

Original Research Article

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Effect of Gamma Rays on Non-basmati Aromatic Rice in M₁ Generation

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ABSTRACT

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Effect of 250Gy, 300Gy, 350Gy and 400Gy gamma rays on Badsabhog, popular non-basmati aromatic landraces of West Bengal was studied in M₁ generation under field condition. In general, plant height, number of total tillers, effective tillers plant⁻¹, panicle exertion, spikelet number panicle⁻¹, filled grains panicles⁻¹, productive tiller hill⁻¹, spikelet fertility (%), and grain yield plant⁻¹ decreased with increase in dose at variable rate due to negative effect of mutation. Total tiller hill⁻¹, Primary branch panicle⁻¹ and Secondary branches panicle⁻¹ were increased in all the irradiated population over control, which might be due to stimulatory effect of mutagen. The results indicated the differential sensitivity of the genotypes and characters to radiation treatment. The overall results indicated that spikelet fertility percentage (%) was more sensitive to gamma irradiation as compared to other yield attributing characters in non-basmati aromatic rice.

Introduction

Rice is nutritious and rich in groups of vitamin B, with almost no cholesterol. On the basis of aroma content, rice cultivars are classified as aromatic and non-aromatic genotypes. Many non-basmati traditional aromatic rice cultivars are famous due to their excellent grain quality and aroma. Aroma in scented rice depends on the amount of 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline (2AP).

But traditional aromatic rice cultivars are crippled by low yield potential, late maturity

and lodging susceptible. Moreover, there are a number of landraces which are highly demanding among the consumers because of their special quality, but their production potential is low and farmers are reluctant to grow such landraces.

These desired changes in genotypes of crop species are achieved by a series of interrelated and largely interdependent activities viz., creation of variation, selection, evaluation, multiplication and distribution, out of which creation of variation is important for effective selection. Hence, improvement in yield and

its component characters through hybridization and recombination becomes difficult. Therefore, generation of variability through mutagenic treatments is of paramount importance for improvement of this crop.

Gamma ray is one of the potent mutagens which can be used in rice breeding. Many attempts in the field of mutation research have been made by different scientists to get desirable traits in cultivated rice and in determining the most effective mutagenic treatment (Reddy and Rao 1988, Bansal *et al.*, 1990, Pillai *et al.*, 1993).

The present investigation was conducted to study the effects of γ -rays in M_1 generation on dry seeds of non-basmati aromatic rice variety, Badsabhog.

Materials and Methods

Dry, uniform, bold seeds of variety Badsabhog each weighing 250g were taken in five packets for the experiment. Four packets were used for gamma irradiations. The seeds were placed in single layer inside the radiation chamber to get the seeds irradiated. The seeds were irradiated with four different doses of gamma rays viz. 250Gy, 300Gy, 350Gy and 400Gy (1Gray = 1 joule per kg of matter undergoing radiations = 0.1kR) from ^{60}Co source at Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya (BCKV), West Bengal. The remaining unexposed seed packet was used as control. Seeds from each treatment combination were sown immediately in the seedbed separately. Thirty-day-old seedlings from each treatment along with control were transplanted @ one seedling per hill in puddled field following ten rows plot with row length was 3.0 m. Row to row and plant to plant distances 30 cm and 15 cm were kept, respectively. The main tillers of suspected mutant plants were bagged just before flowering. Standard cultural practices were followed to raise a good healthy crop.

Observations on pre and post-harvest characters of M_1 individual plants from each treatment were taken. Observations were recorded for plant height (cm), panicle length (cm), number of tillers and effective tillers plant⁻¹ were recorded before harvesting whereas, no. of primary branches panicle⁻¹, no. of secondary branches panicle⁻¹, no. of total branches panicle⁻¹, filled grains, chaffy grains, total grain, spikelet fertility and grain yield plant⁻¹ was recorded after harvesting.

Results and Discussion

Effect of gamma irradiation on non-basmati aromatic rice was studied in M_1 generation under field condition. The mean performances in respect of various quantitative characters in M_1 populations are presented in Table below.

Plant height (cm)

Minimum and maximum mean values for plant height in non-basmati aromatic rice varied from 400 Gy (136.26) to control (153.27). The highest (127-177) and lowest (136-172) range was recorded in 250 Gy and control. The maximum CV was recorded in 350 Gy (6.94) and lowest for control (4.27) (Table 1).

Reduction of plant height was more with increase in doses. This result are in agreement with Cheema and Atta (2003), Chakraborty and Kole (2008), Efendi *et al* (2017). Sasikala and Kalaiyarasi, (2010) reported that plant height was drastically reduced at the dose of 100Gy and 200Gy in all the six varieties due to radiation treatment. Decreasing effects in the above characters might be due to physiological damage caused by mutagen at higher doses. Interruption in DNA synthesis and other physiological and biochemical changes after mutagenic treatment may lead to reduction of plant height.

Panicle exertion (cm)

Minimum and maximum mean values for Panicle exertion in non-basmati aromatic rice varied from 400 Gy (12.16) to control (16.87). The highest (1.00-21.20) and lowest (11.50-21.00) range was recorded in 300 Gy and control. The maximum CV was recorded in 400 Gy (36.58) and lowest for control (11.26) (Table-1). Higher doses of gamma rays brought about more reduction in Panicle Exsertion.

Total tiller hill⁻¹ and productive tiller hill⁻¹

Minimum and maximum mean values for Total tiller hill⁻¹ in non-basmati aromatic rice varied from 350 Gy (12.94) to 250 Gy (15.90). The highest (36-6) and lowest (22-4) range was recorded in 300 Gy and 400 Gy. The maximum CV was recorded in 400 Gy (37.31) and lowest for control (25.27).

Minimum and maximum mean values for Productive tiller hill⁻¹ in non-basmati aromatic rice varied from 350 Gy (7.42) to control (13.30). The highest (3-22) and lowest (3-16) range was recorded in 300 Gy and 350 Gy. The maximum CV was recorded in 400 Gy (47.88) and lowest for control (24.37) (Table 2).

Similar observation reported by Chakravarti *et al.*, (2013) the mutagenic treatments caused significant decline in Effective tiller per hill in all the treatments of the genotypes. But in treatment 40kR gamma-ray and 30 KR gamma ray it was high. Harding *et al.*, (2012) observed that in irradiated plants of M₁ generation increase in gamma ray doses from 50 to 300 Gy had little or no effect on tiller production as there were no significant differences in tiller number of irradiated seeds and non-irradiated (control) for all the varieties evaluated.

Flag leaf area (cm²) and Panicle Length (cm)

Minimum and maximum mean values for Flag leaf area in non-basmati aromatic rice varied from control (16.59) to 250 Gy (18.90). The highest (7.50-33.15) and lowest (11.85-24.75) range was recorded in control and 350 Gy. The maximum CV was recorded in control (29.28) and lowest for 350 Gy (17.58).

Minimum and maximum mean values for Panicle length in non-basmati aromatic rice varied from 400 Gy (25.21) to control (27.26). The highest (10.00-31.00) and lowest (21.00-29.50) range was recorded in 400 Gy and 250 Gy. The maximum CV was recorded in 400 Gy (15.10) and lowest for 250 Gy (6.96) (Table 3).

Primary branch panicle⁻¹ and Secondary branches panicle⁻¹

Minimum and maximum mean values for Primary branch panicle⁻¹ in non-basmati aromatic rice varied from 350 Gy (7.78) to 300 Gy (8.65). The highest (5.00-12.66) and lowest (5.66-9.66) range was recorded in 250 Gy and 350 Gy. The maximum CV was recorded in 250 Gy (17.06) and lowest for 300 Gy (11.75).

Minimum and maximum mean values for Secondary branches panicle⁻¹ in non-basmati aromatic rice varied from 350 Gy (24.05) to 300 Gy (28.90). The highest (12.33-55.33) and lowest (13.33-34.00) range was recorded in 250 Gy and 350 Gy. The maximum CV was recorded in 250 Gy (28.22) and lowest for 350 Gy (21.21) (Table 4).

El-Degwy *et al.*, (2013) found result that higher dose mutagenic treatments decreased the mean values of secondary branches per panicle and lower dose of radiation detected

significantly higher mean values. So, low doses of radiations in some cases stimulated the growth of M₁ plants.

Total grain panicle⁻¹ and filled grain per panicle⁻¹

Minimum and maximum mean values for Total grain panicle⁻¹ in non-basmati aromatic rice varied from 350 Gy (136.77) to control (257.00). The highest (144.00-413.00) and lowest (90.00-199.00) range was recorded in

control and 350 Gy. The maximum CV was recorded in 250 Gy (22.89) and lowest for control (19.98) (Table 5).

Minimum and maximum mean values for Filled grain panicle⁻¹ in non-basmati aromatic rice varied from 400 Gy (57.29) to control (196.98). The highest (87.00-326.00) and lowest (20.00-133.33) range was recorded in control and 400 Gy. The maximum CV was recorded in 400 Gy (48.74) and lowest for control (24.21).

Table.1 Mean, range and coefficient of variation (CV) for plant height and panicle exertion

Treatments	Plant Height (cm)			Panicle Exsertion(cm)		
	Mean	Range	CV	Mean	Range	CV
Control	153.27	136.00 - 172.00	4.27	16.87	11.50 - 21.00	11.26
250 Gy	144.69	127.00 - 177.00	5.39	15.44	9.00 - 21.00	16.05
300 Gy	145.24	128.30 - 170.20	5.26	15.65	1.00 - 21.20	23.57
350 Gy	140.24	117.00 - 160.00	6.94	14.39	3.50 - 21.00	35.12
400 Gy	136.26	116.00 - 158.00	6.14	12.16	1.00 - 19.50	36.58

Table.2 Mean, range and coefficient of variation (CV) for total tiller hill⁻¹ and productive tiller hill⁻¹

Treatments	Total tiller hill ⁻¹			Productive tiller hill ⁻¹		
	Mean	Range	CV	Mean	Range	CV
Control	14.68	8.00 - 25.00	25.27	13.30	7.00 - 23.00	24.37
250 Gy	15.90	8.00 - 28.00	29.90	12.68	7.00 - 24.00	33.03
300 Gy	15.70	6.00 - 36.00	37.07	10.45	3.00 - 22.00	35.32
350 Gy	12.94	6.00 - 26.00	36.96	7.42	3.00 - 16.00	46.01
400 Gy	13.22	4.00 - 22.00	37.31	9.78	2.00 - 21.00	47.88

Table.3 Mean, range and coefficient of variation (CV) for flag leaf area (cm²) and panicle length (cm)

Treatments	Flag leaf area(cm ²)			Panicle length (cm)		
	Mean	Range	CV	Mean	Range	CV
Control	16.59	7.50 - 33.15	29.28	27.26	19.00 - 32.00	8.69
250 Gy	18.90	11.25 - 33.15	25.93	26.23	21.00 - 29.50	6.96
300 Gy	18.26	10.88 - 34.20	23.40	25.68	18.00 - 29.60	8.69
350 Gy	18.66	11.85 - 24.75	17.58	25.50	20.00 - 29.00	8.88
400 Gy	17.47	9.96 - 31.35	27.22	25.21	10.00 - 31.00	15.10

Table.4 Mean, range and coefficient of variation (CV) for primary branch panicle⁻¹ and secondary branch panicle⁻¹

Primary branch panicle ⁻¹				Secondary branch panicle ⁻¹		
Treatments	Mean	Range	CV	Mean	Range	CV
Control	8.21	6.00 - 12.00	15.75	27.44	15.00 - 53.00	27.91
250 Gy	8.09	5.00 - 12.66	17.06	25.47	12.33 - 55.33	28.22
300 Gy	8.65	6.66 - 11.33	11.75	28.90	14.66 - 51.00	27.43
350 Gy	7.78	5.66 - 9.66	13.02	24.05	13.33 - 34.00	21.21
400 Gy	8.03	5.33 - 10.33	14.46	25.53	13.66 - 47.00	25.17

Table.5 Mean, range and coefficient of variation (CV) for total grain per panicle and filled grain per panicle

Total grain panicle ⁻¹				Filled grain panicle ⁻¹		
Treatments	Mean	Range	CV	Mean	Range	CV
Control	257.00	144.00 - 413.00	19.98	196.98	87.00 - 326.00	24.21
250 Gy	142.16	75.00 - 231.00	22.89	76.25	18.34 - 155.33	43.73
300 Gy	163.58	59.00 - 232.99	22.40	85.47	26.66 - 185.33	39.81
350 Gy	136.77	90.00 - 199.00	20.41	64.63	27.00 - 170.33	48.22
400 Gy	144.03	87.33 - 211.00	20.59	57.29	20.00 - 133.33	48.74

Table.6 Mean, range and CV for spikelet fertility % and yield panicle⁻¹ (g)

Spikelet Fertility %				Yield panicle ⁻¹ (g)		
Treatments	Mean	Range	CV	Mean	Range	CV
Control	76.46	52.80 - 93.12	11.99		0.98 - 3.27	31.07
250 Gy	53.83	10.89 - 93.08	38.33	0.83	0.32 - 1.54	39.16
300 Gy	53.25	25.72 - 96.17	38.96	0.92	0.34 - 1.89	37.64
350 Gy	47.38	20.20 - 85.59	41.52	0.86	0.25 - 1.80	48.90
400 Gy	39.35	0.76 - 88.07	15.34	2.00	0.25 - 1.5	48.27

Spikelet fertility %

Minimum and maximum mean values for Spikelet Fertility % in non-basmati aromatic rice varied from 400 Gy (39.35) to control (76.46). The highest (0.76-88.07) and lowest (52.80-93.12) range was recorded in 400 Gy and control. The maximum CV was recorded in 350 Gy (41.52) and lowest for control (11.99) (Table 6).

Rajrajan *et al.*, (2015) reported that in initial evaluation trial (M₁), the, pollen fertility, plant height at maturity, seed fertility showed a dose dependent reduction for the mutagens. Mutagenic treatments generally reduced the reproductive ability of plants and increased the number of sterile spikelets in panicle. Similar results were obtained in rice by Sasikala and Kalaiyarasi (2010) Singh *et al.*, 1998. The decrease in fertility of rice after irradiation is considered to be due to

chromosomal aberrations (Matsuo and Onozawa, 1961).

Yield panicle⁻¹ (g)

Minimum and maximum mean values for Yield per panicle (g) in non-basmati aromatic rice varied from 250 Gy (0.82) to control (2.00). The highest (0.98-3.27) and lowest (0.32-1.54) range was recorded in control and 250 Gy. The maximum CV was recorded in 350 Gy (48.90) and lowest for control (31.07) (Table 6).

The magnitude of decline in mean coupled with high CV was more pronounced. Of the several traits, grain yield showed major drastic effects of the treatments. Similar results were also reported in different crops including rice by Tripathi and Dubey (1992).

The overall results indicated that spikelet fertility percentage (%) was more sensitive to gamma irradiation as compared to other yield attributing characters in non-basmati aromatic rice. Therefore, changes observed in quantitative characters in M₁ generation need to be studied in M₂ and later generations for understanding mutational changes in the genetic architecture of this important non-basmati aromatic rice.

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