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Floral biology of *Brassica napus* (cv. Hyola 420) allows cross pollination by bees, in Esmeralda, southern Brazil.

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Brassica napus, known as canola, is an oilseed considered self fertile. However, researches indicate its productivity increases through pollination by bees. Its visitation on flowers is related to the offer of resources, and effective pollination is related to the stigma receptivity. This study aimed to characterize the floral biology of *B. napus*, highlighting the resources availability and the stigma receptivity. It was conducted in 25th and 26th August/2010, in Esmeralda, Brazil. The floral biology was analyzed in 80 buds marked in pre-anthesis. In each two hours, 20 flowers were collected for morphology description, finding of floral resources and of stigma receptivity (hydrogen peroxide test). The flowers were characterized in four anthesis phases until senescence totalizing 14 hours. In the first phase, there is no availability of resources and receptivity. The corolla opening, as well as the high offer of pollen and nectar and the stigma receptivity kept themselves during 8 hours (phase 2). The third phase presented receptivity and nectar availability, although anthers are senescent. In the fourth phase there was no availability of any resource, however, the stigma was still receptive. Among other factors, the duration of anthesis for a period less than 24 hours can be attributed to the specific intrinsic factors of Hyola 420 cultivar as well as to the local weather, when compared with other areas of the same crop in southern Brazil. Phase 2 was highlighted to show all characteristics which provide conditions for an effective pollination, and the 4 was highlighted for contrast with other researches which affirm that in the last phase there is no more receptivity. This work allowed to know the main period of anthesis that enables a cross pollination by bees and, besides other attributes, contributes to getting subsides for future studies of management pollination in this crop.

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