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ADAPTATION OF KABULI CHICKPEAS (*Cicer arietinum* L.) TO THE LOW AND HIGH LANDS IN THE WEST-MEDITERRANEAN REGION OF TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

The experiments with eight kabuli chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) genotypes were conducted at two locations (Ürkütlü town of Bucak city in Burdur province and Antalya) for two years (1995/96 and 1996/97) to determine stable genotypes. Analyses of variance were done to show the genotype by environment interactions and joint regression analyses were done to identify the performance of genotypes for seed and biological yields, harvest index, 100-seed weight and days to flowering in the varying environments. Results indicated that some genotypes, FLIP 91-186C, FLIP 82-150C and FLIP 91-48C, were high yielders and resistant to changing environments, while FLIP 88-70C, FLIP 89-67C, FLIP 91-203 and ILC 482 were sensitive from one environment to another. Therefore, FLIP 88-70C, FLIP 89-67C, FLIP 91-203 and ILC 482 were recommended for high-yielding environments, while FLIP 90-136C was adapted to low-yielding environments.