

**Proceedings of the 85<sup>th</sup> Scientific Workers Conference held virtually**  
**on 08.02.2021**

**II. Varieties and Seeds**

**1. RICE**

**1.1 Advisory on suitable Rice varieties in different regions of Tamil Nadu**

<b>A. Long Duration varieties</b>	
ADT 51 (2018)	Bold type, Low input efficient variety. Cultivation should be managed strictly with recommended fertilizers.
CR1009 Sub1 (2015)	To be promoted only in tail end areas where there is a problem of submergence during early seedling stage only
<b>B. Medium Duration varieties for Delta Zone (alternate to BPT 5204 and NLR 34449)</b>	
CO 52 (2017)	Medium duration with very fine quality rice replacing BPT. Suitable for late Samba and Thaladi
ADT 54 (2020)	Matures in 135 days, grain quality nearly matches Improved White Ponni variety, moderately resistant to Blast which is a major disease during Samba season
CO 50 (2010)	Bold grain rice variety recommended mainly for obtaining high yields, care should be taken to control false smut. Suitable for new delta zone.
TKM 13 (2015)	Suitable for Delta area in Pudukottai district and for delayed planting in Thaladi season
TRY3 (2010)	Highly recommended for Saline and Sodic Soil
<b>C. Short Duration varieties</b>	
ADT 53 (2019)	To be recommended strictly during May sowing in Delta zone and for December sowing, Rabi sowing in Western Districts.
CO 51 (2013)	High Market preference and suitable for Kuruvai season.
CO 53 (2020)	1. Drought tolerant and suitable for Sivagangai and Ramnad 2. Confirmatory field trials would be done during forthcoming Kuruvai in Delta Zone
TPS 5 (2014)	Short Bold Rice Variety Suitable for Replacing ASD16 in

## **1.2 Action to be taken:**

### **Long Duration Paddy Varieties:**

#### **i) ADT-51 (2018) & ADT-52 (2018) (Long Duration varieties):**

These two long duration varieties are reported to be non-lodging during heavy rain received in January, 2021, when compared to CR1009-Sub1. As these two varieties are already in Seed chain, the district JDAs should study the non-lodging character of these two varieties and accordingly take efforts for production and distribution of more certified seeds in the next Samba season. DOA should place indent for breeder seeds of ADT 51 and ADT 52.

### **Medium Duration Paddy Varieties:**

#### **ii) CO 52 (MGR 100) (2017):**

TNAU has purified CO52 nucleus seed. The performance of CO 52 has to be studied at field level on receipt of Breeder seeds from TNAU and informed in the next meeting. More Indent should be placed with TNAU for supply of breeder seeds. The Director, CPBG, TNAU has to ensure the supply of Breeders seeds without any admixture.

#### **iii) ADT 54 (2020):**

This variety is entering seed chain in 2021, TFL availability is 4 -5 tonnes. DoA to follow up its seed multiplication and usage at the field level.

#### **iv) TRY 3 (2010) & TRY 4 (2021)**

These two varieties are recommended for saline tract. As TRY3 variety which has been notified in 2012 is nearing 10 years of age, the Department should take steps to multiply TRY4 after getting notification from Government of India and sincere efforts should be taken to bring TRY4 into the Seed chain. TNAU & DOA should take steps for early notification.

**v) VGD 1 (2019) (With Fragrance and similar to Seeragasamba)**

This variety is reported to be performing well in western districts and has high demand among traders. There are reports of exhibition of Fragrance only in Cool weather period and high shattering during maturity. These issues have to be sorted out and the variety should be promoted in the western belt in a larger scale by increasing the indent for VGD1 for 2021-22. Suitability of this variety in Cauvery Delta Zone should be evaluated and the status has to be informed. TANSEDA should take speedy efforts to make certified seeds available to farmers in 2021-22.

**vi) Variety to replace NLR 34449 (2010)**

Alternate variety to replace NLR 34449 with Medium duration and fine variety has to be evolved. CO 52 would be the alternate variety to NLR 34449 and to be promoted at the field level.

**Short Duration Paddy Varieties:**

**vii) ADT 48 (2005) & MDU 5 (1996) (Extra Early maturing varieties for Contingency)**

- These two varieties have been notified before 10 years and recommended as a contingency measure for delayed release of water from the reservoirs. Milling issues have been reported. These varieties are least preferred by consumers and traders and need not be promoted in a larger scale.

**viii) Variety to replace ASD 16 and ADT 37**

- An equivalent variety to replace ASD 16 (1986) and ADT37 (1989) needs be developed as they are old varieties.
- One pre-release ART entry, AS15024, would be an alternative to ASD16 during the second season in Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari

districts. As of now, the ARTs are in the fields at Cheranmahadevi, Mukkudal and Palayamkottai. Dept Officials can visit the fields. Can be visited by concerned JDAs.

**ix) CO 53 (2020):**

CO 53 variety is drought tolerant paddy variety with 115 days duration and suitable for Sivaganga, Ramnad & Virudhunagar. Department should take steps for seed multiplication.

**Specific Instruction to monitor the new cultures evolved by TNAU:**

District JDAs, DDAs and ADAs should give their personal attention to monitor the performance of newly released cultivars in Adaptive Research Trial plots. The field level performance of those cultures should be closely monitored by extension officials and scientists from local research stations and KVK. DOA & DHPC should issue suitable instructions to all districts. TNAU should communicate the list of new cultures sent to districts to DOA, with all necessary information. The crop sections concerned in the offices of DOA and DHPC should personally monitor the laying of ART plots from sowing to harvesting and Complete database should be maintained about the outcome of ART.