An experiment was established under a shade net structure at the Colegio Superior Agropecuario del Estado de Guerrero, Mexico, in the Cocula Valley (Awo climate) during January-April 2012 in order to assess the yield of Alanis F1 cucumber in response to a tutoring system (floor, cucumber mesh trellis and raffia) and pruning of secondary stems (with and without pruning). The treatments (bifactorial 3×2) were distributed randomly in a pattern of incomplete blocks arranged in divided plots and four replications. Cultivation was carried out on the ground and a nutrient solution was applied by drip irrigation every third day, in addition to providing the foliage micronutrients every week. For pests and diseases control, alternating mixtures of pesticides were sprayed weekly and weeds were removed manually. Nine cuts by quality of fruits were conducted for 47 days and the data were subjected to variance analysis and Tukey test at 5% probability, and growth curves drawn. From the results it is concluded that with mesh trellis support and raffia tutoring, higher yields of uniform quality (67.91 and 60.03t-ha-1), commercial (88.92 and 80.89t-ha-1) and total (94.76 and 88.61t-ha-1) were obtained; while on ground, quality decreased with increasing weight of discolored fruit (3.63t-ha-1). With the tutoring conditions higher yields of quality fruits are achieved under mesh shade in hot humid climate. Pruning secondary stems only increased fruit yield of second-quality, both uniform and discolored.