. *Practical & Greenhouse*, 53(4), 2830.
- Putra, A. P., & Yuliando, H. (2015). Soilless culture system to support water use efficiency and product quality: a Review. *Elsevier*, 283-288.
- Resh, H. (1997). Cultivos hidropónicos: nuevas técnicas de producción áreas. *Agropecuaria, Guaiba*, 1-9.
- Rollins, C. A., & Ingham, E. R. (2006). *Adding biology - for soil and hydroponic systems*. Environment Celebration Institute.
- Santos, P. J., & Ocampo, E. T. (2005). Snap hydroponics: development and potential for urban vegetable production. *Philippine Journal of Crop Science*, 30:2:3-11. UP Los Banos, College, Laguna 4031.
- Scott, G., Clive, E. & Norman, A. (2006). Positive Effects of Vermicompost Teas. Effects of Vermicompost Teas on Plant Growth and Disease. *Biocycle Magazine*. Pp:28-29. Volume 5. Issue 4 (May 2006)
- Sela, G. (2014). *Hydroponic nutrient solution*. Retrieved from Smart Fertilizer Management: www.smart-fertilizer.com
- Shrestha, A., & Dunn, B. (2016). Hydroponics. *Division of Agricultural Science and Natural Resources*, 1-2.

- Soundy, P., Cantliffe, D., Hochmuth, G., & Stofella, P. (2001). Nutrient requirements for lettuce transplant using a floatation irrigation systems II. Potassium . *HortScience*, 36, 1071-1074.
- Stover, E., Ciliento, S., & Yang, X. (2000). GA3 application timing in fall and winter influences bloom period and intensity and final crop at harvest in Florida "Navel" orange. *HortScience*, 35:496.
- Tarasoff, L. (2010). A newdation of food products during storage method to assess the quality degra. *Journal of Food Engineering*, 75,4,560-564.
- Tomenes, M. D. (2017). *Organic-based nutrient solution for lettuce (Lactuca Sativa L.) production under passive hydroponics system*. Undergraduate Thesis Manuscript (Unpublished). Cental Luzon State University. Science City of Muñoz, Nueva ecija, 37.
- Trejo-Téllez, L. I., Gomez-Merino, F. C., & Alcantar, G. (2007). Elements benefits in nutrition of cultivars. *MundiPrensa, ISBN 978-968-7462-48-6, Mexico, D. F., Mexico*, 50-91.
- UP Los Baños. (2013). *Simple Nutrient Additional Prograp (SNAP) Hydroponics*. Retrieved from OVCRE Legacy Website: <http://ovcre.uplb.edu.ph>
- Viloria, M. P. (2012). *Foliar Application of Vermitea as Nutrient Source in Leaf Lettuce (Lactuca sativa L.) Production*. Undergraduate Thesis Manuscript (Unpublished). Cental Luzon State University. Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, 38.
- Watson, D. J. (1958). The dependence of net assimilation rate on leaf area index. *Annals of Botany* 22, (1):37-54. doi:10-1093.oxfordjournals.aob.a083596.
- Willocx, F. (1995). *Evaluation of microbial and visual quality of minimally processed foods: a case study on the product life of cut endive*. Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium.
- Zandvakili, O. R., Barker, A. V., Hashemi , M., Etemadi, F., & Autio, W. R. (2018). Comparison of commercial organic and chemical fertilizer solutions on growth and composition of lettuce. *Journal of Plant Nutrition*, 1-11, doi:10.1080/01904167.2019.1589505.