

Abstract

This field trail, evaluating the agcelence effect of Bellis on tomato was conducted using a complete randomize block design experimental approach. Bellis was applied to plants at rates of 0mg/l, 10mg/L, 15mg/L and 20mg/L. The different application rates of Bellis were applied to plots of tomato where each treatment was replicated three times.

In terms of average plant height recorded for plant treated with Bellis, in the first, second and third sets of data collected, the plant were 19.8%, 0.94% and 6.01% respectively, higher than that of the control plot where no Bellis was applied.

In terms of the average weight yielded, all the plots treated with Bellis yielded higher compared to the control plot. At rates of 10mg/L, 15mg/L and 20mg/L the plant yielded 19.8%, 3.5% and 11.6% respectively, higher than in the control plot. The highest yield came from the recommended rate of Bellis application at 10mg/L.

The data is indicative that there are economic benefits derived from the application of Bellis in tomato production in terms of yield and plant height.