

Population Trial  
2006  
Average of 3 Years

No.	*Beets/ 100 Feet	RWSA	RWST	Sugar %	Purity %	Tons	Amino	Beets/100' at Harvest
7	120	6506	263.5	18.75	93.81	24.31	9.42	118.8
5	180	6505	267.2	18.93	93.85	24.03	8.87	156.5
6	150	6505	266.9	18.93	93.82	24.10	8.82	142.0
3	240	6501	270.6	19.09	94.11	23.64	7.85	185.8
2	270	6434	273.7	19.28	94.23	23.12	7.63	194.2
4	210	6415	268.5	18.93	93.94	23.71	8.78	171.8
1	300	6296	270.1	19.06	94.10	22.86	8.19	202.0
8	90	6130	257.4	18.54	93.43	23.45	9.89	93.8
9	60	5512	249.6	18.09	92.99	21.69	12.16	67.5
LSD (P=.05)		247.8	6.8	0.36	0.44	0.77	1.78	21.5
CV		2.27	1.47	1.11	0.27	1.91	8.52	8.38
Grand Mean		6312	265.3	18.85	93.81	23.43	9.07	148.1

Plot Size: 6 row X 35 ft  
Reps: 6

Row Spacing: 30 inch  
Amistar: 8 leaf stage  
Cercospora Sprays: 3

\* Population after thinning.

Purpose: Higher plant populations have been shown to produce higher yielding and higher quality sugarbeets. Growers have been planting the seed thicker and obtaining higher stands, but is it possible to have beets too thick?

Results: Only the thinnest stands of 60 and 90 beets were significantly less in RWSA. The thickest stands 240-300 produced the highest quality of RWST, % Sugar and % Purity.