

**UNIVERSITY OF MINES AND TECHNOLOGY
TARKWA**

**FACULTY OF MINERAL RESOURCES TECHNOLOGY
GEOMATIC ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

**A THESIS REPORT ENTITLED
IMPACT OF DRAINAGE ON YIELD OF MUSA**

SAPIENTUM

BY

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**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN GEOMATIC
ENGINEERING**

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MARCH 2019

DECLARATION

I declare that, this thesis is my own work. It is being submitted for the degree of Master of Science in Geomatic Engineering in the University of Mines and Technology (UMaT), Tarkwa. It has not been submitted for any degree or examination in any University.

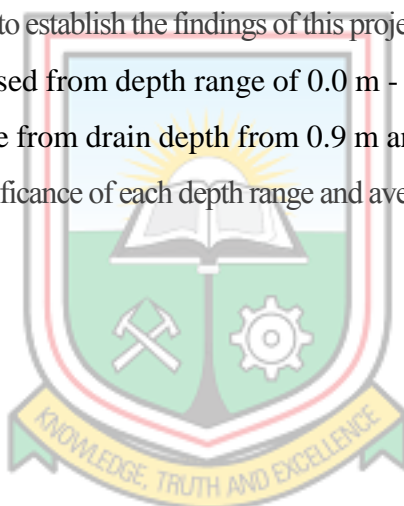
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ABSTRACT

This report sought to confirm that drainage has impact on the number of flowers counted on Musa Sapientum Plantation in GEL. Beginning with the advantageous location of the plantation for three major reasons, of relative closeness to the Sea port, abundance of water for irrigation and weather condition not favourable for bleeding harmful insects. The objectives of this thesis are to find out if drain depth has influence on yield and Secondly to what extent should drain depth be essential for banana cultivation. Water for Irrigation was supplied to the plants as it is required but due to high permeability of the soil or rainfall, drainage were constructed to aid in removing excess water from around the roots in the soil. Sector 1 through to Sector 4 of Golden Exotics Ltd (GEL) plantation was used as a case study. The methods used were taking field drain measurements to determine the average drain depth per plot in each Sector. And collection of production data for Year 2017 which was used to calculate the average number of bunches harvested per plot. Microsoft Excel 2013 from GEL was then used to analyse the data to establish the findings of this project which concludes that the average number of bunches increased from depth range of 0.0 m - 0.3 m to 0.31 m – 0.6 m but there was no significant increase from drain depth from 0.9 m and above. ANOVA a statistical F test tool was used to test the significance of each depth range and average number of bunches harvested at 5% Significance.



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my dear wife,

Grace Baidoo-Antwi

For her patience and dedication to every course of my life.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank the Almighty God for His love, protection and His timely interventions. I will also thank my Project Supervisor Dr. E.E. Duncan for his encouragement, advice and academic help even under acute moments in the presentation of my projects. Much thanks go to Dr. S. Mantey, Dr. Mrs Naa Mantey for sacrificing their private time in helping me on remote sensing practical, and other Lecturers who came my way and offered advice and practical help like Prof. B. Kumi-Boateng, Dr. Mrs. C.Boye, Dr, I.Yakubo, Dr. P. E. Baffoe and all I could not mention their name, I am very grateful and think I have made you also proud.

I will not forget to give great thanks to the Management of Golden Exotics Limited for giving me the opportunity to upgrade my knowledge, it is amazing the value of transformation this opportunity has given to me. It is like a sudden intense sunlight appearing in an opaque space, though looks like very thin ray it magnifies, conquers and brings hope.

Remembering both external and nucleus family for their tremendous support to me. I say God richly bless them and everyone who in diverse way spent their energies to make this project work a successful one.

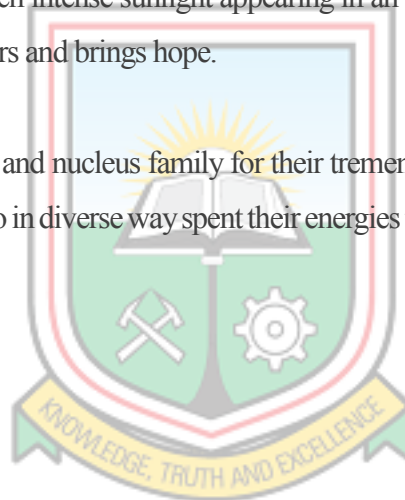


TABLE OF CONTENT

Content	Page
DECLARATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF TABLES	x
NOMENCLATURE	xi
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Problem Statement	1
1.2 Research Objectives	1
1.3 Methods Used	1
1.4 Facilities Used	2
1.5 Thesis Organisation	2
CHAPTER 2 RELEVANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY AREA	
2.1 Location of the Site	4
2.2 Division of the Plantation into Sectors	5
2.3 Information on Production	6
2.4 Crop Environment	7
2.4.1 Nutrient	7
2.4.2 Climate	8
2.4.3 Soil of Kasunya	8
2.4.4 Pruning	9
2.4.5 Plant Density	9
2.4.6 Weeds Control	10
2.4.7 Insect Pests	10
2.4.8 Diseases	11
2.4.9 Water for Irrigation at Golden Exotics Ltd	12



2.4.10	Drainage System	13
2.5	Mechanized Harvesting	14
CHAPTER 3 LITERATURE REVIEW		
3.1	Origin and brief history of Musa Sapientum	16
3.2	Production area of Banana in Ghana	18
3.3	Water Management	18
3.4	Soil Condition for Banana	19
3.5	Drainage	19
3.6	Analysis of Variance of the Means	19
CHAPTER 4 MATERIALS AND METHODS		
4.1	Determination of Average Depth of Drain	21
4.1.1	Field Measurements	21
4.2	Collection of Production Data	27
4.3	Regrouping of Drain Ranges for Corresponding Average Bunches Harvested	27
4.4	Drain Depth Distribution of the Area	33
4.4	Analysis of Variance of the Mean	35
CHAPTER 5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION		
5.1	Analysis of Influence of Drains on Yield	40
5.2	Discussion on Drain Depth Range with Average Number of Bunches Harvested.....	42
5.3	Discussion on ANOVA.....	43
CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION		
6.1	Conclusion	44
6.2	Recommendation	44
References.....		45
Appendices.....		49
A	Determination of average drain depth per plot in Sector 1.....	49
B	Determination of average drain depth per plot in Sector 1.....	50
C	Determination of average drain depth per plot in Sector 2.....	51

D	Determination of average drain depth per plot in Sector 2.....	52
E	Determination of average drain depth per plot in Sector 3.....	53
F	Determination of average drain depth per plot in Sector 3.....	54
G	Determination of average drain depth per plot in Sector 4	55
H	Determination of average drain depth per plot in Sector 4	56
I	Showing average number of bunches harvested per plot at different depth range for Sector 1	57
J	Showing average number of bunches harvested per plot at different depth range for Sector 2	58
K	Showing average number of bunches harvested per plot at different depth range for Sector 3	59
L	Showing average number of bunches harvested per plot at different depth range for Sector 4	60



LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		PAGE
2.1	Map of Location of Golden Exotics Limited	4
2.2	GEL Plantation Divided into Sectors	5
2.3	Map of Sector 1 to Sector 4	6
2.4	Image of Volta River and how it supply water for irrigation	12
2.5	Drain depth less than 0.3 m on GEL farm	13
2.6	Drain depth greater than 0.9 m on GEL farm	14
2.7	Aero Tractor used to pull banana from a Sector on GEL plantation	15
2.8	Train of banana arriving at the processing House	15
4.1	Elements of drain dimension	21
4.2	Two plots merged for field data collection	22
4.3	Field observation location on a plot	22
4.4	Map of location of drain depth on plots in Sector one	23
4.5	Map of location of drain depth on plots in Sector two	24
4.6	Map of location of drain depth on plots in Sector three	25
4.7	Map of location of drain depth on plots in sector four	26
4.8	Graph showing the curve for average number of bunches harvested per drain depth range for Sector 1	28
4.9	Graph showing the curve for average number of bunches harvested per drain depth range for Sector 2	29
4.10	Graph showing the curve for average number of bunches harvested per drain depth range for Sector 3	30
4.11	Graph showing the curve for average number of bunches harvested per drain depth range for Sector 4	31
4.12	Graph showing the curve for average number of bunches harvested per drain depth range for Plantation	32
4.13	0.1 m Contour over drain depth range distribution	33
4.14	Drain depth range distribution	34

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
4.1	Summary of average number of bunches harvested at different drain depth range for Sector 128
4.2	Summary of average number of bunches harvested at different drain depth range for Sector 2 29
4.3	Summary of average number of bunches harvested at different drain depth range for Sector 3 30
4.4	Summary of average number of bunches harvested at different drain depth range for Sector 4 31
4.5	Summary of average number of bunches harvested at different drain depth range for Plantation 32
4.6	Percentage of Land Surface for different drain depth range34
4.7	Summary of means of drain depths and corresponding number of bunches at different drain depth range in Sector 1 36
4.8	ANOVA of two factor with replication for Sector 1 36
4.9	Summary of means of drain depths and corresponding number of bunches at different drain depth range in Sector 2 37
4.10	ANOVA of two factor with replication for Sector 237
4.11	Summary of means of drain depths and corresponding number of bunches at different drain depth range in Sector 3 38
4.12	ANOVA of two factor with replication for Sector 3 38
4.13	Summary of means of drain depths and corresponding number of bunches at different drain depth range in Sector 4 39
4.14	ANOVA of two factor with replication for Sector 4 39
4.14	Summary of F and F-Critical for Significance Analysis 43

NOMENCLATURE

Content	TITLE
DN	Diameter Nominal
GEL	Golden Exotics Limited
TMH	Total Manometric Head
Km	Kilometer
m	Meter
m ³ /h	Meter Cube per hour
PE	Polythene
PVC	Polymerizing Vinyl Chloride
VREL	Volta River Estate Limited



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem statement

The primary aim of all commercial agricultural enterprises is to maximise profit. For a banana plantation, the aim is to maximize the yield per hectare (in tons), which could only be realised through maximizing the number of flowers which are commercially viable. Those poorly drained areas that are unable to produce the required number of flowers subsequently harvest underweight bunches. Many of such underweight bunches are required before the production targets of the farm, in tonnage terms, are realised. The harvestable number of bunches per year cannot exceed two times the number of plants planted per unit area, underweight bunches due to poor drainage may cause the plantation not to realise its production targets. The essence of drains in a banana plantation can therefore not be subsumed under any factor of production.

1.2 Research Objectives

The broader goal of this study is to evaluate the impact of drainage on bunch yield on the number of bunches harvested on Kasunya Plantation of Golden Exotics Limited. The Specific objectives are to,

- Ascertain whether or not construction of drains in the farm have an impact on number of flowers counted in a plot per annum.
- Ascertain the impact of the depth of drains on the number of flowers counted in a plot per annum
- Confirm that drains depth has influence on number of flowers count for the Sectors

1.3 Methods Used

The procedures adopted in writing this report requires the use of these methods;

- Field data collection using GPS
- Secondary data acquisition from Golden Exotics Ltd
- Data analysis by means of drain depth,, Average number of bunches and graph interpretation and
- ANOVA of Two Factor with Replication of drain depth range and average number of bunches.

1.4 Facilities used

The following materials were used in the data collection process before and during the time of the study;

- 10 m Tape measure from GEL
- Garmin 64sc Hand held GPS Receiver for GEL with 1 m least count and 3 m accuracy
- Microsoft Excel 13 from GEL
- 2.16 Qgis software from GEL
- ANOVA Statistical Program in Excel 2013 from GEL

1.5 Thesis Organisation

This project started with the introduction of problem of statement that every agricultural enterprise aims at maximizing its profit, so the objective was to find out whether poor drainage in banana plantation affects yield.

Information about the location of the project also shows its closeness to both the Volta River and the Tema harbor which has a great advantage on the investment. The crop environment spells out the agronomic practices at Golden Exotics Ltd and considered herein that they were all respected to its fullness for the purpose of this project.

The methods used are collection of drain data with Handheld GPS and production data on flower count from Golden Exotics Ltd Production department. The QGIS software was used to plot the field drain points to see how spatial they represent in a Sector to ensure that the array of data points were correct before arithmetic average of the drain depth per plot was calculated. The depth of drains was grouped into drain depth ranges of 0.0 m – 0.3 m, 0.31 m – 0.6 m, 0.61 m – 0.9 m and greater than 0.91 m

The production data was sorted into Sectors, plots and the average flowers count calculated for each plot of a Sector and the average number of bunches for each drain depth range established.

A graph of each Sector for drain depth range and average number of bunches counted was plotted, and the behaviour was interpreted and analysed.

A two way ANOVA was performed for each Sector to confirm that drain depth range and their corresponding average number of bunches were intractable at 5% Confidence interval.

The conclusion was that yield increases with drain depth range from 0.0 m - 0.3 m and 0.6 m and begins to show a slight decline from 0.6 m – greater than 0.9 m.

Recommendation is that since all the beds have some drain depth and this project did not experiment on non drain land research should be on areas with drain to confirm the objectives of this project,



CHAPTER 2

RELEVANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY AREA

2.1 Location of the Site

Golden Exotics Limited (GEL) is located in Kasunya (near Asutsuare in the Shai-Osudoku District) of Greater Accra region. The geographical location of GEL is on Latitude $6^{\circ} 03' 00''$ N and Longitude $0^{\circ} 13' 48''$ E. Fig. 2.1 shows the of the location of Kasunya (GEL) relative to Tema Sea port.

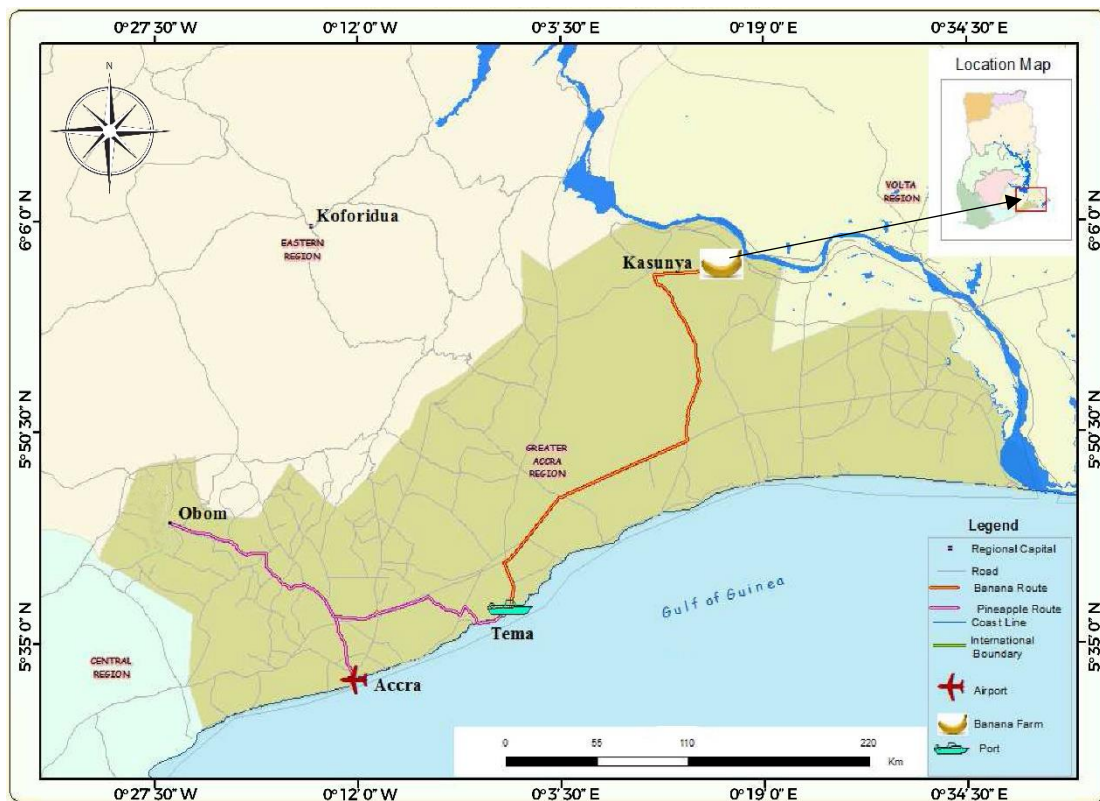


Fig. 2.1 Map of location of Golden Exotics Limited

GEL is located in an area which offers very favorable conditions for the production of bananas. Moreover, the proximity of the farm to the Tema port (60 Km), where the final fruits are sent for export, is a contributory factor to the success of the Company (Anon, 2012).

Created in the year 2003, GEL has become the leading banana producing plantation in Ghana. Producing about 57 000 tons per year and 60 ton/Ha. The presence of water in abundance from the River Volta shown in Fig. 2.4 and the dry climate (promoting lease disease environment) enables the company to produce bananas of high quality in Ghana

with the use of chemical products that is among the lowest in the world (for pests control) and compost manufactured from residual of farm products (Anon, 2019).

2.2 Division of the Plantation into Sectors

The GEL plantation is divided into eleven Sectors as shown in Figure 2.2 with Sector 1 to Sector 7 being conventional and Sector 21 to Sector 24 Organic farm.

Sector 1 to Sector 5 were surveyed to fit into existing drainage infrastructure, while the rest were planned and engineered.

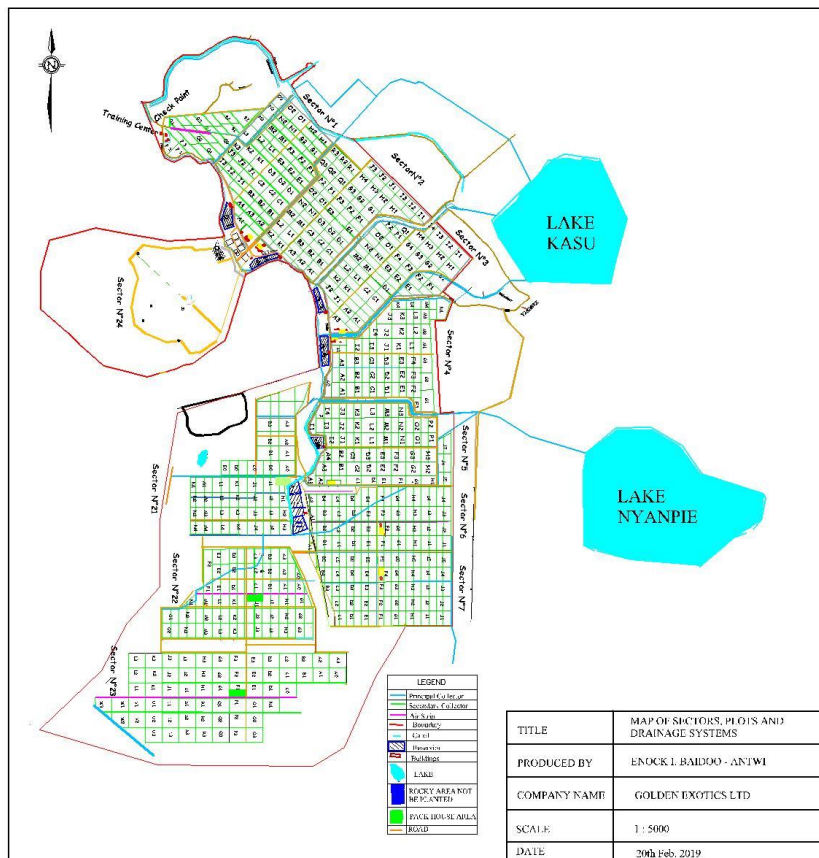


Fig. 2.2 GEL Plantation Divided into Sectors.

This report was written considering only Sector 1 to Sector 4 as in Fig.2.3 because it has the Sector with the highest (Sector 3) and lowest (Sector 1) production yield in the year 2015.

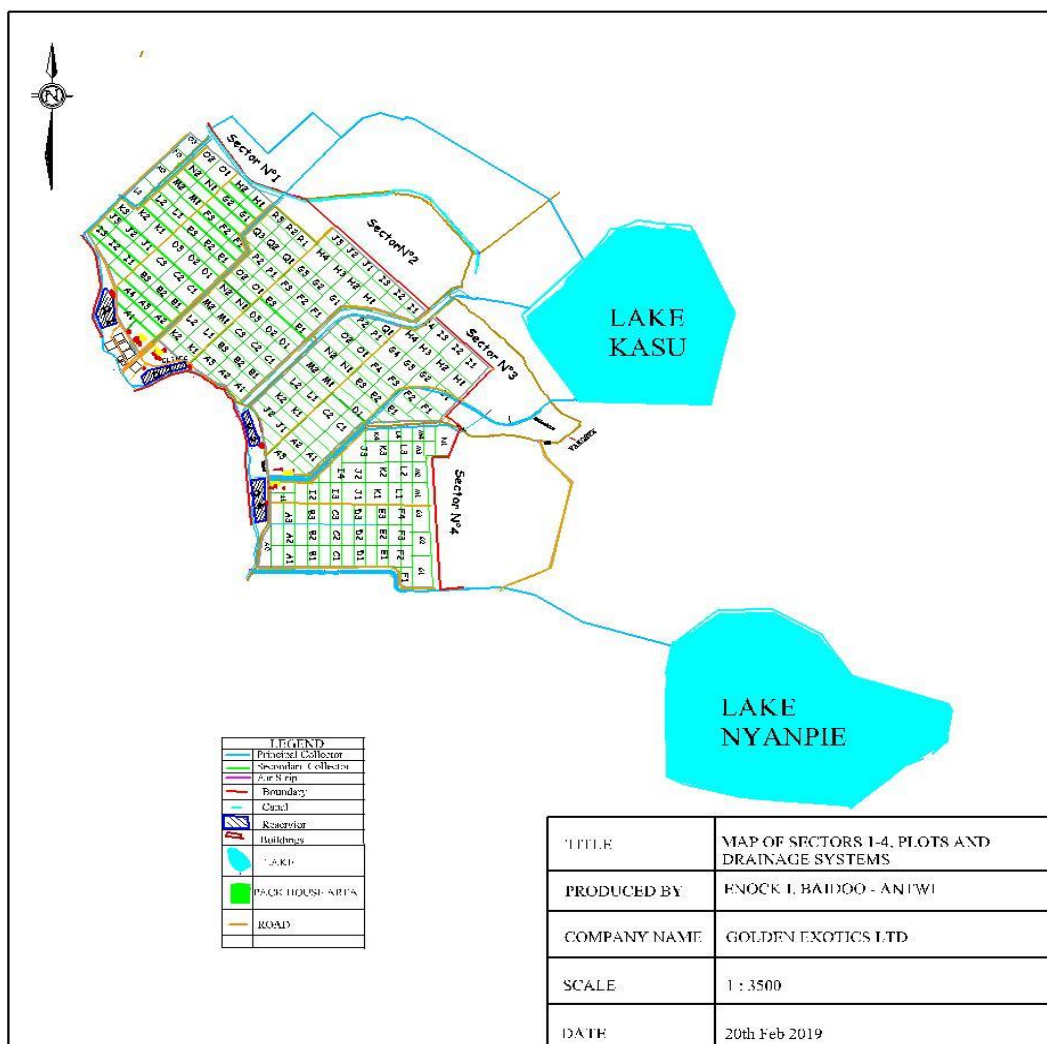


Fig. 2.3 Map of Sector 1 to Sector 4.

2.3 Information on Production

GEL remains the largest banana producer in Ghana, accounting for over 90% of the national production (57 000 tons in 2017 as against 49 488 tons in 2015). The total surface area of the farm is 1 500 Ha, 360 Ha is used for organic and 1 140 Ha is used for conventional farm. Crop yield is a measure of the amount of crops that is harvested per unit of land area (Chen, 2017). GEL has bit by bit thrived to produce an average yield of little above 60 tons/ha in

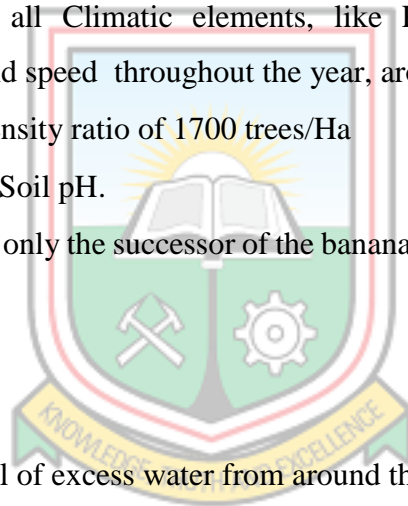
2017. For a banana farm to be economically viable it should attain a yield of 40 ton/ha whereas 60 ton/ha is classified a well to do farm (Anon., 2018a).

2.4 Crop Environment

Crop environment comprises of principally agronomic factors like; growing cycle and growing period; radiation; Climate; temperature; rooting; aeration; water quantity; nutrients (NPK); water quality; salinity; solidity, boron and chloride toxicities; pH, micronutrients and other toxicities; pests, diseases and weeds; flood, storm and wind.

Some of the agronomic practices GEL are:

- Ensuring balance Nutrition for the crops
- Adequate quality irrigation water for all year round
- Collect data on all Climatic elements, like Rainfall, Humidity, Temperature, Evaporation, Wind speed throughout the year, around the plantation.
- Ensuring Plant density ratio of 1700 trees/Ha
- Ensure favorable Soil pH.
- Pruning to ensure only the successor of the banana tree is left around the parent tree.
- Weeds Control
- Leave Cutting
- Land preparation
- Adequate removal of excess water from around the plant
- Diseases control, etc.



2.4.1 Nutrient

Banana requires high amount of nutrients, which are often supplied only in part by the soil and therefore needs to be supplemented by inorganic fertilizer.

The nutrient requirements in GEL per annum are Nitrogen is 400 Kg/Ha, Phosphorus 300 Kg/Ha and Potassium is 600 Kg/Ha.

During warm weather, apply a balanced fertilizer once a month an 8:10:8 NPK fertilizer appears to be adequate. A mature plant may require as much as 1-1/2 to 2 pounds of the above fertilizer each month. Young plants need a quarter to a third as much. Spread the

fertilizer evenly around the plant in a circle extending 4 - 8 feet from the trunk. The fertilizer must not be allow to come in contact with the trunk.

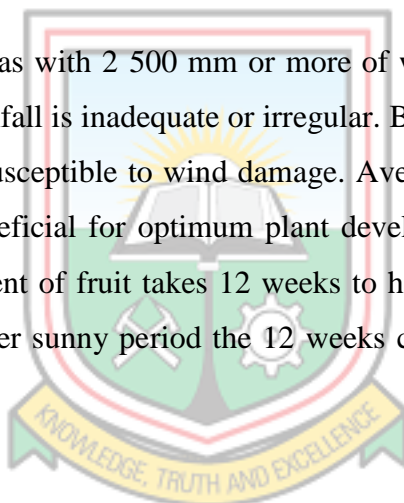
Low soil fertility is one of the major constraints to optimum crop growth and yield. Soils fertility can be managed by fertilization, (Idupulapati *et al.*, 2016)

Due to the soil cycle of nutrient other micro-nutrient serves as additives, for examples Calcium influences yield through its interaction with N, P and K. In acidic soils, use of dolomite (Mg_2CO_3) and limestone ($CaCO_3$) as soil amendments is common (Brent, 2017).

2.4.2 Climate

Banana is a tropical plant requiring a warm and humid climate, grows well in a temperature range of 15°C – 35°C with relative humidity of 75-85%. It prefers tropical humid lowlands and is grown from the sea level to an elevation of 2 000 m. above mean sea level.

Bananas grow best in areas with 2 500 mm or more of well-distributed rainfall per year. Irrigation is needed if rainfall is inadequate or irregular. Banana plants do best in protected areas, because they are susceptible to wind damage. Average temperature of 27°C (81°F) and full sun are also beneficial for optimum plant development and yields. Because the morphological development of fruit takes 12 weeks to harvest the fruit on a fairly sunny day, however on a brighter sunny period the 12 weeks could be lessen to 9 to 10 weeks (Anon., 2017a).



2.4.3 Soil of Kasunya

The farm falls within a researched soil type known as Akuse series. In Ghana black soil known locally as Akuse clays, are mostly of little prominence agriculturally.

The Akuse clays fill a broad zone across the coastal savanna plains; although heavy and intractable, they respond well to cropping under irrigation and mechanical cultivation (Donna *et al.*, 2019).

2.4.4 Pruning

In pruning only one primary stem of each rhizome should be allowed to fruit. All excess shoots should be removed as soon as they are noticed. This helps channel all of the plant's energy into fruit production. Once the main stalk is 6 - 8 months old, permit one sucker to develop as a replacement stalk for the following season. When the fruit is harvested, cut the fruiting stalk back to 30 inches above the ground. Remove the stub several weeks later. The stalk can be cut into small pieces and used as mulch (Anon., 1987).

Determined pruning makes the plantation to be laid out in rows, so that if the suckers are in the same line, the plantation rows are unchanged. Properly pruned and trimmed trees provide a strong network of healthy growth for fruit bearing branches. Pruning helps train the size of the tree, and direct the growth where you want it to begin for early fruit production and optimum fruit quality conditions. Fruit trees benefit from early pruning starting at planting time in order to help balance out new root formation. Proper pruning techniques allow for good light penetration into the tree, resulting in an increase in fruit bud production in subsequent years, and improves fruit quality of the current year's crop (Anon., 2017b).

The pruning is orientated toward establishing good form and setting up the tree for future growth. The pruning of smaller trees makes for smaller pruning cuts which minimizes the threat of decay to enter the tree. Smaller trees take less time to prune and can be directly reflected into the price of the work (Anon., 2012).

2.4.5 Plant Density

Banana plants are usually not planted closer than 2 - 3 m apart. Planting density depends on the banana varieties planted and the management practices, the plant density in GEL is 1700 per hectare.

Addressing declining and often inherently low soil fertility could result in improved banana yields when couple with appropriate crop management, Plant density and banana residue management can affect soil fertility constraints and crop yields. Farmers believe that among the yield improving factors, plant density management offers some prospects. Choosing the correct plant density is vitally important for maximizing the yield potential of the plantation (Ndabamenye, 2013).

2.4.6 Weeds Control

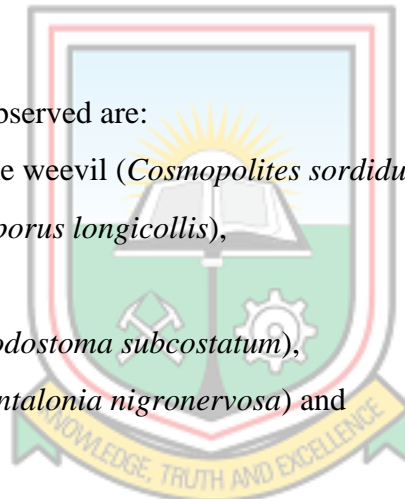
One of the critical points in the banana production process is weed interference. They compete with the crop for water, light, nutrients and carbon dioxide. They can also release allelopathic substances that can influence crop development, as well as host pests and diseases. Therefore, an adequate management of weeds is of critical importance to obtain productivity in banana crops.

The first five months after banana planting are the most limiting for the crop. At this stage, weed control must be adequately carried out so that banana trees growth is not affected. After this period, the crop shades the area and becomes less sensitive to competition with weeds (Lanza *et al.*, 2016). This shading leads to changes in the microclimate, disfavoring some weeds, especially those of type C4 metabolism, which require a high index of luminosity.

2.4.7 Insect Pests

The insect pests mostly observed are:

- root stock/rhizome weevil (*Cosmopolites sordidus*),
- stem borer (*Odioporus longicollis*),
- thrips,
- banana beetle (*Nodostoma subcostatum*),
- banana aphid (*Pentalonia nigronervosa*) and
- nematodes.



A selection of healthy planting material and suitable intercultural operations or cutting of affected leaf to decrease the spread of the insect and alternatively application of 0.04% endosulfan, 0.1% carbaryl or 0.05% monocrotophos depending upon the type of pest infestation have been found to be effective in controlling the pests.

Pseudo stem borer (*Odoiporus longicollis* Olivier)

For example the banana Pseudostem weevil attacks the plant during flowering and bunch formation stage and cause severe yield loss by preventing the bunch development. The early symptoms are the jelly exudation on the banana stem which indicate the weevil and grub activity inside the stem. Due to feeding of stem by grubs the Pseudo stem becomes hollow and break at the apical region due to gush of wind (Anon., 2011).

2.4.8 Diseases

The main diseases reported are panama wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum*), anthracnose (*Gleosporium musarum*), leaf spot (Sigatoka) [*Mycosphaarella musicola* & *Cercospora musae*], shoot rot (*Ceratostomella paradoxa*) and viral diseases. Disease free planting material should be used and the infected plant parts destroyed. Spraying with 1% Bordeaux, copper oxychloride or carbendazim in case of fungal infections has been found to give positive result

For example, Sigatoka Leaf Spot Disease (Mycosphaerella species viz. fijiensis, *M. musicola* & *M. eumusae*) Among diseases caused by fungi, the leaf spot (Sigatoka) caused by *Mycosphaerella fijiensis* (Black Sigatoka), and *M. musicola* (Yellow Sigatoka), and *M. eumusae* (Septoria leaf spot), are considered to be the most serious.

Recently Septoria leaf spot has also been recorded to cause significant loss.

Damage such as:

- Severely affected areas is unsuitable for export because of the shortened shelf life.
- The quality of banana is drastically reduced.
- Small fingers, premature ripening and peel splitting are associated with the disease.
- Bunches are harvested from affected orchards ripens during transit symptoms:

The earliest visible symptoms of Sigatoka are light green, narrow speck of about 1 mm in length on the upper surface of the older leaf. The infected tissue then turns brown and dies. The extensive defoliation results in delayed flowering, reduction in number of hands and fingers.

In severe conditions, the whole leaf dries from the tip. Normally 15-18 functional leaves are necessary but due to Sigatoka leaf spot it is difficult to maintain even 10 leaves. The disease inflicts serious yield losses in almost all the commercial cultivars. Fingers do not fill out properly and often immature remain even after attaining the time of full maturity. Peel splitting and premature ripening are also associated with the disease (Anon., 2011).

2.4.9 Water for Irrigation

As the saying goes, “water is life”, the source of Kprong Hydro dam has been the source of life for the plantation all year round. Fig 2.4 shows the Kpong Hydro Electric Dam and Canal to the plantation.

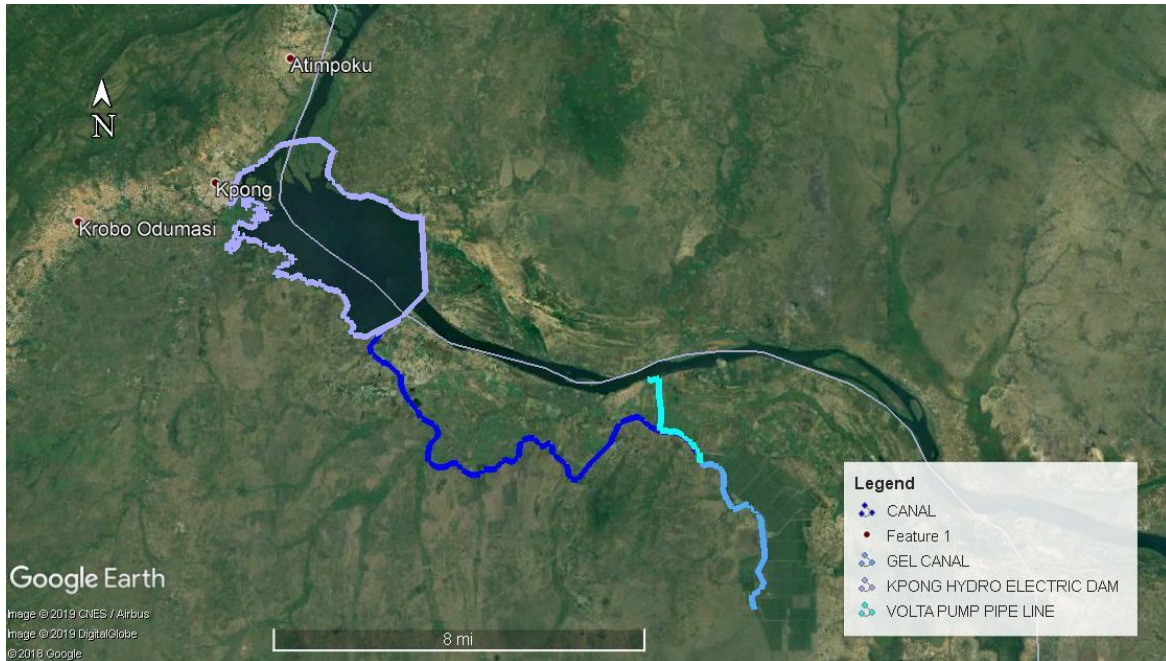


Fig. 2.4 Image of Volta River and how it supply water for farm irrigation

GEL is greatly gifted with abundant water from the river Volta. The water takes its sources from an intake at Kpong Hydro electrical dam reservoir and flows by gravity through a distance of 18km across Akuse to Asutsuare. This water is then lifted by the use of 3 gigantic electric pumps (3 060 m³/h & 17 m TMH) at the entrance of the farm into GEL canal.

In the year 2016 an additional 4.5 Km irrigation pipe line was commissioned to increase water availability to GEL also to allow for more expansion. This newly irrigation pipe line lifts its water directly from the Volta River with the help of six powerful electric water pumps (620 m³/h) into the GEL canal.

The water in the GEL canal travels by gravity along the entire farm and serves 8 reservoirs of various capacity ranging from 71 440 to 188 138 m³. On top of each reservoir is installed two electric pumps (350 m³/h). The layout of the piping system is made up of PVC pipes (DN 280 mm – 630 mm) and also PE pipes (DN 32 mm – 630 mm). GEL uses different water distribution system to supply water to the crops. These are: Mini sprinkler, Micro sprinkler and Drip lines); however, the most used system is the drip. Irrigation water is

supplied following the monitoring of the evapotranspiration and the rainfall. There is a meteorological station in the farm which takes records of the daily evapotranspiration. Evaporation records is used to determine the rate of water loss to the atmosphere, plus the amount of water required per plant the total volume of irrigation water required per hectare is calculated.

2.4.10 Drainage System

Drainage is a means of removing excess water available in the soil for the root of the banana (Vézina, 2016a). In GEL the drainage work is managed by water balance department. This department also manages irrigation to ensure adequate water requirement of the banana plant. GEL uses the surface drainage systems by gravity. There are three types of open drains namely Principal, Secondary Collector and Tertiary drains. The tertiary drain removes excess water from the banana plant, passes it onto the Secondary collector and then sent to Principal collector which then is carried away from the farm. Fig 2.5 shows a tertiary drain with depth less than 0.3 m whiles Fig 2.6. shows a tertiary drain with depth greater than 0.9 m.



Fig. 2.5 Drain depth less than 0.3 m on GEL farm



Fig. 2.6 Drain depth greater than 0.9 m on GEL farm

2.5 Mechanized Harvesting

With the help of Cable way system and Aero-tractor, the banana fruit can be transported from any part of the farm to the processing house with less human involvement.

This investment has greatly helped in the quality and productivity because bunches do not suffer much bruises during of transportation to the processing house and the conveying time from the farm to the processing house is also reduced.



Fig. 2.7 Aero Tractor use to pull banana from a Sector on GEL Plantation



Fig. 2.8 Train of Banana arriving at the Processing House

CHAPTER 3

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Origin and Brief History of *Musa Sapietum*

Musa sapietum, an edible banana, originated in the Indo-Malaysian region reaching to northern Australia (Ayala-Silva *et al.*, 2009). They are rapid-growing herbaceous perennials arising from underground rhizomes. The fleshy stalks or pseudo stems made by upright concentric layers of leaf sheaths establish the functional stem. The true stem begins as an underground corm which grows upwards, forcing its way out through the centre of the stalk 10-15 months after planting, at the end producing the terminal inflorescence which will later bear the fruit. Each stalk produces one huge flower cluster and then dies (Anon., 1999).

Their large elliptic leaf blades are extensions of the sheaths of the pseudo stem and are joined to them by fleshy, deeply grooved, short petioles. The leaves unfurl, as the plant grows, at the rate of one per week in warm weather, and extend upward and outward, becoming as much as 9 feet long and 2 feet wide. The leaf veins run from the mid-rib straight to the outer edge of the leaf (Anon., 1997).

The inflorescence shooting out from the heart in the tip of the stem, is at first a large, long-oval, tapering, purple-clad bud. As it unwraps, the slim, nectar-rich, tubular, toothed, white flowers appear. They are gathered in whorled double rows along the floral stalk, each cluster covered by a thick, waxy, hood like bract, purple outside and deep red within. The flowers occupying the first 5 - 15 rows are female. As the rachis of the inflorescence continues to elongate, sterile flowers with abortive male and female parts appear, followed by normal staminate ones with abortive ovaries. The ovaries contained in the first (female) flowers grow rapidly, developing parthenocarpically (without pollination) into clusters of fruits, called hands. The number of hands varies with the species and variety. The fruit (technically a berry) turns from deep green to yellow or red Bananas and plantains which are today grown in every humid tropical region and constitutes the 4th largest fruit crop of the world. The plant needs 10 - 15 months of frost-free conditions to produce a flower stalk. All but the robust varieties stop growing when the temperature drops below 14 °C. Growth of the plant stops totally when the temperature reaches 53 °C (Anon., 1997). High temperatures and bright sunlight will also scorch leaves and fruit, though bananas grow best in full sun. Freezing temperatures will kill the foliage. In most areas bananas require wind protection for best appearance and maximum yield. They are also susceptible to being blown over. Bananas, especially dwarf varieties, make good container specimens if given careful attention.

In 2016, the production of bananas in the world hit 148 million tonnes, with India and China having a combined total production of 28% of global production. Other major producers are the Philippines, Ecuador, Indonesia, and Brazil, together accounting for 20% of the world total production (Anon., 2018b). Banana constitutes a major staple food crop for millions of people in developing countries, with most producers being small-scale farmers either for home consumption or local markets. Because bananas produce fruit year-round, they offer a valuable food source during the hunger season (when the food from one annual/semi-annual harvest has been consumed, and the next is still to come) (Anon., 2008). Bananas therefore are important for global food security. Production in Africa is mainly concentrated at the West African Sub Region and has grown rapidly over the past 15 years, with Côte d'Ivoire for example exporting about 3.1% of the global trade. Production in Ghana started in the year 1988 by the Volta River Estates Limited (Arku-Mensah, 2019), and joined by Golden Exotics Limited in the year 2005. With the advent of Golden Exotics Limited, production and export of bananas to the European markets have risen steadily from 55 000 tons to 85 000 tons currently.

Bananas are a heavy feeder of all the conditions it require for optimum growth. (Morton, 1987). The soil must not be too acidic so a pH between 5.5 and 6.5 should be maintained (Hamilton, 2019). The banana is not tolerant of salty conditions, therefore salty soils and practices that make the soil salty must be avoided. The rapid growth rate of bananas make them heavy feeders of their nutrition and fertilizer requirements. A balanced application of fertilizers, especially NPK fertilizers must be done as required (Memon *et al.*, 2010). The banana require a great deal of water. Regular deep watering is an absolute necessity during warm weather. The importance of irrigation can therefore not be downplayed. Adequate irrigation to counter the effect of evapotranspiration is needed. Whereas the plant must not be allowed to dry out, excess watering must also be avoided and all standing waters and excess irrigation must be sent away from the field and from the root zone of the plant. This makes drainage so much important in irrigation water balance. Banana field that became poorly drained, even after establishment have had their leaves turned yellow, shown shorter leaf internodes (stunted growth), and have had significant reduction in yield. Drainage therefore amongst all the conditions for optimum growth, all things being equal, stands out to be the most important.

3.2 Production Areas of Banana in Ghana

Banana grows naturally in the forest and the transitional zones of Brong – Ahafo, Western, Ashanti, Eastern, Central and Volta Regions. A few farmers also interplant it on plantain farms around these areas. Volta River Estate Limited (VREL) is the second largest producer and exporter of banana in Ghana. VREL farms are located along the Volta Lake in the Asuogyaman District of the Eastern Region.

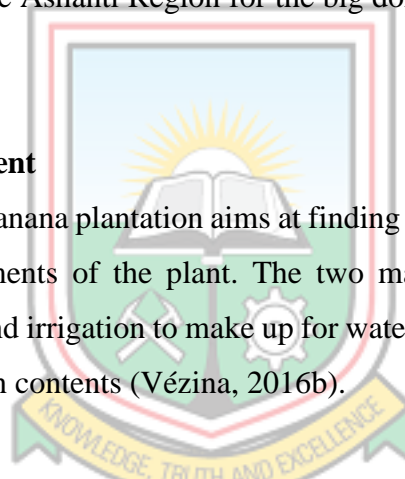
According to Nartey, (2011) among the freshly eaten horticultural crops export in Ghana, banana is second to pineapple as a foreign exchange earner. He explained further that, Ghana exported 2 972 tons of banana to the European market in 2007 which was an increment of 41% on what was exported in the year 2000. The fruit is also produced by many small scale farmers in the Kwahu area in the Eastern Region and the Ashanti Akim and Mampong areas in the Ashanti Region for the big domestic markets in Kumasi, Accra and Tema.

3.3 Water management

Water management in a banana plantation aims at finding a balance between the soil's water content and the requirements of the plant. The two main components are drainage, to eliminate excess water, and irrigation to make up for water deficits due to deficiency of rain or high evapotranspiration contents (Vézina, 2016b).

Information on crop water requirements is the main reference for efficient irrigation. It is also fundamental to other applications, e.g., to crop zoning and to drainage and hydrological studies (Silva *et al.*, 2015). Crop water requirements are represented by a combination of two separate processes, soil surface evaporation and crop transpiration, which together represent evapotranspiration (ET) (Doorenbos and Pruitt, 1975).

Spatial and temporal variability of soil water extraction from the root zone affect soil water balance determination (Silva *et al.*, 2015).



3.4 Soil Condition for Banana

Banana being classified as a heavy feeder crop requires a fertility of soil. The soil should be rich, well drained, fertile, free working, soils with plenty of organic matter are best suited for its cultivation (Anon., 2016).

Deep rich loamy soil with PH (5.5–6.5) is most preferred for banana farming. Soil for banana should have good drainage, adequate fertility and moisture. Saline solid, Calcareous soils are not suitable for banana cultivation. A soil which is neither too acidic nor too alkaline, rich in organic material with high nitrogen content, adequate phosphorus level and plenty of potash is good for banana (Anon., 2002).

The ideal soil should be well drained but have good water retention capacity (Anon., 2017) Bananas are shallow rooted, with the bulk of the root system in the top 30-40 cm. The crop performs best in well drained soils which are maintained at or near field capacity, that is, after free drainage has stopped, when the soil holds its maximum amount of water. Sandy loams and sandy clay loams are ideal soils for banana production. Sands should be avoided. (Diczbalis *et al.*, 1993)

3.5 Drainage

Drainage is the natural or assisted elimination of excess water that could reduce the development of banana plants. Indeed, since too much water deprives roots of oxygen, even temporary asphyxiation can cause irreversible damage. Drainage is used to ensure that the soil's oxygen levels and biological activity are optimal. The agricultural practice required some form of control of the water table (Vézina, 2016).

There are two types of drainage systems: open and underground. The choice will depend on the type of soil (porosity, permeability, texture and structure), rainfall, topography, hydrological profile and available resources. For example, open drains should be well maintained to ensure their good functioning. An underground system requires a higher initial investment, but less maintenance. To verify whether a plot is well drained, monitoring wells can be dug. If the time required for the water table to go back to its normal level after a period of saturation is long, the drainage should be improved (Vézina, 2016).

3.6 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

ANOVA is one of many statistical software packages and texts present multiple comparison methods for treatment of group means only in the context of one way ANOVA. Stats Direct extends this to two way ANOVA by using the treatment group mean square

from two way ANOVA for multiple comparisons. Treatment effects must be fixed for this use of multiple comparisons to be valid (Hsu, 1996).



CHAPTER 4
MATERIALS AND METHODS

4.1 Determination of average depth of drains

4.1.1 Field measurements

The field data was taken with Garmin Hand held GPS and 10 m measuring tape.

A plot was divided into three and the characteristics of the dimensions are taken.

That is;

- Bottom width
- Top width, and
- Height

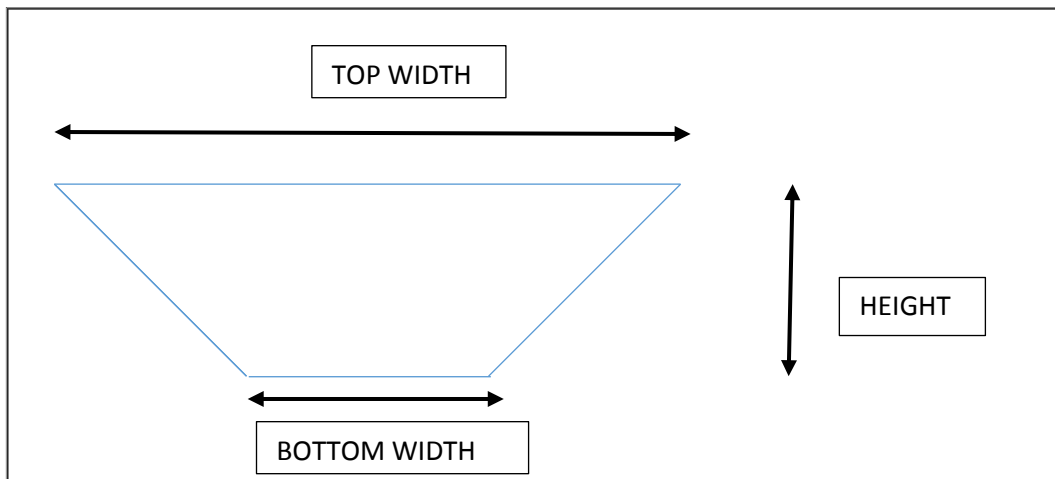


Fig. 4.1 Elements of drain dimension

The characteristics of the elements of drain under consideration is shown in Fig 4.1.

The bottom width and the top width depended on the height, because of the stability of the side slopes. In clay soils the best angle of repose is in a scale 1:2, though erosion at the bottom or the base renders the side slope unstable and therefore breaking over. The broken materials may block the flow of water thereby creating stagnant water situations.

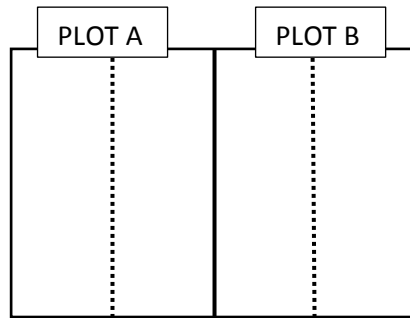


Fig. 4.2 Two plots merged for field data collection

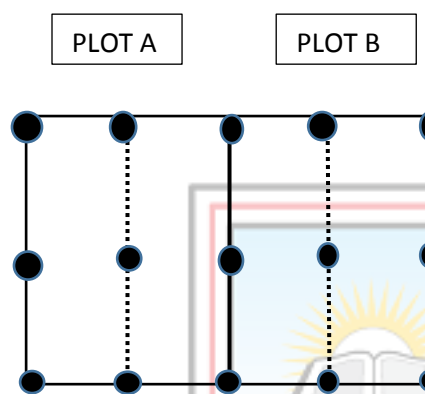


Fig. 4.3. Field observation location on a plot

Fig. 4.2 shows how a plot is divided into three plans and Fig. 4.3 shows how the field data points were predetermined for data collection. The average drain depth height for a plot is calculated by averaging the individual drain depth in a plot and it therefore represent the depth of the plot as shown in Appendix A, Appendix B,. Appendix C, Appendix D, Appendix E, Appendix F, Appendix G and Appendix H.

The following Maps (Fig.4.4, Fig.4.5, Fig.4.6, and Fig.4.7.) show the location of individual drain depth for each plot in Sector1, Sector 2, Sector 3 and Sector 4 respectively.

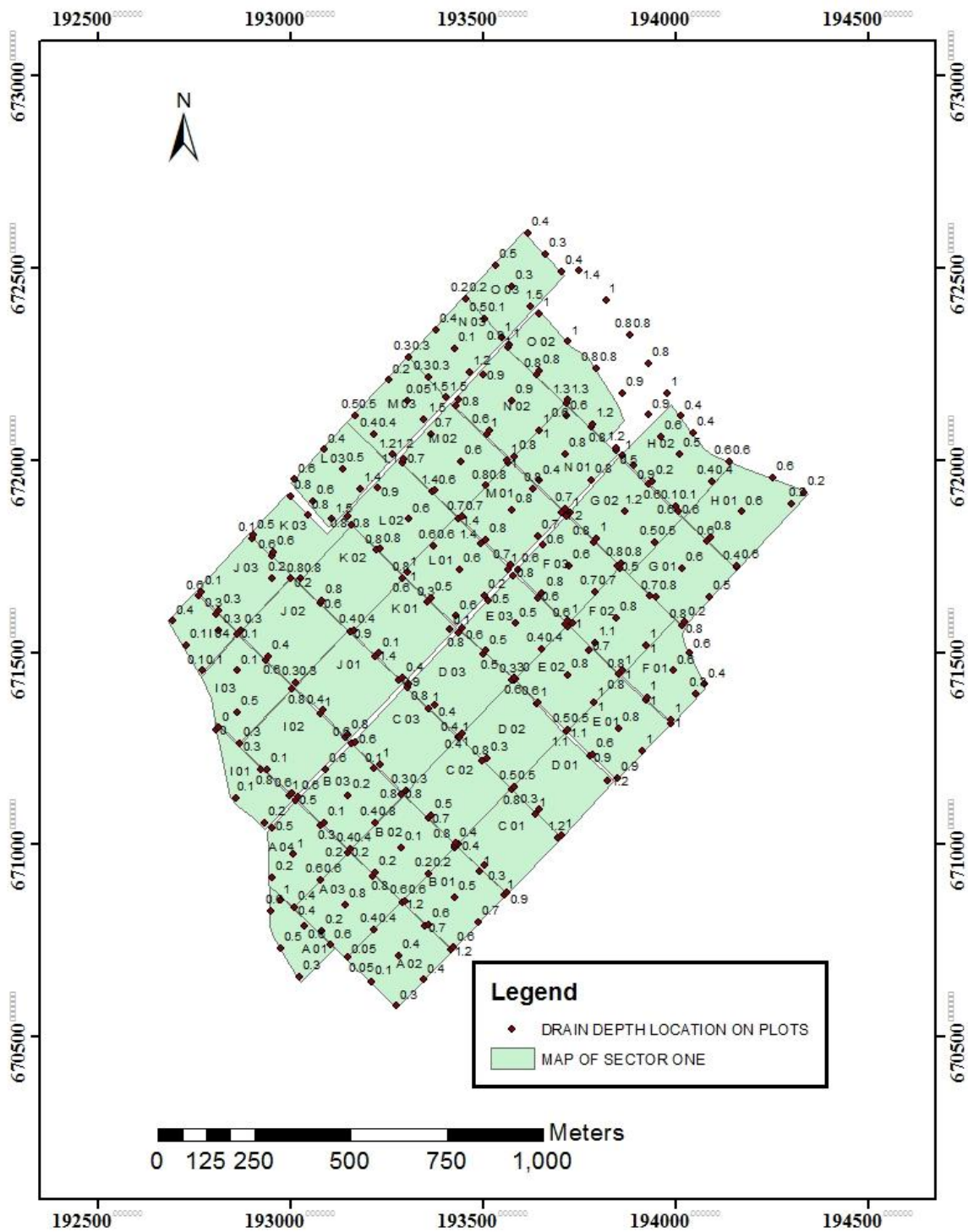


Fig.4.4 MAP OF LOCATION OF DRAIN DEPTH ON PLOTS IN SECTOR ONE

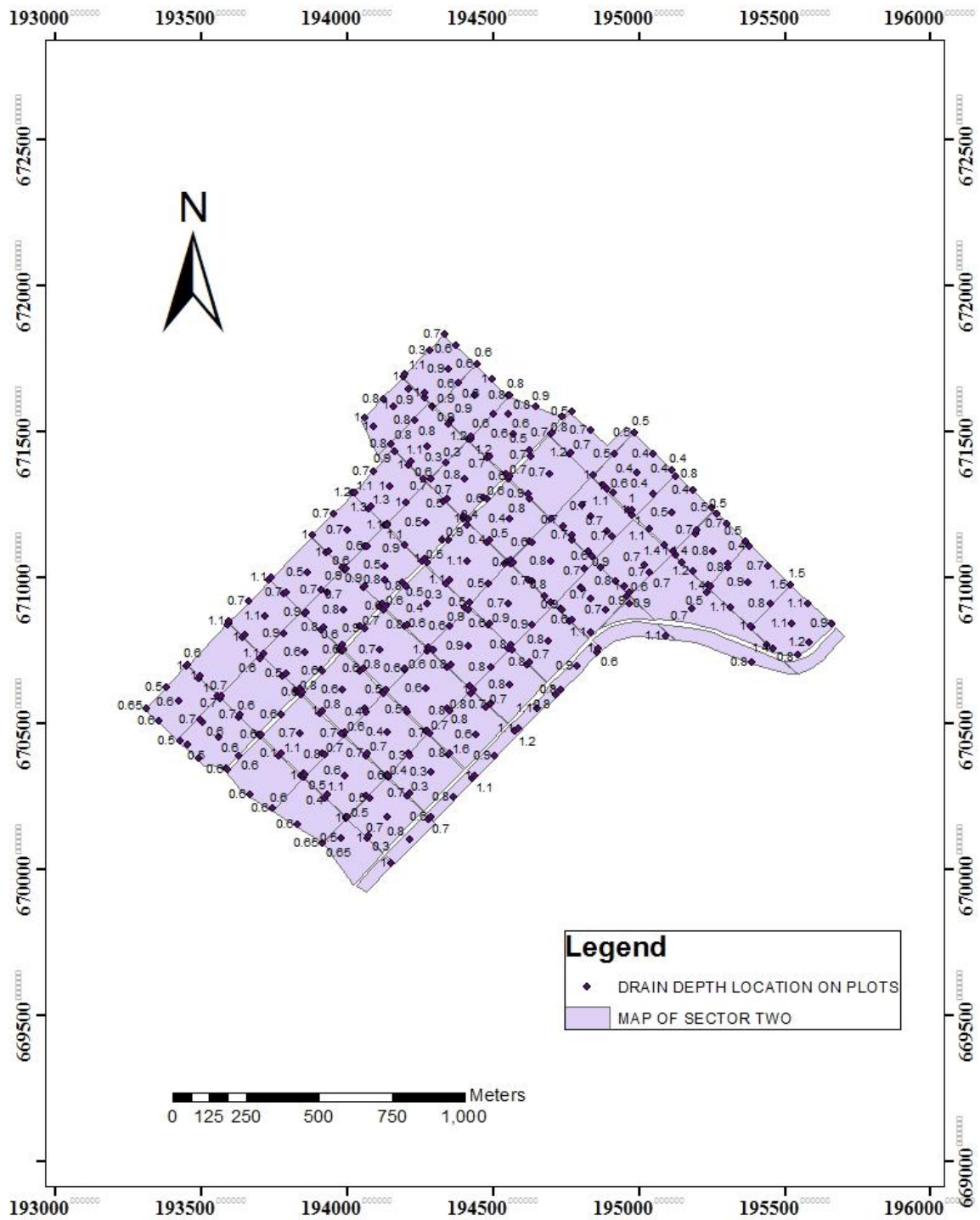


Fig. 4.5 MAP OF LOCATION OF DRAIN DEPTH ON PLOTS IN SECTOR TWO

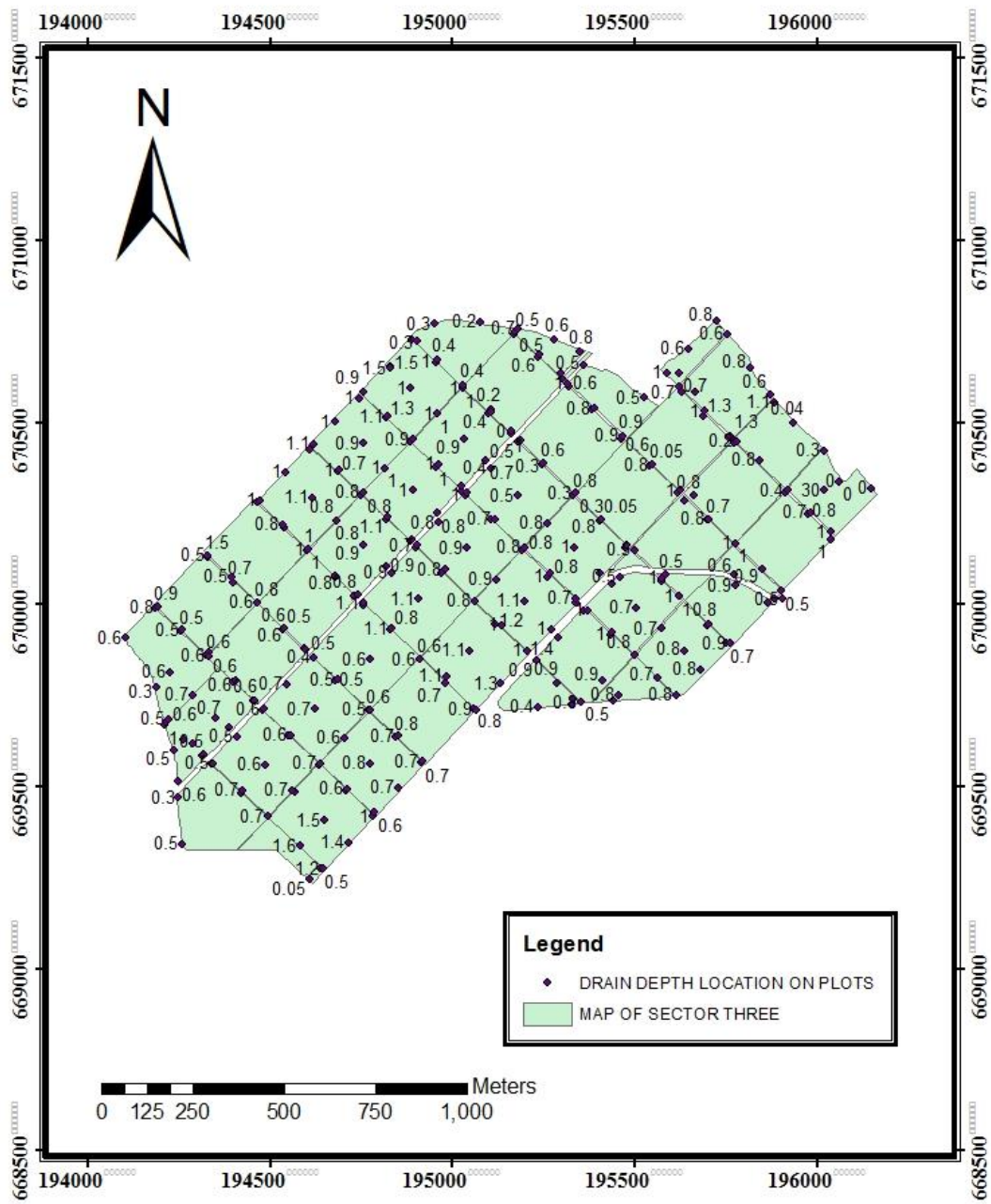


Fig. 4.6 MAP OF LOCATION OF DRAIN DEPTH ON PLOTS IN SECTOR THREE

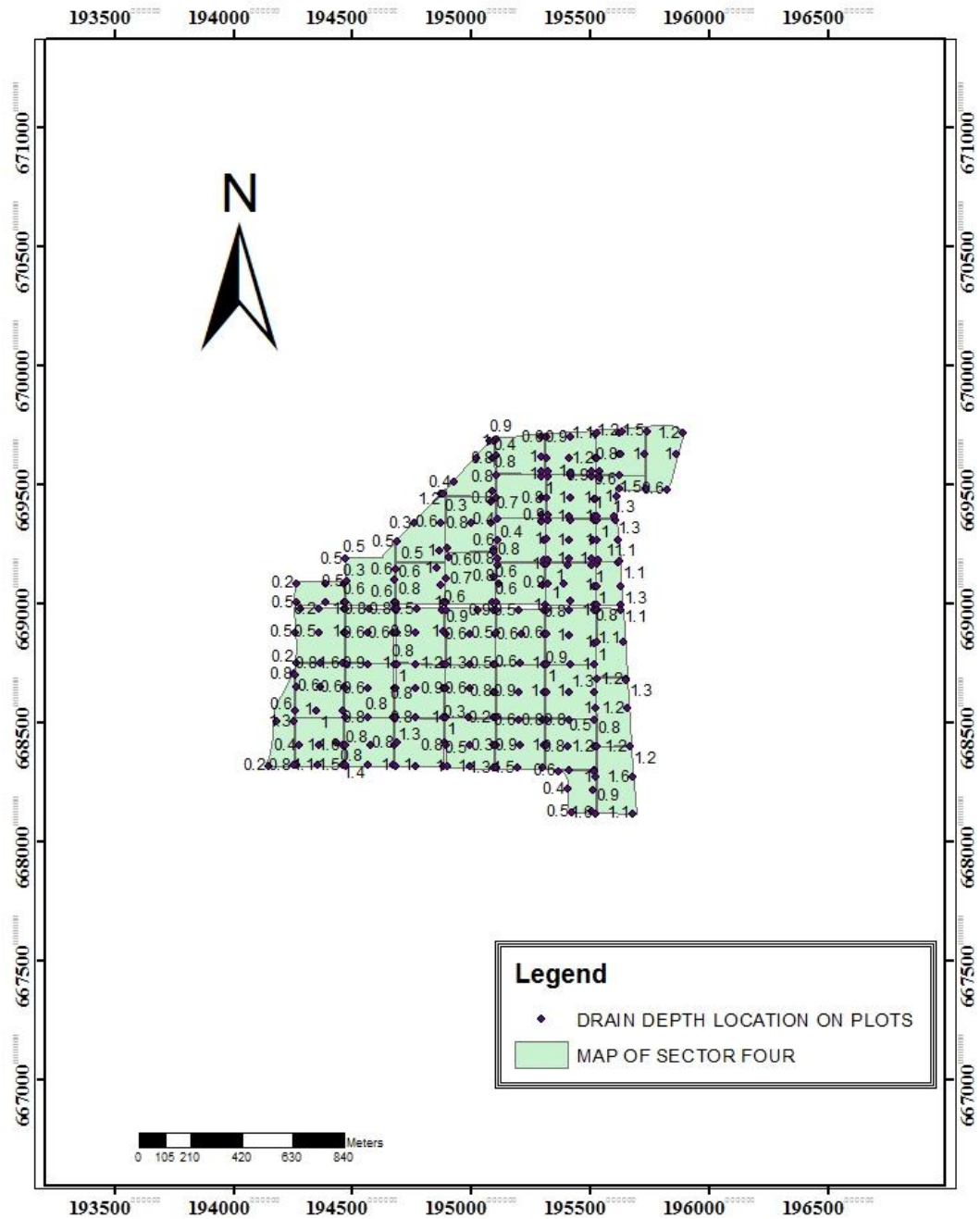


Fig.4.7 MAP OF LOCATION OF DRAIN DEPTH ON PLOTS IN SECTOR FOUR

4.2 Collection of production data

The production data for the year 2016/2017 on the number of bunches harvested per plot for the Sectors 1, 2, 3 and 4 was obtained from the production database of the banana plantation of Golden Exotics Limited. The data was sorted with the help of excel software by first grouping it into Sector 1, Sectors 2, Sector 3 and Sector 4.

Under each Sector all other data not associated with the Sector was edited and removed. Sorting was done to regroup the number of bunches harvested into plots of the Sector. At this point the total number of bunches harvested in the year for each plot in the Sector is regrouped and estimated.

4.3 Regrouping of Drain Ranges for Corresponding Average Bunches Harvested

In each Sector, drain depths were classified into ranges of 0 m – 0.30 m, 0.31 m – 0.6 m, 0.61 m - 0.9 m and greater than 0.9 m. With these four groupings the average number of bunches for each drain depth range was calculated as shown in Appendix I, Appendix J, Appendix K and Appendix L.

The Tables titled “Summary of average number of bunches harvested at different drain depth range for various Sectors” were extracted to match the various drain depth range with their corresponding average number of bunches harvested, they are in Table 5.1, Table 5.2, Table 5.3 and Table 5.4.

These Tables of Summary of average number of bunches harvest at different drain depth range for various Sectors was used to generate the graphs in Fig 5.1, Fig 5.2, Fig 5.3 and Fig 5.4 for Sector 1, Sector 2, Sector 3 and Sector 4 respectively.

Table 4.1 Summary of Average Number of Bunches Harvested at Different Drain Depth Range for Sector1

Sector	Drain depth range(meters)	Average number of bunches for depth
1	0-0.3	7981
1	0.31-0.6	10206.00
1	0.61-0.9	10369.00
1	>0.9	10749.00

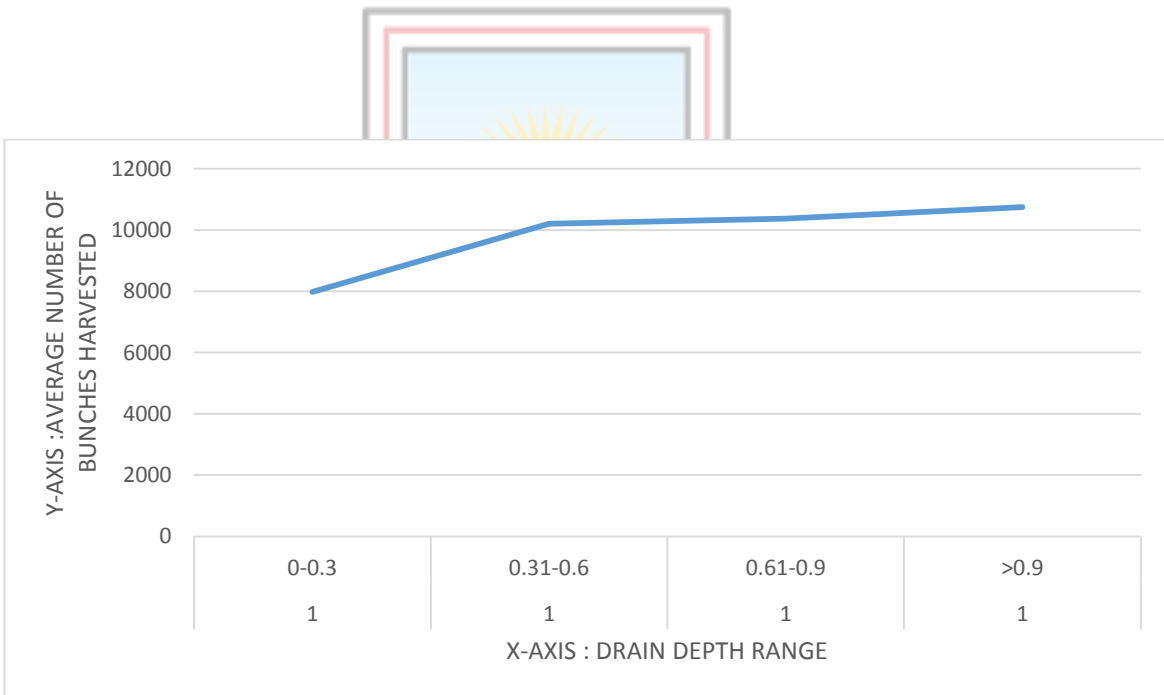


Fig. 4.8 Curve of average number of bunches harvested per drain depth range for Sector 1

Table 4.2 Summary of average number of bunches harvested at different drain depth range for Sector 2

Sector	Drain depth range(meters)	Average number of bunches for depth
2	0-0.3	0
2	0.31-0.6	10858.00
2	0.61-0.9	11394.00
2	>0.9	10647.00

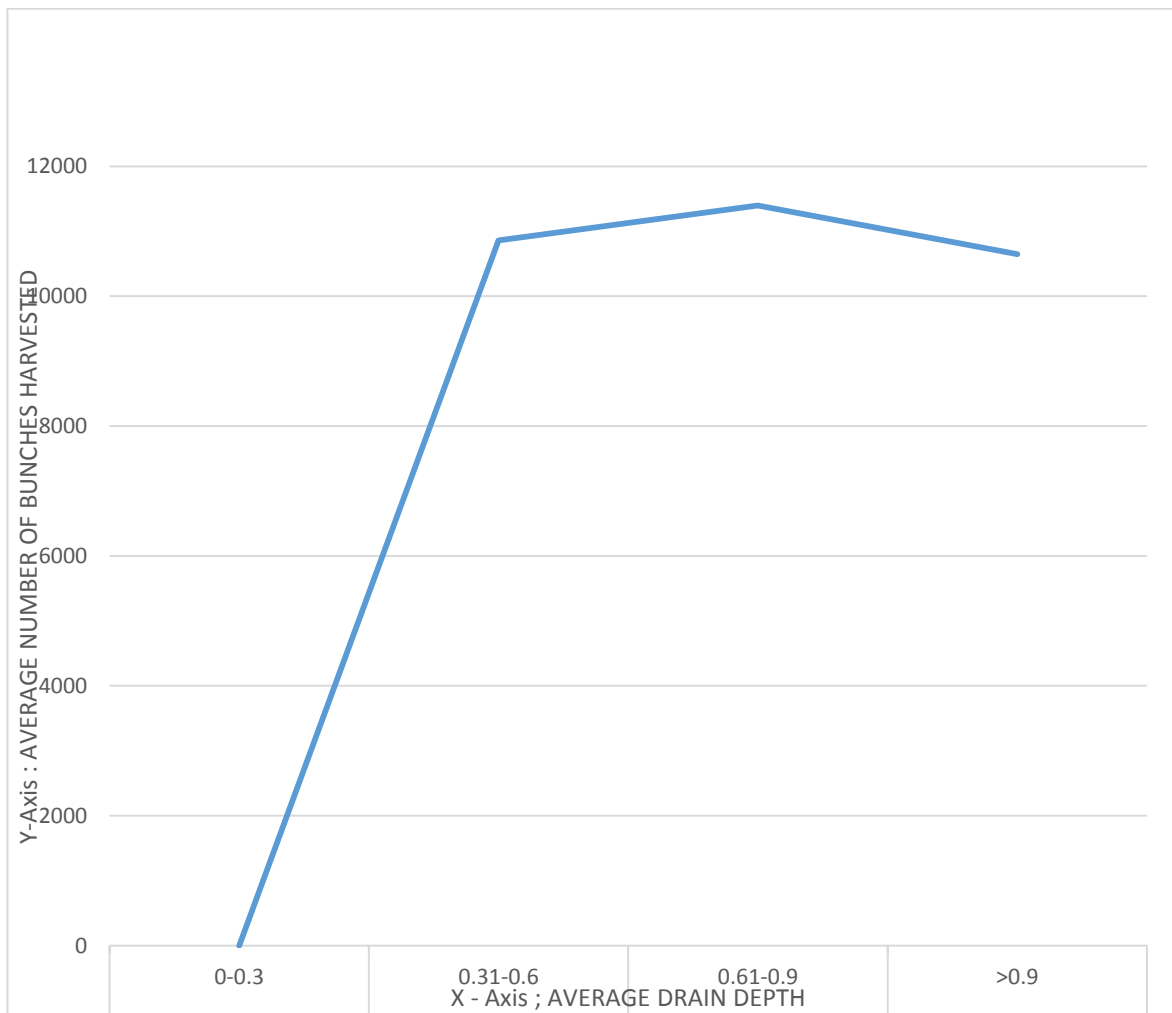


Fig. 4.9 Curve of average number of bunches harvested per drain depth range for Sector 2

Table 4.3 Summary of average number of bunches harvested at different drain depth range for Sector 3

Sector	Drain depth range(meters)	Average number of bunches for depth
3	0-0.3	10997
3	0.31-0.6	12351.00
3	0.61-0.9	11708.00
3	>0.9	11641.00

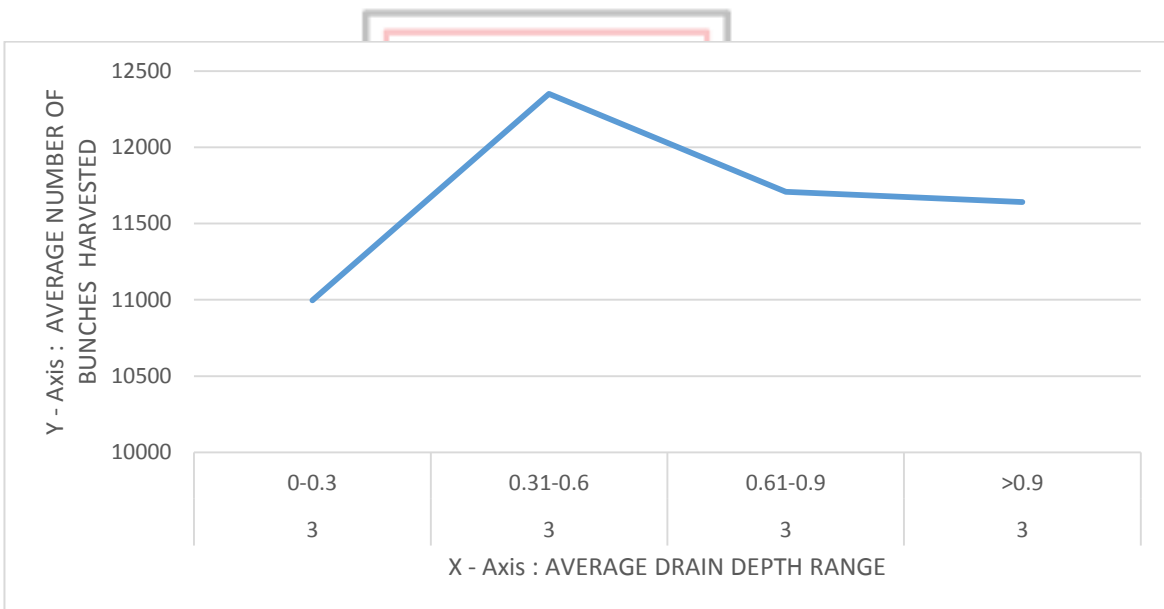


Fig. 4.10 Curve of average number of bunches harvested per drain depth range for Sector 3

Table 4.4 Summary of average number of bunches harvested at different drain depth range for Sector 4

Sector	Drain depth range(meters)	Average number of bunches for depth
4	0-0.3	0
4	0.31-0.6	8439.00
4	0.61-0.9	11905.00
4	>0.9	10233.00

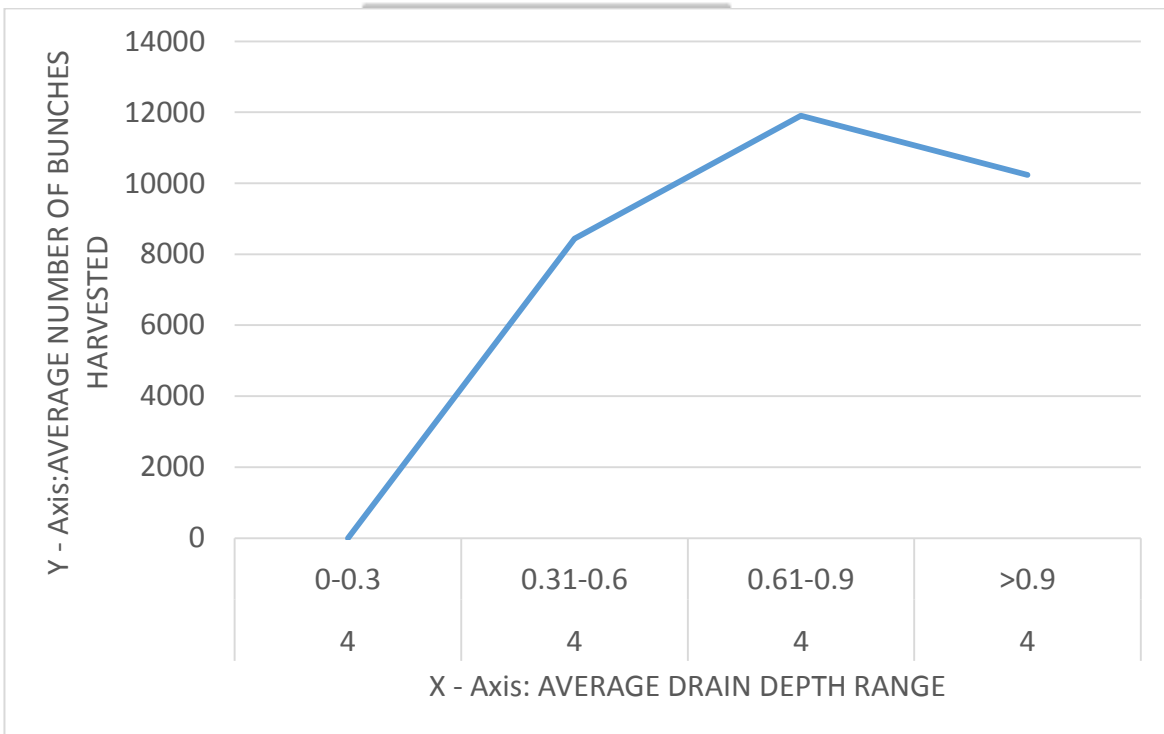


Fig. 4.11 Curve of average number of bunches harvested per drain depth range for Sector 4

Table 4.5 Summary of average number of bunches harvested at different drain depth range for Plantation

Sector	Drain depth range(meters)	Average number of bunches for depth
Plantation	0-0.3	4744.5
Plantation	0.31-0.6	10463.50
Plantation	0.61-0.9	11344.00
Plantation	>0.9	10817.50

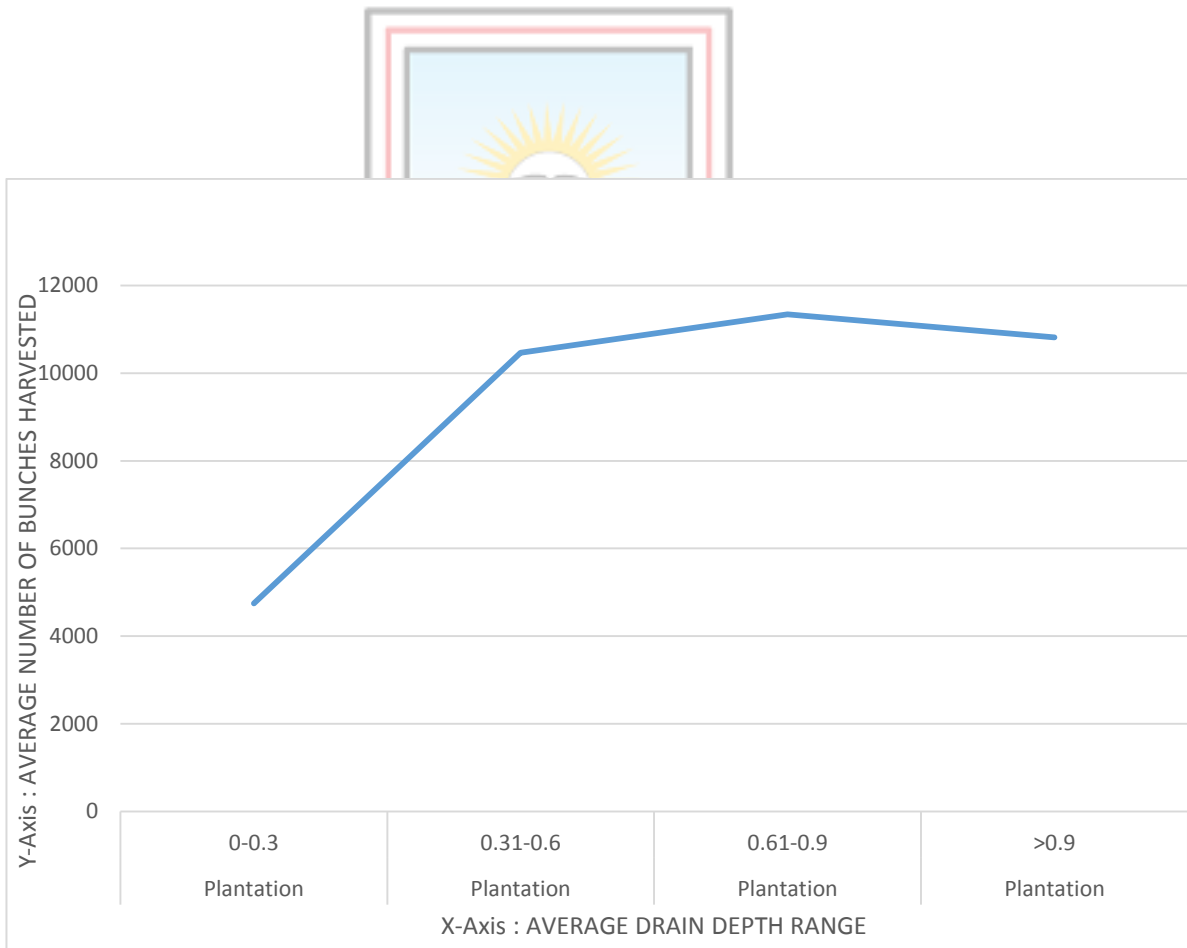


Fig. 4.12 Curve of average number of bunches harvested per drain depth range for Plantation

4.4 Drain Depth Distribution of the Area

The drain depth range was represented on a Map as in Fig. 4.13 and Fig. 4.14.

Fig. 4.13 shows a 1.0 m contour over the drain depth range distribution over the total land surface area of the project. The total surface area of the project is 738.06 Ha

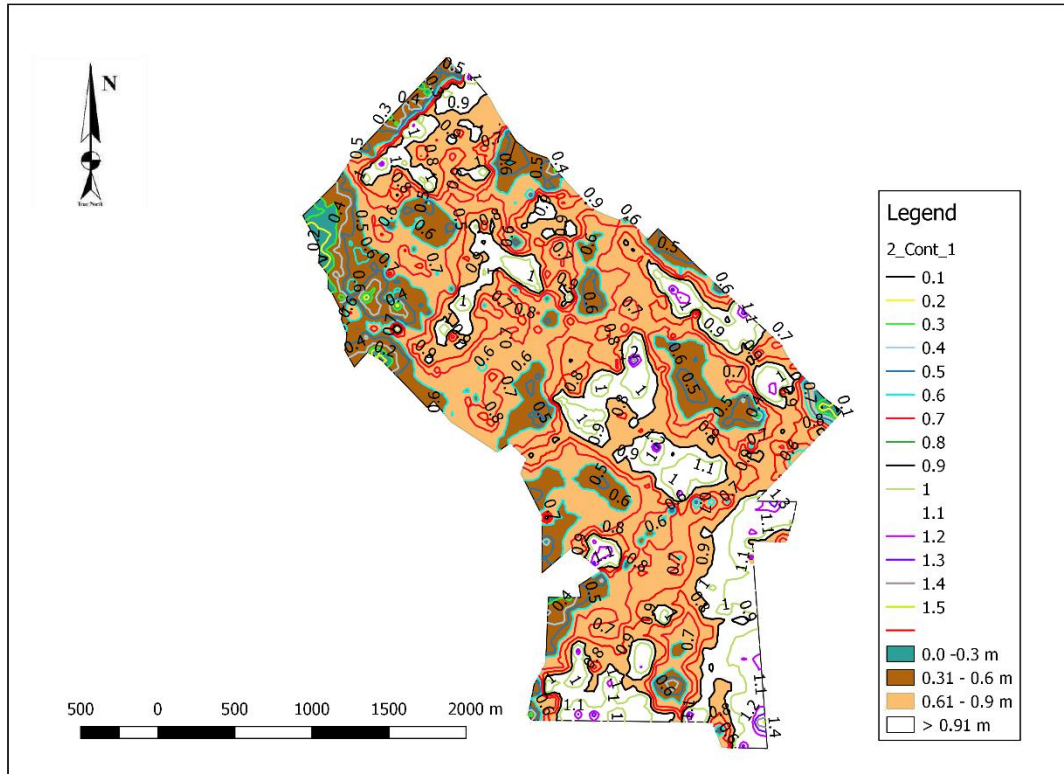


Fig. 4.13 0.1 m Contour Over Drain Depth Range Distribution.

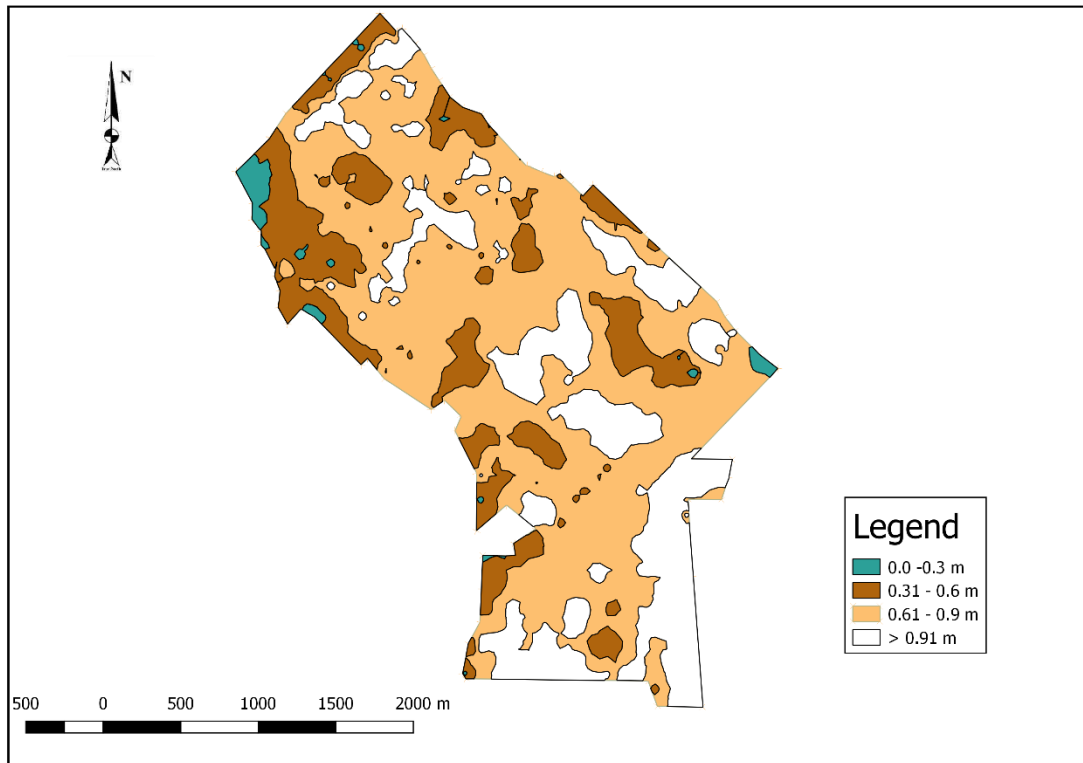


Fig. 4.14 Drain Depth Range Distribution

Table 4.6 Percentage of Land Surface for different drain depth range

Drain Depth Range (m)	Surface Area (Ha)	Percentage of the Surface Area (%)
0.0 - 0.3	10.48	1.42
0.31 - 0.6	134.15	18.18
0.61 - 0.9	415.8	56.34
> 0.9	177.63	24.06

Table 4.6 shows the different sizes of land surface for the different drain depth ranges and their percentages. The drain depth range of 0.61 – 0.9 m has the highest land cover and it represents 56.34 % of the project area.

It therefore suggests that the drain depth range of 0.61 – 0.9 m must be the maximum depth range ideal for the cultivation of banana.

4.5 Analysis of variance of the means

Analysis of variance of the means (ANOVA), a Microsoft application software which help to eliminate the laborious mathematical calculation of the sum of squares, the variance of two factors is used to derive the F, F critical and the P-values of each depth range of each Sector. The F's were compared with the F critical under normal distribution and the null hypothesis is either rejected or accepted. The P-value was similarly compared with the 10% alpha under normal distribution to confirm the results of the F-test of either reject or accept the null hypothesis.

In order to achieve the aim of this study, it is hypothesized that:

Null hypothesis

Ho: Drains have impact on the number of flowers counted per plot per annum

Ho: Depth of drains have impact on the number of flowers counted per plot per annum.

Alternative hypothesis

H₁: Drains have no impact on the number of flowers counted per plot per annum

H₁: Depth of drains have no impact on the number of flowers counted per plot per annum.

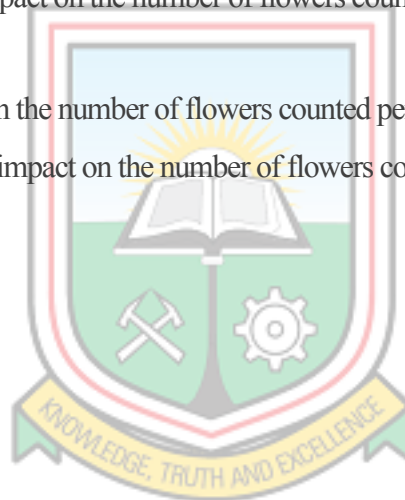


Table 4.7 Summary of Means of Drain Depths and corresponding Number of Bunches at different Drain Depth Range in Sector 1

	Range(m) 0.31-0.6	Range(m) 0.61-0.9	Range(m) >0.91
Drain Depth(m)	0.4	0.66	0.95
	0.46	0.71	1.01
	0.52	0.76	0.85
	0.55	0.82	1.01
Number of Bunches Harvested	11533	11212	10833
	10657	8100	10666
	10748	11365	10833
	11437	12123	10666

Table 4.8 ANOVA of Two Factor with Replication for Sector 1

Anova: Two-Factor With Replication						
SUMMARY	0.31-0.6	0.61-0.9	>0.91	Total		
<i>Drain Depth</i>						
Count	4	4	4	12		
Sum	1.93	2.95	3.82	8.7		
Average	0.4825	0.7375	0.955	0.725		
Variance	0.004425	0.004691667	0.0057	0.044718182		
<i>Number of Bunches Harvested</i>						
Count	4	4	4	12		
Sum	44375	42800	42998	130173		
Average	11093.75	10700	10749.5	10847.75		
Variance	207018.25	3163099.333	9296.333333	955112.5682		
<i>Total</i>						
Count	8	8	8			
Sum	44376.93	42802.95	43001.82			
Average	5547.11625	5350.36875	5375.2275			
Variance	35248888.92	34062533.44	33012904.04			
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Sample	705947708.1	1	705947708.1	1253.378939	4.3E-18	4.41387
Columns	183662.0762	2	91831.03811	0.163041947	0.8508	3.55456
Interaction	184334.8712	2	92167.43561	0.163639206	0.8503	3.55456
Within	10138241.79	18	563235.6552			
Total	716453946.8	23				

Table 4.9 Summary of Means of Drain Depths and corresponding Number of Bunches at different Drain Depth Range in Sector 2

	Range(m) 0.31-0.6	Range(m) 0.61-0.9	Range(m) >0.91
Drain Depth(m)	0.53	0.61	0.91
	0.56	0.65	0.95
	0.57	0.75	0.98
	0.57	0.83	1.24
Number of Bunches Harvested	11705	10560	8792
	12106	12940	10233
	10808	10717	13365
	11132	13077	10001

Table 4.10 ANOVA of Two Factor with Replication for Sector 2

Anova: Two-Factor With Replication						
SUMMARY	0.31-0.6	0.61-0.9	>0.91	Total		
<i>Drain Depth</i>						
Count	4	4	4	12		
Sum	2.23	2.84	4.08	9.15		
Average	0.5575	0.71	1.02	0.7625		
Variance	0.00035833	0.009866667	0.0223333	0.04927		
<i>Number of Bunches Harvested</i>						
Count	4	4	4	12		
Sum	45751	47294	42391	135436		
Average	11437.75	11823.5	10597.75	11286.3		
Variance	336016.25	1879536.333	3802519.6	1926973		
<i>Total</i>						
Count	8	8	8			
Sum	45753.23	47296.84	42395.08			
Average	5719.15375	5912.105	5299.385			
Variance	37518113.3	40742190.83	33712705			
ANOVA						
<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Sample	764184654	1	764184654	761.89	3.5E-16	4.41387
Columns	1570298.1	2	785149.05	0.78279	0.47208	3.55456
Interaction	1572190.51	2	786095.26	0.78373	0.47167	3.55456
Within	18054216.6	18	1003012			
Total	785381359	23				

Table 4.11 Summary of Means of Drain Depths and Corresponding Number of Bunches at Different Drain Depth Range in Sector 3

	Range(m) 0.31-0.6	Range(m) 0.61-0.9	Range(m) >0.91
Drain Depth(m)	0.35	0.61	0.95
	0.48	0.66	1.01
	0.53	0.74	1.17
	0.6	0.81	1.24
Number of Bunches Harvested	9294	13138	10216
	13775	12638	9915
	9734	11458	13302
	9908	12421	12306

Table 4.12 ANOVA of Two Factor with Replication for Sector 3

Anova: Two-Factor With Replication						
SUMMARY	0.31-0.6	0.61-0.9	>0.91	Total		
<i>Drain Depth</i>						
Count	4	4	4	12		
Sum	1.96	2.82	4.37	9.15		
Average	0.49	0.705	1.0925	0.7625		
Variance	0.011133333	0.007766667	0.018291667	0.07795		
<i>Number of Bunches Harvested</i>						
Count	4	4	4	12		
Sum	42711	49655	45739	138105		
Average	10677.75	12413.75	11434.75	11508.8		
Variance	4330300.25	496112.25	2680230.25	2598198		
<i>Total</i>						
Count	8	8	8			
Sum	42712.96	49657.82	45743.37			
Average	5339.12	6207.2275	5717.92125			
Variance	34428380.43	44236529.87	38499676.92			
ANOVA						
<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Sample	794602657.8	1	794602657.8	635.12	1.7E-15	4.41387
Columns	3030724.333	2	1515362.166	1.21122	0.32099	3.55456
Interaction	3029524.413	2	1514762.206	1.21074	0.32112	3.55456
Within	22519928.36	18	1251107.131			
Total	823182834.9	23				

Table 4.13 Summary of Means of Drain Depths and Corresponding Number of Bunches at Different Drain Depth Range in Sector 4

	Range(m) 0.31-0.6	Range(m) 0.61-0.9	Range(m) >0.91
Drain Depth(m)	0.4	0.62	0.95
	0.58	0.71	0.98
	0.4	0.78	1.18
	0.58	0.86	1.28
Number of Bunches Harvested	5601	10513	11050
	11278	10601	11732
	5601	11787	11621
	11278	11907	11658

Table 4.14 ANOVA of Two Factor with Replication for Sector 4

Anova: Two-Factor With Replication						
SUMMARY	0.31-0.6	0.61-0.9	>0.91	Total		
<i>Drain Depth</i>						
Count	4	4	4	12		
Sum	1.96	2.97	4.39	9.32		
Average	0.49	0.7425	1.0975	0.77667		
Variance	0.0108	0.010425	0.025225	0.08041		
<i>Number of Bunches Harvested</i>						
Count	4	4	4	12		
Sum	33758	44808	46061	124627		
Average	8439.5	11202	11515.25	10385.6		
Variance	10742776.33	558390.6667	98332.91667	5192563		
<i>Total</i>						
Count	8	8	8			
Sum	33759.96	44810.97	46065.39			
Average	4219.995	5601.37125	5758.17375			
Variance	24951729.8	36087358.74	37920916.34			
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Sample	647065257	1	647065257	340.576	3.8E-13	4.41387
Columns	11463416.63	2	5731708.313	3.01682	0.07414	3.55456
Interaction	11456277.29	2	5728138.643	3.01494	0.07425	3.55456
Within	34198499.89	18	1899916.661			
Total	704183450.8	23				

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Analysis of influence of drain depth on Yield

Table 4.1, the average number of bunches per plot at the different drain depth range for sector one. It show a general trend of increasing number of bunches with increasing depth range until a depth of greater than 0.9 m that show a slight increase in the bunch numbers but are not so much different from the different drain depth range that are from the previous depth range of 0.61- 0.9 m.

Table 4.2, the average number of bunches per plot at the different drain depth range for sector two. Unlike that of sector one, it shows a continuous increase in the number of bunches as depth of drains increase until it got to drain depth of greater than 0.9 m where it reduced in the average number of bunches.

Table 4.3, the average number of bunches per plot at the different drain depth range for sector three. It also shows an increasing trend of number of bunches with increasing drain depth till the drainage depth of 0.31 m to 0.6 m where it reduced slightly at 0.61 m to 0.9 and further decrease at drain depth greater than 0.91 m.

Table 4.4, the average number of bunches per plot at the different drainage depths for sector four. The results showed an increasing trend from 0 m to 0.31, to 0.61 m to 0.9 m and reduced significantly to drain depth range greater than 0.9 m.

The summary Tables; 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 for sectors 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively showed average number of bunches per each drain depth range, showed the same trend consistent with that of the averages for the respective plots in the different sectors. The corresponding graphs on Fig; 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, and 4.11 shows the average number of bunches for sectors; 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively. The graph showed curves consistent with that of the figures in the respective summary tables for the sectors.

Fig 4.8 showed that the average number of bunches for the depth range of 0 m -0.3 m is significantly different from that of the average for 0.31 m - 0.6 m. The average number of bunches for the drain depth range of 0.31 m - 0.6 m is significantly different from that of

0.61-0.9 m. The average number of bunches for the drain depth range of 0.61-0.9 m is however showed an increase but not significantly different from that of 0.91 m and above.

Fig 4.9. It showed that in the Sector all the drain depth were above 0.3 m and therefore could not register any number of bunches at depth range of 0 m - 0.3 m. However, there was significant number of bunches at 0.31 m - 0.6 m. The average number of bunches for the drain depth range of 0.31 m - 0.6 m is significantly different from that of 0.61 m - 0.9 m. The average number of bunches declined slightly for the drain depth range of 0.61 m - 0.9 m which is however not significantly different from that of 0.91 m and above.

Fig 4.10 It showed that the average number of bunches for the depth range of 0 m - 0.3 m is significantly different from that of the average for 0.31 m - 0.6 m. The average number of bunches for the drain depth range of 0.31 m - 0.6 m is significantly different from that of 0.61 m - 0.9 m. The average number of bunches for the drain depth range of 0.61 m - 0.9 m is however not significantly different from that of 0.91 m and above.

Fig 4.11 shows that the average number of bunches for the depth range of 0 m - 0.3 m is significantly different from that of the average for 0.31 m - 0.6 m. The average number of bunches for the drain depth range of 0.31 m - 0.6 m is significantly different from that of 0.61 m - 0.9 m. The average number of bunches for the drain depth range of 0.61 m - 0.9 m is however not significantly different from that of 0.91 meters and above.

Fig 4.12 shows the general prediction that the average number of bunches for the depth range of 0.31 m - 0.6 m increased significantly from that of the average for 0.0 m - 0.3 m. The average number of bunches for the drain depth range of 0.61 m - 0.9 m increased significantly different from that of 0.31 m - 0.61 m. The average number of bunches for the drain depth range of 0.61 m - 0.9 m is however not significantly different from that of 0.91 m and above.

5.2 Discussions On Drain Depth Range with Average Number of Bunches Harvested

The banana is a heavy feeder of all its requirements for optimum growth (Anon., 2017). The excess of these requirements have proven to be detrimental to the growth of the banana plant. Excess water around the root zone of the banana for a long time could prevent nutrient uptake and initiate negative growth in the banana plant. A well-drained soil or a poorly drained soil with a good drainage systems within a banana plantation becomes a prerequisite for optimum growth and realization of yield projections, especially on a commercial estate. The results obtained across all the 4 sectors of study on the Kasunya Plantations, and the treatments across all the drain depth ranges showed the same trend. It, however, must be noted from the outset that, the results have shown that drainage is basic to banana cultivation and that even the plots that were given the minimum depth range of 0 m - 0.3 m showed a yield of good number of bunches across all the plots in the sectors studied. This confirms the first hypothesis which states that drains in a banana plantation have an effect on the number of bunches yielded in a banana plantation.

The further increase in the depth of the drains, from 0.31 m - 0.6 m, as shown in the results came with a corresponding increase in the number of bunches harvested in those areas with such depth, that were significantly different from the previous lower depth range of 0 mm-0.3 m areas. This could have meant a drain depth range of 0.31 m - 0.6 m would have been the optimum depth to which drains on a banana plantation should be sunk, until the number of bunches harvested in the plots with depth range of 0.61 m - 0.9 m showed a significantly higher numbers than the previously seemingly optimum depth range.

A further deepening of drain depths to 0.91 m and above, however, showed number of bunches harvested, that are not significantly different from the previous lower depth range of 0.61 m - 0.9 m. This results could only mean a show of diminishing yields even as the drains deepen beyond 0.9 m and may not be necessary to waste scarce resources. And if these depth levels become inevitable, significant increase in yields due to increasing depth should not be expected.

5.3 Discussions On ANOVA

The hypothesis established is to find out whether drains have impact on number of bunches (yield). Therefore the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis will be:

Null hypothesis

H₀: Drains have impact on the number of flowers counted per plot per annum
against

H₁: Drains have no impact on the number of flowers counted per plot per annum

And

Alternative hypothesis

H₀: Depth of drains have impact on the number of flowers counted per plot per annum.
against

H₁: Depth of drains have no impact on the number of flowers counted per plot per annum.

Table 5.1 Summary of F and F-Critical for Significance Analysis

Sector	F	F critical
1	0.6696	3.008
2	0.6121	3.554
3	1.871	3.008
4	0.1037	3.554

The F and F-critical in Table 5.14 were extracted from the Tables; 4.8, 4.10, 4.12 and 4.14, Since $F < F_{critical}$ at 5% significance. He rejected nce this could mean the null hypothesis should be accepted and the alternative hypothesis rejected following the expression “Accept H₀: if $F < F_{critical}$ otherwise.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusion

It can be concluded from Fig 4.12, for the whole study area it shows that yield increases with drain depth and start to reduce at drain depth greater than 0.9 m.

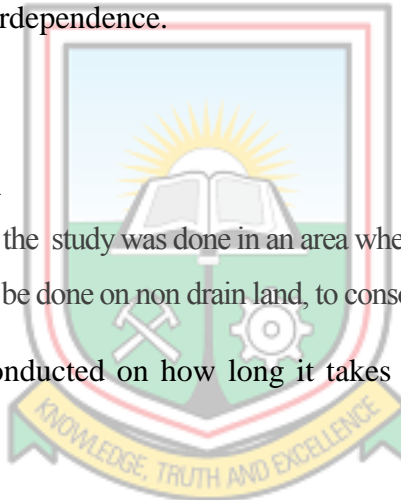
It is concluded that effect of depth of drain could only be felt up to a depth of 0.9 m. Anything above that does not bring any significant additions to the yield and must be avoided if it is evitable.

It is also concluded that from the ANOVA statistics that drain and yield are intractable that it shows some sign of interdependence.

6.2 Recommendation

It is recommended that since the study was done in an area where all the beds have some drain depth, further research could be done on non drain land, to consolidate the findings of this research,

Studies should also be conducted on how long it takes a poorly drained plot to react to treatment once drained.



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APPENDIX E

DETERMINATION OF AVERAGE DRAIN DEPTH PER PLOT FOR SECTOR 3

PLOTS	X	Y	TW	BW	H	AVG. DEPTH	REMARK	PLOTS	X	Y	TW	BW	H	AVG. DEPTH	REMARK
A1	194567	669483	1.7	0.6	1.5	1.24	START	E1	195231	669845	2	0.7	0.9	0.96	START
	194567	669483	1.7	0.6	1.5				195291	669907	2	0.6	1.4		
	194634	669557	1.4	0.6	0.4				195360	669982	1.8	0.6	1.4		
	194583	669335	2.1	0.6	1.6		MIDDLE		195351	669730	1.6	0.5	0.8		MIDDLE
	194649	669405	2.1	0.6	1.5				195410	669788	1.7	0.5	0.9		
	194707	669488	1.7	0.5	1.1				195432	669915	1.9	0.5	1		
	194646	669273	1.6	0.6	1.2		END		195442	669733	1.1	0.5	0.5		END
	194715	669345	2	0.5	1.4				195456	669751	1.6	0.5	0.8		
194783	669417	1.6	0.5	1		195060	670008	2	0.8	0.8	START				
A2	194343	669562	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	START	E2	195192	670147	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.95	
	194410	669636	1.4	0.7	0.5				195135	669941	1.9	0.6	1		MIDDLE
	194478	669709	1.9	0.8	0.7				195196	670008	1.8	0.6	1.1		
	194424	669488	1.5	0.8	0.7		MIDDLE		195260	670075	1.9	0.6	1		
	194487	669558	1.5	0.8	0.6				195204	669871	1.6	0.6	1		END
	194550	669637	1.6	0.8	0.6				195270	669931	1.6	0.6	1		
	194494	669416	1.7	0.6	0.7		END		195339	670005	1.6	0.6	0.9		
	194561	669489	1.1	0.5	0.7				194902	670161	1.4	0.5	0.7		START
194634	669557	1.4	0.6	0.4		194962	670223	1.4	0.5	0.8					
A3	194249	669468	1	0.8	0.3	0.42	START	E3	195035	670298	1.6	0.5	1	0.81	
	194338	669560	1.2	0.7	0.5				194980	670095	1.7	0.6	0.8		MIDDLE
	194257	669341	1	0.5	0.5		MIDDLE		195038	670153	1.2	0.5	0.9		
	194420	669480	1.6	0.8	0.7				195107	670230	1.5	0.8	0.6		
	194610	669243	1.5	0.8	0.05		END		195060	670008	2	0.8	0.8		END
	194638	669273	1.7	0.6	0.5				195119	670066	1.7	0.5	0.9		
B1	194638	669563	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.67	START	F1	195192	670147	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	
	194704	669633	1.6	0.7	0.6				195498	669858	1.8	0.8	0.8		START
	194769	669708	1.4	0.5	0.6				195574	669932	1.6	0.6	0.7		
	194710	669492	1.2	0.5	0.6		MIDDLE		195620	670020	1.8	0.5	1		
	194775	669563	1.8	0.9	0.8				195563	669796	1.6	0.8	0.7		MIDDLE
	194843	669634	1.9	0.5	0.8				195635	669870	1.8	0.7	0.8		
	194786	669428	1.2	0.5	0.6		END		195698	669941	2.1	0.8	0.9		
	194850	669496	1.6	0.5	0.7				195613	669751	1.4	0.5	0.8		END
194915	669564	1.7	0.5	0.7		195679	669820	2	0.8	0.8					
B2	194483	669711	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.61	START	F2	195750	669893	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.84	
	194547	669780	1.6	0.8	0.7				195372	669982	2.1	0.7	1		START
	194618	669852	1.2	0.5	0.5				195438	670055	2	0.6	0.8		
	194558	669640	1.6	0.8	0.6		MIDDLE		195459	670075	1.1	0.5	0.5		
	194623	669712	1.8	0.8	0.7				195436	669921	1.9	0.8	0.8		MIDDLE
	194680	669789	1.4	0.8	0.5				195505	669990	2.3	0.9	0.7		
	194638	669563	1.6	0.5	0.7		END		195572	670064	1.5	0.5	1.3		
	194704	669633	1.6	0.7	0.6				195498	669858	1.8	0.8	0.8		END
194769	669708	1.4	0.5	0.6		195574	669932	1.6	0.6	0.7					
C1	194773	669709	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.66	START	F3	195620	670020	1.8	0.5	1	0.81	
	194911	669848	1.5	0.5	0.6				195199	670155	1.9	0.8	0.8		START
	194850	669638	1.6	0.8	0.7		MIDDLE		195261	670221	1.8	1	0.8		
	194979	669781	1.5	0.5	0.7				195331	670298	1.8	1	0.8		
	194917	669568	1.1	0.5	0.7		END		195268	670084	2	0.6	0.8		MIDDLE
C2	194621	669854	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	START	F4	195334	670155	2.3	1	1	0.63	
	194757	669997	1.6	0.5	0.7				195404	670229	2	0.8	0.8		
	194686	669792	1.4	0.8	0.5		MIDDLE		195338	670015	1.6	0.6	0.7		END
	194830	669930	1.5	0.5	0.8				195405	670085	1.3	0.5	0.8		
	194773	669848	1.5	0.5	0.6		END		195475	670155	1.8	0.8	0.8		
D1	194911	669848	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.78		F4	195040	670304	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.63	START
	195066	669709	1.5	0.5	0.9				195106	670372	1.4	0.5	0.4		
	195133	669781	1.7	0.5	1.3				195178	670447	1.7	1	0.5		
	195234	669716	1	0.8	0.4		MIDDLE		195118	670232	1.5	0.6	0.7		MIDDLE
	195287	669782	2	0.7	0.9				195178	670297	1.7	1.1	0.5		
	195325	669725	1.2	0.8	0.4		END		195244	670383	1.9	0.5	0.6		
D2	195332	669740	1.9	1	0.8	1.17		F4	195199	670155	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.63	END
	194757	670003	2.1	0.5	1.1				195261	670221	2.2	1	0.9		
	194833	670085	2.1	0.7	0.9				195332	670298	1.8	1	0.8		
	194901	670156	1.6	0.5	1.5										
	194833	669933	2.1	0.5	1.1		MIDDLE								
	194905	670014	2.2	0.6	1.1										
	194971	670085	1.8	0.5	1.5										
	194983	669801	2.3	0.8	1.1		END								
195048	669872	1.6	0.5	1.1											
195117	669945	1.8	0.5	1.2											

APPENDIX H

CONT'D : DETERMINATION OF AVERAGE DRAIN DEPTH PER PLOT FOR SECTOR 4

PLOTS	X	Y	TW	BW	H	AVG. DEPTH	REMARK
G1	195513	668421	2.4	0.8	1.2	1.28	START
	195650	668421	2	0.8	1.2		MIDDLE
	195508	668295	1.7	0.5	1		MIDDLE
	195663	668294	1.7	0.8	1.6		END
	195510	668146	3.2	0.8	1.6		END
195662	668146	1.7	0.5	1.1	END		
G2	195513	668698	3.2	1.2	1.3	1.18	START
	195634	668695	2.4	0.9	1.2		MIDDLE
	195512	668578	2.1	0.5	1		MIDDLE
	195640	668578	2	0.5	1.2		END
G3	195513	668421	2.4	0.8	1.2	1	START
	195650	668421	2	0.8	1.2		MIDDLE
	195513	668980	1.9	0.5	0.5		MIDDLE
	195613	668980	1.7	0.8	0.8		END
I1	195513	668848	2.4	0.8	1	0.4	START
	195624	668848	2.3	0.87	1.1		MIDDLE
	195513	668698	3	1.2	1.3		MIDDLE
	195634	668696	2.4	1.2	1.3		END
	195634	668696	2.4	1.2	1.3		END
I2	194281	669011	1	0.5	0.5	0.58	START
	194403	669015	1.3	0.5	0.6		MIDDLE
	194480	669015	1.4	0.5	0.7		MIDDLE
	194281	669090	1.3	0.8	0.2		END
I3	194400	669090	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.73	MIDDLE
	194480	669090	1.5	0.8	0.3		MIDDLE
	194486	669015	1.5	0.8	0.6		END
	194687	669015	1.6	0.6	0.8		END
I4	194487	669098	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.65	MIDDLE
	194687	669103	1.4	0.5	0.6		MIDDLE
	194486	669190	1	0.5	0.5		END
	194486	669190	1.4	0.5	0.5		END
J1	194690	669013	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	START
	194890	669013	1.6	0.5	0.9		MIDDLE
	194689	669146	1.2	0.5	0.6		MIDDLE
	194896	669113	1.5	0.5	0.8		END
J2	194694	669261	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.68	END
	194892	669244	1.6	0.5	1		END
	194694	669261	1.2	0.5	0.5		START
	194892	669244	1.6	0.5	1		MIDDLE
J3	194765	669337	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.62	MIDDLE
	194892	669337	1.4	0.5	0.6		MIDDLE
	194878	669460	1.2	0.3	0.3		END
	194894	669458	2	0.5	1.2		END
K1	194896	669013	1.3	0.6	1	0.8	START
	195099	669008	2.2	0.8	1.4		MIDDLE
	194896	669108	1.5	0.6	0.7		MIDDLE
	195092	669113	2	0.8	0.9		END
K2	194898	669225	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	END
	195092	669220	1.6	0.8	0.8		MIDDLE
	194898	669225	1.8	0.8	0.6		MIDDLE
	195092	669220	1.6	0.8	0.8		END
K3	194999	669337	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.78	MIDDLE
	195096	669336	1.6	0.6	0.9		MIDDLE
	194927	669505	1.2	0.5	0.4		END
	195100	669502	1.4	0.5	0.6		END
K4	194927	669505	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	START
	195100	669502	1.6	0.6	0.7		MIDDLE
	195020	669605	1.3	0.8	0.5		MIDDLE
	195097	669605	1.6	0.5	0.7		END
L1	195076	669673	1	0.5	0.4	1.03	END
	195099	669673	1.8	0.6	1		END
	195101	669004	1.7	0.5	0.6		START
	195302	669001	1.6	0.5	1		MIDDLE
L2	195100	669088	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.98	MIDDLE
	195302	669082	1.6	0.5	0.8		MIDDLE
	195100	669168	1.5	0.6	0.8		END
	195303	669173	1.8	0.5	1		END
L3	195102	669183	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.93	START
	195299	669183	1.4	0.5	0.8		MIDDLE
	195102	669266	1.1	0.5	0.6		MIDDLE
	195296	669266	1.4	0.5	0.8		END
L4	195107	669352	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.82	END
	195299	669352	1.5	0.5	0.8		END
	195107	669352	0.8	0.5	0.4		START
	195299	669352	1.5	0.6	0.8		MIDDLE
M1	195104	669440	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.13	MIDDLE
	195304	669444	1.6	0.5	0.9		MIDDLE
	195102	669534	1.5	0.5	0.8		END
	195302	669534	1.9	0.5	1		END
M2	195102	669534	1.9	0.5	1	1.08	END
	195302	669534	1.7	0.6	0.8		MIDDLE
	195708	669620	1.7	0.9	1		END
	195840	669620	1.9	0.5	1		END
M3	195620	669715	2.4	0.8	1.2	1.16	END
	195720	669715	2	0.8	1.5		END
	195865	669708	1.7	0.8	1.2		END
	195865	669708	1.7	0.8	1.2		END
M4	195513	669355	1.8	0.5	1	1.31	START
	195594	669355	1.8	0.5	1.3		MIDDLE
	195508	669438	1.5	0.6	1		MIDDLE
	195594	669444	1.6	0.6	1		END
N1	195513	669532	2.3	0.6	1.2	0.96	START
	195608	669532	1.9	0.5	1.5		MIDDLE
	195513	669605	2.1	0.8	1.2		MIDDLE
	195605	669620	2.1	0.6	1.4		END
N2	195513	669706	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.13	END
	195608	669706	2.1	0.8	1.5		END
	195606	669478	1.4	0.8	0.6		START
	195716	669481	1.6	0.8	0.8		MIDDLE
N3	195802	669476	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.08	END
	195611	669621	1.7	0.6	0.8		MIDDLE
	195708	669620	1.7	0.9	1		END
	195840	669620	1.9	0.5	1		END
N4	195620	669715	2.4	0.8	1.2	0.96	END
	195720	669715	2	0.8	1.5		END
	195865	669708	1.7	0.8	1.2		END
	195865	669708	1.7	0.8	1.2		END

APPENDIX I

Average number of bunches per plot at different depth range for Sector 1

Sector	Plot	Drain depth range(meters)	Drain Depth(meters)	Number of bunches	Average number of bunches for depth	
1	J03	0-0.3	0.26	10191	7981	
1	I04	0-0.3	0.26	5771		
1	I03	0.31-0.6	0.4	11533	10206	
1	I02	0.31-0.6	0.47	12381		
1	B 03	0.31-0.6	0.46	10636		
1	K01	0.31-0.6	0.4	10792		
1	B 02	0.31-0.6	0.46	10657		
1	A 01	0.31-0.6	0.6	3424		
1	H 01	0.31-0.6	0.45	11743		
1	A 04	0.31-0.6	0.46	10094		
1	D 03	0.31-0.6	0.52	10748		
1	G 01	0.31-0.6	0.55	10904		
1	H 02	0.31-0.6	0.45	8207		
1	E 03	0.31-0.6	0.53	11072		
1	I01	0.31-0.6	0.52	6524		
1	O 03	0.31-0.6	0.52	8377		
1	E 02	0.31-0.6	0.53	11068		
1	J02	0.31-0.6	0.45	12746		
1	A 03	0.31-0.6	0.52	10794		
1	G 02	0.31-0.6	0.55	11437		
1	A 02	0.31-0.6	0.52	10785		
1	B 01	0.61-0.9	0.66	11212		10369
1	N03	0.61-0.9	0.61	8601		
1	D 02	0.61-0.9	0.65	10996		
1	K03	0.61-0.9	0.72	8033		
1	C 02	0.61-0.9	0.63	10701		
1	N01	0.61-0.9	0.71	10519		
1	F01	0.61-0.9	0.74	8100		
1	F03	0.61-0.9	0.71	10450		
1	M03	0.61-0.9	0.66	8012		
1	C 01	0.61-0.9	0.76	11365		
1	J01	0.61-0.9	0.65	12156		
1	M02	0.61-0.9	0.82	12123		
1	C 03	0.61-0.9	0.78	10702		
1	K02	0.61-0.9	0.73	11439		
1	M01	0.61-0.9	0.83	10377		
1	N02	0.61-0.9	0.81	11659		
1	D 01	0.61-0.9	0.83	9916		
1	L03	0.61-0.9	0.78	9024		
1	E 01	0.61-0.9	0.84	10609		
1	F02	0.61-0.9	0.84	10936		
1	L01	0.61-0.9	0.78	10825		
1	L02	>0.9	0.95	10833	10749	
1	O 02	>0.9	1.01	10666		

APPENDIX J

Average number of bunches harvested per plot at different depth range for Sector 2

Sector	Plot	Drain depth range(meters)	Drain Depth(meters)	Number of bunches	Average number of bunches for depth	
2		0-0.3		0	0	
2	B 01	0.31-0.6	0.53	11705	10858	
2	B 02	0.31-0.6	0.56	12106		
2	B 03	0.31-0.6	0.57	10808		
2	C 02	0.31-0.6	0.57	11132		
2	C 01	0.31-0.6	0.76	11386		
2	A 01	0.31-0.6	0.74	8247		
2	J 02	0.31-0.6	0.63	9893		
2	E 03	0.31-0.6	0.62	11235		
2	F 02	0.31-0.6	0.62	11210		
2	K 01	0.31-0.6	0.61	10860		
2	K 02	0.61-0.9	0.68	11784		11394
2	D 02	0.61-0.9	0.65	12940		
2	Q 01	0.61-0.9	0.61	11356		
2	C 03	0.61-0.9	0.71	12303		
2	A 03	0.61-0.9	0.75	10717		
2	D 03	0.61-0.9	0.66	12371		
2	F 03	0.61-0.9	0.7	12365		
2	D 01	0.61-0.9	0.83	13077		
2	M 01	0.61-0.9	0.72	10809		
2	L 01	0.61-0.9	0.7	10945		
2	J 03	0.61-0.9	0.72	6813		
2	O 01	0.61-0.9	0.61	10538		
2	R 02	0.61-0.9	0.82	9282		
2	G 01	0.61-0.9	0.75	13998		
2	F 01	0.61-0.9	0.78	12195		
2	N 01	0.61-0.9	0.77	10310		
2	G 02	0.61-0.9	0.65	11675		
2	Q 02	0.61-0.9	0.75	12458		
2	J 01	0.61-0.9	0.66	10414		
2	N 02	0.61-0.9	0.8	8812		
2	A 02	0.61-0.9	0.84	12001		
2	E 02	0.61-0.9	0.83	11765		
2	R 03	0.61-0.9	0.74	4376		
2	H 03	0.61-0.9	0.75	10419		
2	E 01	0.61-0.9	0.83	11197		
2	O 02	0.61-0.9	0.87	9631		
2	R 01	0.61-0.9	0.75	12029		
2	H 01	0.61-0.9	0.86	19254		
2	P 01	0.61-0.9	0.9	15689		
2	G 03	0.61-0.9	0.71	12266		
2	H 04	0.61-0.9	0.71	11102		
2	L 02	0.61-0.9	0.88	9729		
2	H 02	>0.9	0.92	10428	10647	
2	Q 03	>0.9	0.92	10147		
2	M 02	>0.9	0.91	8792		
2	P 02	>0.9	0.98	13365		
2	I 02	>0.9	0.95	10233		
2	I 03	>0.9	0.93	11569		
2	I 01	>0.9	1.24	10001		

APPENDIX K

Average number of bunches harvested per plot at different depth range for Sector 3

Sector	Plot	Drain depth range(meters)	Drain Depth(meters)	Number of bunches	Average number of bunches for depth	
3	G 03	0-0.3	0.29	9875	10997	
3	P 01	0-0.3	0.28	12120		
3	P 02	0.31-0.6	0.35	9294	12351	
3	G 04	0.31-0.6	0.46	13881		
3	A 03	0.31-0.6	0.42	15270		
3	I 02	0.31-0.6	0.53	9734		
3	G 02	0.31-0.6	0.48	13775		
3	A 02	0.31-0.6	0.6	13698		
3	C 02	0.31-0.6	0.6	14376		
3	J 02	0.31-0.6	0.58	11226		
3	K 01	0.31-0.6	0.6	9908		
3	I 01	0.61-0.9	0.4	6832		11708
3	F 04	0.61-0.9	0.63	13892		
3	B 02	0.61-0.9	0.61	13138		
3	L 02	0.61-0.9	0.83	11857		
3	Q 01	0.61-0.9	0.63	2990		
3	C 01	0.61-0.9	0.66	12638		
3	H 04	0.61-0.9	0.8	10485		
3	J 01	0.61-0.9	0.65	11622		
3	G 01	0.61-0.9	0.76	12035		
3	B 01	0.61-0.9	0.67	11868		
3	L 01	0.61-0.9	0.76	11855		
3	F 02	0.61-0.9	0.84	12721		
3	F 01	0.61-0.9	0.8	13001		
3	M 01	0.61-0.9	0.8	11125		
3	I 04	0.61-0.9	0.74	11458		
3	E 03	0.61-0.9	0.81	12554		
3	O 01	0.61-0.9	0.9	10713		
3	F 03	0.61-0.9	0.81	12421		
3	K 02	0.61-0.9	0.81	12838		
3	H 01	0.61-0.9	0.9	10031		
3	D 01	0.61-0.9	0.78	15845		
3	M 02	0.61-0.9	0.87	10694		
3	H 02	0.61-0.9	0.88	11796		
3	E 02	>0.9	0.95	10216	11641	
3	E 01	>0.9	0.96	13911		
3	N 01	>0.9	0.95	9377		
3	N 02	>0.9	1.01	9915		
3	I 03	>0.9	0.95	11414		
3	H 03	>0.9	1.1	13706		
3	O 02	>0.9	1.13	10624		
3	D 02	>0.9	1.17	13302		
3	A 01	>0.9	1.24	12306		

APPENDIX L

Average number of bunches harvested per plot at different depth range for Sector 4

Sector	Plot	Drain depth range(meters)	Drain Depth(meters)	Number of bunches	Average number of bunches for depth
4		0-0.3		0	0
4	I 01	0.31-0.6	0.4	5601	8439
4	I 02	0.31-0.6	0.58	11278	
4	A 00	0.61-0.9	0.65	7893	11905
4	J 03	0.61-0.9	0.62	10513	
4	A 03	0.61-0.9	0.66	12891	
4	B 03	0.61-0.9	0.7	13468	
4	F 01	0.61-0.9	0.75	4986	
4	I 04	0.61-0.9	0.65	8544	
4	D 01	0.61-0.9	0.71	10601	
4	E 02	0.61-0.9	0.77	12915	
4	I 03	0.61-0.9	0.73	14940	
4	E 03	0.61-0.9	0.65	13716	
4	C 03	0.61-0.9	0.76	11951	
4	D 02	0.61-0.9	0.66	12687	
4	J 01	0.61-0.9	0.9	13919	
4	K 02	0.61-0.9	0.7	12334	
4	D 03	0.61-0.9	0.86	13480	
4	K 03	0.61-0.9	0.78	11787	
4	B 02	0.61-0.9	0.86	11907	
4	L 04	0.61-0.9	0.82	10690	
4	F 04	0.61-0.9	0.9	13268	
4	K 01	0.61-0.9	0.8	11146	
4	E 01	0.61-0.9	0.82	12088	
4	J 02	0.61-0.9	0.68	15359	
4	F 03	0.61-0.9	0.87	13010	
4	K 04	0.61-0.9	0.9	11243	
4	A 01	0.61-0.9	0.65	11705	
4	F 02	0.61-0.9	0.78	12633	
4	C 02	0.61-0.9	0.88	11766	
4	M 03	>0.9	1.16	6413	10233
4	G 03	>0.9	1	860	
4	C 01	>0.9	0.95	11050	
4	M 02	>0.9	1.08	11254	
4	A 02	>0.9	1	11973	
4	L 01	>0.9	1.03	11456	
4	L 02	>0.9	0.98	11136	
4	G 02	>0.9	1.18	11621	
4	N 01	>0.9	0.96	10474	
4	B 01	>0.9	0.98	11732	
4	M 01	>0.9	1.13	10165	
4	L 03	>0.9	0.93	11436	
4	G 01	>0.9	1.28	11658	
4	M 04	>0.9	1.31	12038	

Index

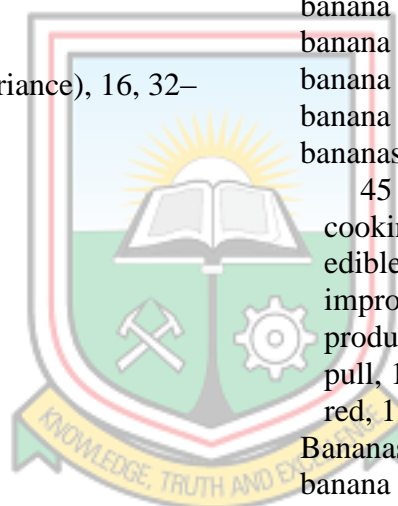
A

absolute necessity, 14
Adequate irrigation, 14
Adequate quality irrigation water, 3
Aero-tractor, 11
Aero Tractor use, 12
agricultural practice, 16
Agricultural Science, 45
Agriculture Organization, 44
Agronomy, 43
Akuse clays, 4
aluminium toxicity, 44
Analysis of influence of drain depth on
Yield, 37
Analysis of variance, 16, 32
and-response-to-improved-NPK, 45
angle, best, 18
Annals, 44
ANOVA (Analysis of Variance), 16, 32–
36, 40
ANOVA, way, 16–17
ANOVA statistics, 41
anthracnose, 7
apical region, 6
balanced, 14
areas
affected, 7
land, 2
protected, 4
total land surface, 30
total surface, 2, 30
areas bananas, 13
argements/GEL.En.pdf, 42
Assessment of Postharvest handling
Practices on Quality, 44
average depth, 18
AVERAGE DRAIN DEPTH, 26, 46–48
average number, 24
corresponding, 24
showed, 37
average number of bunches, 24–29, 37–
38
Average number of bunches for depth,
25–29
average number of bunches harvested,
24–29, 39
average temperature, 4

average yield, 2

B

balance Nutrition, 3
banana aphid, 6
banana beetle, 6
banana crops, 6
banana cultivation, 16, 31, 39
banana farm, 3
banana farming, 16
banana field, 14
banana fruit, 11
BananaLink, 43
banana plantation, 24, 39
banana planting, 6
banana plants, 4–5, 10, 16, 39
Banana Postharvest Situationer, 42
banana producer, largest, 2
banana production process, 6
banana Pseudostem weevil attacks, 6
banana residue management, 5
banana root zone, 45
bananas, 3–4, 7, 10, 12–16, 31, 39, 43–
45
cooking, 43
edible, 13
improved, 5
production of, 14, 16
pull, 12
red, 13
Bananas/juliet-Arku-Mensah, 43
banana stem, 6
banana tree, 3
banana varieties, 5
beds, 41
Benefits of Pruning Fruit-Trees Backyard
Boss, 43
biological activity, 16
Black Sigatoka, 7
Botany, 44
Botany ResearchGate, 45
bottom width, 18
Brent, 4, 43
brighter sunny period, 4
Brong, 15
BRS PRINCESS, 44
bunches, 7, 11, 24–29, 33–40
bunches harvest, 24
Bunches Harvested, 25, 33–36, 39



bunch formation stage, 6

C

Cable way system, 11

Calcareous soils, 16

Canal, 8

capacity ranging, 8

carbendazim, 7

carbon dioxide, 6

Ceratostomella paradoxa, 7

Cercospora musae, 7

Chapman, 44

chemical products, 1

Climate, 3–4

Climatic elements, 3

clusters, 13

flower, 13

coastal savanna plains, 4

Columns, 33–36

commercial cultivars, 7

commercial estate, 39

components, main, 15

conditions, 7, 14

frost-free, 13

optimum fruit quality, 5

salty, 14

consolidate, 41

constraints, 4

soil fertility, 5

container specimens, good, 13

contour, 30

copper oxychloride, 7

Corporate Social Responsibility, 42

Corresponding Average Bunches

Harvested, 24

Corresponding Number, 33–36

Cosmopolites sordidus, 6

count, 33–36

countries, developing, 14

crfg/pubs/ff/banana.html, 42

crop environment, 3

crop management, 5

crops, 2–3, 5–6, 8, 16

heavy feeder, 16

largest fruit, 13

staple food, 14

crop shades, 6

crop transpiration, 15

crop zoning, 15

cultivation, 16

mechanical, 4

Curve of average number of bunches

harvested, 25–29

cycle, growing, 3

D

Damage, 7

Darwin, 44

defoliation results, 7

water balance, 10

depth, 10, 19, 25–29, 37, 39, 41, 46–48

increasing, 39

optimum, 39

depth levels, 39

depth range, 32, 37–39

increasing, 37

lower, 39

maximum, 31

minimum, 39

optimum, 39

Determined pruning, 5

development

bunch, 6

influence crop, 6

morphological, 4

optimum plant, 4

different types of drainage International

Support Programme, 42

disease inflicts, 7

diseases, 3, 6–7

main, 7

viral, 7

diseases control, 3

disfavoring, 6

distribution, normal, 32

dolomite, 4, 43

drainage, 10, 14–16, 39

free, 16

good, 16

drainage depths, 37

drainage infrastructure, 1

Drainage System, 10, 16

good, 39

surface, 10

drainage work, 10

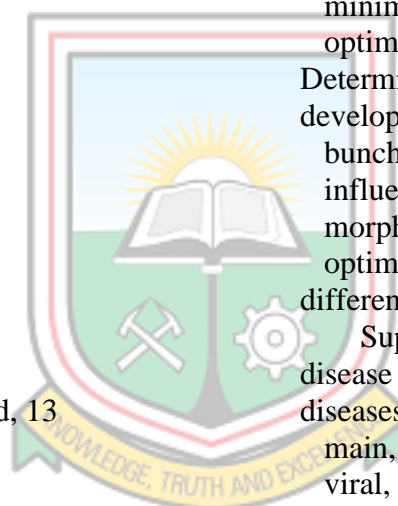
drain depth, 10–11, 19, 24, 31, 33–39, 41

increasing, 37

Drain Depth Distribution, 30

drain depth range, 24–31, 37–39

drain depth range distribution, 30–31



Drain Depth Range for Sector1, 25
 Drain Depth Range in Sector, 33–36
 Drain Depths and corresponding Number of Bunches, 33–36
 drain dimension, 18
 drained plot, 41
 drain land, 41
 drains, 18, 24, 32, 39–41
 depth of, 32, 37, 40
 open, 10, 16
 drains deepen, 39
 drip, 8
 dwarf varieties, 13

E

Eastern, 15
 Eastern Region, 15, 44
 Ecuador, 14
 Effect of Planting Densities, 44
 electric pumps, 8
 electric water pumps, 8
 Elements of drain dimension, 18
 elimination, 16
 elliptic leaf blades, large, 13
 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banana, 43
 establishment, 14
 European markets, 14–15
 Evaporation, 3, 10
 evapotranspiration, 10, 14–15
 daily, 10
 evapotranspiration contents, high, 15
 excel software, 24
 excess shoots, 5
 excess water, 3, 10, 15–16, 39
 removing, 10
 export, 7, 14
 horticultural crops, 15
 exsample, 6–7

F

farm, 2–4, 8–11
 farmers, 5, 15
 scale, 15
 small-scale, 14
 farm irrigation, 8
 farm products, 1
 Fcritical, 40
 F-Critical, 40
 feeders, heavy, 14, 39
 fertility, 16
 adequate, 16
 low, 44
 low soil, 4–5
 soils, 4
 fertilization, 4
 fertilization-practices-in-banana, 45
 fertilizer, 3–4, 14
 balanced, 3
 inorganic, 3
 fertilizer requirements, 14
 field capacity, 16
 field measurements, 18
 fingers, 7
 fleshy stalks, 13
 flowering, 6
 delayed, 7
 flowers, 13, 32, 40
 sterile, 13
 white, 13
 food, 14, 44
 food security, global, 14
 food source, 14
 foreign exchange earner, 15
 Freezing temperatures, 13
 fruit, 4–5, 13–15
 fruit production, 5
 early, 5
 fruit quality, 5
 fruit-trees, 43
 fruit trees benefit, 5
 F-test, 32
 fungal infections, 7
 Fusarium oxysporum, 7

G

Garmin Hand, 18
 generals prediction, 38
 Gleosporium musarum, 7
 gravity, 8–10
 grouping, first, 24
 Growing Banana, 44
 growth, 5, 13, 39
 banana trees, 6
 healthy, 5
 negative, 39
 optimum, 14, 39
 optimum crop, 4
 stunted, 14
 growth rate, rapid, 14
 grub activity, 6

Guidelines for predicting crop water requirements, 44

H

herbaceous perennials, rapid-growing, 13
High temperatures, 13
Ho, 32, 40
home consumption, 14
human involvement, 11
humid climate, 4
Humidity, 3
humidity, relative, 4
humid tropical region, 13
hydrological profile, 16
hypothesis, 32, 40
 first, 39

I

India, 14
IndiaAgroNet.com, 43
Indo-Malaysian region, 13
Indonesia, 14
Industry, 43
 production and export banana, 43
infected tissue, 7
inflorescence, 13
 terminal, 13
inflorescence shooting, 13
interaction, 4, 33–36
intercultural operations, 6
interdependence, 41
interplant, 15
investment, 11
 initial, 16
irreversible damage, 16
irrigation, 4, 8, 14–15
 efficient, 15
 excess, 14
 manages, 10
Irrigation Management of Banana, 44
irrigation water, 8–10
irrigation water balance, 14
Irrigation Water Management, 42

K

Kpong Hydro Electric Dam, 8

L

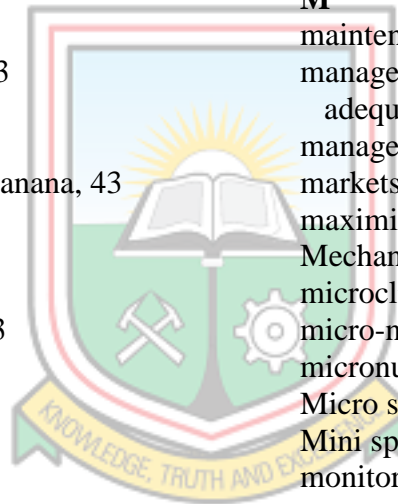
land, highest, 31
Land preparation, 3
leaf, 7, 13
 affected, 6
 leaf internodes, 14
 leaf sheaths, 13
 leaf spot, 7
 leaf veins, 13
Leave Cutting, 3
level, normal, 16
light penetration, good, 5
limestone, 4, 43
local markets, 14
location, 19
 field observation, 19
Low Input East African Highland
 Banana-based Cropping System, 45

M

maintenance, 16
management, 45
 adequate, 6
 management practices, 5
markets, domestic, 15
maximizing, 5
Mechanized Harvesting, 11
microclimate, 6
micro-nutrient, 4
micronutrients, 3
Micro sprinkler, 8
Mini sprinkler, 8
monitoring wells, 16
monocrotophos, 6
Musa Sapientum, 13
musicola & M.eumusae, 7
Mycosphaarella musicola, 7
Mycosphaerella fijiensis, 7
Mycosphaerella species viz. fijiensis, 7

N

Nitrogen, 3
nitrogen content, high, 16
Nodostoma subcostatum, 6
northern Australia, 13
NPK, 3
NPK fertilizers, 3, 14
null hypothesis, 32, 40
nutrient requirements, 3
nutrients, 3–4, 6
nutrient uptake, 39



O

Odioporus longicollis, 6
Odoiporus longicollis Olivier, 6
Okro, 44
op-guide-growing-banana, 43
orchards ripens, affected, 7
Organic farm, 1
organic material, 16
organic matter, 16
ovaries, 13
 abortive, 13

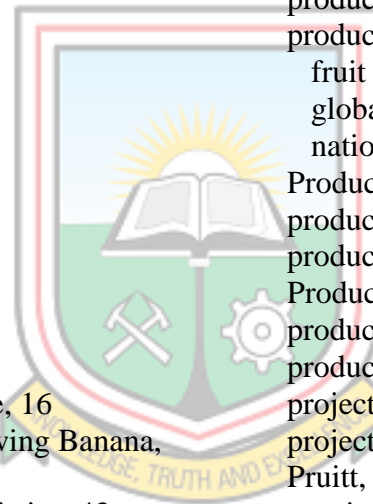
P

panama wilt, 7
Partial Fulfillment, 45
Peel spitting, 7
Pentalonia nigronervosa, 6
PE pipes, 8
percentages, 31
permeability, 16
pest infestation, 6
pests, 3, 6
 host, 6
 insect, 6
pests control, 1
petioles, short, 13
Phosphorus, 3
phosphorus level, adequate, 16
PH Requirements for Growing Banana,
 44
physicochemical characteristics, 43
pineapple trade, 43
plant, 3–4, 6, 10, 13–15
 mature, 3
 tropical, 4
Planta Daninha, 44
plantain farms, 15
plantains, 13
plantation, 1, 3, 5, 8, 29
plantation rows, 5
plant density, 5
 correct, 5
Plant density and banana residue
 management, 5
plant density management, 5, 45
plant density ratio, 3
planting, 13
Planting Densities, 44

planting density, 5
planting material
 free, 7
 healthy, 6
plant's energy, 5
plant stops, 13
plenty, 16
plot, 16, 18–19, 24, 32, 37, 39–40, 46–48
pollination, 13
Postharvest Development, 42
Postharvest handling Practices, 44
Potassium, 3
predicting crop water requirements, 44
premature ripening, 7
Pretoria, 45
processing house, 11–12
Produced banana and Okro, 44
producer, largest, 15
producers, 14
production, 2, 14
 fruit bud, 5
 global, 14
 national, 2
Production Areas of Banana in Ghana, 15
production data, 24
production database, 24
Production Technology Banana, 42
production yield, 1
productivity, 6, 11, 45
project, 30
project area, 31
Pruitt, 15, 44
pruning, 3, 5
 early, 5
pruning techniques, 5
Pseudo stem borer, 6
purple-clad bud, 13
P-value, 32–36
PVC pipes, 8

R

rainfall, 3–4, 10, 16
 well-distributed, 4
range, 33–36
 temperature, 4
realization, 39
reduction, 7, 14
release allelopathic substances, 6
reliability, 45
River Volta, 8



Rome, 44
root adaptations, 44
root formation, 5
roots, 10, 16
rows, 5, 13
 whorled double, 13

S

Saline, 16
sandy clay loams, 16
Sandy loams, 16
Secondary Collector, 10
Sector1, 19, 25
Septoria leaf spot, 7
shelf life, shortened, 7
shoot rot, 7
showed curves, 37
Sigatoka leaf spot, 7
Sigatoka Leaf Spot Disease, 7
Significance Analysis, 40
slopes, 18
soil, 3, 10, 14, 16, 44
 acidic, 4
 black, 4
 clay, 18
 drained, 16, 39
 ideal, 16
 loamy, 16
 salty, 14
 well-drained, 39
soil amendments, 4
Soil Condition for Banana, 16
soil cycle, 4
Soil of Kasunya, 4
soil salty, 14
soil's oxygen levels, 16
soil surface evaporation, 15
soil's water content, 15
soil water extraction, 15
Source of Variation, 33–36
Spatial and temporal variability of soil
 water extraction, 15
speck, narrow, 7
Spraying, 7
squares, 17, 32
stalk, 5, 13
 floral, 13
 flower, 13
 fruiting, 5
 main, 5

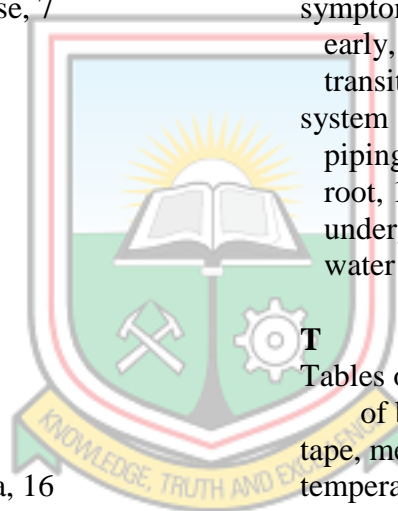
 replacement, 5
staminate, normal, 13
standing waters, 14
stem, 6, 13
 functional, 13
 primary, 5
 pseudo, 6, 13
stem borer, 6
Sub-Tropical fruits, 43
suckers, 5
Summary of average number of bunches,
 24
Summary of average number of bunches
 harvested, 25–29
sunlight, bright, 13
surface, upper, 7
Sustainable banana and pineapple trade,
 43
symptoms, 7
 early, 6
 transit, 7
system
 piping, 8
 root, 16
 underground, 16
 water distribution, 8

T

Tables of Summary of average number
 of bunches, 24
tape, measuring, 18
temperature, 3, 13
temporal variability, 15
temporary asphyxiation, 16
Tertiary drains, 10
train, 5
Training Pruning Young Trees, 43
Train of Banana, 12
transitional zones, 15
transportation, 11
tropical humid lowlands, 4

U

underground, 16
underground corm, 13
underground rhizomes, 13
United Nation, 44
University, 45
upright concentric layers, 13



V

Variance, 32–36

Variation, 33–36

varieties stop, robust, 13

W

water, 6, 8–10, 14, 16, 18

supply, 8

water availability, 8

water balance, 45

water deficits, 15

water extraction variability, 45

watering, 14

excess, 14

water is life, 8

water loss, 10

water management, 15

water quality, 3

water quantity, 3

water requirement, adequate, 10

water retention capacity, good, 16

water situations, stagnant, 18

weather, warm, 3, 13–14

weed interference, 6

weeds, 3, 6, 44

Weeds Control, 3, 6

weevil, 6

root stock/rhizome, 6

wind, 3

wind damage, 4

wind protection, 13



Y

Yellow Sigatoka, 7

yield, 3–5, 14, 37, 39–41

crop, 2, 44

maximum, 13

yield losses, 6–7

yield projections, 39

Young plants, 3

Z

zone, 4

root, 14–15, 39





