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RESULTS OF A RECIPROCAL RECURRENT SELECTION IN SUNFLOWER POPULATIONS.
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Two populations of sunflower with wide genetic base, namely Wniimk 8931 and Impira Inta, were used in a programme of reciprocal recurrent selection. Six characters, seed yield per plant, 1000 seed weight, days to flowering, plant height, head diameter and oil content were studied. The results indicated that it was possible to advance seed yield about 20 percent in both populations. The coefficient of variation was reduced in Wniimk 8931, while it was comparable to base population in Impira Inta. Finally, the negative correlations of plant height with seed yield in both the improved populations indicated that the recurrent reciprocal selection would be a useful system of mating to bring a substantial improvement in sunflower seed.