

Stabilitas Produksi Sepuluh Genotip Padi Sawah di Lahan Salin

Title	Stabilitas Produksi Sepuluh Genotip Padi Sawah di Lahan Salin
Author Order	1 of 5
Accreditation	
Abstract	Diversity of the physical environment which is followed by the diversity of genetic resources in agriculture in Indonesia is very wide. The potential of specific environments can be used by breeders in determining the applicability distribution of a superior new cultivars, such as releasing the rice cultivars tolerant salinity with high yield potential for a wide range of spatial and specific. We grewed 10 genotypes of rice and Siak Raya as check in three locations with low to moderate levels of salinity, Kebumen (140 $\mu\text{m/cm}$ -350 $\mu\text{m/cm}$), Batang (861 $\mu\text{m/cm}$ -5783 $\mu\text{m/cm}$), dan Pekalongan (670 $\mu\text{m/cm}$ -1416 $\mu\text{m/cm}$). Genotypes showed difference performance, which indicated diversity of agronomic characters at three location. Genotypes stability were tested refer to Eberhart and Russell (1963), UNSOED 8 is a stable genotype with higher gran yield than the total average of genotypes.
Publisher Name	Breeding Science Society of Indonesia (BSSI) / PERIPI
Publish Date	2015-09-15
Publish Year	2012
Doi	DOI: 10.24198/zuriat.v23i1.6863
Citation	
Source	Zuriat
Source Issue	Vol 23, No 1 (2012)
Source Page	
Url	
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