Five accessions are high yielding producing more than 4.0 t ha\(^{-1}\)

### TUR # 36
- Yield: 4798.33 kg/ha
- Seed size: 21.6 g
- No. of tillers: 6.23

### TUR # 6
- Yield: 4303.75 kg/ha
- Seed size: 29.53 g
- No. of tillers: 6.63

### TUR # 33
- Yield: 4225.42 kg/ha
- Seed size: 32.73 g
- No. of tillers: 6.3

### TUR # 23
- Yield: 4072 kg/ha
- Seed size: 31 g
- No. of tillers: 6.86

### TUR # 5
- Yield: 4022.50 kg/ha
- Seed size: 33.46 g
- No. of tillers: 6.23

Exactly 15 accessions have good (>80%) brown rice recovery and 11 have premium (> 70%) milled rice recovery

Fourteen entries are glutinous and have colored grains, an advantage for making delicacies

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### AGRO-MORPHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF TRADITIONAL UPLAND RICES IN ILOCOS NORTE

**Project:** Conservation and Management of Traditional Upland Rice in Ilocos Norte

**Study 1. Germplasm Collection of TUR in Ilocos Norte**

**Study 2. Assessment of genetic diversity through agro-morphological characterization**

**Study 3. Evaluation of agronomic performance and eating qualities**

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Rice remains as the staple food of about 85% of the Philippine population accounting for 35% of the total calorie intake per individual (http://www.bar.gov.ph). Rice self-sufficiency therefore takes center role in the Philippine Food Staples Self-Sufficiency Roadmap for 2011-2016 (http://www.rbap.org). One of its program components is anchored on production interventions which include development of upland rice, and upland rice-based farming systems for household food security in upland areas.

In line with this goal, conservation and management programs on traditional upland rice (TUR) should therefore be given priority. This crop plays a very important role in the subsistence and survival of upland communities. They possess specific traits such as good eating qualities, high nutritional value, long shelf life when cooked and substantial grain expansion. These characteristics ensure consumers’ demand and high market price in urban communities. Likewise, the general soft-textured and cohesive qualities of cooked upland rices make them ideal for brown rice, which is presently promoted for fighting malnutrition due to its high nutritional content.

Thus, a survey and collection of traditional upland rices was done in 16 upland municipalities of Ilocos Norte. Diversity of the collections was assessed based on morphological characters. Their adaptability in low elevation rainfed upland areas was likewise evaluated. It is hoped that this activity will harness the potential of the collected traditional upland rices thereby enhancing the livelihood of upland communities as well as contribute to the nation’s goal of attaining rice self-sufficiency.

A total of 146 accessions were collected from 16 municipalities of Ilocos Norte. Exactly 54 accessions were collected from the municipality of Adams, Ilocos Norte.

All accessions except Ballatinao and Achatay are used mainly as table rice. Ballatinao is generally cooked into native delicacies while Achatay is processed into wine in Adams. These are usually sold at P120 per ganta in local public markets.