



## Effect of different plant spacings and nitrogen levels of desi cotton hybrid

D.N. JAGTAP AND V.M. BHALE

### ABSTRACT

A field investigation was conducted on clay soils of Department of Agronomy, Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani during *Kharif* season 2007-08 to study the effect of different plant spacing and nitrogen levels on deshi cotton hybrid. The 9 treatments comprised of three spacings and three nitrogen levels. The experiment was laid out in factorial randomized block design with three replications. On the basis of results obtained from present investigation it was concluded that lowest plant spacing (90 x 60 cm) gave more seed cotton yield 2670.40 kg/ha over its highest levels of spacing. Application of 80 kg N/ha significantly gave more seed cotton yield 2834.40 kg/ha over 60 kg N/ha and was at par with 100 kg N/ha.

**KEY WORDS** : Plant spacing, Nitrogen levels, Yield, Cotton

Jagtap, D.N. and Bhale, V.M. (2010). Effect of different plant spacings and nitrogen levels of desi cotton hybrid, *Internat. J. Forestry and Crop Improv.*, 1 (2) : 77-79.

### INTRODUCTION

Cotton, the kind of apparel fiber since time immemorial has played a vital role in history and civilization of mankind. Commercially cotton is best export earning commodity in the country. The area under cotton in India is 91.32 lakh hectares with production of 270 lakh bales and productivity 503 kg lint per hectare (Anonymous, 2006). Productivity of cotton in India is lagging far behind the world average. *Gossypium arboreum*, species of cotton is most widely distributed in the country. The present *arboreum* species are mostly indeterminate in habit, their plant phenology make it difficult for management including cotton picking. The hybrids have higher yield potential and may produce different phenology which permit better management including cotton picking. Recently some private companies have developed *arboreum* hybrids but its phenological requirement and nutrient particularly nitrogen is the present need to increase productivity and sustainability of cotton. Considering the above points in view, present investigation undertaken.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted at the research farm of Department of Agronomy, Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani during *Kharif* season of 2007-08. The experiment was laid out in Factorial Randomized Block Design with three replications. There were 9 treatment combinations. The combination of three spacings viz., 90 x 60, 90 x 75 and 90 x 90 cm<sup>2</sup> and three nitrogen levels viz., 60, 80 and 100 kg/ha were included. The cotton variety MRDC 227 was used. The crop was sown by dibbling with two cotton seeds per hill. The fertilizers were applied as per treatments. Half dose of nitrogen through urea and complete dose of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O was applied through 'Suphala' as a basal application by ring method at the time of sowing. Top dressing of remaining half dose of nitrogen was given after 36 days after sowing through urea by ring method. Other cultural practices and plant protection measures were given according to the recommended package of practices. At maturity, the observations on ancillary characters were recorded on five randomly selected plants in each plot. The total yield/ha was recorded on net plot basis.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the present investigation are summarized here with and discussed for their significance:

#### Correspondence to:

D.N. JAGTAP, Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, Dr. B.S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli, RATNAGIRI (M.S.) INDIA  
Email: jagtapmauli\_296@rediffmail.com

#### Authors' affiliations:

V.M. BHALE, Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, AKOLA (M.S.) INDIA