

MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION OF EARLY DAYS TO FLOWERING ON LOCAL RICE ACCESSIONS COLLECTED FROM PONOROGO

by Niken Trisnaningrum

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MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION OF EARLY DAYS TO FLOWERING ON LOCAL RICE ACCESSIONS COLLECTED FROM PONOROGO

Niken Trisnaningrum and Alfu Laila

Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Science and Technology
University of Darussalam Gontor
Email: alfulaila@unida.gontor.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Padi lokal merupakan sumber plasma nutfah yang berperan penting untuk meningkatkan kualitas padi. Salah satu sifat penting untuk meningkatkan sifat kultivar padi adalah waktu berbunga. Ponorogo merupakan salah satu pusat produksi padi dimana para petani menggunakan padi lokal berbunga awal atau memiliki masa vegetatif yang pendek sebagai bahan tanam. Terdapat 9 aksesi hasil eksplorasi padi lokal berbunga cepat. Umur berbunga berkisar 51 – 91 hari setelah tanam. Terdapat keragaman morfologi yang diamati yakni tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, jumlah anakan, jumlah malai, jumlah gabah per malai, waktu berbunga, panjang dan lebar gabah, dan bobot 100 gabah. Dari hasil analisis dendrogram morfologi terbagi menjadi 3 kelompok pada tingkat kemiripan morfologi yang tinggi yakni 0.88. Informasi tentang similaritas dan pengelompokan akan memudahkan pemulia tanaman untuk memilih tetua dalam perancangan program persilangan tanaman.

Kata kunci: *Padi; Plasma nutfah; Ponorogo; Waktu berbunga.*

ABSTRACT

Morphological Variation of Early Days to Flowering on Local Rice Accessions Collected from Ponorogo, Local rice germplasm may play an important role in improving rice quality. One of the important to improve rice cultivar trait is days to flowering. Ponorogo is one of district of center rice production area where the farmers cultivate local rice varieties which is early days to flowering or short vegetative phase. Exploration of local early days to flowering rice accessions in Ponorogo resulted in 9 accessions. Flowering times ranged 51 to 91 days after sowing. Based on morphological variation, there were variation of plant height, number of leaves, number of tiller, number of panicle, number of grains per panicle, flowering time, grain size and weight of 100 grains. Morphological dendrogram made possible to identify three groups at high similarity of morphology 0.88. The information of genetic similarity and cluster analysis will guide breeder in selecting parents for crossing program.

Keywords: *Early flowering time; Germplasm; Ponorogo; Rice.*

INTRODUCTION

Rice belongs to the genus *Oryza* within the Poaceae family. The *Oryza* genus has given a rise to rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), a major source of nutrition for about two-third of mankind (Vaughan et al., 2003). There are three subspecies of *Oryza sativa* cultivated around the world, e.g japonica, indica and javanica. In Indonesia, the rice cultivated belongs to most of subspecies *javanica*. It has been different traits to *japonica* and *indica*. There are about 14.12 million hectares of rice land, which provide around 75.4 million tons of rough rice annually (BPS, 2016).

Improving rice cultivars is being developed in many countries (Wang et al, 2013; Torres and Henry, 2016). Some of researches reported that improvement of rice trait aimed to increase the high yield with tolerance into abiotic (Swain et al., 2017; Zu et al., 2017) and biotic (Abdullah, 2006), resistance to pest and diseases (Ladja and Widiarta, 2012; Arunakamari et al, 2016; Wu et al., 2017). One of the important to improve rice traits is days to flowering (Utami et al, 2011). In rice breeding, the effect of flowering time genes become major interest since one of flowering time controlling gene, *Ghd7*, can control the number of grain per panicle (Pushphakumari and Geekiyanaage, 2017).

To conduct rice breeding in early days to flowering trait, exploration and characterization of rice germplasm are necessary. Local rice germplasm may play an important role in improving rice quality. In Indonesia has many local rice varieties with special morphological traits as genetic resources. Unfortunately, diversity of local rice cultivars decreases caused by most of the farmers cultivate leading rice cultivars only as consumer preferred (Afza, 2016; Bakhtiar et al, 2011).

Ponorogo is one of center rice production area. In Ponorogo, the farmers cultivate local rice varieties with early days to flowering trait. The farmers cultivate early days to flowering rice varieties between rice – rice planting time or on

February - March . Ponorogo still have isolated areas that the farmers still plant local rice variety. This local varieties were known having good taste, early days to flowering, and high characteristic that can be potential traits to develop.

In this case, study of morphological variation is important for conserving, evaluating, and utilizing genetic resources; and for studying the diversity of pre-breeding and breeding germplasm for developing early days to flowering on rice. Study of morphological variation is necessary for identifying diverse parental combination with high variation for selection.

Method

Exploration of rice germplasm

Exploration of rice germplasm was carried out from February to March 2017 in Ponorogo, East Java. The exploration was conducted where rice farmers cultivate local rice as rice germplasms source. The data recorded of early days to flowering rice varieties in the area. Local rice seed with early days to flowering was collected for field experiment.

Field Experiment

Local rice accessions with early days to flowering collected from Ponorogo were grown at greenhouse, Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Darussalam Gontor, Ponorogo, East Java, Indonesia. The experiment was laid out completely randomized design with 11 replications. The seed were sown at pot and the water maintained at field capacity level. Manual weeding, pest and disease management was applied at regular intervals. Organic fertilizer application was applied at 2 weeks, 4 weeks and 6 weeks after sown.

The rice germplasm was observed of morphological traits. The details of data recorded of plant high, number of tiller, number of panicle, days to flowering, harvest time, number of grains per panicle, grain size and weight of 100 grains.

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The statistical differences among accessions with morphological traits were analyzed from ANOVA test, followed by Duncan New Multiple's Range Test (DMRT). A clustering of observations was performed

to classify rice cultivar traits into groups. It was applied using the squared of Pearson distance between observations (the sum of square distances divided by variances).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Nine local rice accessions collected from Ponorogo

Code Name	Local Name	Sub district	Species
M1	Beras Merah	Mlarak	<i>Oryza nivara</i>
M2	Mlarak 1	Mlarak	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
M3	Malihan Ketan	Mlarak	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
M4	Mlarak 2	Mlarak	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
S1	Jaya	Siman	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
S2	Ciherang Kuning	Siman	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
S3	Philips	Siman	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
S4	Ketan Lokal	Siman	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
S5	Legowo	Siman	<i>Oryza sativa</i>

There are different seedbed areas of rice due to irrigation system in Ponorogo. The area with basin irrigation system has seedbed area in different location with wetlands. The farmers have been sowing with modern system and cultivating leading rice cultivars. In other areas, the farmers have seedbed and cultivation area of rice in one location. Those areas can find in Mlarak and Siman. The farmers use border irrigation system so that they can manage the water for seedbed. The farmers cultivate local rice with traditional cultivation. Nine

accessions of local rice were collected from sub district Mlarak and Siman areas (Table 1). Four accessions were collected from Mlarak while five accessions were collected from Siman. Local name was called by farmers that might be it was different name in other area. Four accessions collected from Mlarak consisted of M1 (Beras Merah), M2 (Mlarak 1), M3 (Malihan Ketan) and M4 (Mlarak 2). Five accessions collected from Siman were S1 (Jaya), S2 (Ciherang Kuning), S3 (Philips), S4 (Ketan Lokal) and S5 (Legowo).

Table 2. Vegetative traits of nine local rice accessions collected from Ponorogo

Code Name	Local Name	Plant height (cm)		Number of leaves		Number of tiller	
M1	Beras Merah	110.0	b	29.8	bc	7.6	a
M2	Mlarak 1	121.4	a	33.8	b	7.9	a
M3	Malihan Ketan	120.3	a	23.7	cd	6.0	cd
M4	Mlarak 2	99.8	c	25.5	cd	6.5	cb
S1	Jaya	118.5	a	31.4	bc	6.1	cbd
S2	Ciherang Kuning	104.8	bc	51.4	a	7.8	b
S3	Philips	109.0	b	29.7	bc	8.1	a
S4	Ketan Lokal	104.7	bc	18.9	d	4.6	d
S5	Legowo	92.6	d	28.9	bc	7.0	cb

Values reported were mean of eleven replications. Means in the same column with different letter are statistically different (Duncan New Multiple's Range Test, P<0.05).

Plant height, number of leaves and number of tiller (Table 2) showed variation among each accession. The highest plant is

M2 (Mlarak 1) (121.4 cm), S1 (Jaya) (118.5 cm), and M3 (Malihan Ketan) (120.3 cm) while the shortest is M4 (Mlarak) (99.8 cm).

Previous research showed that plant height variation of rice line resulted crossing among *Javanica*, *Japonica* and *Indica* was 125.70 ± 16.42 cm (Dewi et al., 2009). S2 (Ciherang kuning) showed the most of number of leaves (51.4 cm) while S4 (Ketan Lokal) showed the least of number of leaves (18.9). M2 (Mlarak 1),

M1 (Beras Merah) and S3 (Philips) showed the most of number of tillers (7.6; 7.9 and 8.1). S4 (Ketan Lokal) showed the least in both number of leaves (18.9 cm) and number of tiller (4.6). Local 'gogo' rice from Aceh varied from 10 to 13 tillers per plant (Syahril, 2017). It showed that number of tiller of local rice from Ponorogo is lower than the others.

Table 3. Generative traits of nine local rice accessions collected from Ponorogo

Code Name	Local Name	Flowering time (days to flowering)		Number of panicle		Number of grains per panicle		Weight of 100 grains (gr)	
M1	Beras Merah	78.0	c	7.0	ab	155.6	cde	2.132	b
M2	Mlarak 1	81.0	d	5.7	bc	148.4	de	2.447	ab
M3	Malihan Ketan	81.0	d	6.7	abc	212.7	ab	2.747	a
M4	Mlarak 2	51.0	a	8.3	a	126.6	e	2.386	ab
S1	Jaya	90.0	e	6.3	abc	189.0	bc	2.595	a
S2	Ciherang Kuning	69.0	b	7.7	ab	225.0	a	2.061	b
S3	Philips	51.0	a	6.0	bc	153.9	cde	2.542	a
S4	Ketan Lokal	51.0	a	4.7	c	169.8	cd	2.557	a
S5	Legowo	81.4	d	5.7	bc	148.4	de	2.447	ab

Values reported were mean of eleven replications. Means in the same column with different letter are statistically different (Duncan New Multiple's Range Test, P < 0.05).

Generative traits variation showed in table 3. Flowering time showed variation among each accession. Earliest days to flowering was identified in three accessions which was 51 days to flowering. They were S3 (Philips), S4 (Ketan Lokal) and M4 (Mlarak 2). They were followed by S2 (Ciherang Kuning) which was 69 days, then M1 (Beras Merah) 78 days to flowering. S5 (Legowo), M2 (Mlarak 1) and M4 (Mlarak 2) showed 81 days to flowering. S1 (Jaya) showed the latest flowering (90 days to flowering). Previous research showed that flowering time of rice line resulted crossing among *Javanica*, *Japonica* and *Indica* was 85.8 ± 7.2 days after sowing (Dewi et al., 2009). The earliest flowering of 'gogo' local rice in Aceh showed by Sigedul at 101 days after planting (Syahril, 2017) whereas in Banten showed by Ketan Mayang at 84 days after planting (Mulyaningsih and Indriyani, 2014). In West Sumatera, flowering time of local rice varied from 73.33 to 92 days after plant (Putih et al., 2011). In Sri Lanka, there was variation of flowering time of traditional rice accession. It ranged from 58 to 200+ days to flowering (Rathnathunga et al., 2016). It

indicated that the local rice accessions from Ponorogo is most of earliest flowering than the previous researches. All of nine of local rice accessions were potential parental to be further selected for developing early days to flowering cultivar.

M2 (Mlarak 2) showed the most number of panicle (8.3 panicles), while S2 (Ciherang Kuning) showed the most number of grains per panicle (225 grains). Number of grains per panicle of local rice varieties of tidal swamp area in South Kalimantan varied from 96 to 215 grains per panicle (Wahdah et al., 2012). Other research showed that number of grain per panicle of local rice in West Sumatera ranged from 162.35 to 193.03 grains (Putih et al., 2011). M3 (Malihan Ketan) showed the heaviest of weight of 100 grains (2.747 grams). Previous research showed that weight of 100 grains of rice line resulted crossing among *Javanica*, *Japonica* and *Indica* was 2.032 ± 0.693 grams (Dewi et al., 2009). Weight of 100 grams of local rice in previous research ranged from 1.91 to 3.54 grams (Mulyaningsih and Indriyani, 2014).

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Table 4. Rice grain shape and size traits of nine accessions collected from Ponorogo

Code Name	Local Name	Grain length (mm)		Grain width (mm)		Rasio (length : width)	
M1	Beras Merah	6.500	c	2.496	b	2.604	medium
M2	Mlarak 1	9.140	b	3.020	a	3.029	long
M3	Malihan Ketan	8.770	bc	3.020	a	2.907	medium
M4	Mlarak 2	9.308	b	2.526	b	3.700	long
S1	Jaya	8.830	bc	3.088	a	2.874	medium
S2	Ciherang Kuning	10.294	a	2.224	c	4.647	long
S3	Philips	9.552	b	2.458	b	3.886	long
S4	Ketan Lokal	8.156	b	2.938	a	2.780	medium
S5	Legowo	9.286	b	3.014	a	3.084	long

Values reported were mean of eleven replications. Means in the same column with different letter are statistically different (Duncan New Multiple's Range Test, P<0.05).

Variation of grain length ranged from 6.5 to 10.294 mm while width grain ranged from 2.224 to 3.020 mm (Table 4). From previous research, grain length of IR 36 (*Indica*) was 8.84 mm while the width grain was 2.42 mm. In the others, grain length of *Japonica* was 7.6 mm while width grain was 3.12 mm (Su et al., 2012).

Ratio of grain length and width divided all accessions into two groups. There were medium and long grain. Figure 1 showed that the shape of each accession. Medium grain showed by S1 (Jaya), M1 (Beras Merah), S4 (Ketan Lokal), and M3 (Malihan Ketan). Long grain included S2 (Ciherang Kuning), S3 (Philips), S5 (Legowo), M2 (Mlarak 1) and M4 (Mlarak 2).

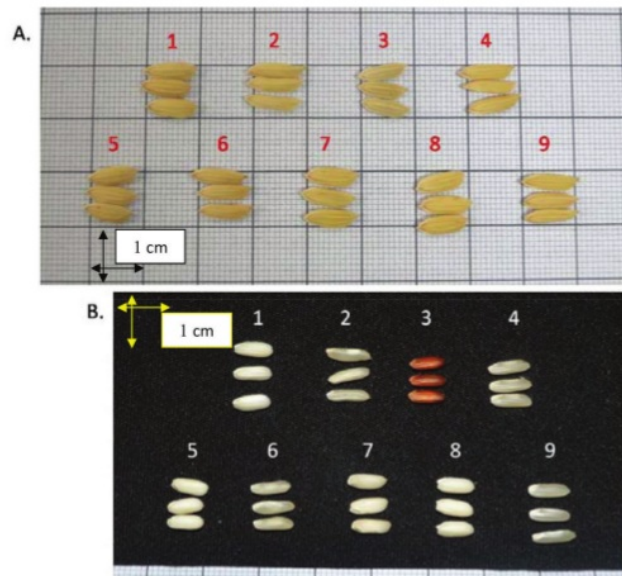


Figure 1.

Rice grains shape of all varieties that be explored in Siman and Mlarak. The varieties include Jaya/S1 (1), Ciherang Kuning/S2 (2), Beras Merah/M1 (3), Philips/S3 (4), Ketan lokal/S4 (5), Legowo/S5 (6), Mlarak 1/M2 (7), Malihan ketan/M3 (8), Mlarak 2/M4 (9). A. Dehusk rice grains. B. Rice grains

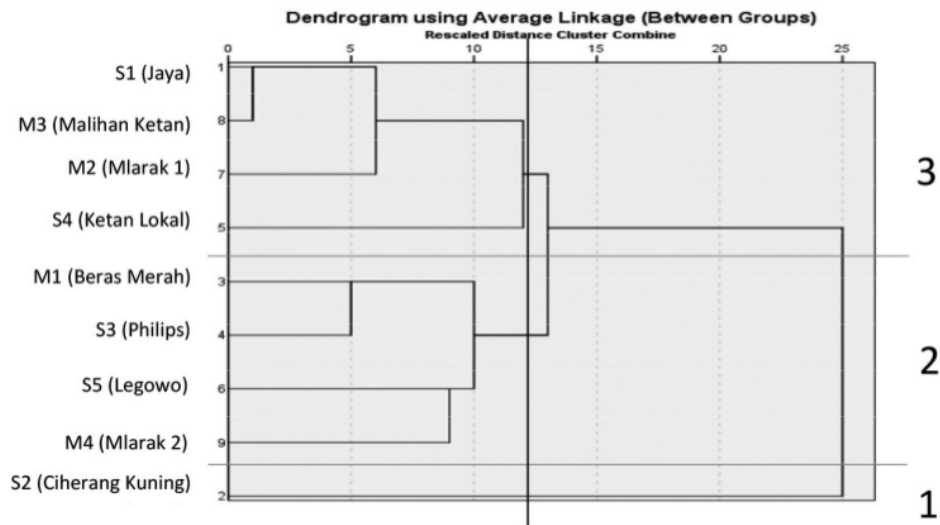


Figure 2. Morphological dendrogram using average linkage between each accession

Figure 2 showed the morphological dendrogram based on average distance among accessions. The dendrogram made possible to identify three groups at similarity 0.88. First groups consisted of S1(Jaya), M3 (Malihan Ketan,), M2(Mlarak 1) and S4 (Ketan Lokal). Second group was made by M1 (Beras Merah), S3 (Philips), S5 (Legowo) and M4 (Mlarak 2). Third

group was most characterized of S2 (Ciherang Kuning). It showed that the similarity of rice germplasm did not influenced by geographic or area. Based on survey data, S2 (Ciherang Kuning) originated Sumatra, so the accession showed smallest coefficient of similarity. It means that S2 (Ciherang Kuning) showed far distance of genetic similarity with the others.

Table 5. Morphological values of nine rice local accessions for each cluster

Traits	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3
Plant height (cm)	116.2 a	104.8 b	102.8 b
Number of leaves	26.9 a	51.4 b	28.4 a
Number of tillers	6.1 a	7.8 ab	7.3 a
Flowering time (das)	75.7 a	69.0 a	65.3 a
Number of panicle	5.8 b	7.7 a	6.7 ab
Number of grains per panicle	179.9 b	225.0 a	146.1 c
Weight of 100 grains	2.5 a	2.0 c	2.3 b
Length of grains (mm)	8.7 c	10.2 a	9.3 b
Width of grains (mm)	3.0 a	2.2 c	2.6 b
Ratio length/width of grains	2.8 c	4.6 a	3.5 b

Table 5 was carried out for all variables to check the differences in their mean values among the groups obtained from the clustering stage. Group 1 was mostly characterized

by the highest plant height, the most number of weight 100 grains, the shortest of grain length, the lightest of grain width and the lowest of length/width grain ratio. Group

2 showed that most of leaves number, most of grain panicle number, the lightest of 100 grains weight, the longest of grains length, the shortest of width length and the highest of length/width grain ratio. Group 3 was formed by medium weight of 100 grains, length and width of grains and ration length/with of grains. Based on yield component traits, it indicated that cluster 2 had the most of number of grains per panicle but the lightest of weight of 100 grains. In contrast, cluster 1 showed the heaviest of weight of 100 grains but medium of number of grains per panicle.

CONCLUSION

Exploration of local early days to flowering rice accessions in Ponorogo resulted in 9 accessions. Flowering times ranged 51 to 91 days to flowering. Based on morphological variation, there were variation of plant height, number of leaves, number of tiller, number of panicle, number of grains per panicle, flowering time, grain size and weight of 100 grains. Morphological dendrogram made possible to identify three groups at high similarity of morphology 0.88. The information of genetic similarity and cluster analysis will guide breeder in selecting parents for crossing program.

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