Agronomic assessment of cold tolerant chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) genotypes in fall sowing at Mashhad conditions

Porsa1, Hassan; Nezami2, Ahmad; Bagheri2, Abdolreza; and Najibnia3, Samaneh

1. Contribution (Researcher) from Research Center for Plant Sciences, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Azadi Square, Mashhad, Iran, ZIP Code: 9177948974, Tel.: +98-611-3808419, Fax: +98-611-38087024, Mobile: 09165090616, porsa@um.ac.ir
2. Contributions (Professor) from College of Agriculture & Research Center for Plant Sciences, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad
3. Ph.D. in Agroecology, Education Ministry, District 7, Mashhad

Introduction: In fall-winter sowing, seed yield and biological yield increase compared to spring sowing because of extended vegetation period and optimal use of precipitations

Our Goal:
- Evaluating of agronomic characteristics of chickpea cold tolerant genotypes in fall sowing
- Introducing of superior genotypes with the highest seed yield, plant height and survival percent

Results & Discussion
- There were significant differences (p≤0.05) among genotypes with each other and with checks in yield, yield components and plant height.
- In the second year (2003-2004), the range of seed yield among the first yield group (39.5% of all genotypes) was from 251 to 622 g.m²⁻¹.
- In the third year (2004-2005) the range among the first yield group (20% of all genotypes) was from 254 to 442 g.m²⁻¹.
- Finally, 20 chickpea genotypes with the most promising yields were selected in each year for future studies (Table 18.2).

Conclusion
The results showed that there are chickpea genotypes adapted to the cold and rained conditions of fall-winter sowing. Considering the importance of field investigations, these results should be subject for future research and development programs.

References: