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Effects of Planting Date and Row Pattern on Yield, 2009

Plots were established in late April in Stoneville and Lucedale, MS. A third location in Hamilton, MS was planned, however due to weather problems, was unable to be planted. Plots were arranged in a split plot design with planting date as the main plot and row pattern as the sub plot. Planting dates began in late April and were on 2 week intervals in both locations. Row pattern was a single 36 inch row or a twin 36 in row. Plots were treated the same for pests throughout the season and harvested based on maturity as determined by pod blasting. White mold, leaf spot, and tomato spotted wilt were rated throughout the season.

In the Lucedale location, there were no differences in yield among treatments at the Lucedale location, however planting date 3 twin rows yielded statistically higher than planting date 2 twin row at the Stoneville location. When we analyzed across all planting dates, there were no differences in yield between the single row or twin row plot). Additionally, there were no differences among the four planting dates at either location, however there was a trend for higher yields for the third planting date at both location). This date corresponds to approximately May 20, and is in the ideal range for planting as indicated from research from other areas.

Tomato spotted wilt virus was lower in the mid may plantings than in the early and late plantings. No differences were detected among treatments for white mold or leaf spot.

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In the Lucedale location, there were no differences in yield among treatments at the Lucedale location (Figure 1), however planting date 3 twin rows yielded statistically higher than planting date 2 twin row at the Stoneville location (Figure 2). When we analyzed across all planting dates, there were no differences in yield between the single row or twin row plots (Figures 3 and 4). Additionally, there were no differences among the four planting dates at either location, however there was a trend for higher yields for the third planting date at both locations (Figures 5 and 6). This date corresponds to approximately May 20, and is in the ideal range for planting as indicated from research from other areas.

Statistical analysis for disease ratings is incomplete at this time. Figures 7 and 8 show disease occurrence at the end of the season rating. Tomato spotted wilt virus was lower in the mid may plantings than in the early and late plantings.

Figure 1

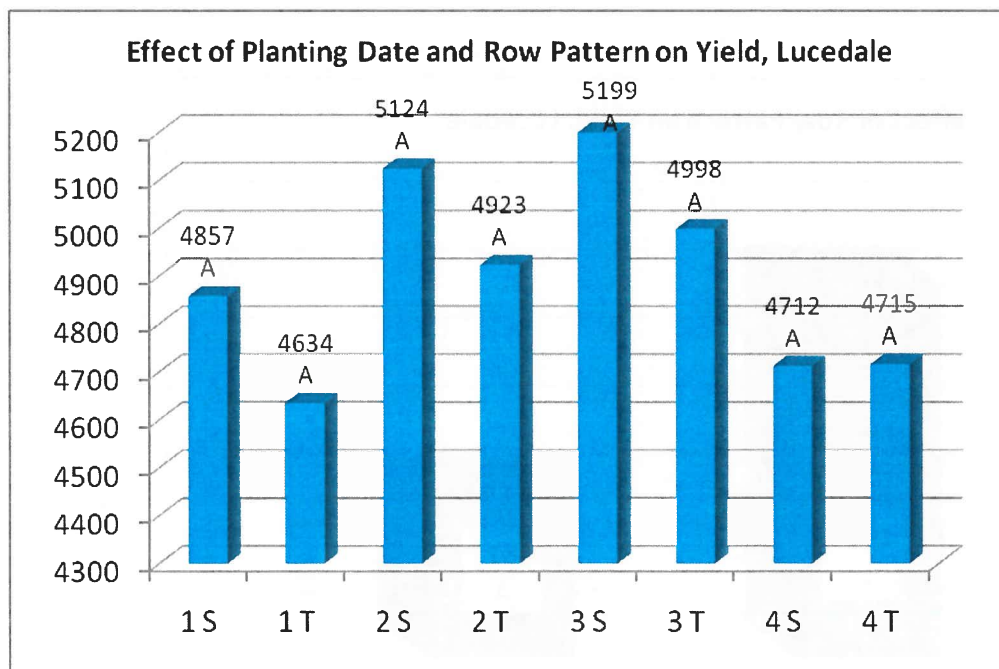


Figure 2

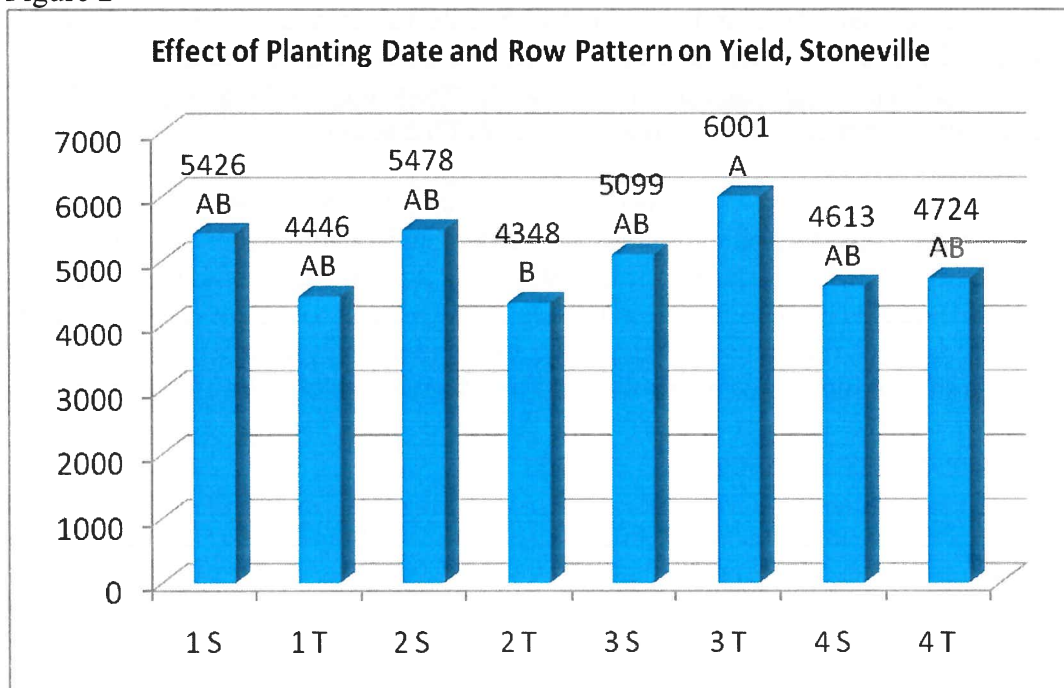


Figure 3

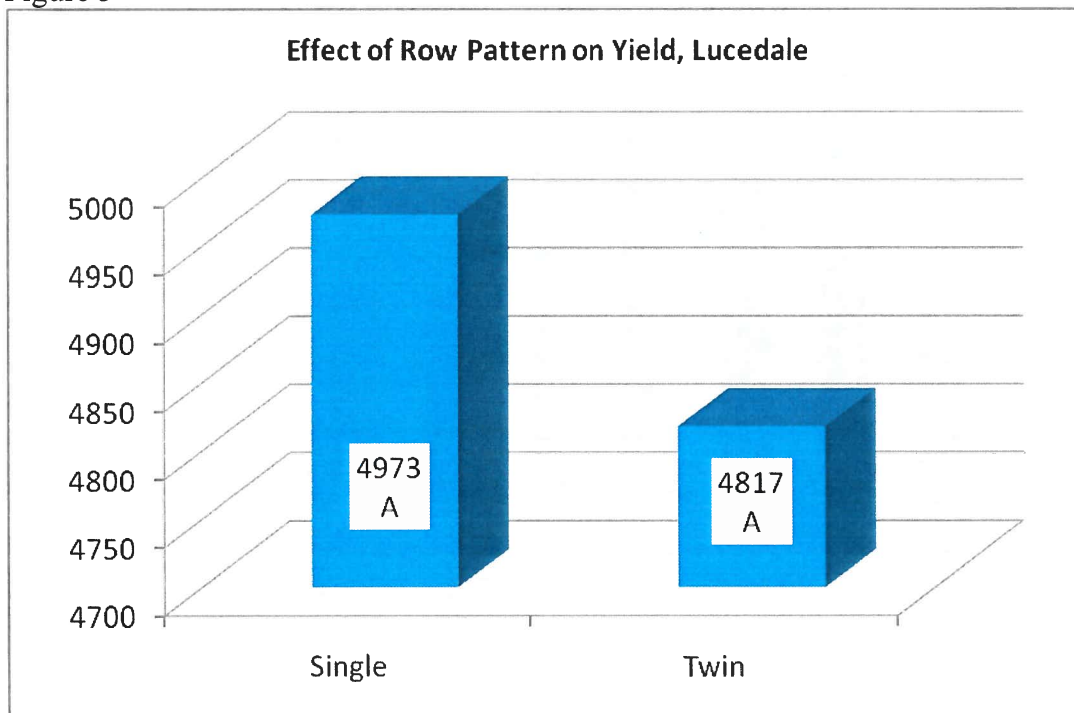


Figure 4

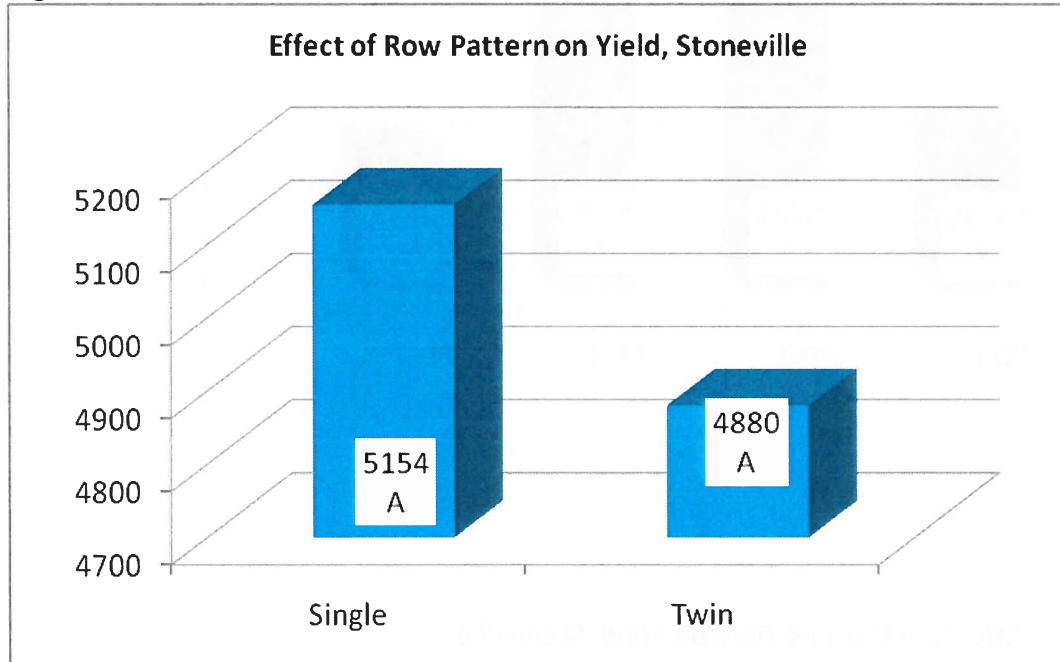


Figure 5

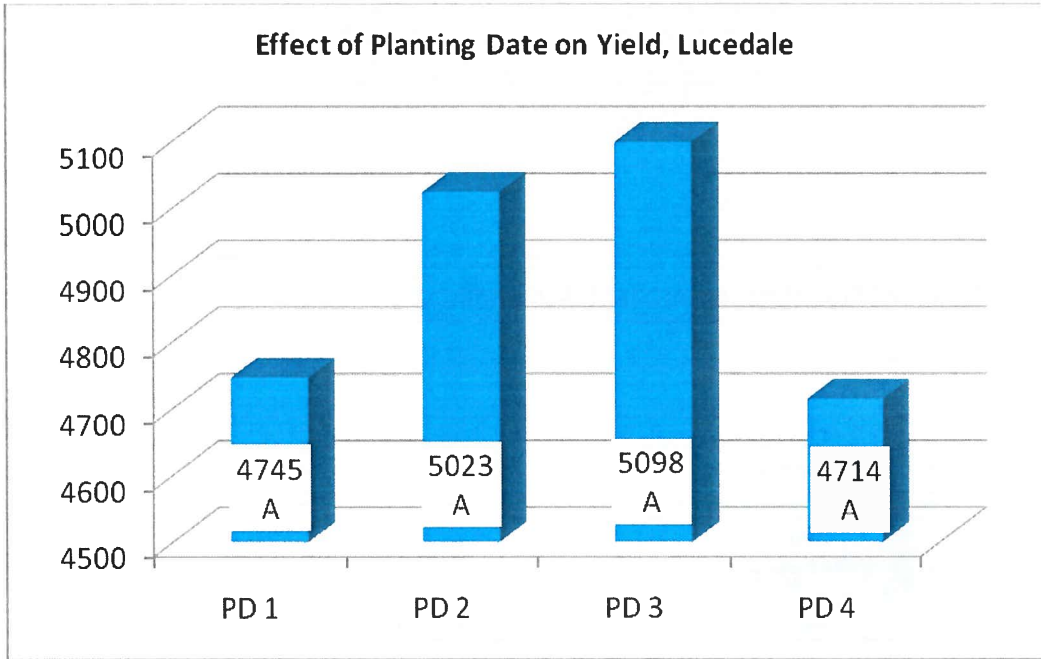


Figure 6

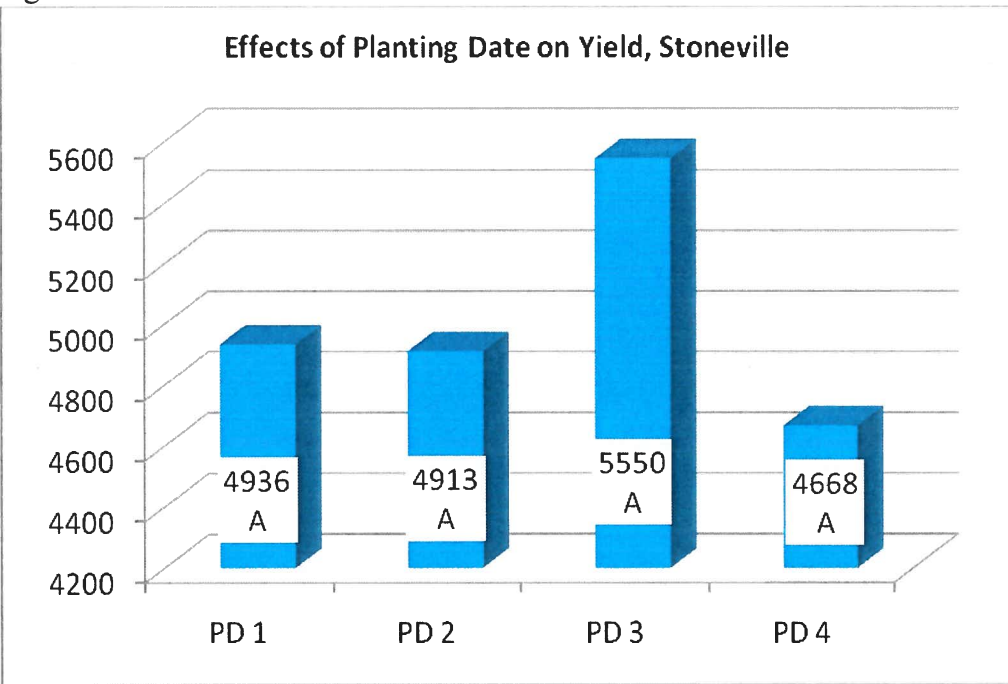


Figure 7

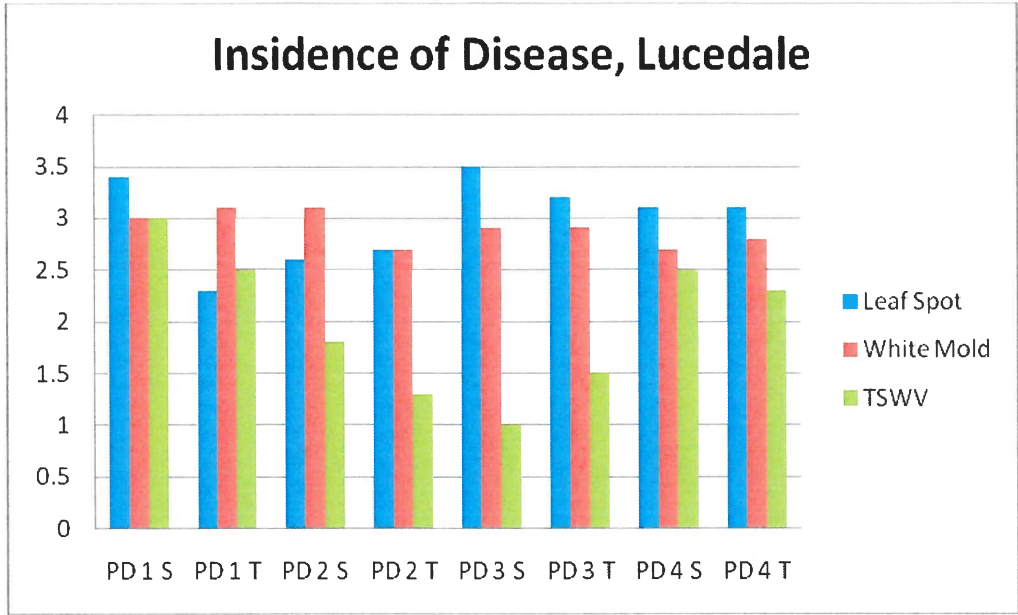


Figure 8

