PAYA y YARA son variedades recomendadas a los pequeños agricultores por los ecosistemas de tierras altas (1200 msnm) y laderas con altura intermedia (800 msnm). Las mismas variedades pueden también estar cultivadas en las áreas de producción del departamento de La Paz como en Caranavi, Teoponte, Guanay, Palos Blancos, San Buenaventura, Ixiamas.

P01-011

Evaluation of yield and yield components in long panicles lines

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Rice yield increase has been growing in a low rate after the green revolution. Because of the importance of yield, FLAR and CIAT have developed a strategy for increase yield, which has two sequential approaches. The first is to close the gap existing between potential and actual yield in existing varieties by using better agronomic practices. The second approach is to develop more productive varieties by increasing sink size through large panicles while maintaining an adequate tillering capacity, strong stem associated with dark- green slow senescing leaves (Jennings PR, 2007). In order to test the feasibility of the second approach, twelve experimental F7 SSD lines coming for contrasting crosses and three checks were evaluated for yield and yield components in Palmira. The results indicate that genotypes were different for all evaluated traits. One line was superior in the number of filled grains per square meter, the number of filled grains per panicle, total biomass production and yield. This genotype combines strong stems, intermediate tillering ability, long and fertile panicles, dark green color and stay green. Also, it had the highest yield potential achieving 12 ton ha-1. These results indicate that was possible to obtain lines with a highest yield potential than checks by the combination of those traits.