

The Effect of Apex Pruning on Vegetative and Generative Growth of Roselle (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.)

By ARIFAH RAHAYU



See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323937227>

The Effect of Apex Pruning on Vegetative and Generative Growth of Roselle (Hibiscus sabdariffa L.)

Article in *Jurnal Hortikultura Indonesia* · August 2015

DOI: 10.29244/jhi.4.3.150-156

CITATION

1

READS

302

3 authors, including:



Titistyas Gusti Aji
Ministry of Agriculture

10 PUBLICATIONS 8 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)



Arifah Rahayu
Universitas Djuanda

27 PUBLICATIONS 23 CITATIONS

[SEE PROFILE](#)

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:



High-Density Planting System for Citrus [View project](#)



Organic Citrus [View project](#)

All content following this page was uploaded by Arifah Rahayu on 02 August 2018.

The user has requested enhancement of the downloaded file:

The Effect of Apex Pruning on Vegetative and Generative Growth of Roselle (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.)

Slamet Susanto*, Titistyas Gusti Aji, and Arifah Rahayu

Diterima 23 Agustus 2013/Disetujui 21 Oktober 2013

ABSTRACT

The experiment was aimed at studying the effect of number of branch on vegetative and generative growth of roselle. The experiment was conducted at Cikabayan Experimental Farm from February to June 2009. The experiment was arranged in randomized complete block design with single factor and consisted of four levels of pruning: control (without pruning), apex pruning with 5 branches, apex pruning with 10 branches, and apex pruning with 15 branches, each with three replications. The result indicated that pruning with different number of branch gave effect on decreasing on some variables of vegetative and generative growth of roselle. Plants experienced apex pruning with 15 branches did not show any differences on number of primary stems, number of secondary stems, number of leaves, number of flowers, fresh and dry weight of calyxes, and anthocyanin content in calyxes. Plants experienced pruning with different number of branches tended to have higher anthocyanin content than those on control. Generally, plants with 15 primary branches gave the best effect on both vegetative and generative growth of roselle.

Keywords: *Hibiscus sabdariffa* L., pruning, branch, growth

29

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari pengaruh jumlah cabang pada pertumbuhan vegetatif dan generatif rosela. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kebun Percobaan Cikabayan pada bulan Februari sampai Juni 2009. Percobaan disusun dalam rancangan acak lengkap dengan faktor tunggal dan terdiri dari empat tingkat pemangkasan: kontrol (tanpa pemangkasan), pemangkasan pucuk dengan 5 cabang, pemangkasan pucuk dengan 10 cabang, dan pemangkasan pucuk dengan 15 cabang, masing-masing dengan tiga ulangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemangkasan dengan nomor yang berbeda dari cabang memberi efek pada penurunan pada beberapa variabel pertumbuhan vegetatif dan generatif rosela. Tanaman dengan pemangkasan pucuk pada 15 cabang tidak menunjukkan perbedaan pada jumlah batang utama, jumlah sekunder batang, jumlah daun, jumlah bunga, berat segar dan kering calyxes, dan konten antosianin di calyxes. Tanaman mengalami pemangkasan dengan nomor yang berbeda dari cabang cenderung memiliki konten antosianin lebih tinggi dibandingkan pada kontrol. Umumnya, tanaman dengan 15 cabang utama memberikan efek terbaik pada kedua pertumbuhan vegetatif dan generatif rosela.

Kata kunci: *Hibiscus sabdariffa* L., pemangkasan, cabang, pertumbuhan

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian tropical forest has the richest diversity of plants in the world. There are more than 30 000 species of plants that 940 among them are known to have special quality in healing (Karmawati *et al.*, 1996). Nowadays, the development of tonic and traditional medicine industries are rapidly growing. The utilization

of medicinal plants will be keep rising, both as preventive, curative, and rehabilitative purposes. The rising of the utilization of medicinal plants also caused by the society's preference on inquiring for alternative therapy using natural materials as known as back-to-nature phenomenon.

Roselle (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.) is now broadly used as food substance with medicinal property. As food, young leaves of roselle can

be consumed as salad. Other than foods, this plant can be processed as beverages. Part of the plants that can be processed as beverages is its calyx. In the processing, calyxes of roselle can be made into juice, herb tea, syrup, jam, mixture on salad, pudding, and any other refreshing beverages. From health perspective, roselle comes in useful in producing many medicinal products. Stewed calyxes have medicinal property as diuretic, cholerectic, febrifugal, hypotensive, in reducing the blood viscosity, and increasing the intestine's peristalsis (Morton, 1987).

Roselle can grow in variety of soil with good texture and drainage. To produce roselle with good quality, a cultivation technique to support its balance on vegetative and generative growth is needed. Maintenance of selected branches through pruning supposed to improve the balance of vegetative and generative growth by improving photosynthesis capacity of the leaves. Olanitan (2007) reported that in pruned plants, mutual shading of leaves would have reduced, and consequently the amounts of light energy available for growth and development of the plants would have increased since the remaining leaves would be photosynthesizing more than they would be respiring. This experiment is aimed at studying the response of vegetative and generative growth of roselle experienced pruning with different number of branch. Quantity and quality of calyxes produced are observed.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted at Cikabayan Experimental Farm of Bogor Agricultural University from February to June 2009. The experimental plant used in this experiment was No. 1 red accession roselle. The experiment was arranged in randomized complete block design with single factor and consisted of four levels of pruning: Control/without pruning (C1), apex pruning with 5 branches (C2), apex pruning with 10 branches (C3), and apex pruning with 15 branches (C4). Each treatment had 3 replications, there were 12 experimental units. The data were analyzed using the F-test. For parameters showing significant differences, the means were compared by the Duncan Multiple Range Test at 0.05.

Roselle used in this experiment was Red Roselle accession. Before planting, seeds of roselle were induced to germinate by soaking the seeds in the water overnight. Seeds are planted in the polybag using media consisted of a mixture of soil and manure with comparison of 5:1. Only one plant maintained in each polybag. The polybags then placed in the open field with spacing of 1 m x 1.5 m.

Irrigation was done manually once a day. Weeds and pests control was done as standard as adapted to the land condition. Fertilization was done using single fertilizer of N, P, and K. Dosage of N fertilizer was 30 gram *polybag*⁻¹. Application of N fertilizer was done twice, half was applied when the plants were at the age of 4 weeks after planting and the rest was applied when the plants were at the age of 10 weeks after planting. P and K fertilizer of 15 gram *polybag*⁻¹ respectively were applied once when the plants were at the age of 4 weeks after planting. Application of N, P, and K fertilizer was done by sinking the fertilizers around the plants by radius 10 cm from the stem of the plants.

Apex and branch pruning were done when the plants were at the age of 7 weeks after planting using shears, leaving a number of branches according to treatments. After pruning, the pruned part of the plants was dabbed with liquid wax to prevent excessive evaporation and to reduce the risk of disease infection through the pruning injury.

Harvesting calyxes was conducted regularly every week started at 60 days after the flowers bloomed. Calyxes were harvested by cutting using shears. Harvest was done five times during the experiment and done when the calyxes reached maximum growth.

Observation was done at vegetative phase and generative phase. At vegetative phase observation was subjected to height of plants, number of secondary branches, number of leaves, and leaf area. Observation was done every week, starting from the age of 3 weeks after planting. At generative phase, observation was conducted on the number of flowers, number of harvested calyxes, diameter of calyx, fresh weight and dry weight of calyxes, and anthocyanin content using the method of Sims and Gamon (2002). Observation was done every week starting from the week when 75% of population had produced inflorescent. At the

end of the experiment, fresh weight and dry weight of canopy and root were also observed.

RESULTS

General Condition

The average rainfall during experiment was 346.9 mm month⁻¹ with 25.8 °C average temperature and 84% average relative humidity. Minimum average temperature was 25.1 °C occurred on February while maximum average temperature was 26.2 °C occurred on April. Roselle grew healthy with number of primary branches each was 5, 10 and 15 on treated plants, while for the control plants achieved 27 branches at the end of experiment (Figure 1). Height of plants was ranging from 73.0 to 73.8 cm for the treated plants, while the control plants achieved 105.2 cm (Figure 2).

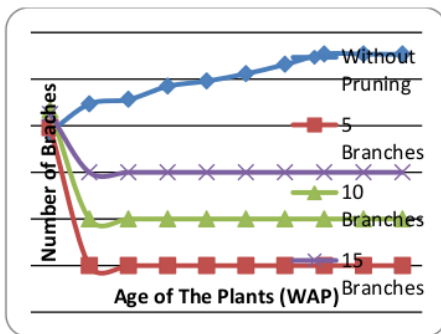


Figure 1. Number of primary stems of roselle as affected by number of branch

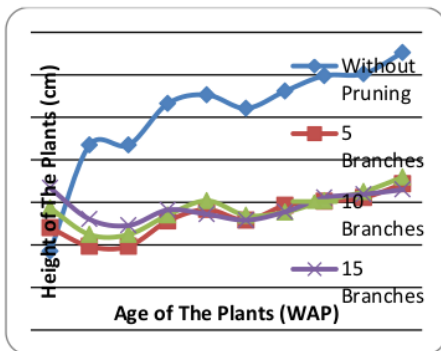


Figure 2. Height of roselle as affected by number of branch (cm)

Number of Secondary Branches and Leaves

Number of secondary branches on plants without pruning at 15 weeks after planting reached 124.4 branches, significantly higher than those on plants with 5 branches and 10 branches that showed 82.2 and 100.0 branches respectively (Table 1). Number of secondary branch on plants with 15 primary branches treatment was 112.4, did not show any differences as compared with those on plants without pruning. The same tendency also occurred on the number of leaves which showed that on treated plants with 5 and 10 branches produce 407.1 and 435.1 leaves respectively, significantly lower than those on plants without pruning with number of leaves reached 515.8 leaves. While plants with 15 branches produce 474.0 leaves showed no significant differences as compared with the plants without pruning. Although total leaf area ranged from 34 832 - 41 346 cm², showed insignificant different among the treatments, leaf area of plants with 5 branches was significantly higher than those of plants without pruning (Table 1).

Fresh and Dry Weight of the Canopy and Root

Apex pruning gave significant effect on fresh weight and dry weight of the canopy. The measurement results showed that plants without pruning have the highest fresh weight and dry weight of the canopy, those are 693.33 g and 173.14 g, respectively. Apex pruning treatments with 5, 10, and 15 branches have fresh weight of the canopy of 525.26 g, 566.11 g and 606.78 g respectively. While the dry weight of the canopy in apex pruning treatment with 5, 10, and 15 branches are 114.39 g, 141.48 g, and 146.70 g respectively (Table 2). Apex pruning also gave significant effect on fresh weight and dry weight of the root. The measurement results showed that unpruned plants have the highest fresh weight and dry weight of the root, those are 63.58 g and 19.67 g, respectively. Apex pruning treatments with 5, 10, and 15 branches have fresh weight of the root of 37.78 g, 49.89 g and 50.11 g respectively. While the dry weight of the root in apex pruning treatment with 5, 10, and 15 branches are 14.23 g, 15.82 g, and 15.84 g respectively (Table 2).

Number of Flower and Fruit

Apex pruning gave significant effect on number of flowers. The highest number of total flower achieved by plants without pruning, which were 1894.7 flowers and significantly different as compared with those produced by plants with 5 branches that showed only 1082.0 flowers. Number of total flowers on 10 and 15 branches were 1580.3 and 1605.0 flowers respectively (Table 3) did not show any significant difference as compared with unpruned plants. The same tendency was also found on number of fruit harvested. On the contrary, the highest calyx diameter was observed on plants with 5 branches, which was 5.32 cm and significantly different as compared with those of plants without pruning, which was 4.52 cm. Diameter of calyx of plants with 10 and 15 branches were 5.15 cm and 5.24 cm respectively (Table 3).

Fresh and Dry Weight of Harvested Calyxes

Apex pruning treatment did not give any significant effect on total fresh weight of

calyxes. Total fresh weight of calyxes ranges from 1171.5 g to 1991.3 g (Table 4). The highest total fresh weight was achieved by plants without pruning, although the differences were not significant. Number of branch treatment gave significantly effect on total dry weight of calyxes. The highest total dry weight was achieved by plants without pruning, which was 187.1 g, showed significant difference as compared with those on plants with 5 and 10 branches that showed only 112.7 g and 124.2 g respectively. Dry weight of calyxes on plants with 15 branches was 166.6 g (Table 5) showed no difference with plants without pruning.

Anthocyanin Content

Apex pruning treatments gave effect significantly on anthocyanin content in calyxes of roselle. Anthocyanin content in calyxes of treated roselle ranged from 0.37 to 0.41 mmol g⁻¹, while on unpruned plants was only 0.32 mmol g⁻¹. The highest anthocyanin content achieved by 5 branches treatment, which was 0.41 mmol g⁻¹ (Table 6).

Table 1. Number of secondary stems, number of leaves, leaf area, and total leaf area.

Treatments	Number of Secondary Stems	Number of Leaves	Leaf Area (cm ²)	Total Leaf Area (cm ²)
Without Pruning	129.00 a	696.78 a	49.99 b	34 832 a
Pruning with 5 Branches Left	95.89 b	486.78 b	76.34 a	37 160 a
Pruning with 10 Branches Left	106.67 ab	630.00 a	65.63 ab	41 346 a
Pruning with 15 Branches Left	115.67 ab	651.67 a	62.60 ab	40 794 a

Means within a row followed by different letters are significantly different (p < 0.05) according to DMRT test.

Table 2. Fresh and dry weight of canopy and root at the end of experiment

Treatment	Canopy Weight		Root Weight		Ratio Canopy/Root
	Fresh	Dry	Fresh	Dry	
Without Pruning	693.33 a	173.14 a	63.58 a	19.67 a	8.80
Pruning with 5 Branches Left	525.56 b	114.39 b	37.78 b	14.23 b	8.03
Pruning with 10 Branches Left	566.11 b	141.48 ab	49.89 ab	15.82 b	8.94
Pruning with 15 Branches Left	606.78 ab	146.70 a	50.11 ab	15.84 b	9.26

Means within a row followed by different letters are significantly different (p < 0.05) according to DMRT test.

Table 3. Number of flower and fruit and calyx diameter

Treatment	Number of Flower per Plant	Number of Harvested Calyx	Diameter of Calyx (cm)
Without Pruning	1894.70 a	579.82 a	4.52 b
Pruning with 5 Branches Left	1082.00 b	351.67 b	5.32 a
Pruning with 10 Branches Left	1580.30 ab	403.00 b	5.15 ab
Pruning with 15 Branches Left	1605.00 ab	495.00 ab	5.24 ab

Means within a row followed by different letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$) according to DMRT test.

*Fruit with normal calyxes

Table 4. Fresh and dry weight of calyxes

Treatment	Fresh Weight		Dry Weight	
	Per Plant	Per Calyx	Per Plant	Per Calyx
Without Pruning	1857.29 a	2.95 b	174.50 a	0.26 b
Pruning with 5 Branches Left	1171.50 b	3.33 a	112.65 b	0.32 a
Pruning with 10 Branches Left	1303.90 ab	3.24 ab	124.24 b	0.31 a
Pruning with 15 Branches Left	1553.20 ab	3.14 ab	166.64 ab	0.31 a

Means within a row followed by different letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$) according to DMRT test.

Table 5. Anthocyanin content of roselle as affected by pruning

Treatment	Anthocyanin Content (mmol/g)	Anthocyanin Content per Plant (mmol)
Without Pruning	0.32 b	55.84
Pruning with 5 Branches Left	0.41 a	46.19
Pruning with 10 Branches Left	0.38 ab	47.21
Pruning with 15 Branches Left	0.37 ab	61.65

Means within a row followed by different letters are significantly different ($p < 0.05$) according to DMRT test.

DISCUSSIONS

Pruning is one of the ways of breaking apical dominance. One of the effects of pruning is the increasing growth of primary branch. On plants experienced pruning, there was no addition on number of primary branches but the stems left keep growing and become long. This was due to the improvement in light interception that possibly resulted in an improvement in vegetative development (Olasantan, 2007).

Numbers of leaves on plants experienced pruning were less than plants without pruning. This was in accordance with Dainy (2006) that reported that *Gynura procumbens* plants without

pruning have more number of leaves because the growth processes were not disturbed by the injury caused by pruning. Gardner *et al.* (1991) explained that the distribution of product of photosynthesis is delivered to parts of plant that are closest to source. During vegetative phase, portions of product of photosynthesis are kept stored in the tissues for the process of cell maintenance and the rest were translocated to the vegetative utilization areas. In this experiment, number of primary stems on plants experienced pruning was lower than those of plants without pruning. The more number of stems enabled leaves to grow more. This case presumed to cause the number of

leaves on plants experienced pruning tended to be less than those of plants without pruning.

According to Kozłowski *et al.* (1991) at the beginning of the growth period, leaf area of plants experienced pruning decreased then increased rapidly during the growth period. Frequently, leaf area of plants experienced pruning will be wider at the end of the season than plants without pruning. Although pruning treatment did not significantly affect total leaf area, plants experienced pruning have higher total leaf area than plants without pruning. In addition, leaf area on the plant with 5 branches was higher than plants without pruning. This is in line with Olanatan and Salau (2008) that stated that pruning led to an increase in leaf area of okra and the increasing of leaf area depended on the severity of the pruning. The increase in leaf area was caused by the mechanism of the plant to compensate the lost of leaf due to pruning.

Canopies are all parts of the plant that are above ground, consisting of trunk, branches, leaves, and flowers. To obtain the maximum rate of plant growth, there must be an adequate number of leaves in the canopy to absorb sunlight. James (1973) stated that the increase in dry weight of plants mainly depends on the photosynthetic activity of plants. Gardner *et al.* (1991) stated that crop production basically depends on the size and efficiency of the photosynthetic system. The less number of leaves will also decrease photosynthesis activity. Apex pruning treatment done in this research will affect the size of the plant, such as plant height, number of branches, number of leaves, and number of flowers. Reduced number of leaves will affect plant growth. Leaves as the main photosynthetic organ has an important role in generating photosynthate for food supplies and also for plant growth.

In addition to the canopy, the root is also an important organ needed for plant growth. Gardner *et al.* (1991) stated that the length and circumference of the root growth is generally associated with the growth of shoot length and circumference. In this experiment, apex pruning causing obstruction in shoots growth, and then obstructing root growth. This is in line with Gardner *et al.* (1939) that reported that pruning the peach crop has reduced root growth nearly doubled compared to plants that are not pruned.

Number of flowers was increasing gradually although followed by moulting on parts of the flower buds. Healthy flower buds are red but unhealthy flower buds are yellow and moult. The moulting of the flower buds were assumed that there was a high competition among the organs in accomplishment of required assimilates. The beginning of the reproductive phase is thus characterized by the simultaneous presence of vegetative and reproductive sinks, probably resulting in strong competition for assimilates (Jeuffroy and Warembourg, 1991).

The criteria of calyxes that are ready to be harvested are already reached the age for harvesting, which is 60 days after blooming; big enough in size; and bright red in colour. The size of calyx can also be used as a standard of ripeness. Calyxes with 5.0-6.0 cm long and 4.5-6.0 cm diameter are big enough and ready to be harvested. In the process of ripening, chlorophyll is degraded and yellow orange carotenoid and red lycopene are synthesized (Moneruzzaman *et al.*, 2008). Calyxes that are ready to be harvested are bright red because they are rich in anthocyanin in the calyxes.

Total fresh weight and dry weight of calyxes were affected by some factors, one of them is number of flowers. The treatments that were done in this experiment affected the number of flowers formed. On plants that did not experience pruning and on treated plants with 15 branches, number of flowers formed was higher than other treatment. The reduction in the number of flowers on plants experienced pruning could be due to some factors. These include reduction in the numbers of secondary branches and leaves and consequently the photosynthetic area of the treated plants and the amount of assimilate available for developing flowers (Olanatan, 2007).

According to Craker and Wetherbee (1973), light-induced anthocyanin synthesis in plant tissue involves a series of biochemical reactions. Some of these reactions require light energy while others proceed in the dark after the initial light stimulation. Moneruzzaman *et al.* (2008) also reported that the synthesis of pigments depends on light and temperature. Number of branch treatments caused the crown of the plants open ended so the acceptance of light by the parts of the plant became more optimal. Salisbury and Ross (1995) added that the sunlight accelerate the anthocyanin synthesis

3

J. Hort. Indonesia 4(3):150-156. Desember 2013.

in the organs without photosynthesis activity, such as on the leaves in autumn and on the sepals. Apex pruning and maintenance of number of branch caused the sunlight accepted by the calyxes of roselle became optimal so that could accelerate the anthocyanin synthesis in the organs.

CONCLUSION

As conclusion, apex pruning with different number of branches gave effect in decreasing some of variables of vegetative and generative growth of roselle. Plants experienced pruning with 8.5 branches did not show any differences on number of 8.8 primary stems, number of secondary stems, number of leaves, number of flowers, number of harvested calyxes, and fresh weight and dry weight of calyxes. Plants experienced pruning tended to have higher anthocyanin content than plants without pruning. Generally, plants with 15 branches gave the best effect on vegetative and generative growth of roselle.

REFERENCES

17

Craker, L.E., P.J. Wetherbee. 1973. Ethylene, light, and anthocyanin synthesis. *Plant Physiol.* 51: 436-438.

6

Dainy, N.C. 2006. Produksi dan kandungan flavonoid daun Sambung Nyawa (*Gynura procumbens* [Lour.] Merr.) pada berbagai tingkat 26.000 dan umur pemangkasan. Tesis. Program Studi Agronomi. Fakultas Pertanian. Institut Pertanian Bogor. Bogor.

16

Gardner, F.P., R.B. Pearce, R.L. Mitchell. 1991. *Fisiologi Tanaman Budidaya*. Universitas Indonesia Press. Jakarta.

7

Gardner, V.R., F.C. Bradford, H.D. Hooker. 1939. *The Fundamentals of Fruit Production*. McGraw-Hill Book Company Inc. New York.

20

James, W.O. 1973. *An Introduction to Plant Physiology* 7th Edition. Oxford University Press. London.

5

Jeuffroy, M.H., F.R. Waremboug 1991. Carbon transfer and partitioning between vegetative and reproductive organs in *Pisum sativum* L. *Plant Physiol.* 97: 440-448.

Karmawati, E., D.S. Effendi, P. Wahid. 1996. Potensi, peluang 12.000 dan kendala pengembangan agroindustri tanaman obat. *Prosiding Forum Konsultasi Strategi dan Koordinasi Pengembangan Agroindustri Tanaman Obat*. Balai Penelitian Tanaman Rempah dan Obat. Bogor. 1: 23-41.

11

Kozlowski, T.T., P.J. Kramer, S. G. Pallardy. 1991. *The Physiological Ecology of Woody Plants*. Academic Press Inc. California.

22

Moneruzzaman, K.M., A.B. M.S. Hossain, W. Sani, M. Saifuddin. 2008. Effect of stages of maturity and ripening conditions on the physical characteristics of tomato. *American Journal of Biochemistry and Biotechnology.* 4(4): 329-335.

15

Morton, J. 1987. Roselle, p. 281-286. *In* J.F. Morton (Ed.). *Fruits of Warm Climates*. Miami. <http://www.zulfandewantara.com> [21 September 2008].

10

Olasantan, F.O., A.W. Salau. 2008. Effect of pruning on growth, leaf yield and pod yields of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench). *Journal of Agricultural Science.* 146: 93-102.

14

Olasantan, F.O. 2007. Apical shoot harvest affects growth and apical shoot and fruit yields of pumpkin (*Cucurbita maxima* Duch. Ex. Lam.). *Journal of Vegetable Science.* 12: 73-87.

25

Salisbury, F.B., C.W. Ross. 1992. *Fisiologi tumbuhan* jilid I, II, III. Terjemahan dari: *Plant Physiology*. Penerjemah : D. R. Lukman dan Sumaryono. Penerbit ITB Bandung. Bandung.

30

Sims, 4.000 A., J.A. Gamon. 2002. Relationship between leaf pigment content and spectral reflectance across a wide range of species, leaf structure, and developmental stages. *Remote Sensing of Environment.* 81: 337-354.

The Effect of Apex Pruning on Vegetative and Generative Growth of Roselle (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.)

ORIGINALITY REPORT

13%

SIMILARITY INDEX

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	qeeg.co.uk Internet	62 words — 1%
2	Amrullah ., Didy Sopandie, Sugianta ., Ahmad Junaedi. "Influence of Nano-Silica on the Growth of Rice Plant (<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.)", Asian Journal of Agricultural Research, 2014 Crossref	44 words — 1%
3	publikasi.polije.ac.id Internet	28 words — 1%
4	T. I. R. Almeida. "ASTER and Landsat ETM+ images applied to sugarcane yield forecast", International Journal of Remote Sensing, 10/1/2006 Crossref	21 words — < 1%
5	www.agronomy-journal.org Internet	21 words — < 1%
6	ejournal.unsrat.ac.id Internet	21 words — < 1%
7	www.doacs.state.fl.us Internet	20 words — < 1%
8	Stephen R. Keller, Dexter R. Sowell, Maurine Neiman, Lorne M. Wolfe, Douglas R. Taylor. "Adaptation and colonization history affect the evolution of clines in two introduced species", New Phytologist, 2009 Crossref	20 words — < 1%

9	Wira Hadianto, Lukman Hakim, Bakhtiar .. "KETAHANAN BEBERAPA GENOTIPE PADI TERHADAP PENYAKIT HAWAR DAUN BAKTERI (XANTHOMONAS ORYZAE PV. ORYZAE)", JURNAL HAMA DAN PENYAKIT TUMBUHAN TROPIKA, 2016 Crossref	20 words — < 1%
10	www.i-scholar.in Internet	19 words — < 1%
11	ecommons.usask.ca Internet	19 words — < 1%
12	pse.litbang.pertanian.go.id Internet	18 words — < 1%
13	j-tropical-crops.com Internet	18 words — < 1%
14	scienceandnature.org Internet	17 words — < 1%
15	S.A. Onfry, L.D. Wickham, M. Mohammed. "FORMULATION AND ASSESSMENT OF SELECTIVE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL, MICROBIOLOGICAL, NUTRITIONAL AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF THREE SNACK BARS", Acta Horticulturae, 2014 Crossref	17 words — < 1%
16	ahmad-nasir.blogspot.com Internet	17 words — < 1%
17	m.dbpia.co.kr Internet	17 words — < 1%
18	www.agriculturejournal.org Internet	17 words — < 1%
19	Dwi Ningsih Susilowati, Devi Karomah, Dasumiati. "Application o plant growth hormone from Bacillus vallismortis to improve the growth and production of chili plants",	16 words — < 1%

20	www.pitchcare.com Internet	14 words — < 1%
21	jurnal.fp.unila.ac.id Internet	12 words — < 1%
22	Malik S.Y. Haddadin, Jamal S. Haddadin. "Lycopene Extraction from Tomato Pomace with Supercritical Carbon Dioxide: Effect of Pressures, Temperatures and CO2 Flow Rates and Evaluation of Antioxidant Activity and Stability of Lycopene", Pakistan Journal of Nutrition, 2015 Crossref	12 words — < 1%
23	www.iasj.net Internet	12 words — < 1%
24	journals.iau.ir Internet	11 words — < 1%
25	jim.unsyiah.ac.id Internet	10 words — < 1%
26	jurnal.untirta.ac.id Internet	9 words — < 1%
27	Yuhong Tian, Yiqing Liu, Jianjun Jin. "Effect of Irrigation Schemes on Forage Yield, Water Use Efficiency, and Nutrients in Artificial Grassland under Arid Conditions", Sustainability, 2017 Crossref	9 words — < 1%
28	Agustin Sri MULYATNI, Asmini BUDIANI, Darmono TANIWIRYONO. "Aktivitas antibakteri ekstrak kulit buah kakao (Theobroma cacao L.) terhadap Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, dan Staphylococcus aureus", E-Journal Menara Perkebunan, 2016 Crossref	9 words — < 1%
29	jurnal.upi.edu	

Internet

9 words — < 1 %

30 Nicholas C. Coops, Christine Stone, Darius S. Culvenor, Laurie Chisholm. "Assessment of Crown Condition in Eucalypt Vegetation by Remotely Sensed Optical Indices", *Journal of Environment Quality*, 2004
Crossref

8 words — < 1 %

31 www.ultimateungulate.com
Internet

8 words — < 1 %

32 M.M. Rahman, M.A. Awal, A. Amin, M.R. Parvej. "Compatibility, Growth and Production Potentials of Mustard/Lentil Intercrops", *International Journal of Botany*, 2008
Crossref

8 words — < 1 %

33 ejournal.unib.ac.id
Internet

8 words — < 1 %

34 Taufan P Daru, Odit F Kurniadinata, Yabel Noberto Patandean. "Pengaruh Dosis Pupuk Kandang dan Jarak Tanam Terhadap Produksi Rumput Gajah Mini (*Pennisetum purpureum* cv. Mott)", *Jurnal Pertanian Terpadu*, 2019
Crossref

7 words — < 1 %

EXCLUDE QUOTES OFF

EXCLUDE MATCHES OFF

EXCLUDE BIBLIOGRAPHY OFF