

Donors for quality characteristics in aromatic rice

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ABSTRACT

Germplasm collection of 782 accessions of aromatic rices were evaluated for three quality characteristics that determine cooking quality. The amylose content in these accessions ranged from 10.7% to 36.2%, gelatinization temperature or digestion value ranged from 1 to 7 and gel consistency ranged from 11 mm to 133 mm. Desirable amylose content, gelatinization temperature and gel consistency was observed in 259, 233 and 88 accessions, respectively. Accessions, Basmati 370-S1, Basmati 370-S18, Basmati 370-S19, Basmati 6311-(a) and Basmati 6311-(b) were good for all the three quality characteristics.

Key words: *Oryza sativa*, amylose content, gelatinization temperature, gel consistency

Grain quality of aromatic rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is of prime importance in breeding programmes all over the world because it decides the consumer preference and thus acceptability of a variety (Khush, 2000). Several complex components like amylose content, gelatinization temperature and gel consistency collectively determine cooking as well as eating qualities of rice. Amylose content determines hardness of cooked rice. Waxy or glutinous rice lacks amylose and it does not expand in volume, it remains firm when cooked. Among non waxy and non-glutinous type of rices, varieties with intermediate amylose content are preferred because the grains of such varieties remain moist and tender after cooking. Indian Basmati types fall in this group. Gell temperature is the range within which the starch granules begin to swell irreversibly in hot water. Gel consistency is a reliable index for cooked rice texture. Cooked rice with hard gel consistency hardens faster than that with a soft one. Rices with soft gel consistency cook tender and also remain soft after cooking. In the past, inspite of consistent efforts to identify more and more varieties only limited number of rice varieties dominated the market. Improvement of rice crop with reference to quality traits has also been limited to only few accessions. Therefore, present study has been aimed at widening the genetic base by evaluating 782 aromatic rice accessions for above mentioned three important physio-chemical attributes determining quality of rice.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experimental material, consisting of 782 accessions belonging to different geographic areas *i.e.*, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Philippines, China, Vietnam, Thailand and Iran, (provided by the Directorate of Rice Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Hyderabad), was sown during kharif season of the year 1999, in two replications. Seeds from 5 randomly selected plants were collected for analyzing different physico-chemical characteristics. The panicles were threshed by using a hand thresher. Grain samples were dehulled (Satake Rice Machine, TOKYO) and passed through "Satake Rice White Machine" (TOKYO) for three minutes to obtain uniformly polished kernels.

Standard analytical methods were used for estimating amylose content (Juliano, 1971). Different accessions were classified according to the following standards:

| Grain type | Range of amylose (%) | Type of cooked rice | Rice-water ratio |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Waxy | 0-8 | Moist, sticky, glossy | 1:1.3 |
| Non-waxy | | | |
| Low amylose content | 8-20 | Sticky, soft | 1:1.7 |
| Intermediate amylose content | 20-25 | Dry, flaky, soft | 1:1.9 |
| High amylose content | 25-32 | Cook dry, flaky, hard | 1:2.1 |

Table 1. List of the stocks with desirable amylose content (20-25%), gelatinization temperature (4-5) and gel consistency (40-60mm)

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Amylose content (20-25%) | Basmati 334-S2 | Basmati 5854 |
| Ayepyaung-S2 | Basmati 334-S3 | Basmati 5875-S3 |
| Azucena-S1 | Basmati 370-S1 | Basmati 5875-S5 |
| Azucena-S2 | Basmati 370-S2 | Basmati 6311a |
| Azucena-S3 | Basmati 370-S3 | Basmati 6311b |
| Azucena-S4 | Basmati 370-S4 | Basmati kamon |
| Balugyun | Basmati 370-S5 | Basmati nahan 381-S4 |
| Barah-S1 | Basmati 370-S6 | Basmati nahan 381-S6 |
| Bashmati | Basmati 370-S8 | Basmati nahan 381-S7 |
| Basmati 1-S4 | Basmati 370-S9 | Basmati norat 439-S2 |
| Basmati 1-S7 | Basmati 370-S10 | Basmati surkh 112-S2 |
| Basmati 1-S8 | Basmati 370-S11 | Basmati surkh 161-S1 |
| Basmati 1-S9 | Basmati 370-S12 | Basmati surkh 161-S2 |
| Basmati 1a-S2 | Basmati 370-S14 | Basmati surkh 161-S3 |
| Basmati 1a-S3 | Basmati 370-S15 | Basmati surkh 161-S5 |
| Basmati 1a-S5 | Basmati 370-S16 | Basmati surkh 89-15-S8 |
| Basmati 1a-S6 | Basmati 370-S18 | Basmati surkh 89-15-S9 |
| Basmati 1a-S7 | Basmati 370-S19 | Basmati t-3-S2 |
| Basmati 1a-S8 | Basmati 370-S20 | Basmati t-3-S4 |
| Basmati 1a-S11 | Basmati 370-S21 | Basmati-S4 |
| Basmati 14-10-S1 | Basmati 370-S22 | Basmati-S5 |
| Basmati 43a-S2 | Basmati 370-S23 | Begami t-1-S2 |
| Basmati 43a-S3 | Basmati 370-S24 | Bindli semi dwarf mutant-S2 |
| Basmati 43a-S4 | Basmati 370-S26 | BK-805-9-S1 |
| Basmati 43a-S5 | Basmati 372-S3 | Boga chakura-S1 |
| Basmati 43a-S6 | Basmati 372-S5 | Borhail-S1 |
| Basmati 93-S2 | Basmati 372a-S2 | Borhail-S2 |
| Basmati 93-S4 | Basmati 372a-S3 | Chok jye bi chal |
| Basmati 93a-S2 | Basmati 372a-S4 | Chinni sakkar |
| Basmati 93a-S3 | Basmati 372a-S5 | Chinnow |
| Basmati 93(b)-S2 | Basmati 372a-S6 | Dehradun basmati-S1 |
| Basmati 93(b)-S3 | Basmati 372a-S7 | Dehradun basmati-S3 |
| Basmati 93(b)-S4 | Basmati 372a-S9 | Dehradun local-S1 |
| Basmati 107-S2 | Basmati 375-S1 | Dehradun local-S3 |
| Basmati 113-S10 | Basmati 375-S2 | Dehradun local-S4 |
| Basmati 113-S2 | Basmati 375-S3 | Della-S3 |
| Basmati 113-S5 | Basmati 375-S5 | Dem sufaid |
| Basmati 113-S8 | Basmati 375-S6 | Dinarado-S1 |
| Basmati 113-S9 | Basmati 376-S3 | Dm-24-(a) |
| Basmati 122-S2 | Basmati 377-S1 | Du thom thai binh hai phong-S1 |
| Basmati 122-S3 | Basmati 377-S2 | Early basmati ranbir-S1 |
| Basmati 124-10-S1 | Basmati 397-S6 | Early basmati ranbir-S2 |
| Basmati 124-10-S2 | Basmati 406-S1 | Early basmati ranbir-S6 |
| Basmati 124-10-S3 | Basmati 427-S3 | Early basmati ranbir-S9 |
| Basmati 134a-S1 | Basmati 502-S3 | FN-64 |
| Basmati 134b-S5 | Basmati 502-S4 | Ghanal-S1 |
| Basmati 134b-S6 | Basmati c621-S3 | Ghanal-S2 |
| Basmati 134b-S8 | Basmati c621-S4 | Gharis |
| Basmati 134b-S9 | Basmati c622-S11 | Guinata-S1 |
| Basmati 138-S2 | Basmati 670-S2 | Guinata-S2 |
| Basmati 140-S1 | Basmati 802-S1 | Guinata-S3 |
| Basmati 140-S2 | Basmati 802-S4 | Haryani t-27 |
| Basmati 140-S3 | Basmati 802-S5 | Hasan serai |
| Basmati 213-S2 | Basmati 802-S6 | Hawm deng |
| Basmati 213-S4 | Basmati 802-S7 | HBC-45a |
| Basmati 242 S4 | Basmati 5836-S2 | HBC-45b |

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|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| HBC-46 | Mikhudels-S2 | Pakistan basmati-S2 |
| HBC-98 | Milagrasa-S2 | Pakistan basmati-S4 |
| HBC-135 | Milfor-6 | Pak fine |
| HKR-236 | Milfor-6-2-S2 | Palawan-S4 |
| IET12017 | Milfor-6-2-S3 | Pedi empet bulan-2-S1 |
| Jai jai | Milfor-c MTU6024-S1 | Penjula manis |
| Jeera sail-S2 | MTU6024-S2 | Pusa 44-33-S2 |
| Kalijira -8-1-S1 | Mulai | Raj sail-S7 |
| Kalijira 44-S1 | Multani-S1 | Ram jiwana-(b) |
| Kalijira 286 | Multani-S2 | RPU-41-62 |
| Kali muk-(a) | Multani-S3 | S-1732-S4 |
| Kamoh basmati 392 | Muskh bodji | S-1733-S1 |
| Karnal local-S1 | Muskhon 41-S4 | Sakoi bhanu bora |
| Karnal local-S2 | N-10-S1 N-10-S2 | Sam chakura |
| Karnal local-S4 | N-12 | Sams panoz |
| Karnal local-S5 | N-501 | Seratus melam |
| KCN80152 | N-541 | Sifarasi |
| Khas khandari | N-566 | Si gupal-(a) |
| Kinandangpula-S5 | N-640 | Sonsal-S2 |
| Kinandangpula-S7 | N-701-S2 | T-3-S2 |
| Ku-79-1-S2 | N-702 | T-3-S3 |
| Lakho kuwar | N-723 | T-3-S4 |
| Lal chaddu | N-750 | T-9 TCM-1 |
| Leung | N-785 | TD-52-S1 |
| Hawm | Nahang nuan | Tellahansa |
| Major djamban-S3 | NK-4c-S1 | Tilakchandan |
| Major djamban-S4 | Padan wangi-S1 | Xiang geng deo-S1 |
| Major djamban-S5 | Padi bewang-S1 | Xiang geng deo-S3 |
| Gelatinization temperature (4-5) | | |
| Basmati 93a-S2 | Basmati 410-S2 | Basmati 6311-S2 |
| Basmati 93a-S3 | Basmati 427-S2 | Basmati 6313-S1 |
| Basmati 107-S1 | Basmati 427-S3 | Basmati bahar-S2 |
| Basmati 113-S5 | Basmati 433-S1 | Basmati kaman |
| Basmati 122-S2 | Basmati 502-S2 | Basmati kota-S1 |
| Basmati 122-S3 | Basmati c621-S2 | Basmati mehtrah-S4 |
| Basmati 140-S1 | Basmati c621-S4 | Basmati nahan 381-S1 |
| Basmati 140-S2 | Basmati c622-S3 | Basmati nahan 381-S3 |
| Basmati 140-S3 | Basmati c622-S4 | Basmati nahan 381-S5 |
| Basmati 213-S2 | Basmati c622-S5 | Basmati nahan 381-S6 |
| Basmati 213-S4 | Basmati c622-S6 | Basmati nahan 381-S7 |
| Basmati 213-S6 | Basmati c622-S7 | Basmati norat |
| Basmati 242-S1 | Basmati c622-S8 | Basmati norat 439-S1 |
| Basmati 334-S3 | Basmati c622-S12 | Basmati norat 439-S2 |
| Basmati 370-S1 | Basmati c622-S13 | Basmati norat 439-S3 |
| Basmati 370-S2 | Basmati c622-S14 | Basmati norat 439-S4 |
| Basmati 370-S18 | Basmati 802-S2 | Basmati pardar S2 |
| Basmati 370-S19 | Basmati 5836-S1 | Basmati sathi-S1 |
| Basmati 370-S20 | Basmati 5836-S5 | Basmati sufaid 100-S4 |
| Basmati 370-S21 | Basmati 5836-S9 | Basmati sufaid 106-S1 |
| Basmati 370-S22 | Basmati 5836-S10 | Basmati surkh-S1 |
| Basmati 372a-S5 | Basmati 5853c | Basmati surkh 89-15-S6 |
| Basmati 375-S2 | Basmati 5875-S1 | Basmati surkh-89-15-S3 |
| Basmati 376-S3 | Basmati 5875-S5 | Basmati surkh-89-15-S5 |
| Basmati 376-S4 | Basmati 5875-S7 | Basmati surkh 161-S1 |
| Basmati 385-S3 | Basmati 5888-S1 | Basmati surkh 161-S7 |
| Basmati 397-S5 | Basmati 6129-S3 | Basmati t-3-576-S2 |
| Basmati 397-S6 | Basmati 6131-S2 | Basmati t-370 |
| Basmati 405-S1 | Basmati 6311a | Basmati t-3-S1 |
| | Basmati 6311b | Basmati t-3-S2 |

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| Basmati t-3-S3 | Dinarado-S1 | Ilokhi bora I |
| Basmati t-3-S4 | Dinarado-S2 | R 841-85-S2 |
| Basmati Tall-S2 | Domsiah-S2 | Jai jai |
| Babelatic putech | Domsiah-S4 | Karnal local-S2 |
| Badshawbhog | Double dwarf | Karnal local-S3 |
| Barah-S2 | Double dwarf-1 | Karnal local-S4 |
| Begami-2-8-S2 | Du thom thai binh hai phong-S1 | Karnal local-S5 |
| Begami 40-S1 | Du thom thai binh hai phong-S2 | Khas khandari |
| Begami 40-S2 | Early basmati ranbir-S3 | Kinandangpula-S7 |
| Begami 40b-S1 | Ghanal-S1 | Kinandangpula-S8 |
| Begami T-1-S2 | Ghanal-S2 | Ku-79-1-S1 |
| Begami T-1-S3 | Ghanal-S3 | Kunsan-woo-shan-Gan |
| Bhudawal Bindli-S1 | Guinata-S1 | Lang kayam |
| Bindli semi dwarf mutant-S2 | Guinata-S2 | Lcvhp |
| Boga chakura-S2 | Hansraj | Leung hawm |
| Bongcay | Hansraj-b | Lua nhe-S1 |
| BPT-5204 285b | HBC-135 | Lua nhe-S2 |
| C4-63-S3 | HBC-34a | Lua nhe da-b |
| C4-63-S5 | HBC-45a | Lua nhe Den-S1 |
| Chok jye bi chal | HBC-45b | Major djamban-S3 |
| Chinnow | HBC-46 | Major djamban-S4 |
| D-66-S1 | HBC-98 | Mikhudels-S1 |
| Dawag basmati | HKR-125 | Mikhudels-S2 |
| Dehradun basmati-S2 | HKR-241 | Milagrasa-S4 |
| Dehradun basmati-S3 | Hsiang nha-1 | Milfor-c |
| Dehradun local-S1 | Hsiang nha-1a | Milfor-6 |
| Dehradun local-S2 | Hsiang mi hsiang ma tsan-a | Milfor-6-2-S3 |
| Dehradun local-S3 | Hsiang mi hsiang ma tsan -b | Milpal-17 |
| Dem sufaid | IET 8585 | MTU-4407 |
| MTU-6024-S1 | Palawan-S1 | T-3-S2 |
| MTU-6024-S2 | Pusa 615 R 10 | T-3-S3 |
| Multani-S1 | Raj sail-S3 | T-3-S4 |
| Multani-S2 | Raj sail-S6 | T-9 |
| Multani-S3 | Raj sail-S7 | Taipei-309-S1 |
| Muskh bodji | Ram jiwan-(b) | Taipei-309-S2 |
| N-138-5 | Ram shri-S3 | TCM-1 |
| N-140-6 | Ram tulsi | TCM-3 |
| N-640 | RPU-41-62 | TD-52-S1 |
| N-723 | Sam chakura | TD-52-S2 |
| Nim ptb-21 | Sathi basmati-S1 | Tellahansa |
| Nk-4c-S1 | Sathi basmati-S2 | Tilakchandam |
| Nk-4c-S2 | Sathi-3436-S1 | UK-4c-a |
| Nk-4c-S3 | Sathi-3436-S2 | UPRH-500 |
| Pak basmati-S2 | Short straw-S1 | Zinya-31-S1 |
| Pak basmati-S3 | Si gupal-(a) | Zinya-31-S2 |
| Pak basmati-S5 | Sita sail-S1 | Zinya-31-S4. |
| Pak fine | Sita sail-S2 | |
| Gel consistency (40-60mm) | Basmati 134b-S5 | Basmati 370-S9 |
| 1803-NR-541-16 | Basmati 134b-S7 | Basmati 370-S11 |
| Azucena-S3 | Basmati 134b-S9 | Basmati 370-S18 |
| Basmati-S3 | Basmati 136-S2 | Basmati 370-S19 |
| Basmati 1-S8 | Basmati 138-S4 | Basmati 372a-S1 |
| Basmati 1-S11 | Basmati 138-S5 | Basmati 372a-S2 |
| Basmati 106-12-S2 | Basmati 213-S3 | Basmati 372a-S4 |
| Basmati 113-S9 | Basmati 370-S1 | Basmati 406-S1 |
| Basmati 134b-S1 | Basmati 370-S3 | Basmati 406-S2 |
| Basmati 134b-S11 | Basmati 370-S5 | Basmati 410-S3 |
| Basmati 134b-S4 | Basmati 370-S8 | Basmati c621-S1 |

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| Basmati c622-S2 | Basmati surkh 112-S1 | N-791 |
| Basmati c622-S13 | Basmati surkh 112-S2 | Nk-4c-S3 |
| Basmati 670-S2 | Basmati surkh 161-S2 | Penjula manis |
| Basmati 5875-S4 | Basmati surkh 161-S4 | PGB |
| Basmati 6113-S4 | Basmati surkh 161-S7 | Raj sail-S1 |
| Basmati 6113-S7 | Basmati t-3-S3 | Ram tulsi |
| Basmati 6129-S2 | Early basmati ranbir-S4 | Rani kajal |
| Basmati 6129-S3 | Early basmati ranbir-S7 | Rikuta norin 20-(a) |
| Basmati 6129-S4 | IR 841-85-S1 | Rodljolele-S1 |
| Basmati 6129-S6 | Jeera sail-S2 | Sathi 3436-S1 |
| Basmati 6129-S7 | MTU11 | Short straw-S1 |
| Basmati 6129-S8 | Muskhon 41-S1 | Short straw-S2 |
| Basmati 6131-S1 | Muskhon 41-S4 | Sifarasi |
| Basmati 6131-S2 | N-10-S3 | Sitabo tabo |
| Basmati 6311a | N-508 | TCM-2 |
| Basmati 6311b | N-509 | Tom duang hai duang |
| Basmati 6311-S2 | N-533-S1 | UPRH-500 |
| Basmati mehtrah-S1 | N-533-S2 | Xiang geng deo-S1 |

Gelling temperature is the measure of cooking ease and is indexed by alkali digestibility test (Little *et al.* 1958). According to this method gelatinization temperature is determined by the extent of alkali spreading score of the individual milled seed soaked in 1.7% KOH solution for 23 hours at 30° C using a 1-7 scale. A high rating (6-7) indicates more disintegration and this is classified under low gelatinization temperature, intermediate rating (3-5) indicates medium disintegration and classified as intermediate gelatinization temperature while grains with high gelatinization temperature remain unaffected.

Gel consistency was determined by the method given by Cagampang *et al.* (1973). However, in the present study test tubes of 15 mm x 150 mm (diameter x length) were used, rather than 10 mm x 110 mm used for this method. Varieties with gel consistency >60 mm, between 40-60 mm, and <40 mm were considered soft, medium and hard gel accessions, respectively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For amylose content, 768 accessions were tested. Overall range of amylose content for different accessions ranged from 10.7% to 36.2% which indicate large variation in germplasm for amylose content (CD=1.21). Basmati 5836 had maximum amylose content of 36.2%, while Khao Dongai had minimum amylose content ie.10.7%. Twenty-four accessions showed amylose content between 10.0% to 20.0%, two hundred fifty two had intermediate amylose contents (20.1% to 25.0%) listed in Table 1 and the remaining

had high amylose content (above 25.0%). Most of the high amylose content accessions were of Basmati type and fell in the range of 30.0% to 36.2%.

Gelatinization temperature or digestion value ranged from 1 to 7. Out of the 782 accessions, 300 accessions were having high gelatinization temperature, 232 had intermediate gelatinization temperature (Table 1) and the remaining were having low gelatinization temperature.

Gel consistency values ranged from 11 mm to 133 mm for different accessions indicating significant variation for this trait among the germplasm evaluated. Total 769 accessions were evaluated for gel consistency, out of which 642, 86 and 39 showed soft, medium and hard consistency, respectively. The accessions having desirable gel consistency are listed in Table 1. Rice with soft to medium gel consistency is preferred by most of the rice consumers (Tang *et al.*, 1989, Siddiq 1992). Two accessions namely Azucena E and Dehradun Basmati showed hard gel consistency (11.0 mm) where as Sonsal exhibited soft gel consistency with value of 133 mm.

Five donors namely Basmati 370-S1, Basmati 370-S18, Basmati 370-S19, Basmati 6311-(a) and Basmati 6311-(b) possessed the desirable range of all the three quality characteristics. Out of these five, three were selections from Basmati 370 and two were selections from Basmati 6311. Present study indicated that large variability in germplasm collection for the traits such as amylose content, gelatinization temperature and gel consistency trait. This variability

can be used for the improvement of rice crop in India for quality characteristics.

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