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Analyses on seed yield components of Setaria sphacetata cv . Narok

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Key words : Setaria sphacetata cv . Narok , seed yield , component factors , seed quality

Introduction Setaria sphacelata cv. Narok is a key species for improved pasture development and seed production not only in different climatic zones in Yunnan but in warm temperate and subtropics in southern China because of its high productive performance since it was introduced from Australia in 1983. In Yunnan, heading and flowering of Narok occurred almost simultaneously, which makes seed more easily harvested. However, seed yield and germination rate of Narok were relatively lower, with only $45-60 \text{ kg/hm}^2$ of seed yield and 10% of seed germination rate, restricting seriously the large-scale commercial production of the species. Therefore, in the experiment, it was aimed to find out what would be the limiting factors by analyzing components related to seed yield and seed weight per thousand seed and seed yield of a single plant to provide practical technical solutions for improving the seed yield of the species.

Materials and methods The study was conducted on the Beef Model Farm of Yunnan Beef Cattle and Pasture Research Center $(25^{\circ}13' \text{ N}, 103^{\circ} \text{ E}, \text{average annual precipitation} = 990 \text{ mm}$, frost free day = 301d, elevation = 1960 m, soil = latosol, pH = 6.5, organic matter = 0.84\%, total N, P, K = 0.16%, 0.03%, 0.12%). Seeds were hand-sown in 2007 for single plant test in two steps. First, the seed yield component test was done with 7 plants randomly sampled for plant height, tillers (X2) and seed-bearing branches (X3) measuring. 10 spikes were randomly selected out of all the samples to measure the flower numbers (X5) and seeds per spike (X6) for seed rate calculation. 100-seed weight of each sample was recorded with 4 replications when dried 30 days later. Second, other 4 plants were randomly sampled from the trial field to measure the seed weight per thousand seeds (X8) on different parts of a spike which was divided into 10 parts and the fallen seeds during the testing period were marked as 11 with 4 replications. Data of the test was analyzed with SAS9.0 and Excel.

Results Result showed that seed yield per plant (W) of *Setariasphacetata* cv . Narok was positively correlated with reproductive branch number (X3) (P \leq 0.01) significantly and with a significant correlation with tiller number(X2) (P \leq 0.05) as illustrated in Table 2 . Multiple stepwise regression analysis on the seed yield per plant (W) was carried out , and the equation was W=-16.59156+0.42479X3-0.03082X5+0.04923X6. Seed Quality analysis on seeds of different parts of a spike showed that falling seeds had the best quality , and the second was No . 7 , and seed yield of No . 1 , No . 3 and No . 8 were higher than others . (Table 1) .

Table 1W	eight of 1000	Table 2	Correlati	prelative analysis on seed yield components per plant of cv. Narok							
Setaria sphacetata seeds		X 2	X 3	X4	X 5	X6	X7	X 8	W		
of different parts of a		v 1	0.31/3	0.2060	0.2615	0.5089	0 4009	0 1220	0 2087	0 3036	
spike analyzed		Λ^{\perp}	0.0140	0 2000	0.2010	0.0005	0.4005	-0 .4225	-0 2007	0.000	
number	weight	X 2		0.9408A	-0.5976	-0 2406	-0.4488	-0 .9195A	-0.0878	0 .8452a	
2	0.42bc	X 3			-0.4098	-0.4305	-0.5930	-0 .7612a	0.0640	0.8952A	
3	0.42bc	V/				0 2005	0 4526	0 6108	0.0015	0 1525	
4	0.43bc	Λ^{+}				0 2000	0.4520	0.0100	0.0010	-0 .1020	
5	0.42bc	X 5					0.9726A	-0.0603	-0 .8033a	-0 .0598	
6	0.41bc	77.0						0 1700	0 2000	0.0100	
7	0.45b	X 6						0.1702	-0 7220	-0 2128	
8	0.44bc	X 7							0.3517	-0.7285	
9	0.40c										
10	0.40c	X8								-0 2653	
11	0.51a	e^{ac} Means capital letter with less difference ($P < 0.01$), small letter with different ($P \ge 0.05$) in Table 1 & 2									

^{ac} Means capital letter with less difference (P < 0.01), small letter with different (P > 0.05) in Table 1 & 2 . (comments : this is not the standard way to say , which needs correction !!)

Conclusion It was crucial to improve the numbers of flower and hardness of seed per spike by using fertilizer as base and top dressing at heading stage and the optimum seed harvesting time was when the seed on the middle part of spike matured of Narok . (Comments : no data to support this , which needs change or re-writing !)

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