YIELD AND FIBER PROPERTIES OF COTTON VAR.
GIZA 75 AS AFFECTED BY PLANT POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were carried out during 1984
and 1985 seasons at the Research and Experimental Station
at Moshtchor. The aim of this study was to investigate
effects of spacing between hills, and number of plant/hill
on yield, yield components and fiber properties of cotton.

Each experiment included 18 treatments which were
the combination of six spacings and three treatments as
to number of plants/hill. Results could be summarized as
follows:

1- Increasing number of plants/hill significantly increased
seedcotton yield/fad. Nevertheless, seedcotton yield/
plant, weight of boll and number of bolls/plant significa-
tantly decreased with increasing number of plants/hill.

2- Yield, major components, namely, boll weight, number
of bolls/plant and seedcotton yield plant were greatly
affected by distance between hills and were positively
correlated with wider spacing. The highest yield of
seedcotton/fad. was obtained when hills were spaced
30 cm apart on the ridge. Therefore, with Giza 75
variety, hills spaced 30 cm appeared to be the most
recommendable.

3- The effect of the interaction of hill spacing and
number of plants/hill was significantly on seedcotton
yield/fad., seedcotton yield/plant, boll weight and
number of bolls/plant.

INTRODUCTION

Yielding capacity of any cotton variety is determined
by and large by its genetic make-up. Yet, the latter by
itself will not develop a good yield unless certain environ-
mental conditions are met. Of these, hill spacing and number
of left-in plants per hill at thinning time determine to