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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Heterosis studies for yield and yield components in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)

■ M. SALA, P. SHANTHI, B. SELVI AND V. RAVI

SUMMARY

Heterosis in rice was studied for yield and its component traits in 25 F_1 s involving 10 parents comprised of 5 lines and 5 testers. The high magnitude of heterosis for grain yield per plant is evident by significant superiority of crosses over mid parent and better parents in several crosses. The crosses *viz.*, ADT37/ Nona bokra, ADT 37 /Pokkali, ADT 37 / FL478, ADT 42 /Pokkali , ADT47/CSR36 showed high relative heterosis and heterobeltiosis for grain yield per plant. The crosses exhibiting good heterotic expression in F_1 may be further studied to isolate superior transgressive segregants in later generations. The development of pure lines from segregating population is very important for evolving high yielding varieties.

Key Words : Rice, Relative heterosis, Heterobeltiosis

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MEMBERS OF THE RESEARCH FORUM

Author to be contacted :

M. SALA, Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute (T.N.A.U.) ADUTHURAI (T.N.) INDIA

Address of the Co-authors:

P. SHANTHI AND V. RAVI, Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute (T.N.A.U.) ADUTHURAI (T.N.) INDIA

B. SELVI, Department of Millets, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, COIMBATORE (T.N.) INDIA