What is a selected coconut seedling?
A selected coconut seedling is one which could belong to any of the coconut varieties recommended by the PCA.

What is the recommended distance of planting for Coconut seedlings? How long after field planting before the first harvest?
Palms belonging to the “Tall” and hybrid varieties are cross-pollinating while dwarfs are selfed. To promote efficient pollination among the palms, it is recommended to plant them following the chart below. In plantation areas, it is also recommended to plant annual or cash crops in between the palms while they are still young (1-3 years) and not yet bearing. With proper agronomic practices (fertilization, pest and disease control, clean culture), the palms should start to flower after 3-4 years or earlier for dwarfs and hybrids with the first harvest after 4-5 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance (m)</th>
<th>Density (palms/ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What fertilizer is recommended? What is the rate and frequency of application?
Generally, and in the absence of leaf and soil fertility analysis, the fertilizer recommendation for coconut is as follows (per tree per year basis):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of palm</th>
<th>Ammonium sulfate (21-0-0)</th>
<th>Muriate of potash or common salt (0-0-60)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At field planting</td>
<td>150g</td>
<td>100g or 80g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>200g</td>
<td>150g or 120g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>200g</td>
<td>300g or 240g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>400g</td>
<td>600g or 480g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years and above</td>
<td>1.6kg</td>
<td>1.2kg or 960g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fertilizer can be applied once (at the start of the rainy season) or split (2x or 4x in a year). Before fertilization, the area around the palm (1m radius) should be ring-weeded. The fertilizer is then broadcast around the palm (0.5m radius at 6mon-1 yr and 1m radius at 2 yrs and above) and covered with soil.

What are the common pests and diseases attacking coconut? What can be done to control them?
- **Rhinoceros beetle (bangangan)**
  - Removal of all potential breeding sites (decaying coconut wood, sawdust, compost)
  - Application of insecticide-treated sawdust on leaf axils no. 1-5
  - Application of green muscardine fungus (GMF) in breeding sites

- **Slug caterpillar (pagi-pagi) and other sucking insects**
  - Spray insecticide e.g. Malathion, Diazinon, every 14 days to control the larvae on young palms

- **Aphids, whiteflies, mealy bugs and other leaf eating pests**
  - Spray systemic insecticide e.g. Hostathion on underside of leaves every 14 days

- **Leaf spot**
  - Spray fungicide e.g. Daconil, Captan, Vitigran Blue every 7days for 4 weeks on affected leaves

- **Bud rot**
  - Dispose dead palm by burning and drench soil with fungicide e.g. Aliette

For more information contact:
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ANG PAGTATANIM NG SEMILYA NA PINATUBO SA KARANIWANG PUNLAAN

UNA:

Humukay ng butas na pagtatamnan ng punla. Gamiting palatandaan ang dalawang tulos at tiyaking hindi mailipat ang mga ito.

IKALAWA:

Maglagay ng abono sa hukay bago magtanim.

Kung ang pataniman mula sa dagat ay nasa loob ng 2 kilometer layun ng 150 gramo o 7 kutsara ng Ammonium Sulfate at 100 gramo o 4 na kutsara ng Muriate of Potash ang bawat butas.

Sa mga patanimang higit sa 2 kilometro ang layo sa dagat, layun ng 150 gramo o 7 kutsara ng Ammonium Sulfate at 200 gramo o 8 kutsara ng Muriate of Potash ang bawat butas.

IKATLO:

Ibalik ang kaunting nahukay na lupa at ihalo itong mabuti sa abono. Tabunan itong lupa na mga 2 pulgada ang kapal.

IKAAPAT:

Bunutin ang semilya na nasa punlaan. Iwasang masira ang mga dahon.

IKALIMA:

Putulin ang mga napinsalang ugat.

IKAAPIN:

Ilagay ang punla sa hukay at tiyakin na ang puno ay nasa gitnang bahagi ng palatandaan sa pagtatanim.

IKAPITO:

Tabunan ng lupa ang butas.