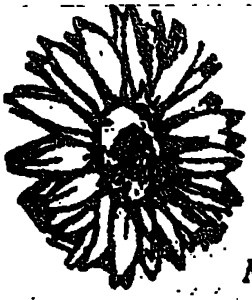

PROMISING SUNFLOWER VARIETIES
for the Dry Zone of Sri Lanka

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Sunflower was grown as an ornamental plant. Its oil content in the seed was low. Breeding for high yield as well as higher percentage of oil in the seed has resulted in varieties with over 40% oil content. Interspecific hybridisation has been done to evolve varieties resistant to pests and diseases. Russian sunflower varieties have 45-48% oil, but these varieties yield only 35-45% oil when grown in warmer regions.

Varietal Evaluation : Several commercial sunflower varieties were tested at the Agricultural Research Station at Maha Illuppallama (M.I.) from 1968 onwards to evaluate adaptability and yield. Seed yield and other characteristics of important varieties are given in Table I. These trials were done mainly in Maha season under rainfed conditions. (Refer KRUSHI Vol.1,No.4,Page 12 for cultivation details). The average yields obtained at M.I. are comparable to those obtained in other sunflower producing countries. Sun flower is recommended for Maha season.

Promising varieties : The varieties Spain 253146, Turkey 251993, Uruguay P - 162454, USSR 265107 and Turkey 170430 gave above average yields in these trials. During various seasons yield performance and yield stability were best in the varieties Spain 253416 and Turkey 251993. These two varieties should be considered for commercial cultiva tion in the dry zone of Sri Lanka.

Although the variety Urugay P-162454 gave higher yield it showed low yield stability between seaons. The varieties Vniimk 8931, Peredovik and Armavertz were found suitable in India and recommended for cultivation there. The main objective of Sri Lanka sunflower programme are to iden tify strains with higher potential yields, higher oil con tent and high quality oil in the seed. Once sunflower cul tivation is intensified in Sri Lanka. it is envisaged to produce commercial hybrids adaptable to local conditions.

TABLE 1 : SEED YIELD AND AGRONOMIC CHARACTERS OF IMPORTANT SUNFLOWER VARIETIES.

Variety	*Seed Yield lbs/ac.	Days to Flower	Days to Mature	Diameter of Matured Flower(cm	Plant Height (cm)
1: Spain-253416	1826	53	108	11.45	195
2: Turkey-251993	1796	56	106	9.85	195
3: Uruguay-P-162454	1618	53	104	10.95	199
4: USSR - 265107	1604	56	108	16.80	220
5: Turkey - 170430	1564	52	101	11.05	179
6: Vniimk - 8931	1202	50	91	15.80	166
7: Peredovik	1131	50	93	13.10	155
8: Armavertz	1100	43	89	15.66	157
9: Krasnodari	1074	45	87	15.83	141

* Average of 5 yield trials in Maha seasons commencing from Maha 72/73.

වියලි කලාපයට සුදුසු සූරියකාන්ත ප්‍රභේද

අතීතයේදී සූරියකාන්ත වගා කරන ලද්දේ අලංකාරය සඳහාය. එම ප්‍රභේද වල බීජවල අඩංගුව තිබුනේ තෙල් සුළු ප්‍රමාණයකි. එහෙත් බීජවල වැඩි තෙල් ප්‍රමාණයක් සහිත ප්‍රභේද අභිජනනය මගින් නිපදවා තිබේ. මේ ප්‍රභේද වල බීජවල සාමාන්‍යයෙන් 40% – 45% පමණ තෙල් අඩංගුය.

1968 වර්ෂයේ සිට වර්ෂ කිපයක්ම මාස් කන්නවලදී සූරියකාන්ත ප්‍රභේද මහඉලුප්පල්ලම කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ මධ්‍යස්ථානයේදී අත්හදාබලන ලදී.

මෙහිදී ලැබුනු එක් නිරීක්ෂණයක් වූයේ පළිබෝධ හෝ රෝග උවදුරු මෙම වගාවෙහි දක්නට නොලැබීමය. මෙම අත්හදාබැලීම් වලදී වර්ෂාවෙන් යැපෙන තත්වය යටතේ සූරියකාන්ත වගා කරන ලද අතර, ස්පාඤ්ඤ 253416 සහ තුර්කි 251993 ප්‍රභේද වලින් අධික බීජ පලදාවක් ලැබුනි. කන්නයෙන් කන්නයට සැලකිය යුතු අස්වනු අඩු වැඩිවීමක් සිදුනොවීමත්, අධික බීජ අස්වැන්නක් ලබා දීමේ හැකියාවත් මෙම දෙවර්ගයේ ම පොදු ලක්ෂණ විය.

வறண்ட பிரதேசத்திற்கு உகந்த சூரியகாந்தி வர்க்கங்கள்

சூரியகாந்தி முன்பு ஓர் அலங்காரப் பூச்செடியாக, விதையில் குறைவான எண்ணெய்ச் செறிவைக்கொண்டுள்ளது. தேவைக்கு ஏற்ப பரம்பரை அலகுகளை மாற்றி அமைத்து, விதையில் கூடிய எண்ணெய்த் தன்மையையும், மெல்லிய விதைத் தோலையும் கொண்ட நவீன வர்க்கங்கள் [illegible] செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. இவற்றில் [illegible] 40% க்கு மேற்பட்ட எண்ணெய்ச் செறிவு உண்டு.

பல நவீன சூரியகாந்தி வர்க்கங்கள் மகா இலுப்பல்லம ஆராய்ச்சி [illegible] தொடக்கம் பல கால [illegible] ஆராய்ச்சிக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டன. எவ்வித பீடைகளோ, நோய்களோ இவற்றைப் பாதிக்க வில்லை. சூரியகாந்தி காலபோகத்தில் மானாவாரிப் பயிராகச் செய்கை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

ஆராய்ச்சிக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முக்கிய சூரியகாந்தி வர்க்கங்களுள் ஸ்பெயின் 253416, துருக்கி 251993 ஆகியவை கூடிய விளைவையும், முறையே கூடிய சராசரி ஸ்திரத் தன்மை விளைவையும், சாதாரண ஸ்திரத்துவ விளைவையும் கொண்டுள்ளன. இவை இலங்கையின் வரண்ட பிரதேசத்தில் பயிர்ச் செய்கைக்கு உகந்தவையாகும்.