



Evaluation of Rice Varieties (*Oryza sativa* L.) on the Basis of Physiological and Morphological Traits

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

The investigation entitled "Evaluation of rice varieties (*Oryza sativa* L.) on the basis of physiological and morphological traits" was conducted during the *Kharif* season, 2019-2020 at the field of Student's Instruction Farm, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya. Nine elite rice genotypes were shown in RBD with three replications, and morphological data were recorded. *i.e.*, Plant height (cm), tiller number per plant, ear bearing tillers per plant, dry weight per plant(g), number of grains/plant, test weight(g), grain yield per plant. The plant height was, plant dry weight and number of tillers per plant obtained maximum in Sambha Sub-1 in comparison to other genotypes.

Keywords: *Tiller; plant height; test weight; genotypes; rice; minimum; maximum; dry weight.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L., $2n= 24$), belongs to the family Poaceae (Graminae). Rice is primary staple food for more than 50% of the world's population. Rice is the most important and staple food crop in the developing world. The per capita consumption is very high ranging from 62 to 190 kg/year [1]; (Graham et al. 1999) in countries where rice is used as major staple food. It is most important crop in Asia, where more than 90% of world's rice is grown and consumed and where more than half of the world's people live. The annual production Rice is 495.9 million tones with an area of about 152.51 million hectares. Asian farmers produce about 90% of the total, with two countries, China and India more than half. Among the rice-growing countries in the world, India has the largest area under rice crops and ranks second in production next to China. The total area under rice cultivation in 2018-19 is 44.2 million hectares and production is 116.42 metric tons [2] and in UP it is cultivated with an area of 5.86 million hectares with an annual production of 12.5 million tons. It is widely grown in South-East Asia where the largest population resides. Rice farming is about 10,000 years old and largest single use of land for producing food. About 11% of earth's arable land is covered by rice fields. Two rice species are important cereals for human nutrition. The grain is a caryopsis in which the single seed is fused with the wall which is the pericarp of the ripened ovary forming the grain which is the seed. However, rice is a poor source of essential micronutrients such as Iron (Fe) and Zinc (Zn) [3]. Biofortification has emerged as one possible solution to alleviate malnutrition and the development of new cultivars with elevated concentrations of Fe and Zn would be extremely useful [4].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The investigation entitled "Evaluation of rice varieties (*Oryza sativa* L.) on the basis of physiological and morphological traits" was conducted during the *Kharif* season, 2019-2020 at the field of Student's Instruction Farm, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya. Present investigation was carried out with the objective to select superior varieties on the basis of their mean performance. Plant height was measured in cm from soil surface up to the tip of plant with the help of a meter scale and average height was calculated from the replicated data. Number of

tillers per and ear bearing tillers per plant was calculated by counting number of ear bearing tillers per plant at maturity stage of observation. Dry weight per plant was calculated by selecting five healthy and uniform plants from each treatment and then samples were oven dried at $70\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ till a constant weight was achieved. Days to 50% flowering was calculated by counting the days taken by plant to attain 50% flowering and number of grains was counted from three plants in each replication. Thousand well filled seeds having moisture content between 12-13 per cent were randomly selected from each replication and weighed in gram (test weight). The plants harvested from each plot were threshed and weighted in gram to obtain grain yield per plant.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mean value of plant height in rice is presented in Table 1 and depicted in Fig. 1. Data recorded at two stages showed that plant height progressively increased with the advancement of the growth stage. The plant height ranged from 78.60cm to 119.63cm at 60DAT. The maximum plant height of 119.63 cm was recorded in Sambha Sub-1, followed by NDR-2065 *i.e.*, 111.93cm and minimum plant height of 78.70 cm was obtained in Sarju-52, followed by Chittimuthyalu and Sambha BPT-5204 *i.e.*, 84.47 cm and 86.87 cm respectively. At the advancement stage of the crop (*i.e.* at maturity), plant height ranged from 94.93cm to 127.53 cm. Maximum plant height was observed in Sambha Sub-1 *i.e.* 127.53 cm followed by DRR Dhan-45 *i.e.* 123.07 cm. Minimum plant height of 94.93cm was observed in Sarju-52, followed by Swarna *i.e.* 95.60 cm. All the replications showed a significant effect on the plant height at both stages of plant growth (60 DAT and maturity).

Number of tillers per plant was recorded and represented in the Table 1 and Fig. 1. The number of tillers per plant was ranged from 9.33 to 17.67. The maximum number of tillers *i.e.* 17.67 was reported in Swarna Sub-1 and a minimum in of 9.33 in Sambha Sub-1, followed by NDR-2065 *i.e.* 11.33. Maximum number of tillers was followed by Swarna *i.e.*, 17.00. The variability in tiller number of rice has also been reported by Golam [5].

Data regarding dry weight per plant is presented in the Table 1 and Fig. 1. Dry weight was ranged from 21.92 to 29.23g. Maximum dry weight was reported in Sambha Sub-1 *i.e.*, 29.23g followed by NDR-2065 and DRR Dhan-45 *i.e.* 28.84g and

Table 1. Tabular shown of Plant height at 60 DAT, plant height at maturity, number of tillers, dry weight per plant, day to 50% flowering, ear bearing tillers, number of grains per plant, test weight, grain yield

S. No.	Genotypes	Plant Height (at 60 DAT)	Plant Height (at maturity)	No. of tillers per plant	Dry weight per plant(g)	Days to 50% flowering	Ear bearing tillers	Number of grains per plant	Test weight (g)	Grain yield per plant (g)
1	Swarna Sub-1	96.37	96.83	17.67	22.45	92.00	17	3423.33	25.17	44.52
2	NDR-2065	111.93	119.50	11.33	28.84	71.33	9.67	2690.67	21.23	49.26
3	NDR-359	111.17	114.20	13.33	25.9	72.00	11.33	3348.33	25.70	37.42
4	Chittimuthyalu	84.47	106.53	15.00	21.92	89.33	12.33	2666.67	18.34	24.73
5	SambhaSub-1	119.63	127.53	9.33	29.23	68.33	9.00	2730.33	23.54	38.21
6	Sarju-52	78.70	94.93	11.67	22.41	72.67	9.33	3184.67	23.72	45.99
7	Sambha BPT-5204	86.87	110.20	15.00	22.01	91.00	15.67	3722.67	27.92	65.51
8	DRR Dhan-45	103.47	123.07	13.33	28.47	75.00	8.67	3562.00	26.03	33.33
9	Swarna	94.80	95.60	17.00	22.04	93.67	13.00	3586.33	24.06	46.87
	SEm±	4.65	4.09	0.91	0.47	1.56	1.00	51.34	0.63	3.82
	SE(d)	6.04	2.90	1.98	0.66	2.20	1.218	72.60	0.87	1.00
	C.V.	7.50	3.24	20.56	3.27	3.35	11.04	2.77	4.53	3.48
	CD at 5%	13.93*	12.27*	2.72*	1.41*	4.71*	3.00*	155.23*	1.89*	11.47*

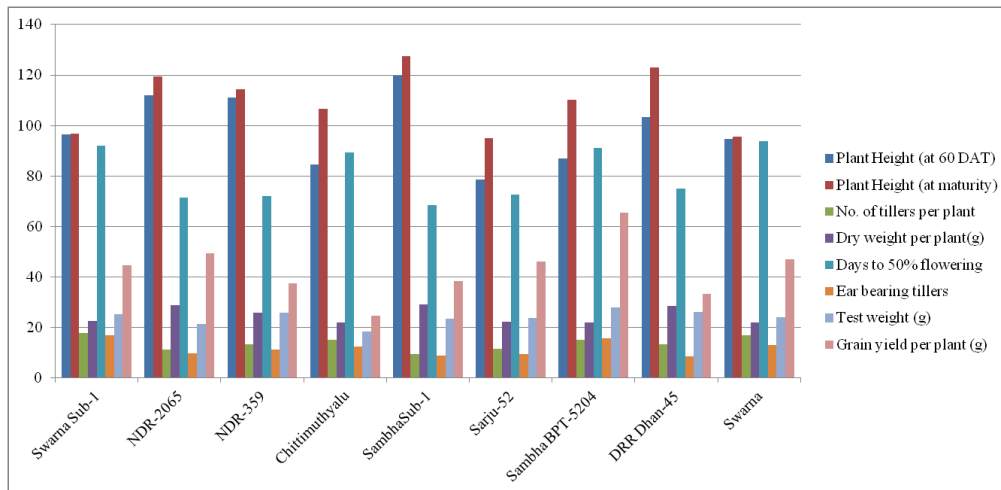


Fig. 1. Graphical representation of Plant height 60 DAT, Plant height at maturity, No. of tillers per plant, dry weight per plant, days to 50% flowering, ear bearing tillers, test weight, grain yield per plant

28.47g respectively. Minimum dry weight per plant was obtained in Chittimuthyalu *i.e.*, 21.92, followed by Sambha BPT-5204 which is 22.01 g.

Data pertaining days to 50% flowering is shown in above shown Table 1 and Fig. 1. Days to 50% flowering ranged from 68.33 days to 93.67 days. Swarna took maximum number of days (93.67 days) to attain 50% flowering. Swarna was followed by Swarna Sub-1 and Sambha BPT-5204 *i.e.*, 92.00 and 91.00days respectively. Sambha Sub-1 took minimum number of days (68.33days) for achieving 50% flowering which was followed by NDR-2065 and NDR-359 *i.e.*71.33days and 72.00days respectively. Similar finding in respect to varietal differences to attain 50% flowering was also reported by Srinivasulu et al. [6].

Ear bearing tillers is shown in above Table 1 and Fig. 1. The number of ear-bearing tillers per plant was ranged from 8.67 to 17.00. Maximum ear bearing tillers were observed in Swarna Sub-1 *i.e.* 17.00 and was followed by Sambha BPT-5204 *i.e.* 15.67 in numbers. The minimum number of ear bearing tillers was observed in DRR Dhan-45 *i.e.*8.67 followed by SambhaSub-19.00 and Sarju-52 *i.e.* 9.33.

Data regarding number of grains per plant is shown in Table 1 and Fig. 1. Number of grains per plant ranged from 2666.67 to 3722.67 in numbers. Sambha BPT-5204 constitutes the maximum number of grains per plant *i.e.* 3722.67, followed by Swarna and DRR

Dhan-45 *i.e.*, 3586.33 and 3562.00 respectively. The minimum number of grains per plant was observed in Chittimuthyalu *i.e.* 2666.67 which was followed by NDR-2065 *i.e.* 2690.67 in numbers. Number of grains per plant showed significant effect on grain yield per plant. Variation in grain yield in rice has been also reported by Hari et al. [7] and Golam [5].

Data concerning the test weight is shown in table and figure. Test weight of resultant rice seeds was found maximum in Sambha BPT-5204 *i.e.* 27.92g and was followed by DRR Dhan-45 and NDR-359 *i.e.* 26.03 g and 25.70g respectively. Test weight was found minimum in Chittimuthyalu *i.e.* 18.34 g followed by Sambha BPT-5204 and Sarju-52 *i.e.*, 21.23 g and 23.72 g respectively. Similar result of varietal variation was in conformity with Chandrashekhar et al. [8].

Grain yield per plant was shown in Table 1 and Fig. 1. Grain yield per plant was ranged from 24.73g to 65.51g. Maximum grain yield per plant (65.51g) was obtained in Sambha BPT-5204 and minimum in Chittimuthyalu (24.73 g). Maximum grain yield was followed by NDR2065 *i.e.*49.26g and Swarna *i.e.*, 46.87g. Minimum grain yield per plant was followed by DRR Dhan-45 *i.e.*33.33g [9].

4. CONCLUSION

- The significant difference in respect to plant height was obtained at both the stages *i.e.*, 60 DAT and maturity. Sambha sub-1 showed a maximum increase in plant height at both stages.

- Plant dry weight, no. of tillers per plant and days to 50% flowering was found significantly superior in Sambha Sub-1, Swarna Sub-1, and Swarna respectively.
- All the yield parameters like grain yield per plant, no. of grains per plant, test weight, and EBT showed the significant result. Sambha BPT-5204 showed maximum grain yield per plant, test weight, and no. of grains per plant. Swarna Sub-1 showed significantly superior EBT per plant.

In conclusion, there was significant varietal difference in morphological characters. The study also suggest that there is a need to characterize more varieties for variable traits like agronomical and biochemical characters that related to the yield components to produce F2 and further generations as another step to develop rice varieties with high yielding potential. For plant growth parameters, Swarna sub1 (for number of tillers per plant and Ear bearing tillers per plants) and sambha sub 1 (for plant height and dry weight) performed best among all the genotypes. According to the data presented In Table 1, it can be clearly estimated that Sambha BPT 5204 performed best in respect to yield traits *i.e.*, number of grains per plant, test weight and grain yield per plant and Chittimuthyalu performed lowest among the varieties.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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