

Bago Oshiro Tall (BAOT)

Rivera RL, Santos GA, Emmanuel EE, Rivera SM

Conservation

The variety Bago Oshiro Tall (BAOT) is conserved at the PCA-Zamboanga Research Centre, San Ramon, Zamboanga City and Coconut Breeding Trials Unit, Mambusao, Capiz in Panay Island, Philippines.

History

The earliest study made on this local Tall variety was with the establishment of the Philippine Coconut Research Institute in 1967 in Bago Oshiro, Davao City. During that time, the variety was called Local Tall or Ordinary Tall, after which it was named Bago Oshiro referring to the place where the variety is found. Other known names are Hijo Tall, Romano and Giant Bunawan.

Identification

Bago Oshiro Tall is a large-sized coconut palm, generally allogamous, heterogeneous and bears fruit in 4-5 years. The nuts are medium to large, and comparable in copra content, around 210g per nut, with San Ramon Tall (SNRT). The stem height varies mostly from 10 to 14 m at 20 years old.

Yield and production

Fruit composition is fairly good. On average, whole nut weight is 1469g; husk weight 351g, shell weight 264g, and meat weight 502g. Under good cultural management conditions, BAOT palm yields an average of 89 fruits per palm per year; 12,014 nuts per ha, 28.2 kg copra per palm, which converts into a yield of 3.8 t copra per ha.

Other information

Bago Oshiro Tall has shown resistance to leaf spot diseases caused by *Pestalozzia palmarum* and *Helminthosporium* sp. and moderate tolerance to mites *Oligonychus velascoi* Rimando. Like the Laguna Tall (LAGT), BAOT is a genetically ambiguous population, which resembles the typical commercial Tall coconut variety. When crossed with Tacunan Green Dwarf (TACD), the F1 hybrid TACD x BAOT progeny (also known as PCA 15-8) is resistant to bud rot and relatively tolerant to adverse environmental conditions such as strong winds. The Bago Oshiro Tall populations at the Davao and Zamboanga Research Centres have been used in developing several important hybrids. It has been used to produce PCA 15-5 (CATD x BAOT); PCA 15-7 (TACD x BAOT); PCA 15-14 (MRD x BAOT) and MYD x BAOT.

References

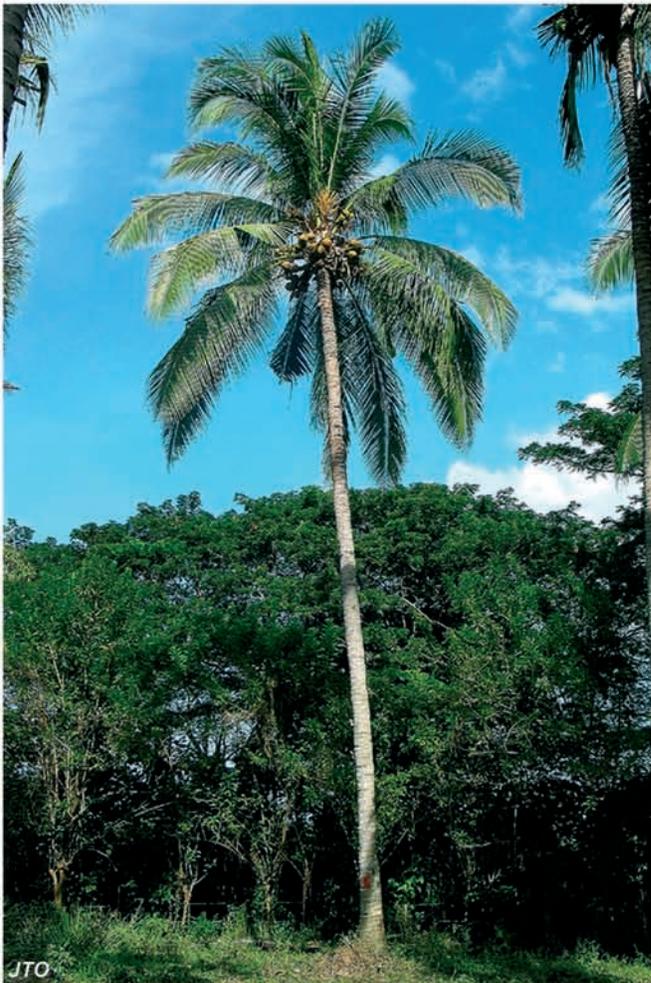
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- Long VV. 1998. Coconut breeding program in VietNam. In: Batugal PA, Ramanatha Rao V, editors. Papers presented at a workshop on Standardization of Coconut Breeding Research Techniques. June 1994. Port Bouet, Côte d'Ivoire. IPGRI-APO, Serdang, Malaysia. pp. 63-72.

Bago Oshiro Tall (BAOT)



Big	Medium	Small

20 cm



Baguer Green Dwarf (BAGD)

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Conservation

Baguer Green Dwarf (BAGD) is conserved at the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) Zamboanga Research Centre in San Ramon, Zamboanga City where 154 seedlings were planted in 1982. A duplicate collection was established from these palms, at the Coconut Breeding Trials Unit in Mambusao, Capiz, Philippines.

History

This cultivar was discovered in Baguer, Libungan, North Cotabato by PCA researchers who made the collection in 1981.

Identification

The average girth of Baguer Green Dwarf is around 116 cm at 20 cm above the ground and 82 cm at 1.5 m above the ground. The length of its 11 leaf scars ranges from 53 to 82 cm with an average of 66 cm which is a typical measurement of a Dwarf population. The overall shape of the crown is mostly spherical to semi-spherical. The petiole colour is yellowish green but the fruit colour is green. Fruit shape both in polar and equatorial views is pear-shaped to round. The shape of the nut without the husk is flat to almost round. Fruit set from fist-sized to mature fruit ranged from 20 to 80 fruits per palm.

Yield and production

Yield evaluation of Baguer Green Dwarf cultivar at 10-22 years from planting showed an average of 109 fruits per palm per year with 249g copra per nut which enables this cultivar to produce 4.7 t of copra per ha per year under fairly suitable environmental conditions. Whole fruit weight is 1029g, consisting of 214g husk, 55g shell and 429g meat. A palm produces an average 14 bunches per year and 109 nuts per palm. It has an average of 71 female flowers per inflorescence.

Other information

This variety appears to grow well in areas with distinct dry and wet conditions. Majority of the palms survived the El Niño phenomenon without irrigation, indicating the possibility of possessing genes for drought tolerance. No observations have been made on the performance of this cultivar in areas with low temperature and water logged conditions.

References

- Carlos JT. 1963. Agronomic studies on some cultivars of coconut in the Philippines. University of the Philippines at Los Baños, College, Laguna, Philippines (MSc Thesis).
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Baguer Green Dwarf (BAGD)



Ballesteros Tall (BALT01 and BALT02)

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Conservation

The cultivar Ballesteros Tall (BALT) is conserved at the field genebank of the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) Zamboanga Research Centre in San Ramon, Zamboanga City, at the Coconut Breeding Trials Unit in Mambusao, Capiz in Panay Island and in farmers' farms in Cagayan Valley in Northern Luzon.

History

The Cagayan Valley in the north of Luzon Island is not very well known for coconut growing and, judging by the relative ages of the palms, coconut has a very recent history in the area. Most of the palms found in the locality were collected from old plantations, which probably explain the relative homogeneity of the palms as described by the PCA researchers who conducted the first survey in the area in 1983. During that time the fruits produced there were transported as whole fruits to the western part of Northern Luzon (the Ilocos provinces and Pangasinan) where the nuts were used for making candies and other sweet products.

Identification

Two sub-populations of Ballesteros Tall at the PCA ZRC genebank, Ballesteros Tall Cagayan or BALT01 and Ballesteros Tall Tarraq or BALT02, are described. Both populations were planted in 1985. Both show an enlarged base that reaches an average circumference of more than 2 m. The populations show hemispherical crowns and are represented mostly by palms with green fruits, which dangle on long peduncles. The inflorescences are normal and manifest strict allogamy. Fruit shape ranges from ovoid to round.

Yield and production

At 10-19 years of age, BALT01 and BALT02 produce similar number of nuts per palm (49 for BALT01 and 48 for BALT02). BALT01 yielded 2.2 t copra per ha which is lower than BALT02 which gave 2.0 t copra per ha. Its whole fruit weight is 1588g, consisting of 429g husk, 275g shell and 496g meat. BALT02 has a whole fruit weight of 1540g made up of 419g husk, 275g shell and 480g meat.

Reference

Santos GA, Cano SB, Ilagan MC, de La Cruz BV. 1988. Collection and evaluation of coconut cultivars and conservation of genetic resources. Philippine Coconut Authority, Agricultural Research Branch.

Ballesteros Tall (BALT01)

