

Cotton Yield as Influenced by Different Sowing Dates Under the Climatic Conditions of Vehari–Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Influence of different sowing dates commencing from 1st May to 30th June with 15 days interval, on seed cotton yield of CIM-446, CIM-473 and FH-901 was studied at Adaptive Research Farm under the conditions prevailing in Vehari district during 2000-01 and 2001-02. The differences in yield of seed cotton recorded each year were highly significant. The two years average results revealed that highest seed cotton yield of 2039 kg ha⁻¹ were obtained on 15th May sowing followed by 1847 and 1669 kg ha⁻¹ sown on 1st May and 30th May, respectively. It is suggested that for getting better seed cotton yield, cotton may be planted in the month of May and the sowing done in the month of June resulted in low yield. The variety CIM-446 out yielded the other varieties by producing 1536 and 1720 kg seed cotton per hectare during 2000-01 and 2001-02, respectively.

Key Words: *Gossypium hirsutum*; Sowing date; Cultivars; Yield; Vehari; Pakistan

INTRODUCTION

Cotton is the most important cash crop and plays a vital role in the economy of Pakistan. Unfortunately its per hectare yield is very low as compared to other cotton growing countries of the world. It is partly due to the unawareness of various agronomic practices, of which optimum time of sowing is believed to be one of the most important factors responsible for yield performance. The cotton plant unlike rice and wheat possesses narrow range of ecological adaptability and is very much influenced by the climatic conditions and sowing seasons. Khan *et al.* (1980) and Khan *et al.* (1981) observed the effect of various sowing periods on the yield of seed cotton in Faisalabad and Sargodha districts that cotton sown in the period from 15th to 30th April gave the highest per acre yield than the late sowing. Channa and Baluch (1981), Khan *et al.* (1988) and Soomro *et al.* (1996) while studying on the optimum time of sowing concluded that crop sown from 5th to 20th May gave highest yield as compared to early or late sown under Sakrand conditions. Khan *et al.* (1981) observed that seed cotton yield of different varieties is influenced by the seasonal variation. They concluded that best planting period of cotton is the second fortnight of May under the conditions prevailing in Dera Ghazi Khan. Karim *et al.* (1983) obtained the highest per hectare yield when sowing was done on 16th May under Bahawalnagar conditions. Saroya *et al.* (1984) while determining the optimum sowing period of cotton under Sahiwal conditions concluded that sowing done during the month of May produced better yield than the plantings done in the month of June. Exactly the same time of planting cotton for Bahawalpur district was also reported by Cheema *et al.* (1988) to obtain maximum yield. Qayyum *et al.* (1990), Rajput *et al.* (1993) and

Qayyum *et al.* (1996) expressed their views that medium and early sown cotton displayed significantly maximum seed cotton yield than late sowing under Tandojam climatic conditions. They further concluded that some varieties produced significantly higher seed cotton yield as compared to others tested in the experiment. The recommended sowing period of cotton for central Sindh area is the first fortnight of May (Soomro *et al.*, 2001). Khan and Khan (1992) from 2-year experiment on four cotton cultivars reported that 20th April to 5th May gave better cotton yield than late sown crop and the varieties DNH-1 and B-557 showed greater yield potential than other varieties under soil and climatic conditions of D.I. Khan in NWFP.

Keeping these contradictory reports and lack of information for this area in view it was considered imperative to conduct such studies to have some information for the guidance of cotton growers. So, an experiment to ascertain the optimum planting period of three cotton cultivars was conducted consecutively for two years with a view to see the practical utility to the farmers of this area for getting optimum yield of seed cotton.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field experiment was conducted for two years during 2000-01 and 2001-02 to determine the influence of sowing dates viz. D1 (1st May), D2 (15th May), D3 (30th May), D4 (15th June) and D5 (30th June) on the yield of three cotton cultivars CIM-446, CIM-473 and FH-901 at Adaptive Research Farm, Vehari. The crop was sown well in time according to the schedule. The seeds of all the varieties were drilled @ 25 kg ha⁻¹ in three replicated split plot design in each year keeping sowing dates as main plots and varieties as sub plots in net plot size of 7 x 10 meters. The distance

between rows and plant to plant was 75 x 25 cm. Plant population was almost the same in all the treatments during both the years of study. A basal fertilizer recommended dose of 170-60 NP kg ha⁻¹ was applied in the form of Urea and SSP, the full dose of P and 1/3 N was applied at the time of sowing, whereas the remaining 2/3 N was split into two equal parts and top dressed at the time of first irrigation and flowering. All the required cultural operations regarding irrigation, weeding and plant protection measures were adopted uniformly in all the plots throughout the growing periods. Meteorological observations were recorded on maximum and minimum air temperature (°C) and rainfall (mm) from sowing to final picking. The data in respect of seed cotton yield were collected and subjected to analysis of variance to discriminate the superiority of treatment means by Duncan's new multiple range test following Steel and Torrie (1984).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data regarding seed cotton yield of three cotton cultivars for 2000-01 and 2001-02 alongwith average of two years have been presented in Table I. The yield results alongwith statistical analysis showed that the difference due to sowing dates as well as varieties were highly significant. It is evident from the yield data for individual seasons and the average of both the years that sowing done on 15th May gave the highest seed cotton yield as against the lowest in the sowing done on 30th June. From the pooled results it was observed that 15th May sowing gave the highest yield of 2039 kg ha⁻¹ followed by 1st May, 30th May and 15th June sowings with 1847, 1669 and 1208 kg ha⁻¹, respectively, while 30th June sowing gave the lowest yield of 1044 kg ha⁻¹. On both the sides of 15th May sowing there was a progressive decrease in yield of seed cotton suggesting that 15th May sowing was the best over early and late sowings. The individual seasons as well as summarized data indicated the highest response to 15th May sowing and 1st and 30th

May proved to be the second and third best treatments. From the results of this study it might be concluded that optimum sowing time for CIM-446, CIM-473 and FH-901 cotton cultivars under the climatic conditions of Vehari ranged within the whole month of May and there after the plantings in the month of June reduced yield progressively with the delay in planting season. The results are quite in harmony with the findings of Karim *et al.* (1983) who obtained the highest per hectare yield of seed cotton with planting on 16th May under Bahawalnagar conditions. The findings of Saroya *et al.* (1984) and Cheema *et al.* (1988) are also in good agreement with the conclusions of this study, who recommended the sowing of cotton during the month of May for Sahiwal and Bahawalpur districts, respectively. Moreover, the findings of Channa and Baluch (1981), Khan *et al.* (1981), Khan *et al.* (1988) and Soomro *et al.* (1996) also support the present investigations under the conditions prevailing in Sakrand and D.G. Khan areas.

Fig. 1 showing the yield of three cultivars CIM-446, CIM-473 and FH-901 for different sowing dates for the years 2000-01, 2001-02 and average of both the years exhibited better yield results for 15th May, 1st May and 30th May and there after the 15th and 30th June planting reduced yield progressively with the delay in planting season.

Varieties also had significant differences among them for seed cotton yield during both the years of study. CIM-446 gave higher two years mean seed cotton yield of 1628 kg ha⁻¹, followed by FH-901 giving 1545 kg ha⁻¹ where as the minimum seed cotton yield of 1512 kg ha⁻¹ was observed in CIM-473. It might be due to genetical make up of the cultivars. The findings are in accordance with those of Khan *et al.* (1981), Qayyum *et al.* (1990), Khan and Khan (1992), Rajput *et al.* (1993) and Qayyum *et al.* (1996) who

Fig. 1. Cotton yield of three varieties as influenced by different sowing dates

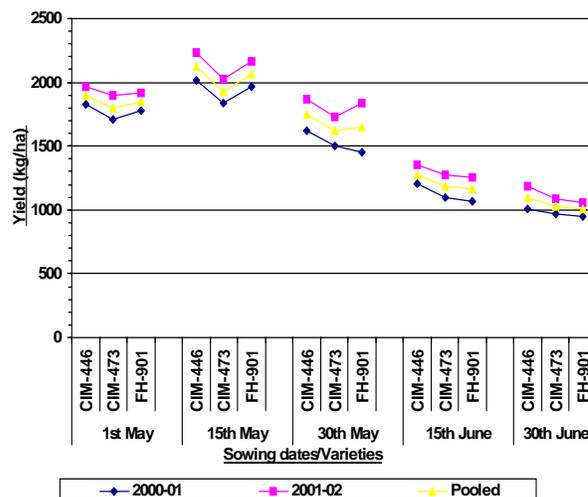
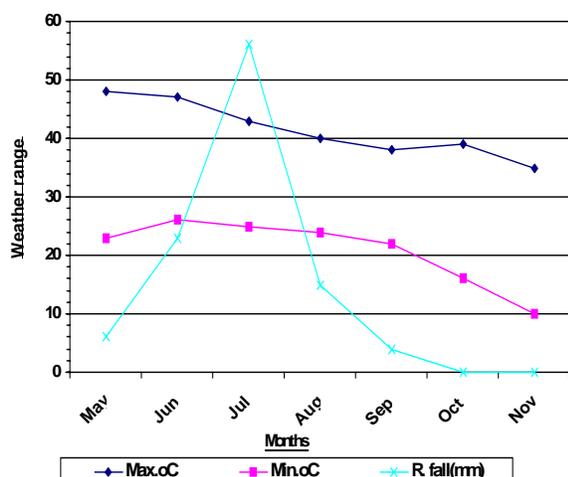


Table I. Seed cotton yield (kg/ha) of three cultivars as influenced by different sowing dates during 2000-01 and 2001-02

Sowing dates	Years		
	2000-01	2001-02	Average
1st May	1772 b	1923 b	1847 b
15th May	1939 a	2138 a	2039 a
30th May	1524 c	1814 c	1669 c
15th June	1124 d	1292 d	1208 d
30th June	979 e	1110 e	1044 e
LSD (<0.05)	24.70	27.56	17.01
<i>Varieties</i>			
CIM-446	1536 A	1720 A	1628 A
CIM-473	1423 C	1600 C	1512 C
FH-901	1444 B	1646 B	1545 B
LSD (<0.05)	10.18	8.07	6.09

Values followed by similar letters do not differ significantly at 5 percent probability level

Fig. 2. Average monthly weather data from May to November Government Seed Farm, Vehari in 2000 and 2001



had already reported variation for yield in different varieties.

The percentage increase of CIM-446 over FH-901 and CIM-473 was 5.37 and 7.67%, respectively. Highest yield was obtained when the crop was sown on 15th May, showing the increase of 10.40, 22.17, 68.79 and 95.31% over the sowings of 1st May, 30th May, 15th June and 30th June, respectively.

The interaction of sowing dates and cultivars was also found highly significant indicating that all the varieties recorded highest seed cotton yields with the sowing done on 15th May followed by 1st and 30th May sowings.

Fig. 2 illustrates that two years average minimum temperature decreased after the month of September which did not favor proper boll maturation of seed cotton but promoted the pest population in late sowing treatments.

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(Received 20 January 2004; Accepted 25 May 2004)