Short Communication

## COLLECTING RICE GERMPLASM FROM PARTS OF TELANGANA REGION OF ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

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This paper communicates collection of 109 landraces of rice from Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh. The germplasm varied in grain type, husk colour, grain colour and in maturity period. Considerable variation was also observed in panicle structure, glume and awn colour, kernel colour, 1000 seed weight, lengthm width and thickness of grain.

Key words: Rice, collection, germplasm, Telangana region

Rice is the principal crop of Andhra Pradesh cultivated in all the seven agro-climatic regions, in more than 75 farming situations, under varied physiographic, climatic and soil conditions. Rice is being grown in three distinct seasons viz., Kharif (May/June to November/December), Rabi (December to March/April) and Summer (April/May to July/August) and is rotated with pulses, oilseeds, millets and vegetables. Majority of the areas surveyed in the northern Telangana zone, the rice based cropping system followed was single crop rice, rice-rice, dry paddy, rice-groundnut etc.

Rice is being cultivated since time immemorial in this region of the state. Several local cultivars are still available in this region inspite of the introduction of improved cultivars. Based on our observations in several explorations undertaken, it has been found that the local cultivars/landraces of rice are confined to tribal pockets/villages in the interior places which are well adapted to the local conditions and stresses. In order to collect and conserve the available

endemic genetic diversity in rice, an exploration was undertaken during November-December, 1997 in the districts of Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam of Telangana region. In this region an exploration was undertaken in 1994 in the Adilabad district for sampling of rice germplasm which resulted in the collection of over 109 accessions (Pandravada *et al.*, 1996) and the variability in grain morphological characters described (Sivaraj and Pandravada, 1996).

Farmer's field was taken as an unit area and random samples of the population and biased sample of elite material were collected. Germplasm samples were also collected from threshing yards and farm stores. The IRRI descriptors for rice, Oryza sativa L. (IRRI, 1980) was used as a guideline for studying the variability in the collected germplasm. The survey resulted in the collection of 100 germplasm accessions of rice (Oryza sativa) including one accession of oryza nivara. Some of the characteristics of important germplasm accessions collected are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of some of the collected rice germplasm

Name of the local cultivar/landrace	IC. No.	Days to Maturity	Grain type	Husk colour	Grain colour	Others
Bobbiligantlu	211222	140	Medium slender	Brown	Red	
Bundamavadlu	211231	90-100	Medium bold	Brown	White	Rainfed
Chalkabuchchivadlu	211237	130	Long slender	Straw	White	Rainfed
Chalkavadlu	211250	90-100	Medium bold	Straw	Red	Rainfed
Cherukulutchchalu	211211	70-125	Medium slender	Yellow	White	Rainfed crop
	211215					
Chinnasindhubayalu	211210	175	Medium slender	Yellow	White	Rainfed crop
Chittimuchchalu	211248 211249	90-100	Medium slender	Brownish yellow	White	Rainfed
Chittimutyalu	211206	130	Fine	Straw	White	Scented
Dubbabairagi	211172	105	Long slender	Yellow	Red	
Duppitokalu	211212 211209	95	Medium bold	Yellow	White/ green	Rainfed
Dusavadlu	211207	180	Medium bold	Black	Red	Wild type
Erramallelu	211193	136	Long slender	Straw	White	
Erramasoori	211170	125	Medium slender	Straw	White	
Erravadlu	211158 211141	120	Medium slender	Brown Red	Rainfed	
Gandharivadlu	211173	120	Medium slender	Yellow	Red	
Godavari Iskalu	211176 211203	150	Medium slender	Yellow	White	
Gorankamukkulu	211225 211223	120-130	Medium slender	Black	White	Rainfed drought resistant
Karrebudamalu	211224	90	Medium bold	Black	Red	Rainfed
Karevadlu	211229	90	Medium slender	Black	White	Rainfed
Kattakichchidi	211238	150	Fine	Yellow	White	Rainfed
Kunkumbanthulu	211205	120	Medium slender	Brown	Red	Rainfed
Mettasannalu	211253	90	Long slender	Yellow	White	Rainfed
Motikka	211244	120	Short bold	Yellow	White	Rainfed
Nallavodlu	211169	90-100	Medium bold	Black	Red	Rainfed
Orugallu	211186	150	Lond bold	Straw	White	Rainfed
Peddamasuri	211179	150	Medium bold	Straw	Green	Susceptible to blast
Peddavadlu	211246	180	Bold	Yellow	Red	Rainfed
Ramabanalu	211252	180	Bold	Yellow	Red	Rainfed
Richchalu	211235	180	Bold	Yellow	White	Rainfed
Rottisingaralu	211296	140	Long bold	Straw	White	Rainfed
Sindhubayalu	211240	150	Medium slender	Yellow	White	Rainfed
Sudivanja	211242	90	Medium bold	Yellow	White	Rainfed
Surilu	211251	150	Long slender	Yellow	White	Rainfed
Tharkavadlu	211157	105	Long slender	Yellow	White	Rainfed
Vulliguththulu	211236	130	Medium bold	Yellow	White	Rainfed

The duration of the collected rice germplasm falls under early, medium and late groups varying from 90 to 180 days of maturity. Majority of them are grown as a rainfed and a few under semi- irrigated/irrigated conditions also. Germplasm of collected rice germplasm can be classified into medium tall and tall groups up to 175 cm in plant height. Considerable variation was also observed in panicle structure, grain morphological characters viz., glume and awn colour (black/brown/gold/straw), shape of grain (slender/medium/bold), kernel colour (red/white/green), 1000-seed weight, length, width and thickness of grain (Table 2). Such type of

Table 2. Diversity in grain morphology and weight

Character	Range	Mean	C.V.%
Grain length (mm)	5.6-11.5	8.2. 11.7	
Grain width (mm)	2.2-3.3	3.0	73.3
Grain thickness (mm)	1.5-2.3	2.0	80.0
1000-seed weight (g)	9.0-30.0	20.7	25.0

variability in landraces of rice during genepool sampling were encountered earlier by many rice workers from various parts of India (Chandel et al., 1989; Richharia, 1979; Ray et al., 1985).

The germplasm of rice collected from this region is being conserved in the National Gene Bank at National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi, India

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