

SeventhArticle :

Article title	Seeding rates and phosphorus source effects on straw, seed and oil yields of flax (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.) grown in newly-reclaimed soils.
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Seeding rate and phosphorus source were proved to affect the straw, seed and oil yields of flax. Therefore, three seeding rates (i.e., 1750, 2000 and 2250 seed/m²) and two phosphorus sources (i.e., single super phosphate; SSP and rock phosphate; RP) were used in this study to evaluate their effects on flax (variety Sakha -1) at the Experimental Farm of the Faculty of Agriculture, at Fayoum in the two successive growing seasons 2010/2011 and 2011/2012. Results showed that mean squares of seeding rates were significant for straw, seed and oil yields, indicating different responses of mean performances of flax plants under the experimental seeding rates and phosphorus sources treatment. Increasing seeding rate significantly increased straw, seed and oil yields in most cases in both seasons. The favorable straw yield and its components (i.e., plant height, technical length, number of higher branches plant⁻¹, stem diameter and straw yield plant⁻¹) were observed when flax plants were applied with seeding rate of 2250 seed/m². In addition, soil application with SSP ranked as the first of favorable treatments, enhancing flax seed, oil % and oil yield feddan⁻¹. Thus, it could be concluded that the soil application of 2250 seed/m² with SSP was the best favorable treatment for producing significantly higher straw, seed and oil yields.

