When related to inbred genotypes within one or more inbred fusion groups are crossed onto a tester male, the resultant hybrids may fall into several hybrid fusion groups, especially as the contribution of the various growth parameter measured may vary between the inbred and the hybrid fusion groups.

CONCLUSION

Both the classification and ordination procedures presented above appear to be very useful tools in a sunflower breeding programme as they help to simplify the assessment and classification of large numbers of genotypes. The procedure would also lend itself to be used in conjunction with either crop modelling or field trials to assess the potential of specific genotypes.

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STRATIFIED MASAL SELECTION ON SUNFLOWER AS A BREEDING METHOD FOR SYNTHETIC VARIETIES FOR FORAGE OR GRAIN.

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ABSTRACT

Mexico is not considered as an important country in the world production of sunflower; however, Mexico has large acreage in the northern semi-arid regions of the country with possibilities of sunflower production. After several years of research we have formed the C.V. TECMON-1 for grain and TECMON-51 for forage, both varieties have been formed by masal stratified selection and is derived from the same local variety. With the same breeding method, we have formed TECMON-2 *(Resistant to Homeosoma electellum)* and TECMON-3 with germplasm from Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Australia and Canada.

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