INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of micronutrient malnutrition, especially Zn, is recognized as a significant public health problem across much of the world (Mclean et al. 2009; Wessells and Brown, 2012), and this includes Indonesia. Zinc deficiency is more extensive in developing countries where more than 60 per cent of the population is at risk (www.harvestplus.org). Approximately one-third of the world's population are at risk of suffering Zn deficiency due to low dietary intake of Zn (Hotz and Brown 2004; Myers et al. 2015). Among them, 2 billion people are in Asia and 400 million are in sub-Saharan Africa (IRRI, 2006). The prevalence of Zn deficiency in Indonesia ranges from 10 to 90% according to varying parameters (such as demographic groups) used in the study of the prevalence level of Zn deficiency (Herman 2009). In particular, the prevalence of Zn deficiency in Indonesia for children under five years during 2006 was 31.6% (Herman 2007).

Zn is an important micronutrient for humans. Zn is a key component of more than 300 enzymes needed to repair wounds, maintain fertility, synthesis protein, and boost immunity among the many functions important to human health and productivity (Mares-Perlman et al.1995). Zn is also important in vitamin A metabolism, and one effect of Zn deficiency is xerophthalmia (Morrison et al. 1978). Another effect of Zn deficiency is stunting during childhood (Herman 2007). The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia was around 45% in the 1990s and 36.2% in 2006 (Taufiqurrahman et al. 2009). It is also prevalent than in the Philippines, which was reported as 39.1% during 2000 (Guno 2004).

Rice is consumed by almost half the world's population. Nevertheless, it does not provide enough Zn to match human requirements, and there is a high prevalence of Zn deficiency in countries having rice as a staple food (Impa and Johnson-Beebot, 2012). Efforts have been directed at overcoming this Zn deficiency, such as supplementation, fortification, and biofortification. Zn fortification efforts have also been conducted in Indonesia (Herman et al. 2002). Nevertheless, the coverage of Zn fortification in the world is very low (Bhutta et al. 2013). A further complementary effort to overcome this nutrient deficiency is by biofortification (Bouis 2004, Bouis et al. 2011), i.e. developing plant varieties with increased micronutrient content, including Zn. This approach is sustainable and economically viable (Nakandale et al. 2016). Improving Zn content in rice grains is believed to be one of the most feasible, sustainable, and economical approach to combat Zn deficiency in the world (Salunke et al. 2011; Atiqueur-Rehman et al. 2014).

Breeding efforts to conduct Zn biofortification for rice has been initiated at IRRI either by using conventional breeding approaches (Graham et al. 1999; Gregorio et al. 2000; Slamet-Leodin et al. 2015) or transgenic approaches (Trijatmiko et al. 2016), and efforts continue on both. Promising breeding materials have been developed and shared with collaborating countries, including Indonesia. Bangladesh and Philippines had just released Zn rice varieties for the certain countries.
Some promising lines had been shared with Indonesia and initially screened under irrigated lowland conditions. Promising lines have been selected for further testing. Nevertheless, the stability of yield and grain Zn content requires evaluation following each round of selection to ensure the dual goals of improved productivity and improved nutrition are met. This research aimed to test the yield and Zn content of 22 rice genotypes originating from IRRI and ICRR, Indonesia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area
This study was focused on twenty-two selected rice lines consisting of genotypes introduced from IRRI along with Indonesian varieties. The experiment was conducted in Palimanan of Cirebon District, West Java Province, Indonesia during Wet Season of 2013. It is located in 6.705825, 108.435025 at around 15 m asl. The experiment was conducted under irrigated conditions.

Procedures
Field experiment
The trial was designed as a Randomized Complete Block Design with two replications. Seedlings (21 days after sowing) were transplanted at a spacing of 20cm x 20cm of in plots measuring 2m x 3m. Crop establishment and fertilizer applications followed local recommendations (equal to each 300 kg Urea, 50 kg SP-36 and 50 kg KCl for one ha, referred to Ministry of Agriculture Decree No. 40/Permentan/OT.140/04//2007), while pests and diseases were managed according to Integrated Crop Protection principles. The main traits to be measured were yield, which was converted into t/ha at 14% moisture content, and Zn content in rice grains. Some basic agronomic traits were also measured, i.e. heading date, plant height, tiller number, number of filled and unfilled grains/panicle, seed set, and 1000 grain weight (g).

Zn content measurement
The Zn content (ppm) of dehulled (brown rice) grains sample was measured using an XRF machine (Oxford Instrument X-Supreme) that had been validated by ICP method. The machine was located in the Plant Breeding Laboratory of ICRR (Indonesian Center for Rice Research) of IAARD (Indonesian Agency of Agricultural Research and Development) in Sukamandi, Subang District, West Java. Approximately 50g grain samples from each plot were de-hulled using Satake THU Testing Husker. Brown rice samples were then sorted to get only healthy and fully filled grain then used for Zn content measurement using the XRF machine.

Data analysis
Data analysis was executed using Excel and CropStat Ver 6.1. (IRRI 2007). Variance components were analysis based on Randomized Complete Block Design model (Table 1) and the analysis of heritability and genetic variability were calculated following (Pinaria et al. 1995; Yuwono et al. 2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Source of variance and expected value of Randomized Complete Block Design

| Source of variance | dF     | Mean square | Expected value |
|--------------------|--------|-------------|----------------|
| Block              | r-1    | -           | σ²_r + σ²_g   |
| Genotype           | g-1    | MSG         | σ²_g          |
| Error              | (r-1)(g-1) | MSE         | σ²_e          |
| Total              | gt-1   | MSE         | σ² = σ²_g + σ²_e |

Note: σ²_g = Genetic Variance; σ²_e = Variance of environment.

Heritability was calculated by the formula:

\[ H^2 = \frac{\sigma^2_g}{\sigma^2_g + \sigma^2_e} \times 100\% \]

Genetic variability is defined as the tendency of individual genetic characteristics in a population to vary from one another (biology online, http://www.biology-online.org/bodict/index.php?title=Genetic_variability&acti on=edit). Genetic variability could be classified as wide or narrow, calculated by the comparison of genetic variability and standard deviation of genetic variability. Genetic variability was considered as wide if \( \sigma^2_g > 2 \sigma^2_e \), and otherwise was narrow (Pinaria et al. 1995). Standard deviation of genetic variability was calculated as follows (Hallauer and Miranda 1995):

\[ \sigma^2_g = \sqrt{\frac{2}{r^2} \left( \frac{MSG^2}{df_2} + \frac{MSE^2}{df_1} \right) + 2} \]

Variances and genetic variability
The trial was conducted during wet season, and was fully irrigated during the complete plant growth cycle. There were no serious biotic stresses such as pests and diseases during the plant establishment. However, at the early vegetative stage irrigation water containing waste from spirit oil factory was accidentally used to irrigate the field, but did not significantly affect the plants.

Variance analysis showed that at P threshold of 0.05 there was significant variation among genotypes for all the observed traits, except for seed set (Table 2). At the minimum, two genotypes had significant differences for all traits except seed set. Further analysis allowed the partitioning of genetic variance, demonstrating variation among the genotypes, with some traits having larger genetic variances e.g., plant height, 1000 grain weight, and yield. On the other hand, heading date, tiller number/panicle, panicle number /plant, filled grain/panicle, unfilled grain/
panicle, and Zn content had smaller genetic variance components. The greater the genetic variability the greater the opportunity to improve the trait through selection among genotypes included in the study. Lower genetic variability for a trait indicates uniformity across the studied genotypes, thus little chance to select outstanding lines among the genotypes (Ruchjaniningsih 2006).

Heritability

Heritability represents the proportion of variation due to genetic effects compared to the total variation in the expression of a trait (Slaper and Poehman 2006). Broad sense heritability in the trial ranged from 15 to 31%. Among the traits, plant height, 1000 grain weight, yield, and Zn content had the highest levels of heritability ranging from 26.8% to 31.1% (Table 2). It indicated that for the performance of genotypes for these traits, genetic factors were responsible for around one-third of the variation noted. Thus, selection for those traits is warranted, despite the fact that genetic variation is a minor portion of the total variation noted.

On the basis of testing these genotypes, selection among them to develop high yielding with high Zn content variety is feasible. Further, management options (agronomic management) to maximize yield and Zn content may also be beneficial. Slaton et al. (2001) reported that either Zn seed treatment or soil Zn fertilizer increase Zn content in rice plant tissue compared to control. It is a different case with Iron, which crop Fe fertilization is not very effective due to Fe soil insolubility (Sperotto et al. 2012). On the other hand, organic farming system decreases Fe and Zn content (Sakagami et al. 2016). While it was suggested that plant height, heading time, or grain shape are not of primary importance in controlling economic variation (include Zn) in rice grain (Pinson et al. 2015). Selection for specific growth duration best suited to the production environment and specific plant stature is also possible, given the variation demonstrated.

The genotypes tested in this study demonstrated that all the traits demonstrated a range of genetic variability, with the greatest genetic variation for plant height, 1000 grain weight, and yield (Table 2). This highlights the opportunities for selection of lines which match the yield of locally adapted types, such as Ciherang, and which match for agronomic characteristics such as plant height and grain weight.

### Yield and Zn content

Based on yield performance, IR64 (8.87 t/ha), BR28 (8.14 t/ha), IR91152AC-81 (8.03 t/ha), NSICRc222 (7.29 t/ha), NSICRc238 (7.04 t/ha) had higher yield compared to Ciherang (popular variety; 5.16 t/ha) (Figure 1). The variety IR64 in this research originated from IRRI, and had the highest yield in this trial, reflecting its adaptability and productivity. IR64 is commonly referred to as a mega variety in the tropical rice growing areas of the world. The genotypes which had relatively high yield were mostly recently developed varieties, not local varieties. Many of these modern varieties have IR64 as one of the parents in the pedigree, or have the parents of IR64 in the pedigree. The plant architecture and physiological characteristics of the modern varieties and their derivatives had been optimized for high yield, including elements such as large panicle size and appropriate tillering capacity. Those traits are important in increasing yield capacity of the plant (Peng et al. 2008).

Nevertheless, in this study, those high yielding genotypes had relatively low Zn content (19.00-24.80 ppm). For further efforts, these genotypes should be used as recurrent or recipient parents to combine high grain Zn content in combination with high yield. Harvest Plus is an international program which developed initiatives to address human micronutrient malnutrition through improving the micro nutrient concentration of staple foods. This program has targeted Zn level of brown and polished rice up to 30 ppm and 28 ppm respectively (Johnson-Beebout et al. 2009, Trijatmiko et al. 2016).

Based on grain Zn content, seven lines had higher Zn content compared to the current most popular variety in Indonesia, i.e. Ciherang (23.35 ppm). Among the seven, five lines had comparable yield to Ciherang, i.e. BR7840-54-2-5-1 (33.08 ppm; 5.75 t/ha), IR68144-2B-2-2-3-1-166

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### Table 2. Variance analysis and Heriability of agronomic traits of 22 Rice Genotypes, Cirebon, WS 2013/2014

| Character                | Grand mean | MS Gen | MS E | P Gen | Var. Gen | Var. Phe. | St. Dev. Gen. | Gen. Var. | H² (%) | CV (%) |
|--------------------------|------------|--------|------|-------|----------|-----------|---------------|------------|--------|--------|
| Heading date (DAS)       | 87.50      | 51.33  | 16.47| 0.01  | 11.62    | 56.8239   | 8.11          | Narrow     | 20.45  | 4.60   |
| Plant height (cm)        | 115.40     | 643.83 | 33.43| 0.00  | 203.47   | 654.974   | 95.11         | Wide       | 31.06  | 5.00   |
| Tiller number/plant      | 23.82      | 66.23  | 27.55| 0.03  | 12.89    | 75.4121   | 10.91         | Narrow     | 17.10  | 22.00  |
| Panicle number/plant     | 19.77      | 62.57  | 24.53| 0.03  | 12.68    | 70.7482   | 10.19         | Narrow     | 17.93  | 24.60  |
| Filled grain/panicle     | 80.10      | 652.58 | 298.10| 0.05  | 118.16   | 751.943   | 109.70        | Narrow     | 15.71  | 21.80  |
| Unfilled grain/panicle   | 52.59      | 483.18 | 167.04| 0.01  | 105.38   | 538.862   | 77.12         | Narrow     | 19.56  | 24.80  |
| Seed set (%)             | 60.45      | 191.78 | 95.49| 0.07  | 32.10    | 223.614   | 32.93         | Narrow     | 14.35  | 16.20  |
| 1000 grains weight (g)   | 24.77      | 21.06  | 1.21 | 0.00  | 6.62     | 21.4653   | 32.35         | Wide       | 30.82  | 4.50   |
| Yield (t/ha)             | 5.14       | 7.41   | 0.74 | 0.00  | 2.22     | 7.65509   | 3.11          | Wide       | 29.02  | 17.30  |
| Zn content (ppm)         | 26.56      | 51.21  | 7.97 | 0.00  | 14.41    | 53.8654   | 1.10          | Narrow     | 26.76  | 22.60  |

Note: MS Gen = Mean Square of Genotype; MS E = Mean Square of Error; P Gen = Probability of Genotype; H² = Broad Sense Heritability; CV = Coefficient of Variation; DAS = Days After Sowing; Seed Set = proportion of filled grains over total grain per panicle
developed from two cross combinations, Agronomic characteristics of selected genotypes to dissect the relationship between Zn content and grain yield, and concluded that the combination of high Zn materials had more tillers than Ciherang. Filled grains/panicle ranged between 43 (IR83286-22-1-2-1-1) to 124 (IR10M195 (IR84842-35-3-1-1-2-2)), while Ciherang had an average of 19 tillers. Most of the high Zn genotypes had growth duration of around 115 days, plant height of around 100 cm, and erect leaves (ICRR 2015). The highest Zn content identified in this study was 35.68 ppm achieved by IR10M195 (IR84842-35-3-1-1-2-2). It was measured on brown rice, in which the bran and the germ remain intact, and naturally, carry higher Zn and other nutrients. The Fe and Zn are mostly located in aleurone layer, but the percentage of Zn in polished rice (endosperm only) varies from around 75-84 % of the total Zn content including the aleurone layer. The case for Fe is only around 19-30% (Johnson et al. 2011). Assuming 75% of the Zn is located in endosperm, IR10M195 (IR84842-35-3-1-1-2-2) is predicted to have Zn content in polished grain of around 26.76 ppm which is within the range of the targeted levels. Nevertheless, the line had a relatively low yield (3.95 t/ha).

Table 3. Agronomic traits of Five selected lines based on Zn content and yield, Cirebon, WS 2013/2014

| Genotype                | Heading date (DAS) | Plant height (cm) | Tiller number | Panicle number | Filled grains/panicle | Unfilled grain/panicle | Seed Set (%) | 1000 grain weight (g) | Yield (t/ha) | Zn (ppm) |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|
| BR7840-54-2-5-1         | 89                 | 104.50           | 26            | 16             | 86                    | 57                     | 61.60        | 21.80                 | 5.75         | 33.08    |
| IR84020-84-2-3-2        | 89                 | 103.10           | 31            | 28             | 68                    | 37                     | 65.04        | 21.45                 | 5.69         | 29.90    |
| IR10M195 (IR84842-35-3-1-1-2-2) | 93              | 107.30           | 14            | 12             | 92                    | 56                     | 62.43        | 26.59                 | 3.95         | 35.68    |
| IR68144-2B-2-3-1-166    | 85                 | 76.70            | 41            | 32             | 66                    | 24                     | 73.73        | 15.80                 | 5.08         | 34.22    |
| Vanjakohonandiana       | 83                 | 148.90           | 29            | 15             | 46                    | 80                     | 36.38        | 28.95                 | 4.39         | 31.73    |
| Ciherang                | 85                 | 113.20           | 19            | 17             | 81                    | 44                     | 64.46        | 26.30                 | 5.16         | 23.35    |

Discussion
The target level of breeding for high Zn content is 24-28 ppm Zn content in polished rice grains which is essential to attain 30% of the estimated average requirement (EAR) for humans (Bouis et al. 2011). Nevertheless, studies have reported that for current varieties, the polished rice grains supply only one fifth of daily Zn requirements (Prom-uthai et al. 2010, Sharma et al. 2013).

The highest Zn content identified in this study was 35.68 ppm achieved by IR10M195 (IR84842-35-3-1-1-2-2). It was measured on brown rice, in which the bran and the germ remain intact, and naturally, carry higher Zn and other nutrients. The Fe and Zn are mostly located in aleurone layer, but the percentage of Zn in polished rice (endosperm only) varies from around 75-84 % of the total Zn content including the aleurone layer. The case for Fe is only around 19-30% (Johnson et al. 2011). Assuming 75% of the Zn is located in endosperm, IR10M195 (IR84842-35-3-1-1-2-2) is predicted to have Zn content in polished grain of around 26.76 ppm which is within the range of the targeted levels. Nevertheless, the line had a relatively low yield (3.95 t/ha).

Figure 1. Yield (solid) and Zn Content (vertical lines) of 22 rice genotypes grown at Cirebon, WS 2013/2014
Figure 2. Agronomic traits of 22 Rice Genotypes, Cirebon, WS 2013/2014. A. Heading date (days After Sowing), B. Plant Height (cm), C. Tiller Number, D. Filled Grain/Panicle, E. Seed Set (%), F. 1000 Grain Weight (g)

Zn content in rice grains is a quantitative trait which is either directly or indirectly affected by some other traits simultaneously. It had medium heritability, reflecting that environmental effect is presented in expressing Zn content. Regarding this one, crop genetic and management practices improvement should be conducted simultaneously considering the environmental change. The interaction of environmental and genetic factors on Zn homeostasis should be taken into account. Different processing technologies, promoters, and inhibitors of Zn bioavailability in rice grains is also important (Nakandalage et al. 2016). Achieving the target of 30 ppm Zn content in brown rice requires strategic use of Zn fertilizers as many as rice fields have low available Zn (Johnson-Beebout et al. 2009). Fertilizer N and P applications during grain filling also promote Zn uptake and remobilization (Khan et al. 2015). Soil redox potential also affects heavy metals (including Fe, Zn, and Cd) availability for uptake by the plants. Flooding practice increases Fe availability but decreases Zn and Cd availability (Slamet-Leodin et al. 2015).

Zn accumulation incorporates many processes, such as uptake, remobilization, transport in the plant, and environmental interaction. It is important to study genetic properties of each of these component traits. Increasing the efficiency of each of these processes affecting Zn uptake from roots to its accumulation in endosperm should allow the maximum accumulation of Zn in the grain. Zn-efficient and non-efficient varieties should be tested under Zn sufficient and deficient conditions at various growth stages to define the genetic capacity of Zn uptake (Nakandalage et al. 2016). On the other hand, transgenic approaches by modifying genes controlling those traits may result in greater grain Zn content compared to using conventional
breeding, however, this introduces further complexity in gaining regulatory approval for such varieties to be grown. Global climate change increases CO₂ concentration in the air. Some studies indicated that increasing CO₂ affects plant growth, yield, and quality of cereals, including rice. Without any other limitations, increasing the CO₂ level increased photosynthesis and thus yield. Nevertheless, for grain quality, increased CO₂ level reduces all micro nutrient content, including Zn content in rice (Nakandalage et al. 2016; Myers et al. 2014). Thus, as CO₂ rises, greater efforts may be needed to retain Zn levels at sufficient levels to supply Zn requirement of rice consumers in the future.

In this study, five lines, i.e. IR64 (8.87 t/ha), BR28 (8.14 t/ha), IR91152AC-81 (8.03 t/ha), NSICRc222 (7.29 t/ha), NSICRc238 (7.04 t/ha) had higher yield compared to Ciherang (popular variety; 5.16 t/ha). Nevertheless, The lines had relatively low Zn content (19.00-24.80 ppm). On the other hand, seven lines had higher Zn content compared to Ciherang (23.35 ppm), and among them five lines had comparable yield to Ciherang, i.e. BR7840-54-2-5-1 (5.75 t/ha; 33.08 ppm), IR84020-84-2-3-2 (5.70 t/ha; 29.9 ppm), IR68144-2B-2-2-3-1-166 (5.08 t/ha; 34.22 ppm), Vanjakohonandiana (4.39 t/ha; 31.73 ppm), IR10M195 (IR84842-35-3-1-1-2-2) (3.95 t/ha; 35.68 ppm). These lines had comparable agronomic characteristics with current popular varieties and thus have good prospects for further testing and utilization. This finding is a good start in developing varieties with high grain Zn in Indonesia. Some efforts should be conducted simultaneously and continuously, i.e. searching for new and better donors for high Zn content in rice grain, genetic and physiological studies of Zn uptake, transport, and accumulation, crossing and selection of breeding materials, and further evaluations required prior to variety release. Resistance to brown plant hopper (BPH) biotype 1 and bacterial leaf blight (BLB) strain III are required for releasing lowland rice varieties in Indonesia. Additionally, resistance to other BPH biotypes and BLB strains, and other diseases such as blast and tungro are also important for varietal durability in farmer’s fields. Growth duration, grain shape, and physicochemical characteristic would also determine stake holders acceptance of the variety.

Further effort to compile yield and Zn content is needed. Genetic materials in this study provided genotypes having high Zn content and high yield. Hybridization among them may allow selection of lines having the combination of high Zn and high yield in one genotype. Previous studies suggested that wild and primitive rice have large and useful genetic variation in grain Zn concentration. Nevertheless, it has not been utilized maximally to improve grain Zn concentration in its bioavailability (Nakandalage et al. 2016). On the other hand, molecular and transgenic approaches have been used to generate high grain Zn content rice varieties. The transgene used to increase Fe and Zn content is from the Os-NAS gene family and resulted in Fe content up to 15 ppm and Zn content of 45.7 ppm in polished rice grains (Trijatmiko et al. 2016).

Utilization of high Zn content rice varieties in targeted areas with known Zn deficiency among the population will improve Zn intake among those at risk from micronutrient malnutrition. This is contingent on developing varieties with high Zn content in the rice grain while maintaining or increasing yield. Once the variety is disseminated and adopted, this becomes a sustainable method of improving nutrition among the population of rice consumers, provided that seed purity (and thus nutritional benefit) is maintained, and farmers elect to use the variety.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was collaboratively conducted by IRRI (International Rice Research Institute) and Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research (IAARD) through Indonesian Center for Rice Research (ICRR).

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