

### Sixth Article :

<b>Article title</b>	<b>Response of some canola (<i>Brassic napus</i> L.) genotypes cultivated in a newly reclaimed soil to plant distribution systems.</b>
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### **Abstract**

Two local and two imported canola genotypes were evaluated for their response to three of plant population densities during the two successive seasons of 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 at the Experimental Farm of Faculty of Agriculture, Fayoum, Egypt. The experimental arrangement was split-plot in a randomized complete block design with three replications. Canola genotypes were a main factor, while sub-main factor was plant distribution systems. Results showed that growth traits (plant height, height to the first lateral branch, number of branches and pods plant<sup>-1</sup>) and yields and their components (seed yield plant<sup>-1</sup>, biological, seed, oil and protein yields per hectare, 1000-seed weight and the percent of oil and protein) were positively affected by genotypes and/or plant distribution systems. The P<sub>1</sub> (35/9) genotype (a local genotype) was recorded the highest values of all growth, yields and yield attributes in both seasons. The plant density of 222 222 positively reflected in growth, yield and yield attributes over two growing seasons. Therefore, P<sub>1</sub> genotype with the plant population density of 222 222 (15 cm in both rage sides) could be recommended to obtain highest yields and yield attributes under a newly-reclaimed soil.

