

Determination of Morphological Characteristics of *Brassica napus*, *Sinapis arvensis*, *Sinapis alba* and *Camelina sativa*

Authors : Betül Gıdık, Fadul Önemli

Abstract : The Brassicaceae (Cruciferae) is an important family of plants that include many economically important vegetable production, industrial oilseed, spice, fodder crop species and energy production. Canola and mustard species that are in Brassicaceae family have too high contribution to world herbal production. In this study, genotypes of two kinds of (Caravel and Excalibul) canola (*Brassica napus*), wild mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*), white mustard (*Sinapis alba*) and Camelina (*Camelina sativa*) were grown in the experimental field, and their morphological characteristics were determined. According to the results of the research; plant length was varied between 76.75 cm and 151.50 cm, and the longest plant was belonging to species of *Sinapis arvensis*. The number of branches varied from 3.75 piece/plant to 17.75 piece/plant and the most numerous branch was counted in species of *Sinapis alba*. It was determined that the number of grains in one capsule was between 3.75 piece/capsule and 35.75 piece/capsule and the largest amount of grains in the one capsule was in the Excalibul variety of species of *Brassica napus*. In our research, it has been determined that the plant of *Sinapis arvensis* is a potential plant for industrial of oil production; such as *Brassica napus*, *Sinapis alba* and *Camelina* (*Camelina sativa*).

Keywords : *Brassica napus*, *Camelina sativa*, canola, *Sinapis alba*, *Sinapis arvensis*, wild mustard

Conference Title : ICAFC 2017 : International Conference on Agriculture and Field Crops

Conference Location : Barcelona, Spain

Conference Dates : December 14-15, 2017