

Collection and identification of local quince (*Cydonia oblonga*) genotypes in some parts of Isfahan Province.

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Different genome of different plants, especially different species of fruit trees existed and grown in the country are valuable sources and are considered as a part of the national gene pool of Iran. Identification, collection and preservatoin of plant material are important tasks for any country especially for Iran where the goodness of it's climatic conditions have produced opportunity for cultivation of wide range of fruit species. For this reason and for selecting the superior genotypes and for establishing a breeding program, this is important to identify and evaluate local fruit tree genotypes and populations in which is the first step in any fruit breeding program. This is obvious that there may be the need to use cytogenetic and Isoenzymatic studies as a second step as part of plant identification and supplemental work. Then identified genotypes can be selected, registered, propagated and used in commercial orchards.

Quince is one of the important temperate fruits which is known to have originated from Iran with a rich genetic sources within the country. No study have carried out to identify and evaluate this valuable fruits in Iran, so the present experiment carried out to identify and evaluate local quince genotypes in the Esfahan, Flavarjan and Natanz regions during 1376-1377 growing seasons. In the first step 9 private orchards with mature trees were selected and identification studies were carried out during fruit growth period in all growth phases.