

Evaluation of growth and yield characteristics of canola cultivars in Rudbar city

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Abstract In order to study the yield and growth characteristics of canola cultivars an experiment was conducted based on completely randomized block design with three replications in roudbar town in 2015. The treatments included of 10 rapeseed cultivars Hayola 401, Hayola 4815, Hayola 420, Dk 7170, Julius, Zafar, RGS, Jakumo, Delgan and Jerry. Hayola 401 was considered as control. Planting of all treatments was carried out on December 3, 4, 2015. Characteristics studied were: time of sowing to germination(00-09), duration between sowing to 4 leaves unfloded(00-14), duration between sowing to 6 leaves unfolded(00-16), stem elongation(30), flowering(60), 50% flowering(65), end of flowering(69), physiological maturity(89) and harvesting time(99), grain yield, plant height, pod length, Number of pods per plant, number of seeds per pod, 1000 seed weight, oil percentage and oil yield. Analysis of variance showed that different cultivars of rapeseed have significant differences in roudbar area in terms of these traits. Delgan cultivar had the highest grain yield with the average 4117 kg/ha-1 and Hayola4815 had the lowest grain yield with the average of 352 kg/ha-1. The highest oil yield was observed at the average of 1302 kg/ha-1 in Jerry cultivar and the lowest oil yield was obtained in Hayola 4815 with an average of 158 kg/ha-1. The Hayola 401, Hayola 4815 and Hayola 420 cultivars were early maturity cultivars, RGS, Dk 7170 and Julius cultivars were middle maturity cultivars and Delgan, Jakumo, Jerry and Zafar cultivars were classified as late maturity cultivars in the region.

Keywords : Key words: Rapeseed, Grain yield, Oil yield, Physiological maturity

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