

are translated into harvested seed. A practical rotation cultivar generally needs a stand that is neither too sparse nor excessively sprawling, with adequate branching, sufficient pod-bearing potential, and a canopy that does not collapse under humid spring conditions.

The source materials used for this review describe Qianjiang 661 as having relatively good field uniformity and favorable population growth under production conditions (Figure 1). In a review paper, these descriptions should not be overstated as if they were a fully replicated multi-environment dataset. Still, they do align with the kind of plant architecture that growers need in rice-based systems. Uniform plants help synchronize flowering and maturity; synchronized maturity reduces harvest loss; and manageable architecture reduces the friction between biological potential and mechanical implementation.



Figure 1 Field population performance of Qianjiang 661 at the pod-filling and maturity stage in a rice-rapeseed rotation production environment (Photoed by Geyang Zhan)

From a yield-formation standpoint, rapeseed yield depends on stand establishment, branches or pod-bearing sites, siliques per plant or per unit area, seeds per silique, and seed weight. Under rice-rapeseed rotation, the most vulnerable steps are often the early ones: poor establishment after rice can limit canopy recovery and yield long before flowering begins. A cultivar that protects stand quality under these conditions can therefore create a very real yield advantage even if its intrinsic single-plant productivity is not exceptional.

3.3 Adaptability to rice-rapeseed rotation calendars

Adaptability in this context means more than climatic adaptation. It means calendar adaptation, soil adaptation, and management adaptation at the same time. The rice-rapeseed interface is often the most difficult stage of the annual production cycle. Rice harvest can be delayed by weather. Straw and post-harvest residue can interfere with seedbed preparation. Paddy fields may need drainage before rapeseed sowing. Under these conditions, a variety's adaptability is tested by how well it tolerates imperfect sowing windows and field turnover.

The practical case for Qianjiang 661, as it emerges from the review materials, lies largely here. The cultivar is positioned not as a laboratory curiosity or a showcase genotype, but as a field-fit variety that can be integrated into the local rice-rapeseed sequence with relatively little disturbance to the annual plan. That is a meaningful trait in eastern China, where the difference between a promotable cultivar and a merely acceptable one often lies in how well it survives real-world scheduling pressure.