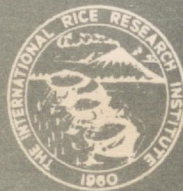


IR64

AN IMPROVED
RICE VARIETY
RELEASED
BY THE
PHILIPPINE
SEEDBOARD

29 MAY 1985



lodging resistance.

IR64 outyielded IR36 by 21% in trials conducted in 10 experiment stations during 4 seasons. IR64 has also performed well in IRTTP's International Yield Nursery for early maturing cultivars. At Los Baños, IR64 matures in 110 days in the dry and 114 days in the wet season. Its height is about 103 cm in the dry and 108 cm in the wet season.

IR64 is resistant to soil salinity and moderately resistant to alkalinity, phosphorous deficiency, and boron toxicity, and to peat soils.

IR64 is resistant to the brown planthopper biotypes, and to green leafhoppers, in the Philippines. It is moderately resistant to yellow stem borers.

The new variety is resistant to race 1 of bacterial blight, and resistant to tungro and grassy stunt virus diseases. It withstood high tungro pressure in farmers' verification trials in Mindanao and other areas. It has shown susceptibility to blast at some IRTTP test sites. Therefore IR64 should be tested thoroughly in areas where blast is a serious problem.

IR64 has long, slender, translucent grains with high milling recovery. This is the first IR variety with intermediate amylose grain and intermediate gelatinization temperature. Its eating quality is similar to that of C4-63.

IR64 is a descendant of 20 original land races from 8 countries. Its extensive pedigree illustrates the planning and work that go into the development of a modern rice variety.



The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) receives support from a number of donors, including the Asian Development Bank, the European Economic Community, the Ford Foundation, the International Development Research Centre, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the OPEC Special Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, and the international aid agencies of the following governments: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

The responsibility for this publication rests with the International Rice Research Institute.