کلیدواژه‌ها: گندم دروم، مقایسه عملکرد، تجزیه پایداری اثر متقابل ژنتیکی × محیط.

**M.A. Thesis:**
Study of adaptation and grain yield stability of durum wheat promising genotypes in moderate region of Iran
In order to determine stability and reaction of durum wheat poromising lines for moderate zone of Iran, eighteen durum wheat genotypes were evaluated in Neyshabour, Karaj, Kermanshah with parsi (bread wheat) and Dena as checks that based on randomized complete block design (RCBD), with three replication during 2011-2013 cropping seasons. Since the genotype × year × location interaction was significant, analysis of stability was done. In this study, some stability parameters were calculated such as variance of genotypes across environment ($s_i^2$), coefficient of variability ($CV_i^2$), Wrickes ecovalence ($W_i^2$), Shukla’s stability variance ($?_i^2$), variance ($M_{sy/L}$) and coefficient ($CV_{y/L}$) within Location of Lin and Binns, Kang’s Yield stability ($YS_i$) static, Eberahart and Russel’s regression coefficient ($b_i$) and deviation from regression ($sd_i^2$), AMMI stability value ($ASV$), and method of multivariates and graphical of AMMI and GGEBiplot. Based on the results of analysis of variance and stability, four lines including genotype No 14 (INTER_16/SNITAN/...), 4 (SNTTAN*2/RBC), 11 (LDN6D (6A) 3*ACONCHI / ...), and 9 (CBC509CHILE/...) showed very high stability and number genotype 14 with the most highest yield and stability were selected. Also, method of AMMI showed that genotype No 14 in five environments were superior genotype. Genotype No 20 (parsi), 6 (1A.1D5+10-6/3*MOJO/...) , 7 (PNE/2*RASCON_37/3//...) and 8 (PNE/2*RASCON37.3/...) showed very low stability.