

Improving Quality with Seasonal Rice Propagation for Production by Protein SDS-PAGE Combined with Classical Technique

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Abstract Preview

One of the main reasons that have caused in Mekong delta was embryo to be very difficult to germinate in natural condition. Farmers have not known how to propagate this plant. Thus results obtained from farmers are not high. With experiences, farmers collected nuts from bunch which bore Makapuno fruits. Then they sowed all nuts in shading and wet places until seedlings developed and obtained 5-6 leave; after that they planted seedlings in gardens with other trees such as mangoes, durians, tamarinds, rambutans, star apples...Consequently, coconut trees bore less than 25% of Makapuno fruits. In Vietnam, there have been two Makapuno varieties. One is green and another is yellow. Both of them are different only color of fruit. All other parts are the same. In Philippines, Makapuno have classified to three genotypes (A, B and C). Type A is slightly thicker and softer than normal coconut. Type B has soft solid endosperm filled about 50% of the cavity; and Type C, has a soft solid endosperm almost occupied the cavity, little water. Type C is almost not germination. Germination of Type B is lower than type A. Our results also obtained the same (three types). Presently, market demand of Makapuno is bigger than supply from farms and demand of Makapuno seedlings is also very high. Although Makapuno fruit just is used presently for food, but it is very promising for biofuel in future.

Keywords: improving quality, seasonal rice propagation, protein SDS-PAGE