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Style for IRRN Contributors

Units of measure and styles vary from country to country. To improve communication and to speed the editorial process, the editors of the *International Rice Research Newsletter (IRRN)* request that contributors use the following style guidelines:

- Use the metric system in all papers. Avoid national units of measure (such as cavans, rai, etc.).

- Express all yields in tons per hectare (t/ha) or, with small-scale studies, in grams per pot (g/pot) or grams per row (g/row).

- Define in footnotes or legends any abbreviations or symbols used in a figure or table.

- Place the name or denotation of compounds or chemicals near the unit of measure. For example: 60 kg N/ha; not 60 kg/ha N.

- The US dollar is the standard monetary unit for the *IRRN*. Data in other currencies should be converted to US\$.

- Abbreviate names of standard units of measure when they follow a number. For example: 20 kg/ha.

- Express time, money, and measurement in numbers, even when the amount is less than 10. For example: 8 years; 3 kg/ha at 2-week intervals; 7%; 4 hours.

- When possible, round off numbers to one or two decimal points. For example, 5.2 t/ha, not 5.232.

- Write out numbers below 10 except in a series containing some numbers 10 or higher and some numbers lower than 10. For example: six parts; seven tractors; four varieties. *But* There were 4 plots in India, 8 plots in Thailand, and 12 plots in Indonesia.

- Write out all numbers that start sentences. For example: Sixty insects were added to each cage; Seventy-five percent of the yield increase is attributed to fertilizer use.

- Type all contributions double-spaced. ¶

Genetic evaluation and utilization

OVERALL PROGRESS

✓ BG-90-2, a promising rice variety

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Thirty-four varieties and lines from the International Rice Yield Nursery (IRYN) were tested against the checks Jaya and IR26 in the 1974 kharif. The entry

BG-90-2 (Peta*3/TN1//Remadja) from Sri Lanka was identified as promising and entered in uniform variety trials for further evaluation.

BG90-2 has given consistent yields during the past 4 years (see table). Its yields ranged from 3.4 to 6.6 t/ha compared with those of Jaya (2.2 to 4.9 t/ha) and IR26 (2.2 to 5.8 t/ha). It is a semidwarf that matures in 130 days; in the field it is resistant to blast and moderately resistant to bacterial blight. ¶

Performance of BG 90-2 at different locations in Bihar, India, in kharif, 1974-77.

Location	Year	Yield (t/ha)		
		BG 90-2	Jaya	IR26
Patna	1974	5.6	4.9	4.5
	1975	3.4	2.2	3.1
	1976	3.5	2.9	3.2
	1977	6.6	4.5	5.8
Sabour	1975	5.4	4.5	4.5
	1977	5.7	4.5	5.1
Pusa	1975	3.9	3.5	2.2
	1976	4.4	4.0	4.0
	1977	3.7	3.2	2.4

✓ Thailand releases new rice varieties

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Thailand released three new varieties in 1978 - RD8, RD13, and RD15. All are photoperiod sensitive, medium tall, and especially adapted to the extensive rainfed areas of the country and the monsoon season. A committee composed of officials of the Thai Government, including Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives Thamnong Singalavanich; farmers; and members of support groups formally approved the releases.

RD8, which has a glutinous endosperm, is adapted to the North and Northeast regions. Compared with the popular variety Niaw San Patong, it

yields 9-12% more under irrigation and 35-39% more under drought stress; it is 10 cm shorter. Its photoperiod sensitivity is similar to Niaw San Patong's but it matures 3 days earlier in the Northeast. Its grain is shorter and bolder, but its cooking quality is similar to that of Niaw San Patong.

RD8 originated from cross 6721 made at Bangkhen Rice Experiment Station in 1967. An F₂ plant from IR262/Niaw San Patong used as female was crossed again with Niaw San Patong. Early generation materials of this cross were grown at Bangkhen Rice Experiment Station until F₅. Intermediate and tall glutinous lines were sent to the Khon Kaen Rice Experiment Station for evaluation in yield trials under rainfed conditions of the Northeast. After several seasons of testing, line 6721-5-7-4 was selected. It is superior to Niaw San Patong under the

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drought-stressed rainfed conditions of the Northeast.

RD13 is adapted to the southeast coastal areas. Compared with the popular southern variety Nahng Payah 132 it matures 7 days later, has 17% higher yield, and superior blast resistance. Its grains are shorter than those of Nahng Payah 132 but longer than Pak Sian 39. Its cooking quality is similar to that of both varieties. A cross of Nahng Payah 132 and Pak Sian 39 made in 1964 at Bangkhen Rice Experiment Station was grown as a bulk hybrid in early generations. Hybrid seeds were sent to Kuan Gut Rice Experiment Station where BKN6402-352 became the final selection.

RD15 is likely to be accepted most in parts of the Northeast. Compared with the popular Khao Dawk Mali 105 variety, it is 10 cm shorter, matures 10 days earlier, and has better drought tolerance under drought-stressed rainfed conditions of the Northeast. Its grain, cooking quality, and disease and insect resistance are similar to those of Khao Dawk Mali 105. It is nonglutinous and long-grained. It resulted from the irradiation of Khao Dawk Mali 105 and was selected as KDML65G₁U-45 in the Northeast.

Two other varieties, RD6 and RD11, were released in 1977.

RD6 is likely to be most widely accepted in rainfed areas of the Northeast. It is similar to Khao Dawk Mali 105 and

RD6 in its long, glutinous scented grain, good cooking quality, maturity, and plant type. However, it has better blast and brown spot resistance, yields more, and is 10 cm shorter. It is photoperiod sensitive and is suited to the monsoon period only. Glutinous, it was a mutant of Khao Dawk Mali 105 produced through gamma rays.

RD11 performs best where farmers have good control of irrigation water and desire a variety that matures slightly later than RD1. It is a nonphotoperiod sensitive semidwarf variety that matures 130–140 days after seeding. It has long, slender, nonchalky high amylose grain. It is slightly taller, has longer grain, and yields slightly more than RD1. *W*

Prasad: a new rice variety

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Prasad, a new 120-day rice variety was approved by the Uttar Pradesh variety release committee in May 1978. It has long slender grain; resistance to bacterial blight, blast, and brown spot diseases; and

high yield potential.

Prasad is from the IRRI cross IRI 561(IR579-48/IR747B₂-6-3) and was selected at Pantnagar under pedigree UPRI71-12. Prasad has shown its superiority when transplanted, including in hilly valleys up to an elevation of 1,200 m. Since 1971 it has consistently outyielded Ratna, IR24, and Saket 4, varieties of similar growth duration. Prasad responds well to nitrogen fertilizer, even at moderate levels, and to management.

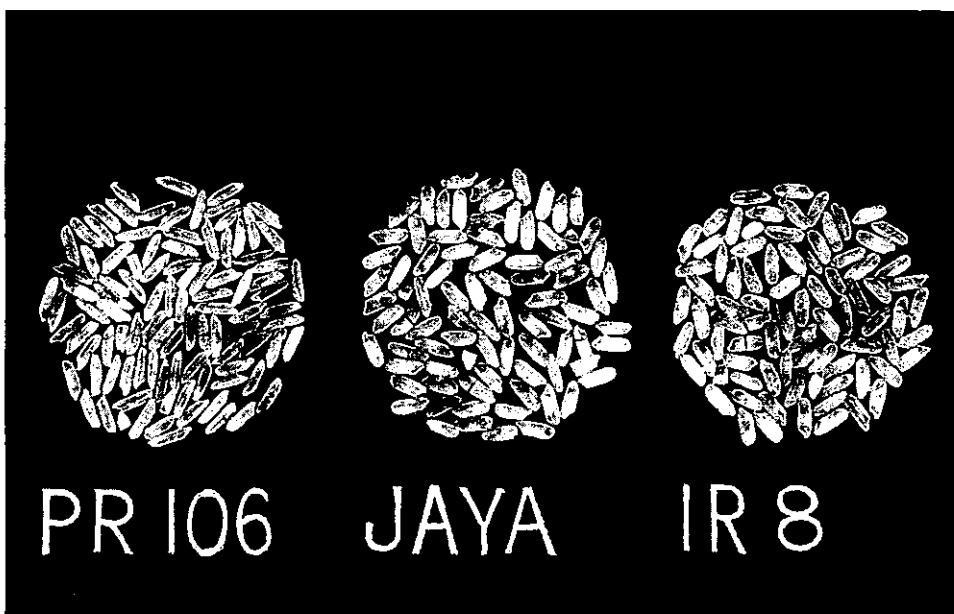
In late-sown trials, its performance was better than that of the varieties of the same maturity group. It has good plant type, good seedling vigor, synchronous flowering, and easy threshability. In 114 demonstrations conducted on farmers' fields from 1974 to 1977, its yields averaged 5.7 t/ha, a 10% increase over those of Ratna or Saket 4. Besides its high yield and good cooking quality, Prasad has resistance to bacterial blight. *W*

PR106 -- a new rice variety for the Punjab

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IR8 and Jaya have yield potentials of up to 10 t/ha in northern India, but PR106 has been identified as superior to Jaya in productivity and grain quality.

PR106 is the progeny of a single plant selected from IR665-79-2, a breeding line received from IRRI in 1969. IR665-79-2 is from the cross IR8//Peta*5/Belle Patna. PR106 was compared with Jaya in 10 variety trials at 3 research stations of the Punjab Agricultural University from 1971 to 1974 and in 18 adaptive trials on farmers' fields in 1975. In 10 research station trials, PR106 produced an



Milled rice showing chalkiness in Jaya and IR8, and its absence in PR 106. Punjab, India.