## information about the extent of association of different plant REGRESSION AND CORRELATION ANALYSIS IN (GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM L.)

and Machasai and Abro (1980), Doomro et al (1982) show that Channa Muhammad Yaqoob Agricultural Research Station, Serai Naurang, Bannu. (1984) and khan et al (1985) show that yield of seed cotton

Gul Hassan and Muhammad Riaz fled alled Agricultural Research Station, Dera Ismail Khan. weight Ginning percentage had a positive relationship with yield

Received 14-04-88 h duald has analyed believes as notion best to Accepted 07-01-891) to se mank, (18781) numeM bns doulse (18781)

## (1981) and Azhar et al (1984) But a negetive correlation was however repried by Kalwar and Rajpur (1983) and KhTDARTERA:

Sixteen different genotypes of cotton G. d the bet hirsutum Lo, including crosses, ireciprocals overseen and selfs of 4 cultivars/ strains were studied to determine the inter-relationship between yield of seed cotton and various of seed other important parameters. The results indicated that number of bolls, boll weight and plant height were positively associated with lew as yield of seed cotton. The correlation coefficients of these characters with yield were respectively highly significant, Msignificant ficant and non significant phenotypically and genotypically. It was further indicated that ginning percentage and staple length had negative and non-significant correlation genotyupically with yield, whereas, at standvalues awere positive and anon-significants q erew phenotypically. The higher proportion of variability (80 %) in yield of seed cotton was associated with number of bolls per plant and all as shown by higher r value.

## was done by dibbling three seeds per hill by maintaining INTRODUCTION

to row and plant to plant distance at 90 and 30 cm Pakistan is the third major cotton exporting county in the world. A huge foreign exchange is earned annually through the export of cotton. As compared to the other cotton growing contries of the world per acre yield of seed cotton in our country is lower. Amonmg the factors contributing toward the lower production is the poor genetic potential of existing cultivare and still there remains an immense scope for further genetic improvement.