EVALUATION OF WINTER RAPE GROWING IN POLAND BASED ON INQUIRY IN 1984-1986

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In the years 1984-86, an inquiry action was made in 7870 winter rape plantations all over the country. The questionnaire forms were composed by Oil Crops Department of the Plant Breeding and Acclimatization Institute, while the very inquiry action in the country was carried out by the workers of the Advisory Service of the Oil Crush Industry.

The questionnaire items were: localization and area of plantations, soil conditions, forecrop, fertilization, sowing time and rate, time of the most important soil cultivation and plant protection measures, plant overwintering, reasons for ploughing down the plantation, harvesting methods and some others agrotechnical factors. Data of the filled in questionnaires were statistically analysed but calculations have not been finished yet. Preliminary results allow to state that agrotechnical factors determinad the level of rape yield of the plantations inquired in more than 30%.

The histograms illustrate some factors affecting most the rape yields. On the ordinate are demonstrated the yields in dt/ha, on the abscissa the factor in question and percentage of the plantations involved.

About 55% of the plantations inquired were sown on mediocre, 30% on fertile and very fertile and 15% on poor soils / Figure 1 /. In more than 75% the plantations studied the rape was sown after cereals /Figure 2/,

i. e. , forecrops harvested late, which resulted in delayed rape sowing in many plantations. The delay in sowing / Figure 3 / and excessive sowing rate /Figure 4/ exerted a suppressive effect on the rape yield.

Mineral fertilization was generally applied in adequate dosage / Figure 5 /. The rape yield was considerably higher in plantations where the plant protection with herbicides / Figure 6 / and insecticides / Figure 7 / was adequately performed.

In the years 1984-86 the most extended cultivar was Jet Neuf / Figure 8 / and its acreage increased every year. The number of plantations with high erucic cultivars decreased very quickly. In 1985 a double low cultivar Jantar was taken into production and its acreage increases.

About 70% of the rape plantations inquired were harvested with combines and 30% were swathed /Figure 9/. The reason of considerably higher rapeseed yield gained at swathing was that this method of harvest is commonly used in regions where the level of cultivation and yields are higher than the average ones.

Figure 1.

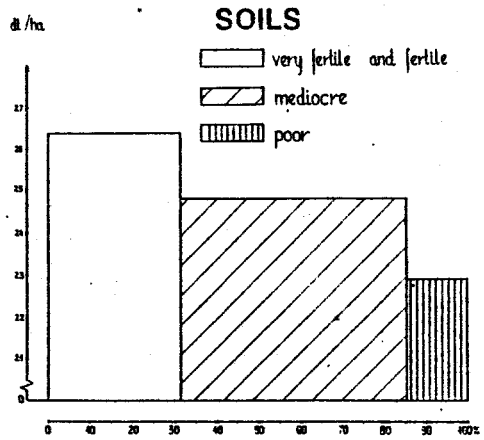

Figure 2.

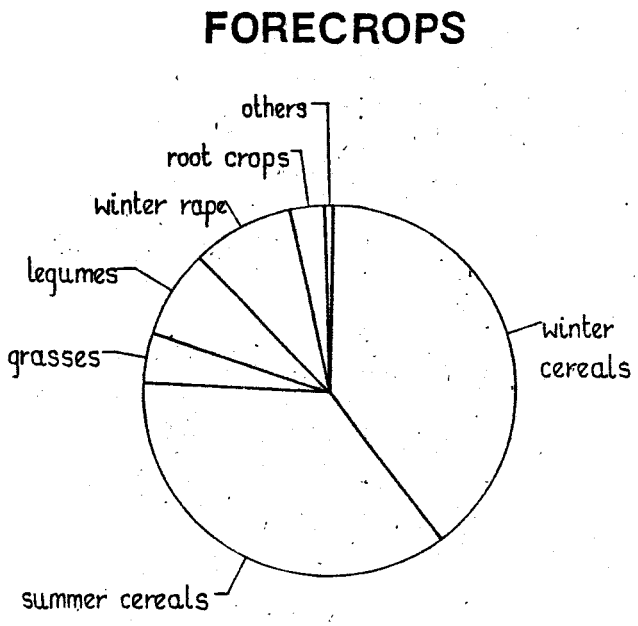

Figure 3.

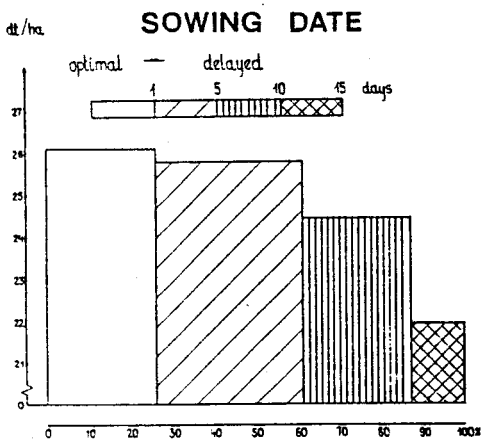

Figure 4.

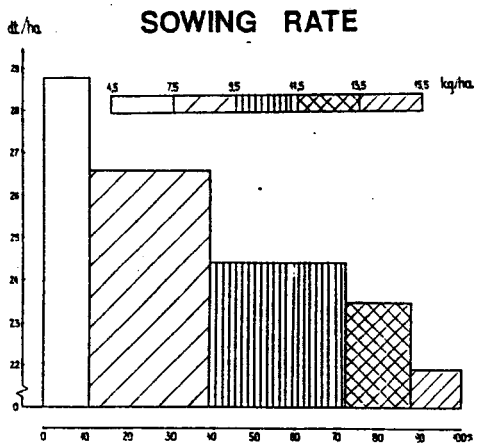

Figure 5.

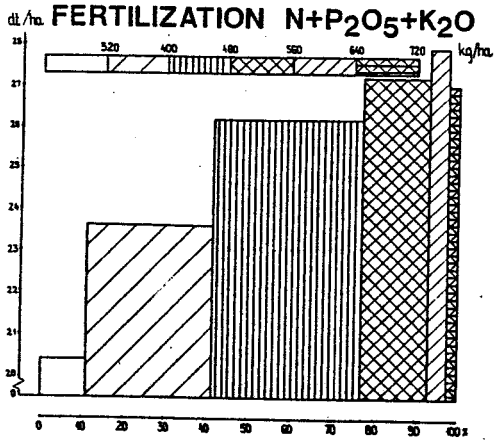

Figure 6.

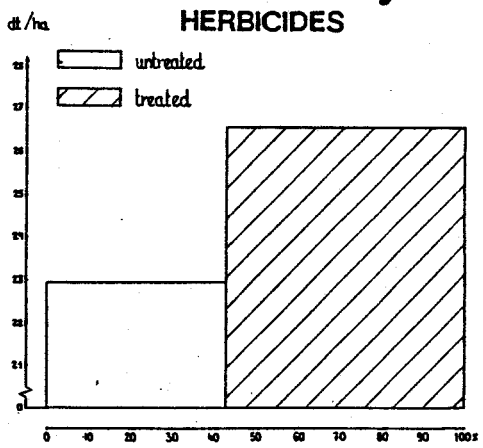

Figure 7.

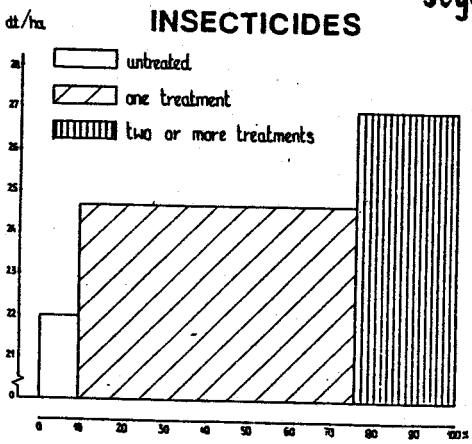

Figure 8.

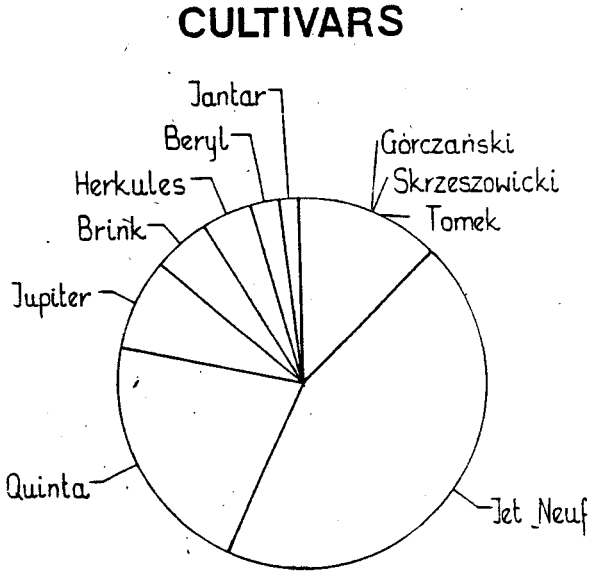

Figure 9.