to 60 cm rows (H2), with similar root sizes, in Experiment 4. Application of higher rates of fertilizer usually produced higher yields of larger roots. It appears, then, that increasing fertilizer rates might partially compensate for the delay in sizing of roots in narrower rows.

Comparative effects of plant arrangement can only be made in Experiment 1 where different within row seeding rates were used (data not shown). At about 98 plants/m^2 total yield was about 10% higher in 45 cm rows than in 60 cm rows. Yield at a plant population of about 126 plants/m^2 was 14% higher in 30 cm rows than in 45 cm rows, suggesting that reducing the rectangularity or tending to approach a more square arrangement of plants is beneficial (2). No evaluation of root shape was made in this study but at higher plant populations there may be an advantage in spacing individual plants further apart in narrower rows than close spacing in wider rows (5). More precise seeding in the row may also be worthwhile.

Yield response to increasing fertilizer application was similar for all row spacings even though nitrogen concentration in leaves was usually lower in narrow rows. This might suggest the need for higher nitrogen rates for narrow rows than for wider rows but this was not demonstrated. Needham and Warne (5) concluded that effects of spacing on growth of beets were only to a slight extent due to close spacing resulting in competition for nutrients.

Highest yields of roots were usually produced at the highest fertilizer rates. However, it is recognized that the fertilizer rate used in Experiment 1 and the 2 higher rates in Experiment 2 were at luxury levels, selected so that nutrient elements should not be limiting growth, regardless of row spacings. In considering the economics of fertilizer costs and potential returns, results of yield response, soil and plant analyses from the present study and other work at this station indicate that a range of N-P-K rates of 130–160 kg N, 50–70 kg P and 70–90 kg K/ha should generally be adequate for optimum production of table beets.

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ERRATUM

In the paper, Growth and Tissue Composition of Sweet Corn as Affected by Nitrogen Source, Nitrapyrin, and Season by B.D. Rudert and S.J. Locascio (*J. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci.* 104(4):520-523. 1979), there is an error in Table 2. The last 4 columns of data for Spring 1977 should be moved over 1 column to the right. The dry weights column for Spring 1977 should be blank.