

# Guidelines and Style for IRRN Contributors

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

## Style

- 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<sup>-1</sup>; 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<sup>-1</sup>.
- When using abbreviations other than for units of measure, spell out the full name the first time of reference, with abbreviations in parenthesis, then use the abbreviation throughout the remaining text. For example: The efficiency of nitrogen (N) use was tested. Three levels of N were .... or Biotypes of the brown planthopper (BPH) differ within Asia. We studied the biotypes of BPH in ....
- Express time, money, and measurement in numbers, even when the amount is less than 10. For example: 8 years; 3 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> at 2-week intervals; 7%; 4 hours.
- 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.

## Guidelines

- Contributions to the *IRRN* should generally be based on results of research on rice or on cropping patterns involving rice.
- Appropriate statistical analyses are required for most data.
- Contributions should not exceed two pages of double-spaced, typewritten text. Two figures (graphs, tables, or photos) per contribution are permitted to supplement the text. The editor will return articles that exceed space limitations.
- Results of routine screening of rice cultivars are discouraged. Exceptions will be made only if screening reveals previously unreported information (for example, a new source of genetic resistance to rice pests).
- Announcements of the release of new rice varieties are encouraged.
- Use common — not trade — names for commercial chemicals and, when feasible, equipment.
- Do not include references in *IRRN* contributions.
- Pest surveys should be quantified with data (% infection, degree of severity, etc.).

# Genetic evaluation and utilization

## OVERALL PROGRESS

### Two varieties released for the Thambiraparani region

*W. W. Manuel, K. Ganesan, and C. K. Rajagopalan, Paddy Experiment Station, Ambasamudram 627401, Tamil Nadu, India*

Co 43 and Co 44 were recently released for general cultivation in Thambiraparani. They were developed at the Paddy Breeding Station, Coimbatore. Co 43 is a cross of Dasal and IR20, and Co 44 is a cross of ASD5 and IR20. Both are medium-duration (128 d) semidwarfs with

medium slender white grains.

From 1981 to 1983 they were evaluated in three (Sep-Oct to Feb) yield trials at Ambasamudram. Trials were fertilized with 100-22-42 kg NPK/ha.

Both varieties performed better than IR20. Co 43 yielded an average 3.9 t/ha; and Co 44, 3.7 t/ha (see table). Co 43 is resistant to saline/alkaline conditions, leaf blast (Bl), sheath rot, and bacterial leaf blight. Co 44 is moderately resistant to brown spot, Bl, and sheath blight, and resistant to green leafhopper and gall midge. □

### Performance of Co 43 and Co 44 at Ambasamudram, India.

Variety	Days to flowering	Plant ht (cm)	Panicles/hill	Panicle wt (g)	Grain yield (t/ha)			
					MLT <sup>a</sup>	ART <sup>b</sup>	PC <sup>c</sup>	Mean
Co 43	98	87	6	1.8	4.0	4.6	3.2	3.9
Co 44	98	86	6	1.2	3.6	4.3	3.1	3.7
IR20	97	89	5	1.3	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.1
CD P = (0.05)					—	0.5	0.8	

<sup>a</sup>Multilocation trial. <sup>b</sup>Adaptive research trial. <sup>c</sup>Promising cultures.

### Two IRRI rice lines released for cultivation in the Cuu Long Delta

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IRRI rice lines IR9224-73-2-2-2-3 and IR8423-132-6-2-2 were released in 1983 for large-scale cultivation in the Cuu Long

Delta of Vietnam.

IR9224-73-2-2-2-3 was named OM33. It has short growth duration, heavy tillering, many grains/panicle (Table 1, 2), and good quality. It yields well in wet and dry seasons.

IR8423-132-6-2-2 is early maturing and has many grains/panicle and low sterility percentage in wet season (Table 1). In experimental plots and farmer fields it yields better in wet than in dry

**Table 1. Agronomic traits of IR9224-73-2-2-2-3 and IR8423-132-6-2-2 at Omon, Haugiang, Vietnam.**

Trait	IR9224-73-2-2-2-3		IR8423-132-6-2-2	
	1981-82 wet season	1982-83 dry season	1981-82 wet season	1982-83 dry season
Duration (d)	115	110	115	113
Plant height (cm)	107	90	103	87
Panicles/m <sup>2</sup>	305	396	250	326
Grains/panicle	88	95	100	92
Sterility (0/0)	22.2	15.5	12.5	18.2
1,000-grain weight (g)	22.6	23.4	22.5	23.0