

EVALUATION OF MAINTAINING AND HAPLOID INDUCING ABILITY OF THE MAIZE LINE UH400 INDUCER IN VIET NAM CONDITION

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Summary

Research and evaluation of haploid maize lines touch UH400 (inducer) (to be imported from the University of Hohenheim, Germany) and diploid lines (DH) during the spring and autumn-winter in 2013 and the spring of 2014, using chemical methods produce diploid doubled haploid (DH) with colchicine by the method of Schipprack et al., 2012, using 5 primers to identify doubled haploid lines in maize using molecular markers: according Veiga et al. (2012), monitoring and evaluation of indicators of growth, development and prevalence of pests and diseases of doubled haploid lines under QCVN 01-56: 2011 / BNNPTNT in Vietnam condition was determined UH400 could be maintaining and multiplied at 14/10/2013 with growth duration is 87 days and yield get 14.61 quintal per ha. Average haploid inducing rate of the UH400 inducer to 15 inbred lines are 9.20%, maternal inbred lines have HIR over 10% are D5, D9, D14, D22, D23 and D28. Identification of the haploid kernels base on the morphological marker *N1-rj* and molecular marker have result seminar, so that could be used morphological marker determined haploid kernels for development double haploid lines. Chromosome doubling by colchicine is effected for seedling survived and growth until harvesting is 6.41%. Double haploid lines was developed in this study with agronomical traits and yield and yield component appropriated to hybrid maize breeding.

Keywords: *Inducer, haploid kernel, double haploid.*