

Summer Field School [Online] on MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine :: 19-28 September, 2021

DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE

	<p>Ms. Thi Thi Htun (Dr.) <i>Associate Professor</i> Department of Botany University of Mandalay Mandalay (Myanmar)</p> <p>Tel: +95 9674105866 Email: thithihtun@mu.edu.mm</p>
Highest Education	PhD (Taxonomy & Palynology)
Personal Statement	<p>Dear all participants! I would like to talk a little bit of myself as the delegate participant for the forthcoming Summer School on Mountain Ecosystems and Resource Management. I am Associate Professor from Department of Botany, University of Mandalay. I received my first degree B.Sc (Honours) from University of Mandalay in 1996. I got M.Sc degree from University of Mandalay in 2000. In 2009, I submitted dissertation thesis Taxonomy and pollen morphology of Family Euphorbiaceae from Upper Myanmar and received Ph.D degree from University of Mandalay. In 2016-2017, I was selected as a senior visiting student from China Scholarship Council (CSC). I studied Plant biotechnology and experimental works at Chongqing University. I attended the workshop "Perennial Rice Application in Southeast Asia Countries" which held in Kunming, Yunnan, China from 24-30th June, 2019. Now our team are collaborated with Yunnan University for perennial rice project. I'm also supervised on M.Sc and Ph.D students. I have published 9 local articles.</p>
Paper/Presentation Title (Unpublished Research or Review or Field Work)	<i>Comparison of Vegetative Growth and Some Yield Traits of Perennial Rice</i> Line 25
Keywords	Perennial Rice; Panicles; Spikelets; Tillers

Abstract (100-300 words)	<p>The world population continues to grow, and it is required to increase the production of foods from fewer resources. Myanmar is one of the agricultural countries and rice is very important staple food for Myanmar peoples. For Myanmar, it is required to increase the current rice production and more modernized rice production technique. Nowadays perennial rice production is popular, and it would not need to be planted annually. Perennial rice plantation can reduce soil erosion by providing permanent ground condition. In this study, comparative result on vegetative growth and yield related traits occurred in first growing season and second growing season of Perennial Rice line 25 were described. This research work was conducted in green house at University Research Center, University of Mandalay, Myanmar from July 2019 to May 2020. The plant height, panicles length and number of spikelets per panicles were higher in 1st growing season than 2nd growing season but the lower in the number of tillers, number of leaves per plant, and panicles per plant. The 1000 grains weight of 1st season and 2nd season were the same and grain. The quality was also equal. PR 25 was adapted in Mandalay region, and vegetative growth and yield related traits were good observed in two growing seasons.</p>

