EFFECT OF TOPPING AND NITROGEN LEVEL ON
YIELD, YIELD COMPONENTS AND FIBER
PROPERTIES OF COTTON cv GIZA 75

By

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ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted at the Agricultural
Research and Experiment Center Faculty of Agriculture at
Moshtohor, Kalubia Governorate, Egypt; during 1989 and 1990
seasons. The target of these investigations was to study the
effect of topping dates (at 36 days and 50 days ages), and
nitrogen levels (30, 60 and 90 kg N/feddan), as well as
t heir interaction on the yield, yield components and fiber
properties of cotton cv. Giza 75. Results indicated that
topping treatments significantly decreased plant height,
seed cotton yield per plant and per feddan as well as lint
yield per feddan. However, topping at 50 days ages gave the
highest values in number of monopodia per plant as compared
with the control (without topping). Meanwhile, topping
treatments had no beneficial effect on yield components and
fiber properties.

Plant height and number of green bolls/plant significa-
cantly increased by increasing N level up to 90 kgs
N/feddan. Whereas, nitrogen levels did not affect yield,
yield component or fiber properties of cotton cv. Giza 75.

INTRODUCTION

Topping or removal of the main-stem growing point of
cotton plant affected yield and yield components. Jen
(1961), in China, found that the highest yield was obtained
from pruning 5-7 fruiting branches per plant, due to the
increased percentage of pre forest picking, improved boll
development and decreased boll shedding as well. Along the
same line Singh and Sanyal (1968), in India, concluded that
removal of growing points from the main stem at 40 days from
flower initiation increased sympodia, boll number and yield.
Whereas, removal of growing points 20 days after flower ini-
tiation, decreased yields.