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### Abstract

The Surian (*Toona sinensis* Roem.) breeding strategy has not been developed and this limit the efforts to increase its productivity. *T. sinensis* Roem is a medium cycle furniture wood, with the productivity of 17-19 m<sup>3</sup> /ha/year. This shows much is still needed, considering the 2025 national target of 30 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year. The efforts to increase productivity include facilitating breeding programs through appropriate strategies. The basic information necessary in the preparation of breeding strategies is attained from three research topics, including analysis of (1) genetic structure and diversity, (2) mating system and (3) genetic parameters and interactions of family and site. The results are then used to evaluate the breeding strategy and various aspects related to *T. sinensis* Roem.

The mother trees from which genetic material for progeny testing are obtained have a wide genetic diversity and a mating sistem with a high outcrossing rate. This facilitates the management of basic population and selection activities. Genetic diversity significantly determined by the pattern of breeding in plant populations, and therefore a research this concept as a basis for managing relationship and seed orchard management. The value of genetic parameters is also needed to determine genetic selection and genetic gain.

The study was carried out on two plots of progeny testing in Ciamis, West Java and Candiroto-Central Java. Growth observations for data analysis took 48 months. Genetic diversity was observed in 96 species representing eight populations from mother trees with 11 selected RAPD primers. The analysis of the mating system was observed in 200 species representing 20 mother trees from Enrekang with ten selected RAPD primers. Examination of genetic parameters for one location was based on observations of 100 families and multilocation analysis using 58 families in the Candiroto and Ciamis plots. RAPD study was conducted at the Laboratory of Biology, Center for Research and Development of Biotechnology and Forest Plant Breeding.

The *T. sinensis* Roem. mother trees have a genetic structure whose main cluster produce two groupings of populations from the mother trees. This is based on geographic variables and sub-clusters which produce three groupings with two sub-clusters of populations of origin of mother trees. There is also one sub-cluster across the geographical sources. Genetic structures produce groupings in sub-clusters which are similar across families. The genetic diversity of the mother trees is included in the moderate category with a value of  $H = 0.304$ .

The mating system of *T. sinensis* Roem. mother trees shows a mixed breeding system which outcrossing ( $tm = 0.938$ ,  $ts = 0.765$ ). Inbreeding and selfing coefficients are in the low category with 0.172 and 0.061 values, respectively. The seeds produced by mother trees which are used as genetic material for progeny tests are predicted to maintain their diversity. Analysis of genetic parameters shows that the direct selection method provides



the greatest genetic gain compared to the indirect selection or the combination approach. All properties tested include height (1.05% - 12.36%), diameter (0.77% - 12.23%), straightness (1.74% - 6.23%) and volume (2.50 % - 28.24%). The effectiveness of selection is obtained by applying the direct method since it produces the greatest genetic gain and prevents a significant reduction in genetic gain.

Evaluating the breeding strategies include (1) the objectives, (2) basic and breeding populations, (3) selection strategies, (4) genetic testing, (5) relationship management and (6) reproductive methods. These elements show meets the basis for establishing the *T. sinensis* Roem breeding strategy. *T. sinensis* Roem. breeding strategy scheme is based on (1) The selection strategy recommended through direct method with the most significant genetic gain, (2) relationship management strategy is carried out through family control based on structural information and genetic diversity and mating systems of mother trees as the basis for progeny testing, (3) short-term seed production for the development of *T. sinensis* Roem. community forests are obtained from the first generation of seedling seed orchard, (4) long-term seed production taken through clonal seed orchards (5) management of genetic diversity base population through infusion (external population), (6) controlling of interspecies and intraspecies family crossing techniques to produce superior hybrids and (7) superior seed distribution strategies carried out at development sites with edaphic and climatic similarities with the location of seed sources.

**Keywords:** genetic diversity, genetic parameters, mating system, genetic gain, breeding strategies and *Toona sinensis* Roem.



