Studies on the Cultural Practices and Ratoon Treatment on Upland Job's Tear

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Summary

An experiment was carried out at Chinan Substation, Kaoh-siung DAIS from 1984 to 1986 for studying the effects of sowing methods and stages, planting densities, ratoon treatments on the growth and yield of Job's tear. Results showed that no sig-nificant differences in grain yield between hilling and drilling methods. However, Job's tear cultivated by hilling was better than that of drilling under upland conditions because of the managing convenience. Higher planting density resulted in reducing seed fertility and numbers of fertile tillers per plant which cause the decreases in grain yield. Suitable planting densities for spring and fall seasons were 50 to 60 x 20 cm and 40 to 50 x 20 cm, respectively. Planting in August for fall crop season and in February for spring crop season obtained higher yield. The cutting height on the main stem signficantly influenced the grain yield of ratoon Job's tear. High yield was obtained from the cutting at 25 cm above the ground made at harvestineg. Re-cut ratoon tillers at 15 cm after harvesting reduced the number of fertile tiller as well as delayed the growth duration.