

## MATURITY INDEX

Change on color of the pericarp from green to yellow.

## MAINTENANCE

1. Ring weeding of the plants should be done when necessary.
2. shallow cultivation of the plant to a radius of at least 1 m should be done twice a year or as the need arises.
3. Mulch the tree with coconut husks or grasses to conserve soil moisture.
4. Judicious pruning is done during the dry season. Cut surfaces are treated with copper fungicide.

Plant Age/Stage	Kind of Fertilizer	Rate/Plant
A. Vegetative Stage	Ammonium Sulfate/Urea	100 g/tree/year (at the start of rainy season)
B. Bearing Stage	Complete Fertilizer (14-14-14)	5-8 kg/tree/year (after every harvest)

## FERTILIZATION SCHEDULE

Fertilizer is drilled or broadcasted one meter away from the base of the plant depending upon the topography of the land, younger plants must be closer to the base.

A. PESTS	CONTROL MEASURE
1. Bark borer (most common pests)	Scrape-off severely infested bark & spray with recommended contact & systemic insecticides.
2. Twig borer	Prune/removed infested twigs & split them to expose larva & kill them mechanically.
3. Mealy bugs	Apply protectant sprays (Malathion, Endosulfan) or any contact insecticides on developing fruits as the need arises.
B. DISEASES	
1. Root rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Digging up the dead trees &amp; burning all parts</li><li>• Treat infected roots with lime sulfur</li></ul>

# LANZONES PRODUCTION



Reproduced by:

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## VARIETES

### DUKO

The tree is usually shorter than the other varieties but has a wider crown; leaves are hairless. Fruit are round and are borne from 4 to 12 fruits per raceme. Pericarp is thick (up to 6 mm) with no latex. It is sweet with a delicate flavor.

### PAETE

Fruit is elongated and smallest among the cultivars. Leaves are lanceolate; tree is erect and is grown mostly in Luzon, Misamis Oriental and Camiguin Island. Trees are relatively susceptible to bark borer infestation.

### JOLO or MINDANAO TYPE

Fruit is around larger than Paete. It is widely grown in southeastern and southwestern Mindanao regions. Purposely grown as rootstock.

### LONGKONG

Originated in Southern Thailand, Longkong is the latest Lanzones ( *L. domesticum* Correa) introduction into the Philippines. It is sweeter, tastier, more or less seedless than the Paete variety. Skin or peel has no latex.

### PREPARATION OF PLANTING MATERIALS

1. Select only plump and well-developed seeds.
2. Remove the flesh adhering to the seed carefully.
3. Germinate the seeds in light loamy soils or in germination beds made up of sawdust, coir dust or fine river sand.
4. Germinated seedlings should be ready for potting in 8 x 11 x 0.03 plastic bags when the first pair of leaves have developed.
5. This would be ready for planting at about 2-3 years, or if intended as rootstocks for asexual propagation, would be ready in 12-13 months from picking and potting.

6. Rebagging should be done when polyethylene bag becomes brittle. Rear seedling under nursery shade allowing full recovery of the plants prior to field planting.

### LAND PREPARATION

1. Clear/ Underbrush the whole area.
2. Plow and harrow to loosen the soil.
3. Plant temporary shade (ipil-ipil, made of cacao or banana) before field planting.
4. Stake a distance of 5 m between hills and 5 m between rows. Prepare holes 25 cm in diameter and depth of 25 cm.

### PLANTING

1. Apply basally, 50-100 g of complete fertilizer (14-14-14).
2. Remove the plastic bag and plant the seedling into the prepared hole.
3. Cover the whole with top soil and press gently.
4. Water immediately after planting.

### HARVESTING AND POSTHARVEST HANDLING

1. Lanzones fruit can be harvested in 5 to 6 months from flower emergence.
2. A sharp knife or shear is used in clipping off the bunches. Avoid brushing the fruits in crates or kaing lined with old newspaper or thin foam on the inside to serve as cushion.

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