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**Production guideline for watermelon** Watermelon, known as pakwan in Tagalog, is probably native to Africa. It is consumed mainly as dessert fruit. Peel is made in cans and pickles; seeds are processed in pakwan buttong. In 1982-1983, the area was reduced to 5,370 hectares in 1983-84, and production decreased to 57,000 metric tons of fruit. Demand for watermelon Guide production varieties commonly grown varieties in the Philippines are Valencia, Meak, Klondyke, Northern Hybrid, Sweet Tender, Hony Cream and Mallorca. Foreign varieties: Accessions 193490 and 293964 from Africa; Acdcessis 183217 and 164539 from India; Queen, Glory, Charleston Gray and Sugar Bagy Festival. Elevation- Watermelon is commercially cultivated in lowland areas after rice harvesting. These provinces are Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Rizal, Batangas and Laguna. Planting Month- Planting season is from October to January. In some parts of the country, planting is done as early as August to produce an off-season crop that orders better market price. CULTURE Plug land at least 20 cm deep to increase soil aeration. Plug and harrow 2-3 times for early growth and development. They are done a few weeks before planting to condition the soil. Although this is quite expensive. The 100-year labour cost will be reduced. Planting and spacing- Watermelon is grown from seeds planted directly in the field. Plant 3-4 seeds at a hill, 2.5 cm deep. The planting distance ranges from 1.5 x 1.5 to 2.5 x 2.5 meters away, depending on the variety. FERTILIZATION Watermelon is generally grown in rotation with other crops; it is necessary to use manure or any soil that improves crops to keep organic matter in the soil. 10 to 15 tonnes of manure per hectare at the time of planting, by manually placing 5-8 cm below the ground and 5-6 cm away at the part where the seeds are placed. If the plants show signs of yellowing, apply sidedressing of nitrogen fertilizer. Watermelon has a hairy vine, which wears tenril, reaching 3-5 meters long. The leaves are elongated 8-20 cm long with 3-7 lobes. The flowers are monoic, yellow in color and about 2 cm in diameter. Fruits are large, mottled green or deep green. Hybrids and introduced varieties produce much larger fruits, forms ranging from globular to elongated. SOL AND CLIMA Watermelon prefers a well drained sand loam rich in organic matter and which has not previously been palnted to watermelon. Watermelon requires more aeration than any other type of crop, so the field must have good drainage to achieve a good yield. In areas where the growing season short soil, light is desirable for early harvesting. It increases satisfactorily in the soil pH 5.0 to 6.8 to successful growth. A long period of warm weather, preferably dry, contributes to growth A temperature of 25 C is ideal for growth and 25 C is the best temperature for setting fruit. After the plants are well established, thin to one to two plants on the hill. The alternative plant is planting in continuous rows and thinning the plant at a distance of 1.5 to 2.0 meters. When the plants have 3-4 leaves, thin to a plant on the hill. CULTIVATION Grow and grass to check the growth of grass. Any implementation may be used for this purpose. Avoid injury to the roots while cultivating. Green melon IRIGATIONS can suffer injuries when exposed to a long period of drought. Apply irrigation water when necessary. Common light irrigation 5-6 times during the growing season is beneficial. During the early stage of growth, irrigate with moderation, because too much water tends to prevent the development of roots. PEST AND BOLI Cucurbit cockroach- Adults are yellow beetle 6 to 8 mm in length. Eat leaves of young and old plants. Afide - Adults are yellow beetle 6 to 8 mm in length. Eat leaves of young and old plants. show curling and leaf distortion. Mites – Very small insects, usually found on the subsurface of leaves. Adults are reddish in color. Downy Mildew – Caused by Pseudieronospora cubensis Berk and Curt. Characterized by the presence of yellow spots on the upper surface of the leaves and the violet powder edactonyal material on the lower surface. CONTROL OF WORKS AND GOODS Treat watermelon seeds with appropriate fungicides to minimize the early development of diseases in the field. Dust or spray young plants regularly with any appropriate insecticides as soon as the false leaves have spread. At the seedling stage, watermelon is easily attacked by harmful insects. HARVEST Harvest watermelon fruit when mature enough to be sweet. In general, it takes a watermelon fruit to maturity of the watermelon is by thumping with a finger. A boring or empty sound is an indication of maturity. The most practical index, however, is when the color of the lower part of the fruit that is based on the soil changes from white to creamy yellow. Harvest the fruit with a sharp knife. POST HARVEST ACTIVITIES Piles newly harvested fruit in shaded areas. Do not bruise fruit during sorting, packaging and Source: da.gov.ph Wikifarmer.com uses cookies on the wikifarmer.com website and related domains and applications. What's a cake? A cookie is a small text file that is stored in your web browser after visiting a website to remember information about your visit, it would be browser session and settings. Cookies can give you a better experience when you use our service. Cookies can be session cookies or persistent cookies. Session cookies are temporary cookies and are deleted after you close your browser. 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Google's use of advertising cookies allows Google and its partners to serve ads to users based on their visit to our websites and/or other sites on the Internet. You can also read how Google uses data when you use its partners' websites or apps. What are my cookie options? You can opt out of personalized advertising by visiting your ad settings. If you don't want to receive cookies through the wikifarmer.com website/application, you can change your browser settings. To learn more about doing this, visit your browser's help pages. If you use our website or app without changing your browser settings, we assume that you are happy to receive all cookies on our service. Please note, however, that if you delete cookies or do not accept them, you may not be able to Watermelon tolerates warm weather, and requires more heat than most vegetables. Plants thrive at temperatures between 25°C and 30°C, which is also favourable for seed germination. Plants do best on fertile soil of sand or loam with good drainage and a pH level of 5.6 to 8.0. Available Buffalo Varieties - This is an early yield variety with vigorous, highround fruit and dark green. The peel is thin but very hard, making it ideal for shipping; sugar content is about 12-14%. A fruit weighs between 12 kilograms (kg) and 15 kg. This variety performs better in warm and dry conditions and is adaptable to all soil types. Diana – A unique, golden yellow, oval-shaped fruit with a soft and juicy texture. This is excellent for high-class markets, with brix averages of 12 to 14%, and a fruit weighing from 2 kg to 4 kg, depending on fruit selection. A plant matures from 60-65 days after sowing. Drexler Tayan proudly presents with the Dianawatermelon variety. Tiffany - This variety is a delicate fruit with crispy, juicy and creamy sunshiny-yellow meat. Produces dark green, ovalshaped fruit with brix mean of 12-14 %, and a fruit weight of 2-4 kg, depending on fruit selection. A plant matures from 60-65 after transplantation. Seed care Soak the seeds in clean water for 30 minutes to 1 hour and wrap them in a damp cloth or towel. Place the cloth in a makeshift or covered container, which can maintain the temperature at temperatures between 25°C and 30°C until the seeds are coiled. Twenty-four to thirty hours is enough to germinate the seeds once or twice a day; in this case, depreciation occurs. Apply systemic fungicide to seedlings. Seedlings should be exposed to sunlight 6-8 hours a day. To prevent strong winds and heavy rains, use plastic or fine mesh to protect seedlings. Prepare the land Plug and clean the planting area. Use 1 m bed, 0.5 m channel, and a 4 m crawl area. The bed must be 15-20 cm high above the fertilized level. Use plastic mulch to prevent weed growth, retain soil moisture and avoid soil erosion. Transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation of watermelon can be planted directly in the field or grown in seedling transplantation afternoon. Fertilization on 20 meters linear bed. Use 2 bags of organic-processed chicken dung or any commercially available organic fertilizers; 150 g Bor, 4 kg of camplete fertilizers for stimulating growth and easy absorption of plants. Drenching drenching program should be done 7 to 10 days after planting. The fertilizer mixture is diluted in 16 L of water. One hundred and fifty millilitre of solution is applied to the soil, based on each plant. Irrigation and drainage Irrigation should be applied frequently to prevent injury to the plant in very dry soils. Water constantly, as soon as the flower buds begin to form. Notice drainage during the wet season. Note the water supply as soon as the female flower appears in order to improve the fruit setting. When the fruit setting the water supply as soon as the female flower appears in order to improve the fruit setting. When the fruit setting and laying

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fruit, and pollinating watermelons require cutting to improve fruit setting and harvesting. Cutting the 4th leaf true should be done to develop 3 lateral or 3 secondary vines. Remove the flowers and vines in each primary vine from node 5 below. Manual pollination is required in adverse weather conditions or in the rainy season due to the absence of pollinators. Maintain 1 or 2 fruits per plant for the desired size. Harvest A grower must be familiar with the variety that he is planting to determine the best stage for These indices can serve as a reference for the ripening of watermelon: • Count the number of days after flowering. • An unripe fruit is hard while a ripe fruit is easier; an overripe fruit is the easiest. • Touch the watermelon on the center with the chisel – if it sounds like you touch your forehead, forehead, unripe; If it sounds like your chest, then it's ripe. Moreover, if it sounds like your stomach, it's overripe. Buffalo, Diana and Tiffany watermelons are produced by KnownYou Seed Philippines, Inc. For questions and orders, please call (0917) 320-1689 (Globe) or