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## Some economically important properties of sunflower cultivars (*Helianthus annuus* L.) in the field trials performed at Biotechnical faculty

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### ABSTRACT

The basic parameter of re-introduction of this crop into the crop rotation in Slovenia is testing and trials of sunflower cultivars (*Helianthus annuus* L.), that could be suitable for the growing conditions in Slovenia, for the purpose of organic production and for the production of healthy food for consumers. On the experimental field at Biotechnical Faculty, in the period from 2002 to 2006, we were testing certain economically significant properties of five sunflower cultivars: Kernal, Kongo, Delija, Goleador and Iregi szürke csikos. Seeds were sown by hand to the parcel in the size of 3 m x 11.8 m. Under the growing conditions in central Slovenia the genetic potential of hybrids for the production above 4 t of seed/ha was almost reached and closely approached by the hybrids Kongo and Kernal with average yields 3.5 t/ha and 3.3 t/ha. Yields of Delija and Goleador hybrids were about 1 to 1.2 tons lower, but mutually comparable. The lowest yield (1.6 t/ha) was given by Iregi szurke csikos variety, which is mostly grown by the producers in Slovenia, mainly because it is used and sold as a bird feed. In the year 2003, the fat content in the seed obtained from the hybrids, reached from 38 to 42 %, for Iregi szurke csikos variety it was only 33 %, on the other side - in the year 2005 - the fat content in the seed obtained from the hybrids was higher, that is 39 to 45 %, and for the Iregi szurke csikos variety the average was the same as in the year 2003. The highest fat content in the seed was reached by highly oleic hybrid Goleador, that is 42 % in the year 2003 and 45 % in 2005; for this hybrid, during this two years of the trials the 78- to 79-percent content of oleic acid in the oil was a little lower than its genetic potential, which is above 80 %. Regarding the use of the crop – for the cold pressed oil – the most important cultivars are the highly oleic hybrid Goleador and semi-oleic Delija, and for the bird feed instead of the Iregi szurke csikos variety we could sow Kongo and Kernal hybrids, not only due to their higher yields, but also due to higher fat content. Experts can advise producers how they can increase their production of seeds and oil only on the basis of tested, high quality and accessible sunflower assortment.

**Key words:** sunflower, cultivars (hybrids, varieties), plant height, yield of seed, fat content of the seed, content of oleic acid in the oil

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## IZVLEČEK

**NEKATERE GOSPODARSKO POMEMBNE LASTNOSTI KULTIVARJEV SONČNICE (*Helianthus annuus* L.) V POLJSKIH POSKUSIH BIOTEHNIŠKE FAKULTETE**

Preizkušanje kultivarjev sončnice (*Helianthus annuus* L.), ki bodo ustrezali ravnim razmeram v Sloveniji, potrebam sonaravne pridelave in potrošnikom zdrave hrane, je temelj ponovnega uvajanja te poljščine v kolobar. Na poskusnem polju Biotehniške fakultete smo v obdobju 2002 do 2006 preučevali nekatere gospodarsko pomembne lastnosti petih kultivarjev sončnice: Kernal, Kongo, Delija, Goleador in Iregi szürke csíkos. Seme smo posejali ročno na parcelo velikosti 3 m x 11,8 m. Genskemu potencialu hibridov za pridelek nad 4 t semena/ha sta se v ravnih razmerah osrednje Slovenije najbolj približala hibrida Kongo in Kernal s povprečnima pridelkoma 3,5 t/ha in 3,3 t/ha. Pridelek hibridov Delija in Goleador je bil za 1 do 1,2 toni manjši, vendar med seboj primerljiv. Najmanjši pridelek je dala sorta Iregi szürke csíkos (1,6 t/ha), ki jo pridelovalci sončnice v Sloveniji sejejo največ, ker je v prodaji za krmo ptic. Vsebnost olja v semenu v letu 2003 je bila pri hibridih od 38 do 42 %, pri sorti Iregi szürke csíkos pa le 33 %, nasprotno pa je bila oljnatost semena v letu 2005 pri hibridih večja, to je 39 do 45 %, pri sorti Iregi szürke csíkos pa približno enaka kot v letu 2003. Največjo vsebnost olja v semenu je imel visoko oleinski hibrid Goleador, in sicer 42 % v letu 2003 in 45 % v letu 2005; 78- do 79-odstotna vsebnost oleinske kisline v olju pa je bila v obeh letih nekoliko manjša od njegovega genskega potenciala za to lastnost, ki je nad 80 %. Glede na namen uporabe pridelka sta za hladno stisnjeno olje najprimernejša visoko oleinski hibrid Goleador in pol oleinski Delija, za krmo ptic pa bi lahko namesto sorte Iregi szürke csíkos sejali hibrida Kongo in Kernal, ne le zaradi večje rodnosti, ampak tudi zaradi večje vsebnosti maščob. Le na podlagi preizkušene, kakovostnega in dostopnega sortimenta sončnice bodo lahko strokovnjaki svetovali pridelovalcem, tako, da bodo ti pridelali več semena in maščob.

**Ključne besede:** sončnica, kultivarji (hibridi, sorte), višina rastlin, pridelek semena, vsebnost maščob v semenu, vsebnost oleinske kisline v olju

**1 INTRODUCTION**

With the average of 25 million hectares sown lands around the world, the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.), is one of the main crops for the oil production, following soy, cotton and rape seed (FAO, 2007). In the first half of the 20th century the sunflower was a traditional crop in Slovenia, sown on 500 to 1000 hectares of lands (Sadar, 1951; Tajnšek, 1987). In the beginning of the 21st century, when it is covering only few 10 hectares, it is more often used as a decoration on the borders of smaller fields and in the house gardens. (Kocjan Ačko, 1999). The sunflower seed is not used only for the industrial production of table oil or bio diesel, but also for the production of cold pressed table oil, husked seeds, roasted or fresh, that could be used whole or grounded for different foods. In Slovenia we import not only the raw sunflower oil for the food processing industry but also sunflower seeds for the bird feed. Our total needs are covered by annual import of approximately 600 t (Jereb, 2004).

Since in Slovenia there are no local varieties of sunflower, we can choose among modern foreign cultivars, that are by their genetic composition the hybrids with best properties in the F<sub>1</sub> generation. Well appreciated and spread on two million hectares in the world are the hybrids coming from the Institute for Agriculture in Novi Sad (Inštitut za ratarstvo i povrtarstvo, Novi Sad). The main goals of sunflower selection are: the yield of seeds over 4 t/ha, the husk share lower than 25 %, more than 50-

percent fat content in the seed, higher contents of fatty acids favourable for human health, mostly oleic acid which - in the oil of some hybrids – already reaches over 80-percent (Skorić, 1986).

In Slovenia, after 2004, we can sow any type of cultivar that is listed in the Common catalogue of crop cultivars and is registered in at least one member state of the European Union, but this does not guarantee the successful production under the growing conditions of our country (Kocjan Ačko, 2007). For the selection of a new cultivar, we usually use the descriptions of economically significant properties in commercial catalogues, but the advantage is in any case, in testing the cultivars under the growing conditions of the area where we are planning to organise the production.

The purpose of sunflower field trials is to determine economically significant characteristics of four new hybrids from Serbia - Kernal, Kongo, Delija and Goleador in comparison to an old Hungarian variety Iregi szurke csikos, which is - due to the availability of the seed – mostly sown in Slovenia by amateurs and also by some producers. The purpose of the research is to replace the use of the Iregi szurke csikos variety seed with the hybrid certified seeds where we can expect not only the higher seed yield but also the higher fat production. Registration of two hybrids from Novi sad - Kernal and Goleador in Italy and registration of the Kongo hybrid in the Check Republic, Slovakia and Hungary is the reason, that after the year 2004, there was almost no introduction of sunflower cultivars in Slovenia.

Differences in the speed of growth and development, growing period, plant height, stability and quantity of seed yield, total fat content of the seeds and in the composition of oleic acids in the oil between the cultivars as well as between the different years of testing have been analysed with the use of descriptions of certain economically significant characteristics of these cultivars in commercial catalogues of seed producers (Table1).

Results of trials of the hybrids from Novi Sad on the experimental field of Biotechnical faculty will at least partly replace the official introduction and support the modernization of the assortment and re-introduction of sunflower into the crop rotation.

## **2 MATERIAL AND METHODS**

### **2.1 Field trial**

On the Biotechnical faculty experimental field, we have sown every year in the period from 2002 to 2006, the seed of five sunflower cultivars – four hybrids and the Iregi szurke csikos variety, which is being sold in Slovenia as bird feed (Table 1).

Table 1: Economically significant properties of sunflower cultivars (*Helianthus annuus* L.):  
Kernal, Kongo, Delija, Goleador and Iregi szurke csikos from the seed catalogues

Property	Kernal	Kongo	Delija	Goleador	Iregi szurke csikos
<b>Colour of the husk</b>	Black	black brown with white stripes	black	dark grey to black	black grey with white stripes
<b>Growing period</b>	110 to 115 days, middle early hybrid	115 to 120 days, middle early hybrid	100 to 115 days, middle early hybrid	100 to 110 days, middle early hybrid	110 to 120 days, middle early hybrid
<b>Average height</b>	175 to 180 cm	175 to 180 cm	160 to 180 cm	145 to 165 cm	180 cm
<b>Genetic yield potential</b>	above 4 t/ha	above 4 t/ha	4.5 t/ha	4 t/ha	1 to 2 t/ha
<b>Fat content in the seed</b>	46 to 49 %	44 to 48 %	38 to 42 %	48 to 50 %	28 to 32 %
<b>The contents of oleic acid in the oil</b>	26 to 30 %	31 to 35 %	above 40 % - semi oleic hybrid	above 80 % - highly oleic hybrid	26 to 30 %
<b>Use of seeds</b>	eatable, for oil and bird feed	eatable, for oil and bird feed	eatable, for special table oils and bird feed	eatable, for special table oils	eatable and bird feed

Sowing was performed by hand, into rows, 50 cm distance between rows, 25 cm distance between seeds in the row; for each cultivar six rows have been sown on the parcel in the size of 3 m x 11.6 m, that is 34.8 m<sup>2</sup>. The sowing dates were Maj13th 2002, April 25th 2003, April 22nd 2004, April 26<sup>th</sup> 2005 and May 10<sup>th</sup> 2006.

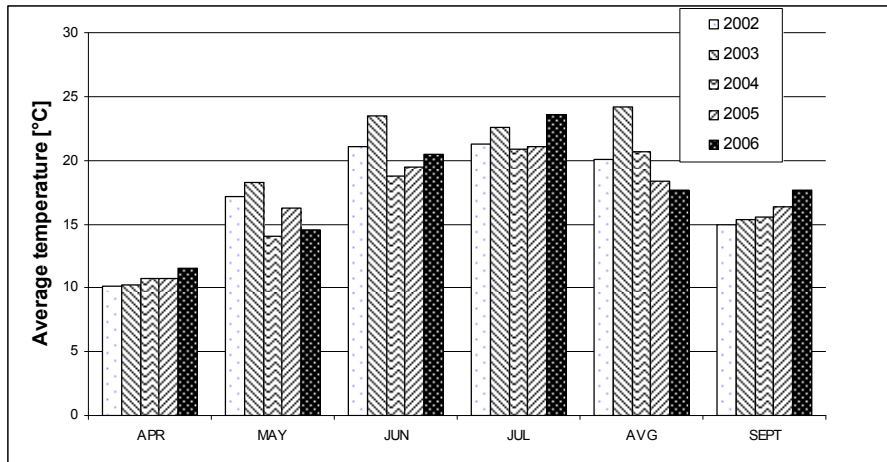
Sunflowers have been sown within the crop rotation after the legumes (soy, low beans, peas) and in this way the need for the mineral nitrate was reduced to the single entry of 60 kg N/ha (27-percent KAN). Weedyndness was restricted with earthing-up twice, the first time when the plants were 10 to 20 cm high and the second time before the blooming. The sown hybrid seeds were certified and disinfected, and we have disinfected the seed of the Iregi szurke csikos variety ourselves. In the case of poor rising we have replaced the missing plants with additional sowing when the plants were 10 do 20 cm high.

While monitoring the growth and development we have noted the following dates: beginning of blooming, full bloom, beginning of seed formation, wax ripeness and technological ripeness and we calculated the growing period. We also made estimations of lodging and pest attacks, mostly birds. Before the harvest we have measured the height of twenty randomly selected plants on individual parcel. Sunflower heads from the entire parcel were cut by hand for each cultivar separately at the time of technological ripeness of individual hybrid that is between September 2nd and 6th in 2002, August 10<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> in 2003, September 2<sup>nd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> in 2004, August 26<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> in 2005 and September 1<sup>st</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> in 2006. Gathering of the heads for individual cultivar was completed within one day, with the exception of the Iregi szurke csikos variety, which was harvested gradually due to unequal ripeness. The heads were further dried in the drier at the temperature 40 to 45 °C. After few days we hulled (trussed) seeds out of the heads and cleaned them with the use of trier from the dry parts of the plant, hulls and empty seeds and weighted them. Within the seed sample of individual cultivar we measured the humidity with the Pfeuffer he 50 humid meter and than we calculated the yield of seed using the prescribed 8-percent humidity for the oil seed storing. For the easier comparison with the yields achieved in

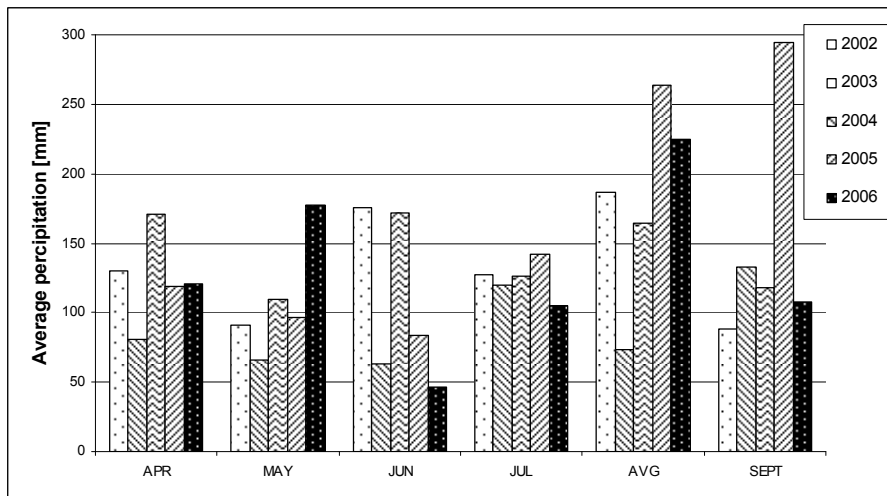
practice, we have calculated the yield from the experimental parcel in the size of 34,8 m<sup>2</sup> to the data indicating this yield in tons per hectare.

### 2.2 Weather conditions in the period from 2002 to 2006

Analysis of average temperatures and precipitations in Ljubljana from April to September in the period from 2002 to 2006 showed deviations between the years (Pictures 1 and 2).



Picture 1: Average monthly temperature from April to September in Ljubljana in the period 2002 – 2006



Picture 2: Average monthly quantity of precipitation from April to September in Ljubljana in the period 2002 - 2006

### 2.3 Oil pressing and fat analysis

Hulled seeds of each individual cultivar (size of the sample 100 g) were pressed and cold pressed oil was obtained. By the SIST ISO 5509 method we established the total fat content or the fat content of the seed, and by gas chromatography we have determined the oleic acids within the oil. Fats were analyzed twice; the first time from the sample of the 2003 yield seeds and the second time from the sample of 2005.

### 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Growth and development of sunflower cultivars in the period 2002 - 2006

While monitoring the growth and development of sunflower cultivars in the period from 2002 to 2006, we have noted the following dates: beginning of blooming, full bloom, beginning of seed formation, wax ripeness and technological ripeness (Table 2) and we calculated the growing period; this is the time from sowing to date of harvest in technological ripeness.

Table 2: Calendar monitoring of beginning of blooming (A), full bloom (B), wax ripeness (C) and technological ripeness (D) for sunflower cultivars (*Helianthus annuus* L.): Kernal, Kongo, Delija, Goleador and Iregi szurke csikos in the collection plantation, Biotechnical faculty, Ljubljana, 2002 to 2006.

A

Cultivar	Beginning of blooming				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Kernal</b>	19. July	1. July	26. July	10. July	16. July
<b>Kongo</b>	21. July	4. July	26. July	12. July	17. July
<b>Delija</b>	22. July	5. July	28. July	14. July	18. July
<b>Goleador</b>	22. July	5. July	28. July	14. July	18. July
<b>Iregi s. csikos</b>	21.- 23. July	1. – 5. July	26. – 30. July	10. - 14. July	17. - 20. July

B

Cultivar	Full bloom				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Kernal</b>	23. July	8. July	30. July	17. July	21. July
<b>Kongo</b>	27. July	9. July	30. July	18. July	22. July
<b>Delija</b>	29. July	12. July	31. July	19. July	22. July
<b>Goleador</b>	31. July	12. July	31. July	19. July	22. July
<b>Iregi s. csikos</b>	23. - 31. July	8. – 12. July	3. - 8. August	18. - 20. July	22. - 25. July

C

Cultivar	Wax ripeness				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Kernal</b>	23. August	1. August	26. August	19. August	25. August
<b>Kongo</b>	24. August	2. August	28. August	20. August	26. August
<b>Delija</b>	26. August	4. August	28. August	23. August	26. August
<b>Goleador</b>	26. August	4. August	28. August	23. August	26. August
<b>Iregi s. csikos</b>	23.- 26. August	1. - 4. August	26. -30. August	20. -25. August	25. - 27. August

D

Cultivar	Technological ripeness				
	Year 2002	Year 2003	Year 2004	Year 2005	Year 2006
<b>Kernal</b>	2. September	10. August	2. September	27. August	1. September
<b>Kongo</b>	4. September	12. August	4. September	29. August	2. September
<b>Delija</b>	5. September	14. August	6. September	30. August	4. September
<b>Goleador</b>	5. September	14. August	6. September	30. August	4. September
<b>Iregi s. csikos</b>	4.-6. September	10-14. August	2.-7. September	29-31. August	1.- 7. September

We detected the differences in growing periods between cultivars (Table 3) and certain deviations from the data published in the catalogue (Table 1). Compared to the medium growing length of 100 to 120 days, the growing period of cultivars in Slovenia was longer for 10 to 20 days. Important oscillations in average daily temperature and higher and more frequent summer precipitations in 2004 are the reason that the growing period was prolonged to 133 or 138 days, respectively. The shortest growing period - 107 to 111 days was recorded in 2003, when the heat started already in June and together with low rainfalls quickened the ripening process.

During the testing period, the Kernal and Kongo hybrids proved to be the earliest, compared to those two, all other cultivars ripened later. While all hybrid plants equally passed over from one to another development stage, the main characteristics of the Iregi szurke csikos variety was the disproportionate blooming and ripening (Table 2).

Table 3: The growing period of sunflower cultivars (*Helianthus annuus* L.): Kernal, Kongo, Delija, Goleador and Iregi szurke csikos in collection plantation of Biotechnical faculty, Ljubljana, 2002 to 2006.

Cultivar	Length of the growth period (days)					Growing period (days)
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>Kernal</b>	111	107	133	123	114	107 to 135
<b>Kongo</b>	113	109	135	125	115	109 to 135
<b>Delija</b>	114	111	137	126	117	111 to 137
<b>Goleador</b>	114	111	137	126	117	111 to 137
<b>Iregi s. c.</b>	113 to 115	107 to 111	133 to 138	125 to 127	114 to 120	107 to 138

With the use of plants in the protective crop on the borders of the collection plantation that were left on the field for approximately 10 days longer, after we harvested the experiment, we detected that the solid heads of the Goleador hybrid are less sensitive to bird attacks compared to the loos heads of Delija and Kernal hybrids, where it was easier for the birds to peck out the seeds and seeds were shedding on their own as well.

### 3.2 Height of plants

Regarding the height of the stalk, the Kernal and Kongo hybrids and the Iregi szurke csikos variety were among higher cultivars, which in the five year average amounted from 181 to 204 cm (Table 4). Compared to the high cultivars, the Delija and Goleador hybrids are lower with average height of 161 cm and 173 cm, respectively. The Delija hybrid, which height was described in the catalogue at 160 to 180 cm, was the lowest one in Slovenia during all five years; in 2004 it only grew 155 cm high.

Table 4: Average height of twenty sample plants of sunflower cultivars (*Helianthus annuus* L.): Kernal, Kongo, Delija, Goleador and Iregi szurke csikos in collection plantation of Biotechnical Faculty, Ljubljana, 2002 to 2006.

Cultivar	Height (cm)					Average height (cm)
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
<b>Kernal</b>	214	210	190	205	200	204
<b>Kongo</b>	190	182	180	195	185	187
<b>Delija</b>	160	157	155	165	170	161
<b>Goleador</b>	177	177	165	170	175	173
<b>Iregi s. c.</b>	180	180	179	185	180	181
<b>Average height (cm)</b>	184	181	174	184	182	181

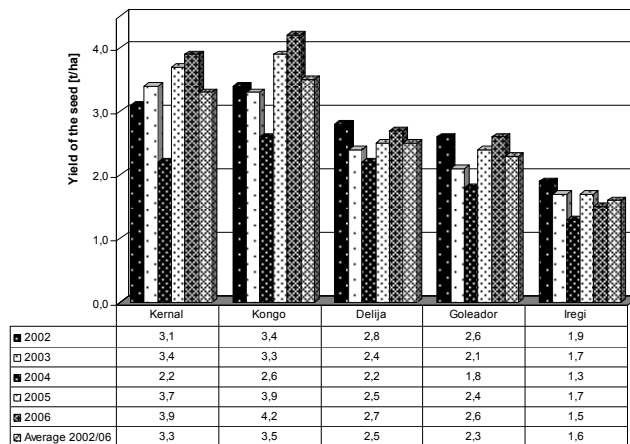
The most sensitive to lodging was the highest hybrid Kernal, which is, due to this characteristic, the least appropriate for machine harvesting. On the other side – the Delija and Goleador hybrids proved to be more stable and according their height – the lower two from the hybrids and lower from the Iregi variety.

### 3.3 Yield of the seed

Under the growing conditions of central Slovenia, the genetic potential of the hybrids for over 4 t seed/ha was most approached by the Kernal and Kongo hybrids (Picture 3). The biggest average yield of the seeds from all five years, calculated per hectare, was given by Kongo hybrid (3.5 t/ha), The yield of the Kernal hybrid was only for 200 kg lower. Yields reached by Delija (2.5 t/ha) in Goleador (2.3 t/ha) are, compared to the most fertile hybrids, lower for 1 to 1.2 tons per hectare and the lowest is the yield given by the Iregi szurke csikos variety (1.6 t/ha).

During the period from 2002 to 2006, the average yields of all cultivars were stable and in line with the highest (3 t/ha), with the exception of the average yield in 2004, which was only 2.0 t/ha. Humid summer in 2004 mostly harmed the two otherwise most fertile hybrids Kernal and Kongo; compared to other years their yield for that year was approximately 1 ton lower. Calculation of four year average crop without the year 2004 revealed, that for every cultivar the four year average values are higher, that is 200 kilograms for the Kernal and Kongo hybrid and 100 kilograms for the Delija and Goleador hybrid and Iregi szurke csikos variety.





Picture 3: Yield (8-percent seed humidity) of the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) calculated in tons per hectare for the cultivars: Kernal, Kongo, Delija, Goleador and Iregi szurke csikos in collection plantation of Biotechnical Faculty, Ljubljana, 2002 to 2006..

### 3.4 Fat contents

The content of fat in the seed or the total fat content analyzed in the year 2003 (Table 5) for all hybrids reached from 38 to 41 %, and for the Iregi szurke csikos variety only 33 %, on the other side the fattiness of the seed in the 2005 was higher (Table 6) for all hybrids, that is 39 to 45 %, and for the Iregi szurke csikos variety the same as in 2003. The highest total fat content was given by Goleador, that is 41.81 % in 2003 and 47.71 % in 2005. More than 40-percent average fat content, slightly lower than in the catalogue, was reached by the Kernal (41.53 %), Kongo reached 38.7 %, and the Delija hybrid reached 39.44 % of fat.

Table 5: Oleic acid contents in the oil and total fat contents within the sunflower seed (*Helianthus annuus* L.) for the cultivars: Kernal, Kongo, Delija, Goleador and Iregi szurke csikos. Collection plantation, BF, Ljubljana, 2003.

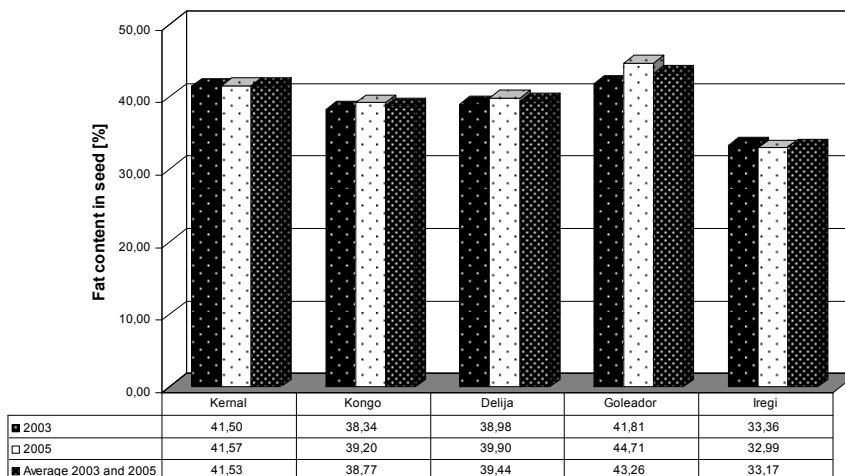
Cultivar	Share of oleic acids (mass % from total oleic acids)					Total fat content (%)
	Palmitic acid C 16 : 0	Stearic acid C 18 : 0	Oleic acid C 18 : 1	Lanoleic acid C 18 : 2	Linolenic acid C 18 : 3	
<b>Kernal</b>	6.09	5.83	27.85	60.09	0.12	41.50
<b>Kongo</b>	5.35	5.24	34.25	55.01	0.14	38.34
<b>Delija</b>	5.77	4.26	43.21	46.63	0.12	38.98
<b>Goleador</b>	4.06	4.09	77.68	14.03	0.11	41.81
<b>Iregi s. c.</b>	6.33	5.63	30.58	57.29	0.16	33.36

For the Goleador hybrid the content of oleic acid in the years 2003 (77.68 %) and 2005 (78.67 %) was a little lower than expected 80 % (Table 1). Semi-oleic hybrid Delija that reached 43.21 % oleic acid in 2003 and 44.22 % in 2005, exceeded the

oleic acid content obtained in the oil from the Kernal, Kongo and Iregi, where it was approximately 30 %.

Table 6: Content of oleic acids in the oil and total fat content in sunflower seed (*Helianthus annuus* L.) for the cultivars: Kernal, Kongo, Delija, Goleador and Iregi szurke csikos from the crop in 2005. Collection plantation, BF, Ljubljana, 2005.

Cultivar	Share of oleic acids (mass % from total oleic acids)					Total fat content (%)
	Palmitic acid C 16 : 0	Stearic acid C 18 : 0	Oleic acid C 18 : 1	Linoleic acid C 18 : 2	Linolenic acid C 18 : 3	
<b>Kernal</b>	6.23	5.73	28.83	59.02	0.18	41.57
<b>Kongo</b>	4.37	5.00	35.17	55.31	0.13	39.20
<b>Delija</b>	5.06	5.23	44.22	45.33	0.15	39.90
<b>Goleador</b>	4.07	4.10	78.67	13.02	0.14	44.71
<b>Iregi s. c.</b>	6.22	5.45	29.84	58.27	0.20	32.99



Picture 4: Total fat content in sunflower seed (*Helianthus annuus* L.) for the cultivars: Kernal, Kongo, Delija, Goleador and Iregi szurke csikos. Collection plantation, BF, Ljubljana, 2003 and 2005.

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

Since in the past decades in Slovenia we have abolished the production of numerous crops, sunflower among them, farmers are left without suitable expert support, covering the information on cultivar characteristics and instructions for agricultural technical measures. Reproaches from the previous years that the experts failed should not be repeated, now is time for cooperation, based on the common testing of suitability of crops and cultivars for the growing conditions on farm fields and in field trials in scientific institutions.

Results of the field trials with five sunflower cultivars in the period between 2002 and 2006 show important differences between the cultivars in their growing period, plant height, size of the crop, fat content and fatty acid composition. We also detected differences between years and deviations from economically significant properties, determined under different growing conditions.

The expected yield of the hybrids – four tons per hectare, was most approached by the Kernal and Kongo hybrids with the exception of the year 2004, when their crop was half lower, but still also in that year - higher than the crop given by two other hybrids and from the Iregi szurke csikos variety. Not only data for their fertility, but also their fat content of the seed is higher than the values given by the Iregi szurke csikos variety, therefore they are more suitable for economic sowing, either for the bird feed or for the oil pressing.

In spite of the low yield of seed – 2.3 t/ha, the Goleador hybrid with average oleic acid content in the oil in the amount of 77.68 % in the year 2003 and 78.69 in the year 2005 has a good potential, also for Slovene producers of cold pressed oil and consumers of organic foods. Also semi-oleic hybrid Delija with the average 40-percent oleic acid content in the oil and with approximate 40-percent oil content in the seed has all characteristics suitable for production of cold pressed oil, but its yield is one time smaller than the yield given by the Kernal and Kongo hybrids. Since so far the Delija hybrid is not registered in any of the EU member states, we would have to register it here before sowing.

It is our opinion that the sowing of larger quantity of sunflower into the crop rotation has an important impact on widening the usual and very narrow crop rotation (wheat-corn), on the other side by using the sunflower, we can increase the share of root crops, such as potato, which covers less than 6000 hectares and sugar beet, which could no longer be found on Slovene fields after the closing of the Ormož Sugar factory.

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