COMPARISON OF YIELD AND SOME QUALITY COMPONENTS OF WHEAT CULTIVARS AND LANDRACES

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ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in order to determine the yield and to obtain breeding materials from landraces cultivated in Isparta province. The study was conducted between 2000 and 2002 growing periods at research farm of the Agricultural Faculty of Suleyman Demirel University. The research was set up as a randomized complete block design with three replications and three wheat cultivars (Gerek-79 was bread wheat variety, Kızıltan-91 and Çesit-1252 were durum wheat varieties) and eighteen wheat landraces (Havutlu, Yılanlı, Kayı, Büyükkışla, Karağı, Katip, Direkli, Gölkonak, Küçükkışla were bread wheat ecotypes, and Sav, Gedikli, Kıyakdede, Yenişarbademli, Çeltek and Yaka were durum wheat ecotypes) were used as plant materials.

Among the examined characters, there were no difference between the years; however significant interaction between cultivars/landraces were observed. Averaged over two years, landraces yield and yield components of land races were found to be higher than those of the cultivars. Among the bread wheat, the highest grain yield was obtained from Direkli (2712 kg ha^{-1}) and Karağı (2635 kg ha^{-1}) genotypes, and the lowest grain yield was obtained from Kayı genotype (1776 kg ha^{-1}). The durum wheat, the highest grain yield was obtained from Gedikli (2880 kg ha^{-1}) and Kıyakdede (2785 kg ha^{-1}) genotypes, and the lowest grain yield was obtained from Yaka genotype (2008 kg ha^{-1}). Among the wheat landraces, Direkli, Karağı, Gölkonak, Küçükkışla (bread wheat), Gedikli, Kıyakdede and Yenişarbademli (durum wheat) were highly productive landraces.

Key Words: Wheat, cultivar, landraces, grain yield