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During the last century, the institute has contributed to the varietal diversity of the nation, as evidenced by the fact that more than 90% of the area under sugar cane in the country is covered by varieties that were derived or derived from crosses made in Coimbatore. In the tropical region, 60% and 38% of the sugar cane area is under varieties developed by ICAR-SBI and other sugar cane breeding centers in collaboration with ICAR-SBI respectively. In the subtropical region, varieties developed by ICAR-SBI and other sugar cane breeding centers in collaboration with ICAR-SBI occupy 75% and 23% of the sugar cane area, respectively. During 2018-19, Coimbatore canes covered 70.06% of the country's sugar cane area. In addition, varieties bred in Coimbatore are also grown/used as parents in 28 other countries around the world. The ICAR-SBI National Hybridization Garden, Coimbatore, is the basis for the creation of genetic variability for the whole country, as it facilitates and coordinates a programme to cross 24 sugar cane breeding centers spread across the country's five agro-climatic zones. The National Remote Hybridization Fund, established at ICAR-SBI, Research Center in Agali is open to all participating AICRP (S) centers to make wide crosses involving various genus complex Saccharum to strengthen pre-breeding activities. Key findings: Fourteen varieties of viz., Co 8371, Co 85004, Co 86032, Co 87025, Co 87044, Co 91010, Co 94008, Co 99004, Co 2001-13, Co 2001-15, Co 0403, Co 06027, Co 09004 and Co 10026 for Peninsula Zone, Two Varieties, namely Co 86249 and Co 06030 for the East Coast zone, zone, two varieties, namely Co 86249 and Co 06030 for the East Coast area, Eleven varieties viz., Co 98014, Co 0118, Co 0124, Co 0237, Co 0238, Co 0239, Co 05009, Co 05011, Co Co 09022, Co 12029 for the Northwest zone and five varieties, namely Co 89029, Co 87263, Co 87268, Co 0232 and Co 0233 for the North-Central and Northeast zones were developed in the ICAR-SBI and were notified by the Central Podcoms Of the Committee on Crops Notice and release varieties of agricultural and horticultural crops for general cultivation. Currently the ruling variety in the tropical region Co 86032, which occupies about 55% of the area in Tamil Nadu, 50% of the area in maharashtra state, 59% of Karnataka, 57% in Telangana and significant areas in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. On a national basis, this variability takes 16% under sugar cane. Gross additional value, realized only from this grade, is estimated at about 20,354 crores. Miracle variety Co 0238 is the dominant variety in subtropical areas, which occupies about 66% of the total area of sugar cane. The variety is responsible for improving 19 t/ha of sugar cane and 1.49% of sugar recovery in the main sugar cane growing state of Uttar Pradesh. This variety has spawned as an additional rs. 28,795 crores for sugar mills and farmers due to its higher cane yield, sugar content and consumption of beany products during 2014-15 through 2017-18. Co 94012 and Co 92005 for Maharashtra and Co 0212 and Co 06022 for Tamil Nadu were released for cultivation by the state diversity committee. A total of 125,565 kg of fluff was delivered as part of the fluff supply program from 2014-15 to 2018-19 season a total of 27 ISH and IGH clones developed by the institute were evaluated for drought tolerance and water logging stressful conditions at eight separate AICRP (S) centers participating and climate intellectual genetic stocks were identified. Thirty new ISH/IGH hybrids and 30 commercial clones are being evaluated in seven centres in four agroclimatic zones. Page 2 Blossoming Behavior of Sugar Cane Clones Major collection of S. officinarum, representing 200 clones, are supported at the Agali Center. The flowering patterns of the S. officinarum and Co clones in Coimbatore, Kannura and Agali were compared. Some of the S. officinarum clones, which do not bloom elsewhere, have blossomed in Agali. Most flowering fichinarums tend flowers in Agali 10-20 days earlier than flowering in Coimbatore and 10-15 days later than flowering in Kannura. A long flowering period is a great opportunity for sugar cane breeders in India. In Agali's condition, the flowering symptom is visible during the first week of September. Spikelet's opening starts in the 2nd week of October and lasts until the 3rd week of November. Early Bloom (October 2nd and Week 3) Co and Co Allied Clones are: - BO 32, BO 89, Co 617, CoJ 46, CoH 15, CoLk 7901, CoS 633. Among the aryanthus of Arundinaceae early flowering clones are: - IR 76-99, IR 76-158 and IR 76-93. Among the clones are S. officinarum, IJ 76-316, IJ 76-315, 57NG 126, Awela 68 bloom at the beginning (3rd week of October). Late Blooms (3rd week of November) clones are:- 79R 1207, Co 1305, Co 7214, Co 7219, Co 8341, Co 86010, Co CoA 7602, CoC 8201, CoH 98, CoS 92254 and CoS 96258 National Remote Hybridization Fund (NDHF) in Ahgalia Akhgalia intervarietative crosses through biparent mating, a distant program of hybridization of sugar cane requires a lot of attention to ensure the hybridity of seedlings. There is a big difference between parents used in the broad hybridization program regarding flowering time, flowering propensity, pollen fertility and seed set. From planting parent clones to collecting downs, special attention and additional funds are required. Understanding this need, the Agali Center established the National Remote Hybridization Fund (NDHF), which was opened by former ICAR Deputy Director-General (Crop Science) Dr. Mangala Rai on 3 November 2000. It is a unique facility available in the country for remote hybridization of sugar cane. Every year sugar cane breeders from various research institutes of the country visit the Agali Center and make intervarietative and distant crosses suitable for their zone. Year : 2016 During 2016, 32 elite selections were upgraded to the level of Co canes, of which 27 were from Coimbatore and 5 from Carnal. Co selection from Coimbatore Total 27 Co canes have been identified, including two short-lasting clones (Co 16001 and Co 16002), six early maturation (Co 16003 - Co 16008) and 17 medium-ripening clones (Co 16009 - Co 16025) along with two genetic reserves designated as Co 16026 and Co 16027. Three Co canes were identified from Cross Co 86032 x Co 86011, while Co 86011 and Co 86032 have proven their worth as common combinators, making seven and six co canes respectively. The performance indicators of this prospective election are presented in this link (Table) Year : 2015 During 2015, 27 Co canes were identified, 22 from Coimbatore and 5 from Carnal. Co selections from Coimbatore Twenty Two Co canes have been identified including seven early (Co 15001 to Co 15007) and 15 midlate (Co 15008 to Co 15022) maturing clones. Percentage improvement Co canes for CCS, trick and sucrose % of early maturation Co canes showed a range from 22.26% to 74.98% for CCS, 19.73 to 80.12% for the yield of cans and -2.05 to 12.12 for sucrose, while for the average maturing clones, ranges were from 10.28 to 50.48 for CCS t/ha, -2.32 to 30.84 for the yield of can and -2.98 to 15.89 and represented in Figure 2. Co canes Co 15007 (early) and Co 15011, Co 15014, Co 15017 and Co 15021 (midlat) combined improved yields and sucrose content. Three Co canes have been identified from Cross Co 86032 x Co 86011 and Clones Co 86011 and Co 86032 have proven their worth as a parent, making seven and six co canes respectively. Co selection from Carnal: Two early and three midlate co canes have been identified. Early clones Co 15023 and Co 15024 were better in juice quality by co 0238, although were poorer in yield, while clones midlate Co 15025, Co 15026 and Co 15027 combined high yields and better yields than two two The performance of these clones in relation to the standards is provided in this link (Table). Year 2014: A total of 36 co-cans were identified during 2014, including 33 co-kan from Coimbatore and 3 from Canes Karnal Co from Coimbatore: Seven Early Maturation Co canes identified Co 14001 to Co 14007. Co 14002 recorded a significantly higher yield of cane and sugar compared to the best early standard, CoC 671. The 300-day sucrose content was significantly higher in Co 14007 (22.58%) and Co 14001 (21.02) over CoC 671, which is a significant achievement. Twenty-six medium-ripening co-cans were identified. Known among them with significantly higher myonna yields for 360 days were Co 14011, Co 14016, Co 14017, Co 14018, Co 14019, Co 14020, Co 14021, Co 14022, Co 14023, Co 14024, Co 14025, Co 14027, Co 14028, Co 14028, and Co 140333. Fifteen co canes recorded 20% sucrose on 360 days, among which Co 14030 Co 14016, Co 14031, Co 14025, Co 14032 and Co 14012 were above the Co 86032 standard. It can be noted that Co 86032 was the best female parent, conceding 10 choices, while Co 86011 was the best male parent (11 choices). Co canes from Karnal: Three Co canes (one early and two midlates) were identified by Early Clone Co 14034 registered numerically better sucrose than standard quality CoJ 64, while the two average picks (Co 14035 and Co 14036) were higher for yields from the can and CCS output above standards. The performance of these clones is provided in this link (Table). (Table). embedded c programming tutorial for beginners pdf. embedded c programming tutorial for beginners ppt

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