# CROP FERTILIZER USE EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS (CFE): A Tool in identifying appropriate planting materials of coconut in different agro-climatic conditions

By

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## **ABSTRACT**

Nine (9) sites with different growing conditions used in the Regional Testing of Promising Coconut Hybrids and Cultivars in the Philippines or MULTILOC Project (1985-1996) was subjected to the Crop Fertilizer Use Efficiency (CFE) Analysis. Two CFE indices were used CFEn = nut yield/kg fertilizer applied (per tree) and CFE X = kg copra yield kg fertilizers applied (per tree).

To a great extent, crop fertilizer use efficiency (CFE) of superior hybrids grown in similar environments and appied with same moderate rates offertilizers have higher efficiency of converting the applied fertilizers to economic yield, nuts or copra (measured in terms of CFEn and CFEc) compared to tall varielies tested in all MULTILOC sites (dry, intermediate and wet growing zone) at n ine years from field-planting (FP). The CFEs, CFEn (nut-based) at nine sites clearly differed in ternu of the first (best) five entries with highest CFE values. Explanation for this observation deserves further study, looking into the relationship of hybrid vigour (heterosis), crop morphology, physiology and yield.

Among the eleven (11) hybrid crosses, in terms of CFEn and CFEc, some of those which demonstrated wide suitabilityftom intermediate to wet growing conditions and environments, are: MRD x BAY, MRD x TAG, MRD x HJT, MRD x PJT, MYD x WAT The hybrid TAC x BAO dernonstrated impressive CFEs in Mindanao. Although most tall cultivars (Baybay, Laguna, Tagnanan, Mulanay, Loong, Lapasan and Hijo) at nine years from FP have still low value of CFEs compared to most hybrid crosses, with time (at leastfifteen years or more (full-bearing stage), the CFEs of these talls is likely to be higher and closer to superior hybrids.

The CFE analysis (index), either as CFEn (nutbased) or CFEc (copra-based) strongly appears to be a practical tool in identifying or screening hybrids and cultivars of coconut grown in different agro-climatic conditions. It directly indicates the yield (nuts or copra) per kg of fertilizer applied or invested over a period of time.

## **INTRODUCTION**

In agricultural production, the key to maximum economic yield (MEY) is the right combination of planting materials, nutrition (fertilizers) and water or irrigation for specific growing environments of crops. This is widely applicable to coconut farming, be it at a small, medium or big scale one.

Aside from the genotypic and phenotypic bases used by plant breeders in screening appropriate varieties or hybrids, agronomist and crop nutritionist had studied the efficiency of utilizing the agricultural inputs supplied/applied to, the crop. These inputs could either be nutrients (i.e. N,P, K, etc), fertilizers (single or compound; organic or mineral), soil water or irrigation (volume or mm basis) etc.

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On bean crop (*Phaseolus vulgaris L.*), Malavolta and Amaral (1978), used Nutritional Eff iciency, E defined as yield/element absorbed by the crop. They found a strong positive correlation between E value and yield and claimed nutritional efficiency a useful parameter in the selection and/or screening of varieties.

Also, on corn inbreds (OPVs) and hybrids, the efficiency of phosphorus utilization in relation to yield under field conditions of these cultivars was reported to be a useful index in screening better planting materials (Fox, 1987). While on tornato, O' Sullivan et al (1974), claimed that also dry matter production (vegetative and fruits) of the crop indicated varied nutritional efficiency to nitrogen applied.

In the Coconut MULTILOC Project, as the common fertilizer applied to all entries supplied two or more nutrients (e.g. N, P, K, S, C1, Mg, B) at a moderate rate of fertilization (based on the annual leaf analysis of coconut samples), the average total amount of fertilizers for the last three years of the experiment was used in this analysis.

In this paper, the efficiency of utilization of fertilizers (CFE) applied to the tested cultivars and hybrids for a certain period of its development is defined by the rates:

- (1) CFEn = nut yield/kg fertilizer applied (per tree)
- (2) CFEc = kg copra/yield/kg fertilizer applied (per tree)

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

## **MULTILOC** Sites

The nine (9) sites located in either the dry, interinedlate and wet coconut growing zone of the country varied in soil conditions as indicated below.

## Entries of Cultivars and Hybrids

There are seven (7) tall cultivars and eleven (11) crosses tested in the nine sites. These are indicated in box 2. The MYD and WAT hybrid and the Baybay tall were used as common entries in ail sites.

## Fertilizers applied

For the analysis, the average total amount of fertilizers applied for the last three (3) years of the study was used (Table 3). It is considered that fertilizers applied during this period very likely influenced the yield performance of the reference year (1985). Fertilizers applied in ail MULTILOC sites (1986-1995) are presented in annex tables 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.

## Yield Data

In this analysis, the nut and copra yields for cropping 1995 (Table 4.1-4.9) obtained were used in computing the CFE, CFEn and CFEc respectively. The year 1995 (9 years from field planting) may be considered a year in which MULTILOC hybrid entries have reached initial full-bearing stage, especially those in wet growing zones (Guinobatan, Albay; Mambuaya, Cagayan de Oro; San Ramon, Zamboanga City and Tagum, Davao City).

Compared to the MULTILOC sites in the dry zones and likely in some intermediate growing zones, the CFEs have reached the achievable values, either in terms of nuts (CFEn) or copra (CFEc).

Box 1. Gr	owing zones and soil co	onditions of the nir	ne (9) MULTII	LOC	
			Soil Condition	on	
Sites	Growing Zone/ Climatic type	Landform	Internal Drainage	Soil Type	pН
LUZON					
1. Piat, Cagayan (CSU)	Dry/Type D-dry (6 dry mos.)	Inland-upland	Poor to fair	Sandy	5.7
2. Los Banos, Laguna (UPLB)	Intermediate/type-C Moist (4.5 dry mos.)	Inland-upland	fair to good	Clay Loam	5.9
3. Mulanay, Quezon (farmer-cooperation)	Intermediate/type-B Humid (3 dry mos)	Inland-flat	fair to good	Clay	5.9
4. Guinobatan, Albay (PCA-ARC)	Wet/type A-wet (1.5 dry mos.)	Inland-upland (moderately sloping)	good	Sandy Loam	6.8
VISAYAS					
5. Baybay-Leyte (VISCA)	Wet/type B-wet Humid (3 dry mos)	Coastal-upland (hilly)	good	Clay	5.8
6. Carmen, Bohol (farmer-cooperator)	Intermediate/type B-Humid (3 dry Mos)	inland-upland	good	Clay Loam	4.7
MINDANAO					
7. Mambuaya Cag. De oro (school-cooperator)	Wet/type A-wet (1.5 dry mos.)	Inland-upland Moderately sloping	Good	Clay	5.4
8. San Ramon, Zamb. City (PCA-ZRC)	Intermediate/type B Humid	Coastal-flat	Good	Sandy Loam	6.6
9. Tagum, Davao Norte (TRRC-Hijo Plantation)	Wet/type A wet (1.5 dry no)	Inland-flat	fair to good	Loam	5.6

## Computation of CFE

To compute the CIFEs (nut or copra basis), TABLE l (Fertilizers applled) and yield data (tables 4.1-4.9) were used. The two CFEs refer to the ratio of variables below, using the simple formula:

- (1) CFEn = nut yield/kg fertilizer applied (per tree)
- (2) CFEc = kg copra/yield/kg fertilizer applied (per tree)

The value of CFEn is in nuts/kg fertilizer, while that of CFEc is in kg copra/kg fertilizer.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The CFEs computed based on the ratio of yield (nuts, copra) and the fertilizer applied in each of the MULTILOC sites are shown in Tables 4.1 -4.9. Also, the ranking of entries are shown in Box 2.1 for CFEn (nut yieldbased) and in box 2.2 for CFEc (copra yield-based).

MULTILOC Piat, Cagayan (CSU)

Situated in a dry growing zone and with vype D-Dry climate, the best entry in terms of CFEn and CFEc is MRDxHJT with CFEn = 9.20 and CFEc = 1.98 (Table 4.1). These low values may be strongly attributed to high water deficit in most years.

The first five entries (Boxes 3.1 and 3.2) ranking is indicated as follows:

CFEn: MPD x HJT > MYD x WAT > WAT x RIT > MRD x RIT > CAM x BAY

CFEc: MRD x HJT > MYD x WAT > WAT x RIT > CAM x BAY > MRD x RIT

MULTILOC Los Banos, Laguna (UPLB)

Located in an intennediate growing zone with a type C (moist) climate, the best entry in terms of CFEn and CFEc is TACxBAO with CFEn = 21.50 and CFEc = 6.64, followed by MRDxRIT (CFEn = 19.1 and CFEc = 4.67 (table 4.2). These seemingly low values which are unexpected perfonnance of palms in Laguna (a traditional coconut area) at nine years from field-planting (FP); may largely be due to poor level of farm management in some years. In addition, water deficit in some years could be another factor.

Boxes 3.1 and 3.2 indicate the ranking of the best five entries as follows:

CFEn: TAC x BAO > MRD x RIT > MYD x WAT > MRD x BAY > MRD x TAG

CFEc: TAC x BAO > MRD x RIT > MRD x BAY > MRD x TAG > MYD x WAT

The ranking sequence of CFEc slightly changes, notably that of MYD x WAT and MRD x TAG entries, mainly attributed to smaller fruits of MAWA compared to MRD x TAG hybrid.

Mulanay, Quezon (Sikat Nanadiego farm)

The site is situated in an intermediate growing zone with type B humid climate. At nine years from FP, the best entry in terms of CFEn is MRD x BAY (CFEn = 26.90) and MRD x TAG in terms of CFEc (=7.42) (table 4.3), suggesting that with similar nut yields MRDxTAG hybrid has bigger copra weight/nut thus the higher CFEc.

Ranking of the first five entries (boxes 3.1 and 3.2) are shown below.

CFEn: MRD x BAY > MRD x TAG > MRD x HJT > PGD x LUP > MYD x WAT

CFEc: MRD x TAG > MRD x BAY > MRD x HJT > PGD x LUP > BAY

The CFEs values could be expected to increase when entries reach more stable yield in years to come provided the good level of fann management is maintained.

Baybay, Leyte (ViSCA)

This MULTILOC site is located in a coastal-upland (hilly) area of an intermediate growing zone of coconut with a type-B (humid) climate. The best entry is MRD x RIT (CFEn = 12.2; CFEc = 3.02, followed by MRD x WAT in terins of CFEn (= 10.60) and TAC x BAY in terms of CFEc (=2.79) (Table 4.4). Definitely, these CFEs are very low and this manybe largely attributed to irregular attention given to timely application of the recommended fertilizers.

The ranking of the best five entries (Boxes 3.1 and 3.2) is indicated below:

CFEn: MRD x RIT > MYD x WAT > TAC x BAY > MRD x HJT > MRD x BAY

CFEc: MRD x RIT > TAC x BAY > MYD x WAT > CAM x BAY > MRD x BAY

Probably when palms reach at least 15 years of age and proper farm management practices followed paticularly balance nutrition, the CFEs values could be higher.

Guinobatan, Albay (PCA-ARC)

Situated in a wet growing zone and type A (Wet) climate of the Bicol region, its best entity is MYD x WAT in terms of nuts (CFEn = 37.20) and MRD x BAY in terms of copra (CFEc = 9.16) (Table 4.5). The higher CFEc of MRD x BAY compared to MYD x WAT is highly due to the higher copra weight/nut or nut size of the former.

It strongly appears that entries particularly the hybrids have reached the initial full-bearing stage, while the Talls Baybay, Tagnanan and Laguna would likely attain it in the next five years.

The ranking of the first five entries (Box 3.1 and 3.2) at nine years from FP is as follows:

CFEn: MYD x WAT > MRD x BAY > MYD x RIT > MRD x RIT > CAM x BAY

CFEc: MRD x BAY> MRD x TAG> MYD x RIT> MRD x HJT> CAM x BAY

These results indicate that even if the CFEn is high as in the case of MYD x WAT, due to the small nut size or copra weight/nut, a hybrid cross may have a lower CFEc. Therefore, the choice of planting materials highly depend on the market or intended use of coconut.

Carmen, Bohol (Farmer Gustavo Decasq)

This MULTILOC site is situated in an intermediate growing zone with a type B (humid) climate of an inland-upland area of Bohol Islands (Central Visayas).

Of the entries (Table 4.6), at nine years from FP, MYD x WAT had the highestCFE interms of nuts (CFEn =17.80) while MRD x TAG the hight in CFEc=(4.08) followed by MRD x RIT (CFEn = 15.20) and MRD x HJT (CFEc = 4.03) on the basis of nuts and copra yields, respectively.

It strongly appears, the initial full-bearing has not been reached yet by the entries, even the hybrids. Likely, this is largely attributed in the delays of application of the proper fertilizers, particularly in the first 6-7 years from FP of palms.

The ranking (Boxes 3.1 AND 3.2) of the best five entries of the site follows the sequence below:

CFEn: MYD x WAT > MRD x RIT > MRD x HJT > MRD x TAG > MRD x BAY

CFEc: MRD x TAG > MRD x HJT > MRD x RJT > MYD x WAT > MRD x BAY

Mambuaya, Cagayan de Oro City (Barangay Elem. School)

It is situated in an inland-upland (hilly) area classified as a wet growing area of coconut with a type B (humid) climate of Northern Mindanao.

In terms of CFEn (Table 4.7), MRD x HJT is the best entry (CFEn 33.90), followed very closely by MYD x WAT (CFEn = 33.60) while in terms of copra, the MRD x HJT has also the highest CFEc (=9.29) but MRD x BAY (CFEc = 8,36) ranks second. Again, the better ranking of MRD x BAY over MYD x WAT as far as CFEc is concerned may be largely due to the bigger nutsize (or copra weight/ nut) of the former.

The impressive high CFEs value of entries, both hybrids and talls at nine years from FP in this MULTILOC site is very likely due to the combination of the favorable climatic conditions and highly effective fertilizer application, resulting in balance nutrition of palms. In fact, at early years of palm growth, boron deficiency in the site was detected and subsequently corrected.

Indeed, for hybrids, CFEn = 30 nuts/kg fertilizer applied (annually) or CFEc = 8 kg copra/kg fertilizer applied is clearly attractive enough.

Ranking of the first five hybrids (Boxes 3.1 and 3.2) follows the sequence below.

CFEn: MRD x HJT > MYD x WAT > MRD x BAY > MYD x RIT > TAC x BAO

CFEc: MRD x HJT > MRD x BAY > TAC x BAO > MYD x WAT > MYD x BAY

San Ramon, Zamboanga City (PCA-ZRC)

This MULTILOC site is located in a coastal-flat area of Western Mindanao, classified an intermediate growing zone with a type C (moist) climatic condition. Of the entries (Table 4.8), TAC x BAO obtained the highest CFEs (CFEn =29.70 and CFEc = 9.25), closely followed by MYD x WAT (CFEn = 29.60) in tenns of nuts yield and CAM x BAY (CFEc 7.8 1) in term s of copra.

Among the nine (9) sites, the soil in this one strongly appears to be of high fertility level, thus response to fertilizer application is not very clear in most years. As the site subjected to seasonal short-time surface flooding, likely mixing of topsoils of adjacent blocks of fertilized palms with that of unfertilized ones, hence almost uniform levels of soil productivity in the experimental blocks.

The ranking of best five entries (Boxes 3.1 and 3.2) are as follows:

CFEn: TAC x BAO > MYD x WAT > MRD x HJT > MRD x TAG > CAM x BAY

CFEc: TAC x BAO > CAM x BAY > MRD x TAG > MYD x WAT > MRD x BAY

Tagum, Davao Norte (TRRC - Hijo Plantation)

A MULTILOC site located in an inland-flat area classified as a wet growing zone with a type A (wet) climate in Southern Mindanao. Of the eleven (11) entries (Table 4.9) the best entry is MRD x BAY both in CFEn (=28.40) and CFEc = (8.78), nuts and copra terms, respectively. This was followed by MYD x RIT and MRD x TAG with CFEc of 7.56 and 7.40, respectively.

Among the sites, this site probably reached the initial full-bearing stage earlier than the other sites with high CFEs as PCA-ARC (Albay), Marnbuaya, Cagayan de Oro City and PCA-ZRC (Zamboanga City). Most likely this is attributed to highly favorable climatic and soil conditions, including balance nutrition as a result of timely and judicious fertilizer application. This is one of the sites which showed boron deficiency during the early years of palm growth and was easily corrected with borax application (20-30 g/tree).

As to the sequence of the best five entries (Boxes 3.1 and 3.2), the CFE analysis showed the following:

CFEn: MRD x BAY > MYD x RIT > MRD x TAG > MRD x HJT > MYD x WAT

CFEc: MRD x BAY > MYD x RIT > MRD x TAG > MRD x HJT and TAC x BAO

These two basis have very similar sequences of the CFEs except the replacement of MYD x WAT by TAC x BAO in the CFEc (copra-based) as a result of lower copra weight/nut or nut size of the MYD x WAT compared to the hybrid TAC x BAO which has higher copra weight per nut.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- 1) To a great extent, crop fertilizer use efficiency (CFE) of superior hybrids grown in similar environments and applied with same moderate rates of fertilizers have higher efficiency of converting the applied fertilizers to economic yield, nuts or copra (measured in terms of CFEn and CFEc) compared to tall varieties tested in all MULTILOC sites (dry, intermediate and wet growing zone) at nine years from field-planting (FP).
- 2) The CFEs, CFEn (nut-based) and CFEc (copra-based) of the entries in the nine (9) sites clearly differed in terms of the first (best) five entries with highest CFE values. Explanation for this observation deserves further study, looking into the relationship of hybrid vigour (heterosis), crop morphology, physiology and yield.
- Among the eleven (1) hybrid crosses, in tenns of CFEn and CFEc, some of those which demonstrated wide suitability from intermediate to wet growing conditions and environments, are: MRDxBAY, MR,DxTAG, MRDxHJT, MRDxRIT, MYDxWAT. The hybrid TACxBAO demonstrated impressive CFEs in Mindanao.
- 4) Although most tall cultivars (Baybay, Laguna, Tagnanan, Mulanay, Loong, Lapasan and Hijo) at nine years from FP have still low value of CFEs compared to most hybrid crosses, with time (at least fifteen years of more full-bearing stage), the CFEs of these talls is likely to be higher and closer to superior hybrids.
- The CFE analysis (index), either as CFEn (nut-based) or CFEc (copra-based) strongly appears to be a practical tool in identifying or screening hybrids and cultivars of coconut grown in different agro-climatic conditions. It directly indicates the yield (nuts or copira) per kg offiertilizer applied or invested over a period of time.

## RECOMMENDATION

The Crop Fertlizer Use Efficiency (CFE), either in CFEn (nutbased) or CFEc (copra-based) be used as one of the criteria or practical tools in selecting or identifying planting material of coconut in different growing environments or zones in the country. In this technique, same level of desired fertilizer application is applied to ail genetic materials tested in the site.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

To the Program Management Committee (PMC) of the coconut MULTILOC Project, for giving the author the opportunity to be a working Consultant of the project (1986-1995).

To the PCA-ZRC's Breeding and Genetics Division for providing the complete basic yield clatabase (1992-1995) which was used in this analysis of CFE.

To ail Study Leaders of the nine (9) MULTILOC Sites for their strong cooperation in following the annual fertilizer recommenctation, the best they can.

To Mr. Joselito Francisco, PCA-ARMD Secretary, for patiently attending to the word processing needs of the manuscript.

And finally to God, our Father Almighty, for giving the author, the wisdom and sound mind to finish this work for the interest of ail concerned.

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Box 2.	Box 2. Entries of promising tall cultivars and hybrids tested in								
	the MULTILO	C Sites (9), 1985-1995							
Entry <sup>1</sup>		Cultivar and Parental Mater	ials						
	Tall cultivar	Female parent	Male parent						
BAY	BayBay	-	-						
LAG	Laguna	-	-						
TAG	Tagnanan	-	-						
MUL	Mulanay	-	-						
LON	Loong	-	-						
LAP	Lapasan	-	-						
HJT	Hijo	-	-						
MYD x WAT	-	Malayan Yellow Dwarf	West African Tall						
MYD x RIT	-	Malayan Yellow Dwarf	Rennel Tall						
Mrd x RIT	-	Malayan Red Dwarf	Rennel Tall						
MRD x TAG	-	Malayan Red Dwarf	Tagnanan Tall						
MRD x BAY	-	Malayan Red Dwarf	Baybay Tall						
MRD x HJT	-	Malayan Red Dwarf	Hijo Tall						
TAC x BAO	-	Tacunan Green Dwarf	Bago-Oshiro Tall						
PGD x LUP	-	Pacual Green Dwarf	Lupisan Tall						
CAM x BAY	-	Camotes Green Dwarf	Baybay Tall						
WAT x RIT	-	West African Tall	Rennel Tall						
TAC x BAY	-	Tacunan Green Dwarf	Baybay Tall						

<sup>1)</sup> Hybrids were produced by several participating agencies (PCA, ALL, TRRC, VISCA, UPLB) following either the controlled-pollination or assisted-pollination hybridization techniques. Raised in field nursery prior to field-planting.

Воз		ve (5) ranking of I FEn (nut yielding/					
MULTILOC			r Use Efficiency				
SITE	1	1 2 3 4					
Piat, Cagayan (CSU)	MRDxHJT	MYDxWAT	WATxRIT	MRDxRIT	CAMxBAY		
Los Banos, Laguna (UPLB)	TACxBAO	MRDxRIT	MYDxWAT	MRDxBAY	MRDxTAC		
Mulanay, Quezon (Farmer- Cooperation)	MRDxBAY	MRDxTAG	MRDxHJT	PGDxLUP	MYDxWAT		
Baybay, Leyte (VISCA)	MRDxRIT	MYDxWAT	TACxBAY	MRDxHJT	MRDxBAY		
Guinobatan, Albay (PCA-ARC)	MYDxWAT	MRDxBAY	MYDxRIJ	MRDxHJT	CAMxBAY		
Carmen, Bohol (Farmer- Cooperator)	MYDxWAT	MRDxRIT	MRDxHTJ	MRDxTAG	MRDxBAY		
Mambuaya, Cagayan de Oro City (School- Cooperator)	MRDxHJT	MYDxWAT	MRDxBAY	MYDxRIT	TACxBAO		
San Ramon, Zamboanga City (PCA-ZRC)	TACxBAO	MYDxWAT	MRDXHJT	MRDxTAG	CAMxBAY		
Tagum, Davao Norte (TRRC-Hijo Plantation)	MRDxBAY	MYDxRIT	MRDxTAG	MRDxHJT	MYDxWAT		

	Box 3.2 The first five (5) ranking of MULTILOC Entries in nine (9)									
Based of CFEn (kg copra yield/kg of fertilizer applied)										
MULTILOC		Crop Fertilizer Use Efficiency (CFEc) Rank								
SITE	1	1 2 3 4 5								
Piat, Cagayan (CSU)	MRDxHJT	MYDxWAT	WATxRIT	CAMxBAY	MRDxRIT					
Los Banos, Laguna (UPLB)	TACxBAO	MRDxRIT	MRDxBAY	MRDxTAG	MYDxWAT					
Mulanay, Quezon (Farmer- Cooperation)	MRDxTAG	MRDxBAY	MRDxHJT	PGDxLUP	BAY					
Baybay, Leyte (VISCA)	MRDxRIT	TACxBAY	MYDxWAT	CAMxBAY	MRDxBAY					
Guinobatan, Albay (PCA-ARC)	MRDxBAY	MRDxTAG	MYDxHJT	MRDxHJT	CAMxBAY					
Carmen, Bohol (Farmer- Cooperator)	MRDxTAG	MRDxHJT	MRDxRIT	MYDxWAT	MRDxBAY					
Mambuaya, Cagayan de Oro City (School- Cooperator)	MRDxHJT	MRDxBAY	TACxBAO	MYDxWAT	MYDxRIT					
San Ramon, Zamboanga City (PCA-ZRC)	TACxBAO	CAMxBAY	MRDXTAG	MYDxWAT	MRDxBAY					
Tagum, Davao Norte (TRRC-Hijo Plantation)	MRDxBAY	MYDxRIT	MRDxTAG	MRDxHJT	TACxBAO					

Table 3. MUL	ΓΙLOC Sites A	verage Total F	Rate of Fertilia	zers Applied	
MULTILOC		Kg Fertil	izer (per tree	/year) <sup>1</sup>	
SITE	1993	1994	1995	Total	Average
Piat, Cagayan (CSU)	2.50	2.00	3.00	7.50	2.50
Los Banos, Laguna (UPLB)	3.90	3.00	0.75	7.65	2.55
Mulanay, Quezon (Farmer Cooperator)	2.70	3.50	2.50	8.70	2.90
Baybay, Leyte (VISCA)	2.50	3.25	2.75	8.50	2.83
Guinobatan, Alaby (PCA-ARC)	3.50	2.50	3.00	9.00	3.00
Carmen, Bohol (Farmer-Cooperator)	2.75	3.00	4.25	10.00	3.33
Mambuaya, Cagayan de Oro City (School- Cooperator)	4.00	3.00	3.50	10.50	3.50
San Ramon, Zamboanga City (PCA- ZRC)	2.95	2.75	3.25	8.95	2.98
Tagum, Davao Norte (TRRC-Hijo Plantation)	4.50	4.40	4.25	13.15	4.38

<sup>1)</sup> Combination or mixture of two or more fertilizer grades supplying nutrient needs. (N, P, K, Cl, S, Mg, B). Specific fertilizer combination by sites shown in annex table 1.

Т	Table 4.1 Index of Crop Fertilizer Efficiency (CFE) of Entries in MULTILOC-Piat, Cagayan (CSU)									
	Kg FA <sup>1</sup>	N/P <sup>2</sup>	$C/P^3$		/ FE	CFE R	CFE RANK			
Entry	(av. 1993- 95)	(1995)	(1995)	CFE n <sup>4</sup>	CFE o <sup>5</sup>	CFE n	CFE o			
MYD x WAT	2.5	22.5	4.96	9	1.98	2	2			
MYD x RIT	2.5	8	2.15	3.2	0.86	8	8			
MRD x RIT	2.5	11.5	2.81	4.6	1.12	4	5			
MRD x TAG	2.5	9.8	2.75	3.9	1.1	6	6			
MRD x BAY	2.5	8.4	2.26	3.4	0.9	7	7			
MRD x HJT	2.5	23	6.27	9.2	2.51	1	1			
TAC x BAO	2.5	0.6	0.19	0.2	0.08	10	11			
PGD x LUP	2.5	8.4	2.05	3.4	0.82	7	9			
CAM x BAY	2.5	10.1	2.84	4	1.14	5	4			
WAT x RIT	2.5	13.6	3.92	5.4	1.57	3	3			
BAY	2.5	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	9	10			

- 1. average Total weight of fertilizers applied
- 2. nut yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 3. kg copra yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 4. nuts/tree/kg fertilizer applied
- 5. kg copra/tree/kg fertilzier applied

T	Table 4.2 Index of Crop Fertilizer Efficiency (CFE) of Entries in MULTILOC-Los Banos, Laguna (UPLB)									
	Kg FA <sup>1</sup>	N/P <sup>2</sup>	C/P <sup>3</sup>	` `	FE	CFE RANK				
Entry	(av. 1993- 95)	(1995)	(1995)	CFE n <sup>4</sup>	CFE o <sup>5</sup>	CFE n	CFE o			
MYD x WAT	2.55	42.40	9.40	16.60	3.69	3	5			
MYD x RIT	2.55	28.10	7.43	11.00	2.91	7	7			
MRD x RIT	2.55	48.67	11.91	19.08	4.67	2	2			
MRD x TAG	2.55	35.90	10.15	14.10	3.98	5	4			
MRD x BAY	2.55	40.60	10.90	15.90	4.27	4	3			
MRD x HJT	2.55	32.50	8.94	12.70	3.50	6	6			
TAC x BAO	2.55	54.90	16.94	21.50	6.64	1	1			
PGD x LUP	2.55	23.90	6.06	9.40	2.38	8	10			
CAM x BAY	2.55	21.80	6.43	8.60	2.52	9	9			
WAT x RIT	2.55	17.10	2.88	6.70	1.13	11	11			
BAY	2.55	21.70	3.45	8.50	2.53	10	8			

- 1. average Total weight of fertilizers applied
- 2. nut yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 3. kg copra yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 4. nuts/tree/kg fertilizer applied
- 5. kg copra/tree/kg fertilzier applied

Table 4.3 Index of Crop Fertilizer Efficiency (CFE) of Entries in MULTILOC-Mulanay, Qeuzon (Farmer-Cooperator)									
	Kg FA <sup>1</sup>	N/P <sup>2</sup>	C/P <sup>3</sup>	Cl	FE	CFE RANK			
Entry	(av. 1993- 95)	(1995)	(1995)	CFE n <sup>4</sup>	CFE o <sup>5</sup>	CFE n	CFE o		
MYD x WAT	2.70	50.20	11.08	18.60	4.10	5	7		
MYD x RIT	2.70	41.00	11.16	15.20	4.13	7	6		
MRD x RIT	2.70	44.10	10.88	16.30	4.03	6	8		
MRD x TAG	2.70	71.00	20.04	26.30	7.42	2	1		
MRD x BAY	2.70	72.60	19.90	26.90	7.37	1	2		
MRD x HJT	2.70	59.70	16.31	22.00	6.04	3	3		
TAC x BAO	2.70	54.70	13.90	20.20	5.15	4	4		
PGD x LUP	2.70	26.90	7.55	9.90	2.79	10	10		
CAM x BAY	2.70	39.20	11.71	14.50	4.34	8	5		
WAT x RIT	2.70	9.90	2.43	3.70	0.66	11	11		
BAY	2.70	38.90	9.45	14.40	3.50	9	9		

- 1. ave. Total weight of fertilizers applied
- 2. nut yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 3. kg copra yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 4. nuts/tree/kg fertilizer applied
- 5. kg copra/tree/kg fertilzier applied

T				• `	*	ies in	Table 4.4 Index of Crop Fertilizer Efficiency (CFE) of Entries in										
	1	MULTILOC	C-Baybay, I	.eyte (ViSC	A)												
	Kg FA <sup>1</sup>	$N/P^2$	$C/P^3$	Cl	FE	CFE R	ANK										
Entry	(av. 1993- 95)	(1995)	(1995)	CFE n <sup>4</sup>	CFE o <sup>5</sup>	CFE n	CFE o										
MYD x WAT	3.50	37.10	8.22	10.60	2.35	2	3										
MYD x RIT	3.50	19.00	5.24	5.40	1.50	9	9										
MRD x RIT	3.50	42.70	10.58	12.20	3.02	1	1										
MRD x TAG	3.50	10.70	2.91	3.10	0.83	11	11										
MRD x BAY	3.50	23.80	6.71	6.80	1.92	5	5										
MRD x HJT	3.50	24.40	6.67	7.00	1.90	4	6										
TAC x BAO	3.50	19.90	6.29	5.70	1.80	8	7										
PGD x LUP	3.50	21.90	5.52	6.30	1.58	7	8										
CAM x BAY	3.50	22.50	6.75	6.40	1.93	6	4										
WAT x RIT	3.50	32.10	9.76	9.20	2.79	3	2										
BAY	3.50	14.00	4.32	4.00	1.23	10	10										

- 1. ave. Total weight of fertilizers applied
- 2. nut yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 3. kg copra yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 4. nuts/tree/kg fertilizer applied
- 5. kg copra/tree/kg fertilzier applied

T	Table 4.5 Index of Crop Fertilizer Efficiency (CFE) of Entries in										
MULTILOC-Guinobatan, Albay (PCA-ARC)											
	Kg FA <sup>1</sup>	$N/P^2$	$C/P^3$	Cl	FE	CFE R	ANK				
Entry	(av. 1993- 95)	(1995)	(1995)	CFE n <sup>4</sup>	CFE o <sup>5</sup>	CFE n	CFE o				
MYD x WAT	2.50	93.10	20.59	37.20	8.24	1	6				
MYD x RIT	2.50	79.50	21.77	31.80	8.71	3	3				
MRD x RIT	2.50	62.30	15.47	24.90	6.19	6	7				
MRD x TAG	2.50	58.60	21.81	23.40	8.72	7	2				
MRD x BAY	2.50	81.20	22.91	32.50	9.16	2	1				
MRD x HJT	2.50	79.10	21.70	31.60	8.68	4	4				
TAC x BAO	2.50	31.50	8.54	12.60	3.41	10	10				
PGD x LUP	2.50	67.10	20.91	26.80	8.36	5	5				
CAM x BAY	2.50	28.50	8.77	11.40	3.51	11	9				
WAT x RIT	2.50	40.80	10.06	16.30	4.02	8	8				
BAY	2.50	32.30	5.47	12.90	2.19	9	11				

- 1. ave. Total weight of fertilizers applied
- 2. nut yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 3. kg copra yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 4. nuts/tree/kg fertilizer applied
- 5. kg copra/tree/kg fertilzier applied

Table 4.6 Index of Crop Fertilizer Efficiency (CFE) of Entries in MULTILOC-Carmen, Bohol, (Farmer-Cooperator)									
	Kg FA <sup>1</sup>	N/P <sup>2</sup>	C/P <sup>3</sup>	Ì	FE	CFE RANK			
Entry	(av. 1993- 95)	(1995)	(1995)	CFE n <sup>4</sup>	CFE o <sup>5</sup>	CFE n	CFE o		
MYD x WAT	2.75	48.90	10.80	17.80	3.92	1	4		
MYD x RIT	2.75	21.90	5.97	8.00	2.17	6	6		
MRD x RIT	2.75	41.80	10.80	15.20	3.93	2	3		
MRD x TAG	2.75	39.80	11.23	14.50	4.08	4	1		
MRD x BAY	2.75	36.30	10.06	13.20	3.66	5	5		
MRD x HJT	2.75	40.50	11.08	14.70	4.03	3	2		
TAC x BAO	2.75	17.90	2.58	6.50	2.03	7	7		
PGD x LUP	2.75	0.80	0.30	6.30	0.10	11	11		
BAY	2.75	5.50	1.57	2.00	0.57	8	8		
TAG	2.75	2.30	0.57	0.80	0.21	10	9		
LOONG	2.75	2.70	0.47	1.00	0.20	9	10		

- 1. ave. Total weight of fertilizers applied
  2. nut yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 3. kg copra yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 4. nuts/tree/kg fertilizer applied
- 5. kg copra/tree/kg fertilzier applied

	able 4.7 Inde			• `	*			
MULTILOC-Mambuaya, Cagayan de Oro City (City-Cooperator)								
	Kg FA <sup>1</sup>	$N/P^2$	$C/P^3$	CI	FE	CFE R	ANK	
Entry	(av. 1993- 95)	(1995)	(1995)	CFE n <sup>4</sup>	CFE o <sup>5</sup>	CFE n	CFE o	
MYD x WAT	4.00	134.40	29.69	33.60	7.42	2	4	
MYD x RIT	4.00	107.40	29.06	26.90	7.26	4	5	
MRD x RIT	4.00	84.90	20.94	21.20	5.23	7	7	
MRD x TAG	4.00	90.80	25.71	22.70	6.43	6	6	
MRD x BAY	4.00	121.10	33.43	30.30	8.36	3	2	
MRD x HJT	4.00	135.80	37.18	33.90	9.29	1	1	
TAC x BAO	4.00	96.10	30.11	24.00	7.53	5	3	
PGD x LUP	4.00	64.20	16.52	16.00	4.13	9	9	
BAY	4.00	67.50	20.80	16.90	5.20	8	8	
TAG	4.00	54.60	13.47	13.60	3.37	10	11	
Lapasan	4.00	53.90	16.35	13.50	4.09	11	10	

- 1. ave. Total weight of fertilizers applied
- 2. nut yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 3. kg copra yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 4. nuts/tree/kg fertilizer applied
- 5. kg copra/tree/kg fertilzier applied

Table 4.8 Index of Crop Fertilizer Efficiency (CFE) of Entries in MULTILOC-San Ramon, Zamboanga City (PCA-ZRC)										
	Kg FA <sup>1</sup>	N/P <sup>2</sup>	C/P <sup>3</sup>		FE	CFE RANK				
Entry	(av. 1993- 95)	(1995)	(1995)	CFE n <sup>4</sup>	CFE o <sup>5</sup>	CFE n	CFE o			
MYD x WAT	2.98	88.20	19.49	29.60	6.54	2	4			
MYD x RIT	2.98	59.70	16.24	20.00	5.45	8	7			
MRD x RIT	2.98	47.60	11.76	15.90	3.95	11	10			
MRD x TAG	2.98	80.10	22.64	26.90	7.60	4	3			
MRD x BAY	2.98	68.60	19.23	23.00	6.45	6	5			
MRD x HJT	2.98	82.70	22.65	27.70	7.60	3	3			
TAC x BAO	2.98	88.50	27.58	29.70	9.25	1	1			
PGD x LUP	2.98	56.30	14.38	18.90	4.83	9	9			
CAM x BAY	2.98	77.00	23.29	25.80	7.81	5	2			
WAT x RIT	2.98	60.50	17.91	20.30	6.01	7	6			
BAY x BAY	2.98	51.90	15.71	17.40	5.27	10	8			

- 1. ave. Total weight of fertilizers applied
- 2. nut yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 3. kg copra yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
- 4. nuts/tree/kg fertilizer applied
- 5. kg copra/tree/kg fertilzier applied

Table 4.9 Index of Crop Fertilizer Efficiency (CFE) of Entries in MULTILOC-Tagum, Davao Norte (TRRC-Hijo)										
	Kg FA <sup>1</sup>	N/P <sup>2</sup>	C/P <sup>3</sup>	CFE		CFE RANK				
Entry	(av. 1993- 95)	(1995)	(1995)	CFE n <sup>4</sup>	CFE o <sup>5</sup>	CFE n	CFE o			
MYDxWAT	4.38	97.80	21.66	22.30	4.94	5	6			
MYDxRIT	4.38	120.50	33.12	27.50	7.56	2	2			
MRDxRIT	4.38	86.10	21.21	19.60	4.84	6	7			
MRDxTAG	4.38	114.30	32.43	26.10	7.40	3	3			
MRDxBAY	4.38	124.50	38.48	28.40	8.78	1	1			
MRDxHJT	4.38	114.00	31.18	26.00	7.12	4	4			
TACxBAO	4.38	74.90	23.63	17.10	5.39	7	5			
PGDxLUP	4.38	60.40	15.50	13.79	3.54	9	10			
BAY	4.38	59.40	18.19	13.56	4.15	10	8			
TAG	4.38	70.60	17.42	16.12	3.98	8	9			
НЈТ	4.38	48.00	11.85	10.90	2.70	11	11			

- 1. ave. Total weight of fertilizers applied
  2. nut yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
  3. kg copra yield/tree/year in 1995 (mean of 2 replicates)
  4. nuts/tree/kg fertilizer applied
  5. kg copra/tree/kg fertilzier applied

	Table 1	MULTILOC		rage Actua 1986-1985	l Kind and	Rate of Fe	rtilizers,			
MULTILOC SITES	SINGLE FERTILIZER COMBINATION (per tree/year)									
MOLTILOC SITES	AS	UREA	KCI	AP	SP	T14	NaCl	Dol	Borax	
1. Piat Cagayan										
(CSU) 1986:										
Field-Planting (FP)	150g	-	150g	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6-months after	200g	-	250g	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1987	500g	-	600g	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1988	500g	-	775g	-	125g	-	-	-	10-20g	
1989	500g	-	650g	-	500g	-	-	-	-	
1990	0.75kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1991	0.60kg	-	0.75kg	-	-	-	0.65kg	0.70kg	14g	
1992	0.60kg	-	1.65kg	1.30kg	-	-	-	-	-	
1993	-	-	-	-	-	1.75kg	0.75kg	-	35g	
1994	-	-	1.00kg	-	-	2.00kg	-	-	50g	
1995	-	-	-	-	-	3.00kg	-	-	50g	
TOTAL from FP	3.80kg	-	5.82kg	1.30kg	625g	6.75kg	1.40kg	0.70kg	169g	
2. Los Banos,										
Laguna										
1986:										
Field-Planting (FP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6-months after	-	66g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1987	-	265g	-	500g	-	-	-	-	-	
1988	333g	-	400g	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1989	1.50kg	-	1.65kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1990	1.25kg	-	1.50kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1991	1.70kg	-	1.80kg	-	0.75kg	-	-	-	-	
1992	1.70kg	-	1.80kg	-	0.75kg	-	-	-	-	
1993	0.65kg	-	2.00kg	1.25kg	-	-	-	-	20g	
1994	-	-	-	-	-	3.00kg	-	-	50g	
1995	-	0.75kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	45g	
TOTAL from FP	7.13kg	1.08kg	9.15kg	1.75kg	1.50kg	3.00kg	-	-	115g	

# Cont.....Table 1

MULTILOC SITES	SINGLE FERTILIZER COMBINATION (per tree/year)									
MULTILUC SITES	AS	UREA	KCI	AP	SP	T14	NaCl	Dol	Borax	
3. Mulanay,										
Quezon										
1986:										
Field-Planting (FP)	150g	-	150g	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6-months after	200g	-	250g	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1987	500g	-	600g	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1988	400g	-	450g	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1989	1.00kg	-	1.20kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1990	1.25kg	-	1.00kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1991	1.50kg	-	1.50kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1992	1.70kg	-	1.50kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1993	1.45kg	-	1.25kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1994	-	-	-	-	-	2.00kg	-	1.50kg	-	
1995	-	-	-	-	-	2.50kg	-	-	-	
TOTAL from FP	8.15kg	-	6.60kg	-	-	4.50kg	-	1.50kg	-	
4. Guinobatan,										
Albay (ARC)										
1986:										
Field-Planting (FP)	150g	-	150g	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6-months after	200g	-	250g	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1987	500g	-	600g	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1988	750g	-	-	900g	-	-	-	-	-	
1989	1.50kg	-	-	1.80kg	-	-	-	-	-	
1990	1.25kg	-	-	1.50kg	-	-	-	-	-	
1991	0.71kg	-	1.40kg	-	-	-	0.65kg	-	-	
1992	0.75kg	-	1.50kg	0.60kg	-	-	-	-	40g	
1993	1.25kg	-	-	-	-	-	1.25kg	-	-	
1994	1.50kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1995	1.25kg	-	1.75kg	-	-	-	-	1.5kg	-	
TOTAL from FP	9.81kg	-	5.65kg	4.80kg	-	-	1.90kg	1.5kg	-	

Cont.....Table 1

MULTILOC SITES		SINGLE FERTILIZER COMBINATION (per tree/year)										
WIDETILOG SHES	AS	UREA	KCI	AP	SP	T14	NaCl	Dol	Borax			
5. Baybay-Leyte												
(ViSCA)												
1986:												
Field-Planting (FP)	150g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
6-months after	200g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1987	0.50kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1988	0.75kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1989	1.00kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1990	1.50kg	-	1.50kg	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1991	1.00kg	-	-	1.00kg	1.35kg	-	-	-	-			
1992	1.20kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1993	-	-	-	-	-	2.50kg	1.00kg	-	-			
1994	-	-	-	-	-	2.50kg	-	-	40g			
1995	-	-	-	-	-	3.00kg	-	-	50g			
TOTAL from FP	5.05kg	-	1.50kg	1.00kg	1.35kg	8.00kg	1.00kg	-	90g			
6. Carmen, Bohol 1986:												
Field-Planting (FP)	150g	_	150g	_	_	_	_	_	-			
6-months after	200g	_	250g	_	_	_	_	_	-			
1987	500g	_	725g	_	600g	_	_	_	_			
1988	750g	_	900g	_	-	_	_	_	-			
1989	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	-			
1990	1.50kg	_	1.60kg	_	1.00kg	_	_	_	_			
1991	0.50kg	_	0.75kg	_		_	0.65kg	0.70kg	14g			
1992	0.50kg	_	0.75kg	0.65kg	-	-	-	-	14g			
1993	-	_	- 0.75kg	-	-	1.75kg	1.00kg	_	20g			
1994	_	_	_	_	-	2.00kg	1.00kg	_	- -			
1995	1.25kg	-	-	-	-	- -	1.50kg	1.50kg	-			
TOTAL from FP	9.81kg	-	4.10kg	0.65kg	1.60kg	3.75kg	4.15kg	2.20kg	48g			

# Cont.....Table 1

MULTILOC SITES			SINGLE F	ERTILIZER	R COMBINA	ATION (per	tree/year)		
WIDETILOU SITES	AS	UREA	KCI	AP	SP	T14	NaCl	Dol	Borax
7. Mambuaya,									
Cagayan de Oro									
1986:									
Field-Planting (FP)	150g	-	-	200g	-	-	-	-	-
6-months after	200g	-	250g	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	500g	-	600g	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	1.00kg	-	-	1.10kg	-	-	-	-	-
1989	0.50kg	-	0.75kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	0.75kg	-	-	1.50kg	1.00kg	-	-	-	-
1991	0.50kg	-	1.30kg	-	-	-	60kg	-	18g
1992	0.60kg	-	1.80kg	-	0.90kg	-	-	-	50g
1993	1.50kg	-	1.50kg	-	1.00kg	-	-	-	40g
1994	-	-	-	-	-	2.00kg	1.00kg	-	50g
1995	-	-	-	-	-	2.50kg	1.00kg	-	50g
TOTAL from FP	6.70kg	-	6.20kg	2.80kg	2.90kg	4.50kg	2.60kg	-	208g
8. Tagum, Davao									
Norter (TRRC)									
1986:									
Field-Planting (FP)	150g	-	150g	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-months after	200g	_	250g	-	-	-	_	_	-
1987	500g	_	600g	_	_	_	_	_	20g
1988	750g	_	850g	_	_	_	_	_	-
1989	1.00kg	_	1.10kg	_	_	_	_	_	_
1990	0.50kg	_	1.25kg	_	_	_	_	_	_
1991	1.00kg	_	1.23Kg	_	_	-	1.35kg	_	40g
1991	1.00kg	-	-	-			1.55Kg	-	409
1992	_	0 50kg	-		-	-	2 50kg	1.50kg	- 40a
	-	0.50kg	-	-	-	-	2.50kg	Ŭ	40g
1994	- 1 0Fka	0.40kg	-	-	-	-	2.50kg	1.50kg	40g
1995	1.25kg	-	-	-	-	-	1.50kg	1.50kg	-
TOTAL from FP	5.35kg	0.90kg	4.20kg	-	-	-	7.85kg	4.50kg	1.40g

Cont.....Table 1

MULTILOC SITES	SINGLE FERTILIZER COMBINATION (per tree/year)								
	AS	UREA	KCI	AP	SP	T14	NaCl	Dol	Borax
9. Sn. Ramon,									
Zamboanga City									
(ZRC)									
1986:									-
Field-Planting (FP)	150g	-	150g	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-months after	200g	-	250g	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	500g	-	700g	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	600g	-	1.00kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	1.00kg	-	-	1.10kg	-	-	-	-	-
1990	1.00kg	-	1.70kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	1.30kg	-	2.25kg	-	0.60kg	-	-	-	40g
1992	1.12kg	-	2.50kg	1.00kg	-	-	-	-	60g
1993	-	0.35kg	1.60kg	1.00kg	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	2.00kg	0.75kg	-	35g
1995	1.25kg	-	2.00kg	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL from FP	7.12kg	0.35kg	12.15kg	3.10kg	0.60kg	2.00kg	0.75kg	-	135g

**AS** (21-0-0); **Urea** (46-0-0); **SP** (0-20-0); **AP** (16-20-0); **T14** (14-14-14); **KCI** (0-0-60); **NacI** (Common Salt); **DOL** (camgC03-dolomite); **Borax** (11% B)