2. In hilly areas, hole placement is recommended. Fertilizers are placed in 8-10 equidistant holes, 5 cm deep around the base of the palms and covered with soil.







Fig. 5. Holing





Fig. 6. Fertilizer placement Fig. 7. Covering with soil

When To Apply:

- For areas with distinct wet and dry seasons, those with irregular rainfall distribution and with sandy soils, fertilizers are best applied every 6 months in split application 1/2 at the start of rainy season and 1/2 six months before the end of the rainy season).
- For areas with uniform rainfall distribution (1.5-3 dry months), fertilizers are applied in split during the 1st year and once annually thereafter.

References:

- Eroy, M. N., R.Z. Margate and R.M. Ebuña. 1990. Nutrient depletion in coconut soils thru harvest of mature nut.
- Padrones, G. D. et.al. 1995. Response of coconut to recycling of coconut crown residues and cir-

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Why Fertilize Coconuts:

PCA surveys indicated that there are ten distinct classes of coconut nutritional deficiency in the Philippines. Coconut areas maybe deficient in N, P, K, Cl, S and Mg but most provinces in the country fall under N-Cl deficiency.

Judicious application of fertilizers increases nut and copra yield by as much as 230%. A study in Davao City showed that with fertilizer application, a coconut farmer can realize a net income of about 180% compared to without fertilization.

What Fertilizers to Apply:

In the absence of soil & leaf analysis of an area/farm, the following fertilizer recommendation provides the coconut at its different growth stages and production with four most needed nutrients (N, K, Cl, S) in many coconut areas in the country.

Table 1. Fertilizer rates for seedlings							
Age (mos.)	Ammonium sufate (NH₄SO₂) 21-0-0	Potassium chloride + (KCl) 0- 0-60	or	Common Salt (NaCl)			
		(g/seedling)					
2	20	25		20			
5	40	45		60			

Table 2	2. Fertilizer r	ates	(per	tree)	for	palms	in
coastal areas (w/in 2 km from coastline)							
Palm	Ammonium		Potas	ssium		Commo	n
	sulfate		chlo	ride		Salt	
	(NH ₄ SO ₂)	+	(КС	CI)	or	(NaCl))
	21-0-0		0-0	-60			
FP	150 g		10	0 g		80 g	
6 mos.	200 g		150	0 g		120 g	
1 year	500 g		50	0 g		400 g	
2year	750 g		75(0 g		600 g	
3 year	1.0 kg		1.0	kg		800 g	
4 year	1.25 kg		1.25	5 kg		1.00 kg	J
5 year	1.50 kg		1.50	kg		1.20 kg	J
or more							
*In K-deficient soil, use KCI and not NaCl							

Table 3. Fertilizer rates per tree for palms under							
Inland areas (more than 2 km from							
coastline)							
Palm	Ammonium	Potassium	Common				
	sulfate	chloride	Salt				
	(NH ₄ SO ₂) +	(KCI)	or (NaCl)				
	21-0-0	0-0-60					
FP	150 g	200 g	160 g				
6 mos.	200 g	250 g	200 g				
1 year	500 g	600 g	480 g				
2year	750 g	900 g	720 g				
3 year	1.0 kg	1.5 kg	1.25 kg				
4 year	1.25 kg	1.70 kg	1.35 kg				
5 year or	1.50 kg	2.00 kg	1.70 kg				
more							
*In K-deficient soil, use KCl and not NaCl							

Organic Fertilizers:

Green manure like ipil-ipil and farm organic wastes such as manures of cattle, carabao, pig, goat, chicken, compost and night soil can be used to replace part of the commercial fertilizer requirements. Coconut crown residues as organic fertilizer and nitrogen fixing legumes (Flemingia and Desmodium rensonii) can substitute for AS as N-sources while cocopeat and husk for chlorine.

How To Apply:

Fertilizer maybe applied in two ways.

1. In flat areas, it could be broadcasted in the ring weeded area (about 1.0 to 1.5 m radius) around the base of the



Fig. 1. Ring weeding

fork-in

porate tilizer

soil.



Fig. 2. Broadcasting



Fig. 3. Fork-in