

Evaluation of yield and yield component of cultivars of canola in fuman

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Rapeseed is an oily plant that has an industrial application in addition to edible oil production. Considering per capita consumption of 15.8 kg of oil in the country and the import of most of the oil needed, cultivation and development of oilseed crops is essential. In rapeseed, grain yield is a function of its constituents, including number of plants per square meter, number of pods per plant, number of seeds per pod and grain weight. In order to evaluate morphological characteristics, yield and yield components of 10 rapeseed varieties, an experiment was conducted as a randomized complete block design with three replications in Fooman County during 2013-2012 season. The results showed that the effect of cultivar on morphological traits, yield and yield components were significant in terms of 1000 seed weight. The highest number of pods per plant belonged to Dk7170 (1/105) and the highest number of seeds per pod belonged to Hyola4815 (26.8). Among the cultivars, the highest and lowest grain yield was obtained in Zafar and RGS cultivars (1720 kg / ha) and Jerry (average 300 kg / ha) respectively. It seems that the inductive effects of environmental factors such as temperature increase can stimulate the growth of the initial differences of the cultivars. This will be verified by repeating the test.

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