



Title: Yield and stability of Synthetic maize varieties for the humid tropic in México

Authors: SIERRA-MACIAS, Mauro, ANDRÉS-MEZA, Pablo, GÓMEZ-MONTIEL, Noel Orlando and TADEO-ROBLEDO, Margarita

Editorial label ECORFAN: 607-8695

BECORFAN Control Number: 2021-01

BECORFAN Classification (2021): 131221-0001

Pages: 10

RNA: 03-2010-032610115700-14

ECORFAN-México, S.C.

143 – 50 Itzopan Street
La Florida, Ecatepec Municipality
Mexico State, 55120 Zipcode
Phone: +52 1 55 6159 2296
Skype: ecorfan-mexico.s.c.
E-mail: contacto@ecorfan.org
Facebook: ECORFAN-México S. C.

Twitter: @EcorfanC

www.ecorfan.org

Holdings

Mexico	Colombia	Guatemala
Bolivia	Cameroon	Democratic
Spain	El Salvador	Republic
Ecuador	Taiwan	of Congo
Peru	Paraguay	Nicaragua

Introduction

The synthetic maize varieties present advantages of greater adaptability to climate and soil conditions and agronomic management by farmers, besides, they can be used for several planting seasons without affecting the grain yield and is easier and cheaper their seed production, (Sierra et al., 2016; Reyes, 1985)



The adaptability of the genotypes permit to know the response to different environments which are defined by the climate, soil and the agronomic management. (Márquez 1992; Sierra et al., 2018)



Objectives

The objectives of this research were to know the yield, adaptability and the agronomic characteristics of the synthetic maize varieties for the humid tropic



Methodology

Localization. This research was carried out during the spring summer season in 2013, 2016 and 2018 and Autumn Winter season in 2013/14 in the locations Cotaxtla Experiment Station and Carlos A. Carrillo in Veracruz and Huimanguillo in Tabasco State. The climate conditions are Aw1, Aw2 and Am for each location, respectively, which of them, according with the climate classification, described by Köppen modified by García (2004), correspond to the humid and subhumid warm conditions.

Germplasm used. The germplasm used in this research were experimental synthetic maize varieties which were formed with experimental normal and quality protein inbred lines, which were selected through the per se grain yield and their General Combining Ability (GCA), and they belong to the Tuxpeño race



Results

Table 1. Combined Analysis of Variance for grain yield in Synthetic maize varieties across six environments in the humid tropic. CIRGOC INIFAP 2013-2018.

<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>DF</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>
<i>Varieties (V)</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>81.92</i>	<i>4.10**</i>
<i>Environments (E)</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>635.61</i>	<i>127.12**</i>
<i>Interaction VxE</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>198.78</i>	<i>1.99**</i>
<i>Error</i>	<i>240</i>		<i>0.60</i>

*DF=Degree of freedom; SS=Square Sum; MS=Mean Square; **=Significance for source of variation at 0.01 of probability*



Table 2. Grain yield in synthetic maize varieties across the six environments. CIRGOC INIFAP 2013-2018

Entry	Genealogy	Cot	Cot	Cot	Carrillo	Huim	Cot	Mean	Description
		2013B	2014A	2016B	2016B	2016B	2018B		
20	VS-536	3.47	5.40	5.67	7.99	4.09	7.1	5.62*	S
2	SYNTHETIC-2B	3.75	5.40	5.58	6.99	3.44	7.09	5.38*	S
5	SYNTHETIC-5B	3.75	5.20	6.17	8.05	2.21	6.63	5.34*	S
14	SYNTHETIC-2C	3.80	4.70	4.85	6.77	4.67	6.73	5.25*	S
17	SYNTHETIC-11C	3.75	5.40	5.82	7.78	1.25	7.21	5.20*	S
1	SYNTHETIC-1BQ	4.32	4.50	5.63	7.55	3.6	4.94	5.09**	S
16	SYNTHETIC-LPSC3	3.10	3.90	5.25	8.70	3.59	5.67	5.04**	S
13	SYNTHETIC-9C	3.15	4.70	5.34	7.43	3.62	5.76	5.00**	S
3	SYNTHETIC-3B	4.30	4.90	5.69	6.32	4.36	4.4	4.99**	BUC
19	SYNTHETIC-10C	3.10	4.60	4.52	6.30	4.56	6.7	4.96**	S
10	SYNTHETIC-7C	3.25	5.10	5.13	7.04	4.01	5.22	4.96**	S
18	SYNTHETIC-8C	3.30	4.80	5.80	6.35	2.97	5.77	4.83	S
21	V-537C	3.40	3.60	4.42	7.07	3.39	5.53	4.57	S
4	SYNTHETIC-4B	3.90	4.90	4.13	7.68	2.53	3.94	4.51	S
12	SYNTHETIC-1C	2.70	4.50	4.01	7.31	3.29	5	4.47	S
15	SYNTHETIC-3C	3.55	5.10	4.94	7.86	0.98	4.32	4.46	S
9	SYNTHETIC-4C	2.45	4.80	5.54	5.87	3.06	4.83	4.42	S
11	SYNTHETIC-TS-6	2.70	4.10	4.19	5.57	1.91	7.19	4.28	S
7	SYNTHETIC-5C	4.00	3.50	4.90	6.53	2.87	3.82	4.27	S
8	SYNTHETIC-3SEQ	2.40	5.30	3.15	5.29	2.4	5.58	4.02	S
6	SYNTHETIC-6C	2.55	3.60	5.48	5.33	2.86	3.1	3.82	S
Mean		3.37	4.67	5.06	6.94	3.12	5.55	4.78	
MSE		0.40	0.47	0.35	0.89	0.68	0.82	0.60	
SMD 0.05		1.24	1.37	1.24	1.56	1.63	1.49	0.51	
SMD 0.01		1.64	1.82	1.69	2.08	2.16	1.99	0.67	

* and **= Significance of the treatments at 05 and 0.01 of probability; A= Autumn Winter season; B= Spring Summer season; Cot= Cotaxtla Experimental Station, Carrillo= Municipality of Carlos A. Carrillo, Huim= Huimanguillo, Tab., S= Stable Variety, BUC= Better response in Unfavourable Environments and Consistent; MSE= Mean Square Error; CV= Coefficient of Variation; SMD= Significant Minimum Difference



**Table 3. Environmental indexes
in synthetic maize varieties
CIRGOC INIFAP 2013-2018**

<i>Environment</i>	<i>Grain yield</i>	<i>Environmental</i>
	<i>t ha⁻¹</i>	<i>Index</i>
<i>C.A. Carrillo, Ver. 2016B</i>	<i>6.94</i>	<i>2.16**</i>
<i>Cotaxtla, Ver. 2018B</i>	<i>5.55</i>	<i>0.77</i>
<i>Cotaxtla, Ver. 2016B</i>	<i>5.06</i>	<i>0.28</i>
<i>Cotaxtla, Ver., 2014A</i>	<i>4.67</i>	<i>-0.12</i>
<i>Cotaxtla, Ver. 2013B</i>	<i>3.37</i>	<i>-1.42</i>
<i>Huimanguillo, Tab 2016B</i>	<i>3.12</i>	<i>-1.67</i>
<i>Mean</i>	<i>4.785</i>	

***=Significance for Environmental index at 0.01 of probability*



Table 5. Agronomic characteristics in synthetic maize varieties. Cotaxtla 2016B y Cotaxtla 2018B CIRGOC INIFAP

<i>Entry</i>	<i>Genealogy</i>	<i>DT</i>	<i>PH</i>	<i>Pl asp^{1/}</i>	<i>Ear asp^{1/}</i>	<i>Pl san^{1/}</i>	<i>Ear san^{1/}</i>
1	SYNTHETIC-1BQ	51	203	2.58	2.35	2.33	2.44
2	SYNTHETIC-2B	51	224	2.60	2.02	2.26	2.07
3	SYNTHETIC-3B	52	205	2.60	2.64	2.25	2.28
4	SYNTHETIC-4B	52	219	2.33	2.43	2.29	2.37
5	SYNTHETIC-5B	53	222	1.88	2.21	2.07	2.30
6	SYNTHETIC-6C	51	200	2.69	2.68	2.37	2.18
7	SYNTHETIC-5C	52	194	2.63	2.51	2.50	2.45
8	SYNTHETIC-3SEQ	52	215	2.44	2.59	2.45	2.43
9	SYNTHETIC-4C	51	220	2.44	2.44	2.33	2.36
10	SYNTHETIC-7C	52	204	2.62	2.58	2.58	2.44
11	SYNTHETIC-TS-6	50	196	2.42	2.63	2.37	2.27
12	SYNTHETIC-1C	50	196	2.78	3.03	2.78	2.76
13	SYNTHETIC-9C	51	207	2.64	2.71	2.25	2.65
14	SYNTHETIC-2C	52	215	2.42	2.31	2.50	2.28
15	SYNTHETIC-3C	52	186	2.48	2.81	2.25	2.69
16	SYNTHETIC-LPS-C3	50	207	2.61	2.55	2.42	2.31
17	SYNTHETIC-11C	51	201	2.44	2.56	1.99	2.42
18	SYNTHETIC-8C	51	196	2.22	2.50	2.09	2.44
19	SYNTHETIC-10C	52	204	2.16	2.61	2.25	2.16
20	VS-536	53	218	2.34	2.38	2.33	2.44
21	V-537C	53	221	2.31	2.53	2.16	2.47
	<i>Mean</i>	51.43	207.3	2.46	2.53	2.33	2.39
	<i>MSE</i>	2.27	259.18	0.0615	0.108	0.1231	0.1323
	<i>CV (%)</i>	2.03	1.76	10.08	12.98	15.06	15.22

DT=Days to Tassel; PH=Plant Height; Pl asp=Plant aspect; Ear asp=Ear aspect; Pl San=Plant sanity; Ear san=Ear sanity; MSE= Mean Square Error; CV=Coefficient of variation; ^{1/}=Scale of qualification from 1 to 5 where 1 means the best and 5 the worst



Table 6. Lysine and Tryptophan content, in maize synthetics formed with inbred lines converted to high quality protein character Cotaxtla 2010B. CIRGOC. INIFAP

<i>Genotype</i>	<i>% Lysine</i>	<i>% Relative</i>	<i>Genotype</i>	<i>% Tryptophan</i>	<i>% Relative</i>
<i>Synthetic 1C</i>	<i>0.390</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>Synthetic 5C</i>	<i>0.113</i>	<i>206</i>
<i>Synthetic 5C</i>	<i>0.375</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>Synthetic 1C</i>	<i>0.095</i>	<i>173</i>
<i>Synthetic 2C</i>	<i>0.359</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>Synthetic 4C</i>	<i>0.093</i>	<i>169</i>
<i>Synthetic 4C</i>	<i>0.342</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>Synthetic 2C</i>	<i>0.089</i>	<i>162</i>
<i>General mean</i>	<i>0.367</i>			<i>0.098</i>	
<i>Tuxpeño (normal)</i>	<i>0.252</i>	<i>100</i>		<i>0.055</i>	<i>100</i>

B= Spring summer season; The nomenclature of the Synthetics 1C, 2C, 4C and 5C for indicating quality protein, it means that they were formed with converted inbred lines to quality protein character



Conclusions

There were found experimental maize varieties with high grain yield and favourable agronomic characteristics across the six environments of evaluation.

The synthetics 2B, 5B, 2C and 11C are competitive in grain yield and recorded short height plant with good plant and ear aspect. Besides these ones are characterized as “Stables”

The synthetic maize varieties represent an alternative of using in commercial maize production in tropical area for the southeast of México



References

Eberhart S.A. and Russell W.A. 1966. Stability parameters for comparing varieties. *Crop science*. Vol (6): 36-40

Espinosa C., A.; N., Gómez M.; M., Sierra M.; F., Caballero H.; B., Coutiño E.; A., Palafox C.; Rodríguez M., F.A.; García B., A.; Cano R., O.; Betanzos M., E. 2005. Los maíces de calidad proteínica y la producción de semillas en México. *Revista Ciencia y Desarrollo*. p. 1-10

Larkins, B., A.; Dannehofer, D., F.; Bostwick, E., O.; Moro G., A.; and M., A. López. 1994. Opaque 2 modifiers, what they are and how they work, In: *Quality protein maize 1964-1994. Proc. of the int. symp. on quality protein maize*. EMBRAPA/CNPMS, Sete Lagoas MG Brasil. December 1-3 1994, p 133-148

Márquez S., F. 1992. La interacción genético ambiental en genotecnia vegetal. In: *Memorias del simposium interacción genotipo ambiente en genotecnia vegetal del 26 al 27 de marzo en Guadalajara, Jal., México*. p. 1-27

Mertz, E., T. 1994. Thirty years of opaque 2 maize. In: *Quality Protein Maize. 1964-1994. Proc. of Symp. of Quality Protein Maize*. EMBRAPA/CNPMS, Sete Lagoas M. G. Brasil. p 1-10.

Reyes C., P. 1985. *Fitogenotecnia básica y aplicada*. AGT Editor, México. 460 p.

Sierra M., M.; Rodríguez M., F.A.; Palafox C., A.; Espinosa C., A. 2016. Adopción e impacto de la variedad VS-536 en la región tropical del sureste de México. *Revista de Desarrollo Económico* Vol. 3 (9): 32-40

Sierra M., M; Palafox C., A.; Rodríguez M., F.; Espinosa C., A.; Vásquez C., G.; Gómez M., N.; Barrón F., S. 2011. H-564C, Híbrido de maíz con alta calidad de proteína para el trópico húmedo de México. *Revista Mexicana de las Ciencias Agrícolas* Vol 2 (1): 71-84.

Sprague, G., F. 1955. *Corn breeding in: Corn and corn improvement*. Academic press. New York. 255p.

Vasal, S., K. 1994. High quality protein corn. In: *Specialty corn*. A.R., Hallauer Ed. CRC press. Boca Ratón Fl. P 75





ECORFAN®

© ECORFAN-Mexico, S.C.

No part of this document covered by the Federal Copyright Law may be reproduced, transmitted or used in any form or medium, whether graphic, electronic or mechanical, including but not limited to the following: Citations in articles and comments Bibliographical, compilation of radio or electronic journalistic data. For the effects of articles 13, 162,163 fraction I, 164 fraction I, 168, 169,209 fraction III and other relative of the Federal Law of Copyright. Violations: Be forced to prosecute under Mexican copyright law. The use of general descriptive names, registered names, trademarks, in this publication do not imply, uniformly in the absence of a specific statement, that such names are exempt from the relevant protector in laws and regulations of Mexico and therefore free for General use of the international scientific community. BECORFAN is part of the media of ECORFAN-Mexico, S.C., E: 94-443.F: 008- (www.ecorfan.org/ booklets)