Contribution ID: **35** Type: **Poster**

AGRONOMIC MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF SELECTED IRRADIATED COTTON VARIETY DURING M3 GENERATION

For sustainable cotton production against climate change in Myanmar, well-developed, fresh and uniform cotton seeds were irradiated with 50 to 500Gys of ... According to the germination test and field condition, we selected the doses from 200 to 350Gys for further generation studies. The desirable mutants having higher yield, early maturity, resistant to CLCuV disease etc. were selected and advanced to M3 generation. Ten mutant plants of each treatment were evaluated for agro- morphological characters compared with the control plants. The mean value of plant height (141.2cm), no. of square/plant (48.7), no. of flower/ plant, (2.5) and total boll number/plant (48.8) of 300Gys were higher than other treatments and control. Even the shortest plant height was observed in 200 Gys, early maturity and larger boll size was also found in 200 and 250 Gys. The highest no. of square/plant was observed in 350Gys after 300Gys, however, after heavy rain, defoliation rate is higher than other treatments and control. Yield and fibre quality test will be studied for specific line selection of desirable trait and screening to heat tolerant.

Country or International Organization

Myanmar

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Track Classification: Mutation breeding for adaptation to climate change in seed propagated crops