Effect of Plant Spacing On Yield Of Several Indigenous Vegetables

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to determine effect of different spacing on growth and yield of several indigenous vegetables (katuk, kenikir, and kemangi). The research was conducted at SANREM Experimental Station in Nanggung, Bogor from December 2007 until July 2008. The experimental design was a randomized block design with four levels of population (50,000 plants/ha, 100,000 plants/ha, 150,000 plants/ha, and 200,000 plants/ha) and three replications. The variables observed were plant height, number of leaves, branches, shoots, shoot length, yield/plant, and yield/plot. The results of this experiment showed that the highest fresh yield on katuk achieved at population of 150,000 plants/ha. Optimum population on katuk was 160,000 plants/ha. The highest yield in kenikir was obtained at population of 100,000 plants/ha. Optimum population of kenikir was 126,667 plant/ha. However, up to 200,000 plants/ha, yield response of kemangi was still linear.