

Abstract

Application of germplasm is one of the important issues in breeding programs worldwide. The germplasms can be used directly for cultivation by farmers, or as a source for existing hybrids reform process to Evaluation the morphological characteristics, yield and some quantitative traits in 14 hybrid of corn. An experiment was conducted in Khuzestan in 2013-2014 in Agriculture and Natural Resources Research Center Khuzestan SafiAbad as randomized complete block design with three replications. Hybrids including SC 611, 701, 704, 713, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723 and 720. The results indicated that the number of days to pollination, number of days to silk development, number of leaves, leaf length, leaf area, leaf area index, plant height, ear height, ear length, number of grain per row, number of rows ear of corn, one-thousand seeds weight, biological yield, grain yield, oil percent, and protein percentage was significant. Seed yield of hybrid seeds was 3683 kg per hectare to 724 and 720 respectively with a statistically with 704 hybrids and 718 respectively 13525 and 13515 and 13075 kg per hectare in a group with a statistically with 720, 704 hybrids and 718, respectively. The biological yield was 13525, 13515 and 13075 kg per ha, respectively. The highest yield and biological of hybrids were 720 and 724 by produce 31167 and 29867 kg in hector highest production oil present, 9.5 to hybrids 724 and 704 and highest protein get of grain 724. In general the results suggested that hybrids of 724 is suitable for cultivation in the Khuzestan region.

Key words: Hybrid, Morphological traits, Yield, Quantitative traits, Corn



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**Evaluation the morphological characteristics,
yield and some quantitative traits in 14
in Khuzestan hybrid of corn**

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