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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
GENEVA

**TECHNICAL WORKING PARTY
FOR
AGRICULTURAL CROPS**

**Thirty-Second Session
Tsukuba, Japan, September 8 to 12, 2003**

PROJECT FOR EXCHANGING SEED OF SELECTED VARIETIES BETWEEN
INTERESTED COUNTRIES: RICE

Document prepared by experts from Japan

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1. In order to see how example varieties perform under different environmental conditions, especially for the characteristic number 19 (Time of heading), a demonstration trial was planned to be shown on the occasion of the thirty-second session of the Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops (TWA) to be held from September 8 to 12, 2003, in Tsukuba, Japan.
2. To secure seeds enough for that purpose, all UPOV member countries were requested to send dehulled rice grains of three example varieties for the characteristic "Time of heading" (early, medium and late) to Japan by the end of March 2002. Starting from late April, these varieties were grown by plant breeders* in the field of the Crop Research Institute, Tsukuba. (* Dr. Hiroshi Nemoto and others)
3. Germination of dehulled grains was very poor as presumed in several varieties, and only a few plants were grown; one variety, Kambaral, from Uruguay produced no seedlings. Some plant characteristics were preliminarily checked and recorded as shown in the attached table.
4. This year, 2003, as many asterisked characteristics as possible are being checked and the data obtained will be shown to the participants of the TWA on the occasion of the field trip in Tsukuba.

Methods of cultivating material for 2002

5. Seeds (decorticated grains) were sown in seedling boxes on April 22, 2002, and were raised under upland conditions. Seedlings were transplanted on May 23 in the lowland field in Tsukuba, with the spacing of 30 x 15 cm, single seedling per hill. Fertilizers applied were 80 kg N, 80 kg P₂O₅ and 60 kg K₂O per ha.

Notes for the Table

1. As earliness/lateness was not indicated by most of member countries, varieties were arbitrarily arranged within the country.
2. Heading date of 50 % were recorded.
3. Culm height, panicle length and panicle count were taken at harvesting time.
4. Degree of lodging: 0 = no lodging, 9 = completely lodged (flat)
5. Blast rating: = no blast lesions, 9 = completely killed by the fungus

Origin	Variety	Heading	Culm height (cm)	Panicle Length (cm)	Panicle count	Lodging	Blast rating
Spain	Lido	7. 29	80.6	20.4	8.4	0.0	3.0
	Puntal	8. 7	72.4	26.0	6.0	0.0	7.0
	Thaibonet	8. 5	70.6	26.9	6.2	0.0	7.0
	Galatxo	7. 30	69.6	22.7	6.8	0.0	3.0
France	Cigalon	7. 24	61.0	17.0	10.8	0.0	7.0
	Couachi	8. 17	64.2	25.9	16.2	0.0	5.0
	O.B.P.C.	7. 30	71.6	20.8	6.2	0.0	7.0
Russia	Uzyupyg	7. 30	84.8	24.8	7.2	0.0	5.0
	Aucuan	7. 30	73.6	16.9	4.2	6.0	5.0
Italy	Balilla	8. 8	75.0	18.0	8.2	0.0	7.0
	Carnaroli	8. 11	109.2	25.8	6.8	2.0	5.0
	Ariete	8. 8	84.2	18.5	5.8	2.0	3.0
Uruguay	INIA Tacuari	9. 1	77.5	20.1	11.0	0.0	2.0
	L1130	8. 23	72.6	25.3	9.4	0.0	8.0
	Kambaral	-	-	-	-	-	-
	El Paso 144	9. 1	81.0	26.4	13.5	0.0	-
	INIA Caraguta	8. 30	113.2	27.7	13.2	8.0	-
Hungary	Sandora	8. 5	75.2	23.3	9.8	4.0	-
	Risabell	8. 7	73.6	25.7	9.0	8.0	-
	M-225	7. 31	58.6	15.7	13.8	0.0	-

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