

EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT NITROGEN DOSES ON YIELD AND QUALITY TRAITS OF COMMON SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus annuus* L.) SPECIES

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to determine the nitrogen dose (0, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 N kg da⁻¹) with the best effects on yield and quality traits of common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) species (Isera, C-70165 and Teknosol) with different growth periods under ecological conditions of Erzurum Province during the years 2011 and 2012. Experiments were carried out in "Randomized Complete Blocks" experimental design with three replications. Plant height, head diameter, kernel ratio, seed yield, thousand seed weight, oil yield, oil content, protein content and harvest index were investigated as the experimental parameters. The highest seed yield (341.1 kg da⁻¹), thousand seed weight (65.2 g) and head diameter (17.4 cm) were obtained from 15 kg da⁻¹ treatment of Isera (early) cultivar; the highest oil content (45.2%), oil yield (132.0 kg da⁻¹) and plant height (147.7 cm) were respectively observed in 3 kg da⁻¹ treatment of C-70165 (medium early), Isera and Teknosol (late) cultivars; the highest protein content (27.2%) was observed in 12 kg da⁻¹ nitrogen treatment of Teknosol cultivar; the highest harvest index (38.5%) was obtained from 9 kg da⁻¹ nitrogen treatment of Isera cultivar. While the effects of nitrogen doses on oil content were irregular, nitrogen doses had positive impacts on seed yield.

Keywords: Nitrogen, Harvest index, *Helianthus annuus*, Protein content, Seed yield, Oil content

INTRODUCTION

Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) with relatively high adaptation capacity, availability for machinery agriculture, low labor need and high oil content has a widespread production potential throughout the world (Mohammad and Mosavi Johromi, 2011; Namwar et al., 2012). Sunflower seed oil is highly rich in unsaturated fatty acids [oleic acid (20%) and linoleic acid (70%)] required for cell structure. It is also light colored, delicious and easily digested. Sunflower oil catalyzes the intake of oil-soluble vitamins (A, D, E and K) in to body and plays a remedial role in cardiovascular and cholesterol diseases (Kolsarici et al., 2005).

Sunflower oil consumption has recently been increasing in Turkey. Despite such increases in consumptions, yields have not reached to desired levels because of low soil fertility levels, high production costs and insufficient or improper technology utilization in production activities (Semerci and Meral, 2001). Even with sufficient and proper technologies, desired or optimum yield levels are not able to be reached because of insufficient soil fertility levels. Researchers mostly focus on cultural practices and external plant nutrient treatments to improve soil fertility. Fertilizers containing

essential plant nutrients may significantly improve yield levels and quality parameters of sunflower (Sadras, 2006).

Nitrogen (N) is the most significant nutrient to improve yield and quality of sunflower seeds. It is an essential plant nutrient to stimulate plant growth and development and ultimately yield and quality (Ullah et al., 2010). Fertilizer needs of common sunflower cultivars vary based on ecological conditions annual precipitations, irrigation regimes and plant species. Higher nitrogen doses improve photosynthesis process, increase leaf area and net digestion rates (Munir et al., 2007). However, excessive nitrogen treatments may result in environmental pollution, imbalanced plant nutrition, decreased quality and increased production cost (Gok et al., 2006). Therefore, proper nitrogen doses should be so selected as to improve yield and quality but to prevent negative impacts on human and soil health.

Nitrogenous fertilizers have highly significant impacts on vegetative and generative development periods of cultural crops. Such impacts vary greatly based on species, treatment doses and growing sites. Therefore, ecological conditions, species and nitrogen doses should be taken into consideration in researches. The objective

of the present study was to determine the nitrogen dose (0, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 N kg da⁻¹) with the best effects on yield and quality traits of common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) species (Isera, C-70165 and Teknosol) with different growth periods.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research center with an altitude of 1782 m is located between 39°56'06.69" North latitudes and 41°14'00.80" East longitudes. Precipitation, temperature and relative humidity data were supplied from the meteorological station located 2 km north of the research center and these data are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Climate data for the years 2011-2012 of Erzurum Province

Months	Mean precipitation (mm)		Mean temperature (°C)		Mean relative humidity (%)	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
May	105.2	73.0	9.6	11.4	69.5	68.0
June	55.3	7.0	14.6	15.7	63.4	83.6
July	26.6	19.8	19.6	19.0	53.3	52.3
August	21.8	22.8	19.4	20.0	48.2	49.6
September	7.5	11.0	13.9	15.0	53.8	48.4
Total/Average	216.4	133.6	15.4	16.2	57.6	60.4

Isera (early), C-70165 (medium-early) and Teknosol (late) common sunflower cultivars were used as the plant material of experiments. Specified nitrogen doses (0, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 kg N da⁻¹) and 6 kg da⁻¹ phosphorus fertilizer were applied during the sowing.

Experimental design and measurements

Field experiments were carried out in "Randomized Complete Block Design" with three replications (Yildiz, 1994). Each plot was 4 m long and 2.8 m wide with 4 rows. Row spacing was 70 cm and on-row plant spacing was 25 cm. The 21% ammonium sulphate was used as the nitrogenous fertilizer and 45% triple super phosphate was used as phosphorus fertilizer. Sowing was performed on 2nd of May in 2011 and 11th of May in 2012. Sowing was performed manually and 3 seeds were sown in each sowing bed. Thinning was performed 2-3 weeks after emergence and only one seedling was left in each bed. Hoeing was performed throughout the growing season for weed control. Plants were irrigated twice with furrow irrigation during head formation and flowering periods. Plants were harvested when lower leaves, the sterile leaves around the head and fertile leaves within the head dried out and defoliated bract leaves turned into yellow or brown and all the seeds of head ripened. Side rows and a seed bed at corners were omitted as to consider side effects and 20 plants were harvested manually from central 2 rows. Harvest was performed 18-28 September of 2011 and 10-18 September of 2012. Among the investigated traits, plant height (the section from the soil surface to shoot-head connection part) and head diameter were measured over 20 plant samples at physiological maturation stage and average of measurements were taken. Dried seed samples were taken from each plot in

Soil characteristics of the experimental fields were determined by taking soil samples from 0-20 cm soil layer and analyzing them at laboratories of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition Department of Ataturk University Agricultural Faculty. Experimental soils were slightly alkaline (pH 7.73 and 7.54) with clay-loam texture. Compared to analyses results of Kacar (2009), experimental soils of the years 2011-2012 had low lime contents (0.68% and 0.20%), moderate organic matter contents (2.23% and 2.63%), sufficient available phosphorus (110.9 and 130.9 kg ha⁻¹) and potassium (1548 and 1098 kg ha⁻¹) levels.

three replications and 4x100 seeds were counted and weighed to determine thousand-seed weight. Then, seeds were hulled and kernel ratios were determined. Seed yield was calculated for each decare by using the yields of each plot. Oil contents were determined from two gram samples from each plot in a soxhlet extractor with anhydrous ether for six hours. Oil yield was calculated as "Oil yield = oil content x seed yield /100". Nitrogen contents were determined from 0.2 gram samples of each plot by using Kjeldahl method. These ratios were multiplied with 6.25 to get protein contents. Harvest index was calculated by "Harvest Index = seed yield x plant weight /100".

Data analysis

Statistical data analyses were performed by using SPSS software. Differences among treatment means were compared by Duncan's multiple range test at p<0.05 level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Plant height

With regard to effects of different nitrogen doses on plant height of different common sunflower cultivars, only the year, cultivar and year x cultivar interactions were found to be significant (p<0.01). Mean plant height observed in the year 2011 (151.3 cm) was higher than the plant height observed in the year 2012 (138.4 cm). Such a difference may be resulted from climate, environmental conditions and cultural practices. Sufficient precipitation, temperature rises, lighting intensity, daylight duration, latitude and longer photo periods during the growing seasons may increase plant heights (Kaya, 1998). Montemurro et al. (2007) indicated that high

precipitations improved early vegetative development of sunflower and environmental conditions had positive impacts on plant growth and development. Considering the average of years, it was observed that plant height of the late cultivar (Teknosol; 173.9 cm) was greater than the plant heights of early cultivar (Isera; 127.8 cm) and

medium-early cultivar (C-70165; 132.9 cm) (Table 2). Plant genetics might have been effective in having different plant heights in different cultivars. Plant height values of the present study comply with the findings of Ozer et al. (2004) and Ergen and Saglam (2005).

Table 2. Effects of species and nitrogen doses on phenological characteristics of common sunflower species grown in Erzurum during the years 2011 and 2012

Treatments	PH (cm)	HD (cm)	KR (%)	SY (kg da ⁻¹)	TSW (g)	OY (kg da ⁻¹)	OC (%)	PC (%)	HI (%)	
Year (Y)	2011	151.3 a	17.9 a	71.2 a	352.3 a	66.3 a	142.7 a	40.4 a	25.5 b	39.9 a
	2012	138.4 b	16.3 b	72.5 b	296.7 b	59.6 b	113.5 b	38.1 b	26.7 a	36.4 b
Cultivar (C)	Isera	127.8 c	17.6 a	71.3 b	350.7 a	69.6 a	141.5 a	40.3 b	25.4 b	44.1 a
	C-70165	132.9 b	16.4 b	75.7 a	313.3 b	60.5 b	136.7 b	43.4 a	25.0 c	41.4 b
	Teknosol	173.9 a	17.3 a	68.5 b	309.5 b	58.7 c	106.1 c	34.1 c	27.9 a	29.0 c
Nitrogen Dose (A)	0	146.6	17.3	72.7 a	327.4 bc	63.9 b	128.4 ab	39.3 bc	26.5 b	38.1
	3	147.7	17.1	71.6 b	325.9 bc	62.6 c	132.0 a	40.3 a	23.5 d	38.4
	6	144.3	16.9	71.7 b	305.3 d	62.2 cd	120.4 c	38.9 c	26.9 ab	38.2
	9	145.8	16.7	71.5 b	315.9 cd	61.6 d	126.4 b	39.8 ab	25.9 c	38.5
	12	142.2	17.3	71.7 b	331.4 ab	62.2 cd	130.3 ab	39.2 bc	27.2 a	37.9
	15	142.7	17.4	71.8 b	341.1 a	65.2 a	130.9 ab	38.1 d	26.7 ab	37.8
CV(%)	16.40	9.12	4.54	15.82	10.82	21.71	11.41	10.35	19.06	
Analysis of variance										
		PH (cm)	HD (cm)	KR (%)	SY (kg da ⁻¹)	TSW (g)	OY (kg da ⁻¹)	OC (%)	PC (%)	HI (%)
Y	1	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Ç	2	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
A	5	ns	ns	**	**	**	**	**	**	ns
Y x Ç	2	**	*	*	**	**	**	ns	**	**
Y x A	5	ns	ns	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Ç x A	10	ns	ns	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Y x Ç x A	10	ns	ns	*	**	**	**	**	**	**

*, ** Significant at $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$ level, respectively. For each main effect, the difference between mean values shown on the same column with the same letter is not significant according to Duncan's Multiple Range test at $P < 0.05$. CV, coefficient of variation; ns, nonsignificant. PH: Plant height (cm), HD: Head diameter (cm), KR: Kernel ratio (%), SY: Seed yield (kgda⁻¹), TSW: 1000 seed weight (g), OY: Oil yield (kgda⁻¹), OC: Oil content (%), PO: Protein content (%), HI: Harvest index (%)

Head diameter

Considering the effects of different nitrogen doses on head diameters, year, cultivar ($p < 0.01$) and year x cultivar interactions ($p < 0.05$) were found to be significant and the other parameters were not significant (Table 2). The mean head diameter was 17.9 cm in 2011 and 16.3 cm in 2012. The difference between the head diameters of the years was because of climate conditions (Table 1). With regard to average of years, head diameter of early, medium-early and late cultivar (Isera, C-70165 and Teknosol) was

respectively observed to be 17.6, 16.4 and 17.3 cm. Cosge and Bayraktar (2004) indicated head diameter as the most significant yield parameter and reported significant effects of head diameter on seed yield, number of seeds, thousand seed weight and oil yield. However, Kaya et al. (2009) indicated yield increases until a head diameter of 24 cm but reported decreased oil contents and falling seeds and thus decreased yields because of larger seed sizes for head diameters over 24 cm. In another study carried about head diameters, Karaaslan et al. (1999) reported similar head diameters (between 17.23-19.76 cm) with this study.

Kernel ratio

Kernel ratio was 71.2% in the first year and 72.5% in the second year of the experiments. The difference between the years was found to be significant ($p < 0.01$). Different climate parameters may have resulted in different photosynthesis rates and thus different seed hull and kernel ratios (Ahmad, 2001). Significant differences were also observed in kernel ratios of the cultivars ($p < 0.01$). Considering the average of years, the highest kernel ratio was obtained from medium-early C-70165 cultivar (75.7 %) and the lowest value was observed in late Teknosol cultivar (68.5 %) (Table 2). The differences were because of genetics of the cultivars. The present findings comply with the results of Karaaslan et al. (1999) and Karaaslan et al. (2007). The differences in kernel ratios of different nitrogen doses were found to be significant at $p < 0.01$ level. As an average of the years, kernel ratios of 0, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 kg nitrogen treatments were respectively observed as 71.5, 70.8, 71.2, 70.9, 71.1 and 71.8% (Table 1 and 2).

Seed yield

With regard to seed yields of common sunflower cultivars with different growth periods under different nitrogen doses, year, cultivar, nitrogen doses and other treatments were all found to be significant ($p < 0.01$) (Figure 1, Table 2).

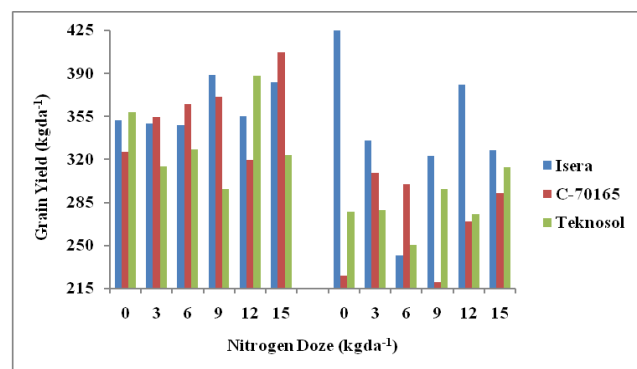


Figure 1. Seed yields of sunflower cultivars under different nitrogen doses in the years 2011-2012 (kg da⁻¹)

Seed yield per decade was 55.6 kg higher in 2011 (352.3 kg) than the seed yield of 2012 (296.7 kg). Higher precipitations and available phosphorus levels of the first year resulted in higher seed yields in 2011. Sunflower seed yield vary generally based on cultivars and environmental conditions (Killi, 1997). Also, Evci et al. (2006) indicated that decreasing soil moistures may result in significant decreases in sunflower seed yields. Water stress especially during the flowering or vegetative growth periods may significantly reduce seed yields (Kadayifci and Yildirim, 2000). Considering the average of years, seed yield per decare of late Isera cultivar (350.7 kg) was higher than the seed yield of medium-early C-70165 (313.3 kg) and late Teknosol cultivar (309.5 kg). Again the differences between seed yields of the cultivars were mainly because of cultivar genetics. Current findings comply with the results of Ergen and Saglam (2005) and

Smiderle et al. (2007). Seed yields of 0, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 kg nitrogen treatments were respectively observed as 327.4, 325.9, 305.3, 315.9, 331.4 and 341.1 kg. The highest seed yield was observed in 15 kg nitrogen treatment (341.1 kg). Thusly in previous studies, Ozer et al. (2004) reported significant effects of nitrogenous fertilizers on seed yield and quality and Ali et al. (2012) and Nasim et al. (2012) reported increasing sunflower yield levels with increasing nitrogen doses. Thavaprakash (2004) and Namvar et al. (2012) observed the highest seed yield levels at 12 kg nitrogen dose and Evci et al. (2006) reported the highest yield at nitrogen doses of between 5-10 kg. Current findings also comply with the results of those previous studies.

Thousand seed weight

With regard to thousand seed weight, year, cultivar, nitrogen, year x cultivar, year x nitrogen, cultivar x nitrogen and year x cultivar x nitrogen interactions were found to be significant ($p < 0.01$) (Table 2). Thousand seed weight of the year 2011 (66.3 g) was 6.7 g higher than the thousand seed weight of the year 2012 (59.6 g). Lower thousand seed weight of the second year was because of lower precipitation and higher temperature of the second year (Table 1). With regard to average of year, the greatest thousand seed weight was obtained from early Isera cultivar (69.6 g) and the lowest value was seen in late Teknosol cultivar (58.7 g). Genetics of the cultivars were effective in differences in thousand seed weights of the cultivars. Current findings were parallel to the results of Karaaslan et al. (2007). Again as the average of years, the highest thousand seed weight was observed in 15 kg nitrogen dose (65.2 g). The thousand seed weights of 0, 3, 6, 9 and 12 kg nitrogen doses were respectively observed as 63.9, 62.6, 62.2, 61.6 and 62.2 g. increasing thousand seed weights were also reported with increasing nitrogen doses (Nasim et al., 2012). Also, Al-Thabet (2006) and Namvar et al. (2012) reported similar thousand seed weights with the present study.

Oil yield

With regard to effects of nitrogen doses on oil yield of common sunflower cultivars, entire parameters were found to be significant ($p < 0.01$) (Table 2). The oil yield was 142.7 kg in 2011 and 113.5 kg in 2012. Higher oil yield of the first year was because of higher seed yield (352.3 kg) and oil ratio (40.4%) of the first year than the second year (296.7 kg and 38.1%). Considering the average of years, oil yield per decare of common sunflower cultivars of early Isera, medium-early C-70165 and late Teknosol was respectively observed as 141.5, 136.7 and 106.1 kg. Seed yield and oil content have positive impacts on oil yields (Cosge and Bayraktar, 2004). A previous study revealed significant decrease in oil yield when the thousand seed weight was over 70 g, oil content was over 53% and head diameter was over 24 cm (Kaya et al., 2009). In previous studies carried out in different regions and with different cultivars, Tuncturk et al. (2005) reported oil yield as 52.1 kg da⁻¹ and Dogan (2010) reported oil yields as between 10.70-32.28 kg da⁻¹.

Current findings are lower than the results of those previous studies and similar to findings of Kaya et al. (2009). Such differences were mainly because of differences in cultivars, environmental and climate conditions. Again as the average of years, oil yield of 0, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 kg nitrogen doses were respectively observed as 128.4, 132.0, 120.4, 126.4, 130.3 and 130.9 kg. Al-Thabet (2006) indicated that nitrogen rates are always related to oil yield in every part of the world where sunflower is cultivated. While Foroud and Bohrani (2000) indicated significantly increasing seed and oil yields and head diameters with increasing nitrogen doses, Hussain et al. (2011) reported significantly decreasing oil yield with increasing nitrogen doses.

Oil content

According to variance analysis on oil content, while year, cultivar, nitrogen, year x nitrogen, cultivar x nitrogen and year x cultivar x nitrogen interactions were found to be significant ($p < 0.01$), year x cultivar interaction was found to be insignificant (Figure 2, Table 2).

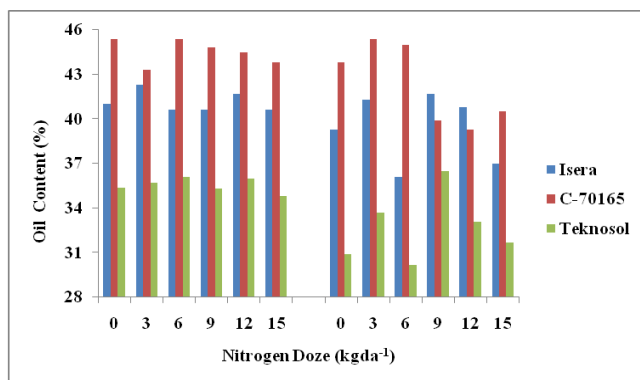


Figure 2. Effects of different nitrogen doses on oil contents (%) of the years 2011-2012

Oil content was determined to be 40.4% in the first year and 38.1% in the second year of the experiments. Differences between the oil contents of the years were because of higher precipitations, temperatures, available potassium and lime levels and lower organic matter contents of the first year than the second year (Table 1). Although sunflower is resistant against environmental conditions (temperature and precipitation), climate factors play a significant role in yield and yield parameters. Researchers indicated environmental factors as the most significant factors affecting the oil quality of sunflower (Karaaslan et al., 2007). Especially during the periods with insufficient precipitation, excessive water loss result in weak seeds, increased hull ratio and decreased oil content (Kaya et al., 2009). With regard to average years, oil content of medium-early C-70165 cultivar (43.4 %) was higher than the oil content of early Isera (40.3 %) and late Teknosol cultivar (34.1 %). In previous studies, oil content of sunflower cultivars was reported as 41.46% by Thavaprakash (2004), as 41.3% by Tuncturk et al. (2005), as between 39.1-45.9% by Karaaslan et al. (2007) and as between 38.0-53.4% by Kaya et al. (2009). Current

findings comply with the results of those earlier studies. Oil content of 0, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 kg nitrogen doses were respectively observed as 39.3%, 40.3%, 38.9%, 39.8% and 39.2%. The lowest oil content was obtained from 15 kg nitrogen treatment (38.1%) and the highest oil content was obtained from 3 kg nitrogen treatment (40.3%). Although the lowest oil content was obtained from the highest nitrogen treatment, oil content respond to decreasing nitrogen doses was irregular. Previous researches also indicated significant decreases in oil content with increasing nitrogen treatments (Osman and Awed, 2010). Bakht et al. (2010) and Hussain et al. (2011) observed the lowest oil content in control treatments without any nitrogen applications. Current findings were similar to results reported by Osman and Awed (2010).

Protein content

With regard to protein content of nitrogen treatments, year, cultivar, nitrogen, year x cultivar, year x nitrogen, cultivar x nitrogen and year x cultivar x nitrogen interactions were found to be significant ($p < 0.01$) (Table 2). As the average of experimental factors, protein content of the year 2011 (25.5%) was lower than the protein content of 2012 (26.7%). Lower protein contents of 2012 were because of lower precipitation of the second year than the first year (133.6 mm) and higher temperatures of the second year (Table 1 and 2). Tomar et al. (1996) reported decreased protein contents in excessively moist soils and the highest protein contents in dry soils. With regard to protein contents of the cultivars, the greatest value was observed in late Teknosol (27.9 %) and the lowest value was seen in medium-early C-70165 cultivar (25.0 %). Again such differences in protein contents of the cultivars were because of the genetics of the cultivars. Previous researchers reported the protein contents of sunflower cultivars as between 16.0-25.0% (Ayub et al., 1998; Karaaslan et al., 1999). These findings were similar to results of the present study. Protein content of 0, 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 kg nitrogen treatments were respectively observed as 26.5, 23.5, 26.9, 25.9, 27.2 and 26.7%. Tripathi and Sawhney (1992) indicated that nitrogen treatments improved protein contents of sunflower seeds. Iqbal et al. (2008) obtained the highest protein content from 15 kg nitrogen treatment.

Harvest index

According to variance analysis results on harvest index of experimental factors, year, cultivar, year x cultivar, year x nitrogen, cultivar x nitrogen and year x cultivar x nitrogen interactions were found to be significant ($p < 0.01$), but nitrogen doses were not found to be significant (Table 2). Harvest index of the years 2011 and 2012 were respectively observed as 39.9% and 36.4%. Harvest index of the year 2011 was higher than the harvest index of 2012. Since the harvest index was obtained as the ratio of seed yield to plant weight, there is a positive relationship between harvest index and seed yield. Since climate and environmental factors influence seed yield, these factors are also effective on harvest index (Table 1). Mojaddam et al. (2011) reported significant

decreases in seed yield and consequently in harvest index under excessive drought stress conditions. Compared to generative growth, excessive drought stress also decreases the productivity and thus decrease the harvest index (Pandey et al., 2000). Considering the average of years, the greatest and the lowest harvest index values were respectively observed in early Isera (44.1%) and late Teknosol cultivar (29.0 %). Such differences in harvest index values were because of genetics of the cultivars.

CONCLUSION

In this study, effects of different nitrogen doses on yield and yield parameters of three different common sunflower cultivars grown under ecological conditions of Erzurum for two years were investigated. Differences in climate and environmental factors of the experimental years significantly affected the investigated parameters. While plant height, head diameter, thousand seed weight, oil content, seed yield, oil yield and harvest index of the first year were higher than the values of the second year, kernel ratio and protein content of the second year were higher than the values of the first year. Significant differences were observed in investigated parameters of cultivars. Considering the yield and quality traits, plant height and protein content of late Teknosol, head diameter, thousand seed weight, seed yield, oil yield and harvest index of early Isera and kernel ratio and oil content of medium-early C-70165 cultivar were higher than the others. Nitrogen doses had significant effects on investigated parameters. The highest plant height (147.7 cm), oil content (40.3%) and oil yield (132.0 kg da⁻¹) were observed in 3 kg da⁻¹ nitrogen treatment, the highest harvest index (38.3%) was observed in 9 kg da⁻¹ nitrogen treatment, the highest protein content (27.2%) was observed in 12 kg da⁻¹ nitrogen treatment, the highest thousand seed weight (65.2 g) and seed yield (341.1 kg da⁻¹) were observed in 15 kg da⁻¹ nitrogen treatment.

As to conclude, control treatment (0 kg da⁻¹) of Isera (early) cultivar provided the most satisfactory seed and oil yields, 12 kg da⁻¹ treatment yielded the best results for Teknosol (late) cultivar, 15 kg da⁻¹ treatment had the best seed yield and 6 kg da⁻¹ nitrogen treatment had the most satisfactory oil yield for C-70165 cultivar (medium-early). Considering the seed yields of the cultivars and nitrogen treatments, the cultivars Isera and C-70165 and 15 kg da⁻¹ nitrogen treatment can be recommended for seed yield, 3 kg da⁻¹ for oil yield.

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