





PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

Tropical Bio-resources for Sustainable Development

"The Role of Innovation to Enhance German Alumni in Scientific and Professional Capacities"

Editors:

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Study of characteristics floral and morphological hybrid rice parental lines on different seeding date

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Abstract This research used four female inbred lines (CMS) and seven male inbred lines (restorer). The purpose was to study the flower characteristic and plant morphology of female inbred lines (CMS) and male inbred lines (restorer) of rice hybrid in relation to different planting period. This research was conducted at the Institute for Agricultural Technology, Province of Banten, Indonesia, from November 2012 to September 2013. The experiments usedrandomized complete block design with three replications. Each replication consisted of five plants so that the total experimental unit was 165 plants for one planting period. During this research was used four plating period namely: 1) November 2012 to February 2013, 2) January-April 2013, 3) April-July 2013 and 4) June-September 2013. The results showed that there was interaction between planting period and female inbred lines (CMS) in panicle excertion, stigma excertion, the duration of theflower opening, and the flower opening angle. The best plating period of all CMS lines is on June-September, where at the time the air temperature and the sun light duration was higher, while the relative humidity, rainfall and the number of rainy day is lower as compare to another planting period. The restorer lines were more stable as compared to CMS lines. During four times of planting period, restorer lines expressed consistently character (no variation between planting period) except in flower opening duration which influenced by the sun light duration. The pair of hybrid riceparental of Hipa 8, Hipa 5, Hipa 11 and Hipa 14 SBU showed the suitability on all observed variables.

Keywords rice, hybrid, characteristic, planting time

1. Introduction

Research on flower characters and plant morphology is needed, especially in places that have never done such hybrid rice seed production in Serang

Banten. This is because the generative growth of rice plants is strongly influenced by environment, especially temperature. The results of this experiment can be used as a foundation in hybrid rice seed production further.

The purpose of this research is to study the differences in flower characters and plant morphology of female parent (CMS) and the male parent (R) of hybrid rice related to changes in the environment (different planting time).

2. Materials and Methods

The study was conducted at the Experiment (KP) Singamerta, BPTP Banten. The study was conducted in four times of planting is 1) November 2012 until February 2013, 2) January to April 2013, 3) from April to July 2013 and 4) from June to September 2013.

The plant material used was 4 genotypes female parent (CMS) and 7 male parental genotypes (restorer). Female parents consists of A1 (parent of HIPA 5 Ceva and HIPA 8), A2 (parent of HIPA 6 Jete), A6 (parent of HIPA Jatim 3, HIPA 10 and HIPA 11) and A7 (parent of HIPA 14 SBU). Male parents were BR168 (HIPA 5), B8049f (HIPA 6), BP51-1 (HIPA 8), SR 88 (HIPA Jatim 3), Bio-9 (HIPA 10), IR40750 (HIPA 11) and BH33d-Mr-57 - 1-2-2 (HIPA 14 SBU). The plant material derived from the Rice Research Center, Sukamandi.

Observations by standard evaluation system for rice (SES) [1], includes the variables of female parent (CMS) and male parental lines (restorer) especially for flower characteristics.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The variation of CMS character on the four time of planting

The duration of the open flower is affected by the CMS line and by planting time. Planting time November to March resulted in the highest duration of open flower and does not vary with time of planting from June to October in line A1 and A2. Highest duration of open flower resulting in line A6 of CMS at the planting time from June to October of 101.31 minutes. Lowest duration of open flower was A1 CMS line at planting time from January to April at 43.23 minutes (Table 1).

Interaction between CMS line and planting time significantly affected the flower opening angle. In general, the time of planting from June to October

resulted in the highest opening angle on all the CMS lines (A7/2951°; A2/29.19°; A1/28.98V°) except line A6 CMS is best achieved at the time of planting from April to July 2013 (28.53°). Among lines produce different flower opening angle. A7 line produce the most wide-open angle compared to other CMS lines at all times except when planting time April. A1 line produces flower opening angle is not significantly different from line A6 at all times except at the time of planting time in June.

Table 1. Characteristics of flowering of CMS line at several different time

of planting

of plant	ing	CMS li			
Planting time		Mean			
	A1	A2	A6	A7	
		Stigma excert	ion (%)*		
Nov 2012	34.0c	44.2ab	40.7abc	44.8ab	40.9
Jan 2013	40.7abc	32.0c	45.7ab	38.01bc	39.6
Apr 2013	34.7c	37.9bc	39.3abc	46.5ab	39.6
Jun 2013	.∤8.5a	47.6ab	39.4abc	46.8ab	45.6
Average	39.5	40.4	41.3	44.1	41.3
	Flowe	er opening dura	ition (minute)*	
Nov 2012	75.7bc	67.7bc	99.8b	50.9cd	73.5
Jan 2013	43.2e	49.6d	54.0cd	46.9de	48.5
Apr 2013	67.7b	66.1bcd	79.4bc	57.2cd	67.6
Jun 2013	62.6bcd	66.0bcd	101.3a	52.7cd	70.7
Average	62.3	62.4	83.6	51.9	65.1
•	F	lower opening	angle (°)*		
Nov 2012	28.4bc	26.3cd	26.2cd	31.9ab	28.2
Jan 2013	27.2cd	24.9d	27.7cd	28.0bc	27.0
Apr 2013	28.8ab	26.0cd	28.5bc	25.3cd	27.2
Jun 2013	29.0ab	29.2ab	27.7cd	32.2a	29.5
Average	28.4	26.6	27.5	29.4	27.9
Nov 2012	86.7	89.1	66.1	96.1	84.5
Jan 2013	100.0	95.5	68.8	94.6	89.7
Apr 2013	89.2	87.3	72.9	93.7	85.8
Jun 2013	91.4	96.8	65.9	90.1	86.0
Average	91.8a	92.2a	68.4b	93.6a	86.5
		Spikelet nu	mber*		
Nov 2012	196.4	154.5	209.1	186.4	185.8
Jan 2013	181.7	167.5	210.6	186.6	171.6
Apr 2013	182.3	148.6	218.8	183.0	180.7
Jun 2013	217.9	170.5	206.9	187.2	188.1
Average	194.6b	160.3c	211.3a	185.8b	181.5

^{*} Figures followed by the same letter in each parameter are not significantly different by DMRT at level $\alpha = 0.05$

3.2. The variation of restorer lines characters in four different planting times

Panicle length was not affected by planting time is also not different among lines. The mean panicle length among lines ranged 23.1 cm (PK88) to 24.9 cm (BH33d). While the average panicle length among planting time is relatively constant between 23.7-24.6 cm. Panicle lengths were stable between the times of planting. This is very advantageous because pollen transfer opportunities will be relatively the same.

The character of flower of restorer lines which include filament length, anther length and opening angle of flower only influenced by genotype lines and not influenced by time of planting. Line B8049 produces the longest filament length (8.1 mm) and no different from all other lines except with Bio-9 (6.4 mm) and IR40750 (4.6 mm). Anther length was not different for all lines except the line IR40750, the length of anthers was vary 2.0-2.3 mm. Likewise, the opening angle of flower is not different for all lines except the line Bio-9. Opening angle of flower ranging between 25.2°-30.9° (Table 2).

The duration of the open flower is influenced by time of planting and restorer lines. Between the times of planting, the duration of flowering does not different except with the time of planting from January to May 2013. Lines BP51-1 has the longest duration of open flower (63.5 minutes) and it is different with all lines except with Bio-9 (59.8 minutes), while the duration of open flower line BR168 was shortest (47 minutes).

Table 2. Characteristics of flower restorer lines in several different planting time

Planting				Line			Mean	
time	BR168	B8049	PK88	BH33d	BP51-1	Bio-9	IR40750	
			Filam	ent length	(mm)*			
Nov 2012	6.8	8.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	5.7	4.6	6.4
Jan 2013	7.3	8.4	7.9	7.1	7.1	6.4	5.3	7.1
Apr 2013	6.8	8.1	7.6	7.0	6.6	7.7	4.8	6.9
Jun 2013	5.7	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.3	5.7	3.8	6.1
Average	6.6ab	8.1a	7.2a	6.9ab	6.6ab	6.4b	4.6c	6.6
			Anth	er length (mm)*			
Nov 2012	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.1
Jan 2013	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.2
Apr 2013	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.4	2.1
Jun 2013	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.8
Average	2.0ab	2.2a	2.22a	2.2a	2.3a	2.0ab	1.5b	2.1
			Flower	opening a	ngle (°)*			
Nov 2012	25.9	34.8	25.0	27.9	27.3	24.5	26.1	27.4

Planting	Line						Mean	
time	BR168	B8049	PK88	BH33d	BP51-1	Bio-9	IR40750	
Jan 2013	27.7	32.8	26.9	29.0	31.9	26.3	3 26.9	28.8
Apr 2013	27.3	29.5	28.1	30.0	30.3	26.3	3 27.6	28.4
Jun 2013	25.9	26.7	26.0	31.5	27.7	23.8	3 25.9	26.8
Average	26.7ab	30.9a	26.5ab	29.6ab	29.3ab	25.21	26.6ab	27.8
Flower opening duration (minute)*								
Nov 2012	47.4	55.0	56.1	59.4	65.0	68.6	51.0	57.5ab
Jan 2013	43.9	48.4	51.7	59.3	53.2	49.7	56.8	51.8b
Apr 2013	44.9	53.0	57.5	48.6	71.6	57.3	56.4	55.6ab
Jun 2013	51.6	62.6	55.0	64.5	64.1	63.5	56.2	59.6a
Average	47.0c	54.7b	55.1b	57.9b	63.5a	59.8ab	55.1b	56.1

^{*} Figures followed by the same letter in each parameter are not significantly different by DMRT at level $\alpha = 0.05$

4. Conclusion

- 1. There is interaction between the planting time and CMS line especially on variable of panicle excertion, stigma excertion, duration of flower opening and flower opening angle. The best planting time in all CMS lines is on from June to October.
- 2. Restorer line is more stable than CMS lines. During the time of planting four restorer lines produce consistent character (not significantly different between planting times) except for the duration of opening flower.

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