

## **Growth Performance of Selected Dipterocarp Species at the WMSU Experimental Forest**

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### **Abstract**

The growth performance of five dipterocarp species growing in the Western Mindanao State University experimental forest was assessed. Twelve wildlings of each dipterocarp species were collected in the area and were subjected to hardening-off process in the forest nursery. They were planted in two sites, one facing East while the other is facing West. Randomized Complete Block Design was used, with three (3) blocks, measuring 3m x 6m, laid out in each site. Ten wildlings, two samples for each dipterocarp species, were planted in each block, following a spacing distance of 1m x 1m. The apical and lateral growth of the dipterocarp species were measured and recorded. Results showed that the average height and basal diameter in Site I were 47.43cm and 6.08mm respectively, while 48.47cm and 5.73mm respectively in Site II. In Site I, Tiaong exhibited the highest apical growth at 52.27cm while Bagtikan had the lowest at 40.95cm. While Lauan showed the highest lateral growth at 6.39mm while Tanguile had the lowest at 5.91mm. In Site II, Tanguile exhibited the highest apical growth at 56.73cm while Almon had the lowest at 40.22cm. While Lauan showed the highest lateral growth at 7.19mm while Tiaong had the lowest at 5.10mm. Growth performance was significantly different as regards the species level but no significant difference occurred within sites. All the dipterocarp wildlings planted in the field survived during the study. Further study can be conducted by using other indigenous wildlings planted on open areas dominated by cogon grasses (*Imperata cylindrica*).

*Keywords:* Dipterocarp Species, Orientation, Apical Growth, Lateral Growth