

## KERAGAAN AWAL SILANG BALIK HIBRIDA

*Elaeis oleifera x E. guineensis*

DENGAN TETUA *E. guineensis*

Tri Hutomo, A. Razak Purba dan Adlin U. Lubis

### ABSTRAK

*Pengujian sembilan persilangan balik hibrida E. oleifera x E. guineensis dengan tetua E. guineensis telah dilakukan di kebun Bah Jambi, PTP VII yang dimulai pada tahun 1990. Tujuan pengujian tersebut untuk mengetahui keragaan awal pertumbuhan, hasil TBS, kualitas tandan dan minyaknya dibandingkan dengan persilangan DxP.*

*Turunan silang balik generasi pertama (BC<sub>1</sub>) menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang lebih pendek dan ramping bila dibandingkan dengan DxP. Produksi TBS lebih rendah dari DxP, tetapi rendemen minyak meningkat sampai 5 %, sementara kandungan asam lemak tidak jenuhnya menurun sebesar 10 % dibandingkan dengan hibrida F<sub>1</sub>. Pemanfaatan keturunan silang balik dalam program pemuliaan kelapa sawit selanjutnya didiskusikan.*

**Kata kunci :** silang balik, hibrida antar species, *E. oleifera*, *E. guineensis*, asam lemak

### PENDAHULUAN

Hibrida *Elaeis oleifera x E. guineensis*, selanjutnya disebut hibrida OxG, telah diketahui mempunyai prospek yang cukup baik untuk peningkatan kualitas minyak yang dicirikan oleh kadar asam lemak tidak jenuh (ALTJ) yang lebih tinggi dari tetua *E. guineensis*. Kadar ALTJ pada *E. oleifera* yang berkisar 70 - 83 % dibandingkan dengan *E. guineensis* dengan kadar ALTJ 40 - 60 %, diwariskan secara pertengahan (intermedier) pada hibridanya dengan kadar ALTJ di antara kedua tetuanya (3, 5).

Selain itu, hibrida OxG menunjukkan pertumbuhan meninggi yang lebih lambat dari tetua *E. guineensis*-nya. Hal ini nyata sekali ditunjukkan oleh hibrida *E. oleifera* (Suriname) x *E. guineensis* (hibrida Suriname) dengan kecepatan pertumbuhan meninggi yang jauh lebih lambat bila dibandingkan dengan hibrida Brazil dan tetua *E.*

*guineensis* (2). Pertumbuhan meninggi yang sangat lambat pada hibrida Suriname merupakan sifat cukup penting yang dapat dimanfaatkan dalam usaha perbaikan karakter pertumbuhan dari tetua *E. guineensis*, khususnya untuk mengurangi laju pertumbuhan meninggi bahan tanaman DxP sehingga dapat meningkatkan efisiensi pengelolaan tanaman seperti panen, pemangkas, dan pemberantasan hama dan penyakit di lapangan.

Kelemahan dari hibrida OxG umumnya adalah rendahnya produksi minyak yang disebabkan oleh rendahnya persentase minyak/tandan sebagai akibat pewarisan sifat genetik (herabilitas) kualitas tandan yang rendah dari tetua *E. oleifera*, dan sterilitas partial yang umumnya terjadi pada hibrida antar spesies (4).

Kajian keragaan hibrida OxG menunjukkan bahwa semua komponen tandan yang menentukan rendemen

minyak pada hibrida OxG adalah lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan tetua *E. guineensis* (2). Hal ini jelas ditunjukkan pada persentase minyak per mesokarp. Kenyataan ini menunjukkan bahwa masih diperlukan perbaikan sifat-sifat tersebut melalui program pemuliaan dengan penyilangan balik (backcross) kepada tetua *E. guineensis* yang terpilih, sebagaimana yang diangurkan oleh Meunier (4). Metode pemuliaan silang balik adalah salah satu cara yang umum ditempuh untuk memindahkan (transfer) sifat-sifat yang baik dari satu spesies kepada spesies tanaman yang berbeda.

Makalah ini menguraikan keragaan awal hasil silang balik hibrida O x G dengan tetua *E. guineensis* yang telah dilakukan di Pusat Penelitian Kelapa Sawit.

## BAHAN DAN METODE

Pengujian silang balik hibrida OxG Suriname dilakukan di kebun Bah Jambi, PTP VII yang dimulai pada tahun 1990. Sebanyak sembilan persilangan (backcross) diuji, terdiri dari :

- Dua hibrida *E. oleifera* (Suriname) x *E. guineensis* Deli Dura disilangkan dengan *E. guineensis* pisifera Afrika, selanjutnya disingkat dengan F1 Deli x Afrika (**F1D x A**).
- Dua hibrida *E. oleifera* (Suriname) x *E. guineensis* Deli Dura disilangkan dengan *E. guineensis* Deli Dura, selanjutnya disingkat dengan F1 Deli x Deli (**F1D x D**).
- Empat hibrida *E. oleifera* (Suriname) x *E. guineensis* Tenera Afrika disilangkan dengan *E. guineensis* pisifera Afrika, selanjutnya disingkat

dengan F1 Afrika x Afrika (**F1A x A**).

- Satu hibrida *E. oleifera* (Suriname) x *E. guineensis* Tenera Afrika disilangkan dengan *E. guineensis* Deli dura, selanjutnya disingkat dengan F1 Afrika x Deli (**F1A x D**).

Persilangan ditanam secara berbaris, 10 - 20 tanaman per baris tanpa ulangan, dengan populasi 130 tanaman per ha. Pengukuran pertumbuhan dilakukan pada tahun 1994, meliputi tinggi tanaman, panjang daun, luas daun (leaf area) dan luas pangkal pelepas daun. Tinggi tanaman diukur dari permukaan tanah sampai pangkal daun ke 17. Panjang daun diukur dari tumbuhnya duri pada pangkal pelepas hingga ujung pelepas daun. Luas daun dihitung dengan perkalian rerata panjang anak daun x rerata lebar anak daun x jumlah anak daun x faktor koreksi sesuai umur tanaman. Luas pangkal daun dihitung berdasarkan perkalian lebar x tebal pelepas yang diukur pada tempat tumbuhnya duri pelepas.

Keragaan dari silang balik dibandingkan dengan persilangan D x P hasil seleksi pada RRS 2 yang ditanam bersamaan. Hasil tandan dicatat dari setiap individu tanaman. Analisis tandan dan komposisi asam lemak dilakukan setelah rerata bobot tandan mencapai 5 kg.

## HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

### a. Pertumbuhan

Silang balik hibrida OxG Suriname kepada tetua *E. guineensis* menghasilkan segregasi sifat-sifat vegetatif dan generatif pada turunannya. Segregasi sifat vegetatif ditunjukkan pada letak anak daun, sebagian mirip dengan

tetua *E. guineensis*, sedangkan sebagian lainnya menyerupai penampilan hibrida, di mana letak anak daun berada pada satu bidang. Segregasi sifat generatif ditunjukkan pada tandan buah, sebagian telah menyerupai tandan buah tetua *E. guineensis*. Selain itu dijumpai penyimpangan pertumbuhan (abnormal) yang dicirikan dengan perdaunan yang terputar (twisted) dan pertumbuhan perdaunan yang sangat rapat. Penyimpangan secara generatif ditunjukkan dengan terdapatnya bunga jantan *androgynous* dan tandan buah dengan bunga abnormal. Persilangan  $F_1 A \times A$  menghasilkan lebih banyak tanaman abnormal baik secara vegetatif maupun generatif (Tabel 1).

Tabel 1 menunjukkan terjadinya penurunan persentase tanaman abnormal baik vegetatif maupun generatif yang menandakan bahwa terjadi proses pemulihan dari keadaan abnormal menjadi normal dengan bertambahnya umur tanaman. Pemulihan pertumbuhan vegetatif abnormal lebih nyata bila dibandingkan dengan generatifnya.

Tanaman yang pertumbuhan ve-

getatifnya abnormal ternyata dapat menghasilkan tandan buah yang normal, dan sebaliknya tanaman yang pertumbuhannya normal dapat menghasilkan tandan buah abnormal. Hal ini menunjukkan tidak ada keterkaitan antara abnormalitas pertumbuhan dengan abnormalitas tandan.

Bila dibandingkan dengan persilangan  $D \times P$ , pertumbuhan vegetatif silang balik ternyata lebih kompak dan pendek (Tabel 2).

Kecuali tinggi tanaman, pertumbuhan vegetatif lainnya berbeda sekali dengan data yang dilaporkan sebelumnya oleh Yong dan Chan (6) yang menyebutkan bahwa pertumbuhan vegetatif silang balik lebih jagur daripada persilangan  $D \times P$ . Hal ini dimungkinkan karena perbedaan asal usul *E. oleifera* pada hibrida yang digunakan dalam silang balik berbeda dengan yang digunakan dalam percobaan ini. Seperti telah disebutkan di muka, bahwa hibrida OxG Suriname mempunyai pertumbuhan yang lebih lambat dan kompak bila dibandingkan dengan hibrida OxG Brazil (1).

**Tabel 1. Segregasi vegetatif dan generatif dari berbagai silang balik**

Table 1. Vegetative and generative segregation from different types of backcrosses

Jenis silang balik Type of backcross	Abnormal vegetatif (Vegetative abnormality)		Abnormal generatif (Generative abnormality)	
	Pengamatan Observation 1993	Pengamatan Observation 1995	Pengamatan Observation 1993	Pengamatan Observation 1995
$F_1 A \times A$	20.7	13.6	19.3	15.7
$F_1 A \times D$	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.0
$F_1 D \times A$	6.3	2.5	8.8	8.8
$F_1 D \times D$	2.5	0	12.5	2.5

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#### Silang balik hibrida *E. oleifera* x *E. guineensis* dengan tetua *E. guineensis*

**Tabel 4. Kualitas tandan turunan silang diri dan persilangan  $D \times P$**

Table 4. Bunch quality of backcross and  $D \times P$  crossing

Jenis persilangan Type of crossings	B/T	M/B	Mi/M	Rendemen	I/B	C/B	Berat buah	Berat inti
	F/B	M/F	O/M	IER	N/F	Sh/F	Fruit weight	Nut weight
%								
$F_1 A \times A$	44.8	80.0	44.6	14.3	7.3	12.7	9.3	0.7
$F_1 A \times D$	59.5	64.8	46.2	15.4	10.4	24.9	10.7	1.0
$F_1 D \times A$	48.1	76.2	46.4	15.0	10.5	13.3	12.3	1.3
$F_1 D \times D$	54.4	51.6	44.1	11.0	10.0	38.4	12.8	1.3
$D \times P$	61.7	78.2	57.4	23.0	6.5	15.3	9.0	0.7
$F_1$ Suriname	51.3	65.7	35.0	10.1	12.7	23.3	9.4	1.2

B/T = Buah/Tandan (*Fruit/Bunch* = *F/B*)

M/B = Mesokarp/Buah (*Mesocarp/Fruit* = *M/F*)

Mi/M = Minyak/mesokarp (*Oil/mesocarp* = *O/M*)

Rendemen (*Industrial Extraction Rate*) = (% B/F x % M/B x % Mi/M) x 0.855

I/B = Inti/Buah (*Nut/Fruit* = *N/F*)

C/B = Cangkang/Buah (*Shell/Fruit* = *Sh/F*)

nya. Namun demikian masalah sterilitas partial pada turunan pertama dari silang diri ( $BC_1$ ) masih belum dapat diatasi. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan tidak terjadinya peningkatan yang nyata persen buah per tandan dari turunan silang diri bila dibandingkan dengan hibrida  $F_1$  Suriname.

#### d. Kualitas minyak

Komposisi asam lemak dari tu-

runan silang balik dan  $D \times P$  disajikan dalam Tabel 5. Kadar asam lemak tidak jenuh (ALTJ) dari turunan silang balik menurun 10 % bila dibandingkan dengan hibrida  $F_1$ . Komponen ALTJ yang terbanyak berkurang adalah asam oleat (C 18:1). Hal yang sama juga telah dilaporkan oleh Yong dan Chan (6), di mana nilai yod dari turunan silang balik menurun sekitar 10 % bila dibandingkan dengan hibrida  $F_1$ .

**Tabel 5. Komposisi asam lemak dari turunan silang balik**

Table 5. Fatty acid composition from backcross progenies

Jenis silang balik Type of backcrosses	C14 (Miristat) Myristic			C16 (Palmitat) Palmitic			C18:0 (Stearat) Stearic			C18:1 (Oleat) Oleic			C18:2 (Linoleat) Linoleic			C18:3 (Linolenat) Linolenic		
	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max
$F_1 A \times A$	0.2	0.5	1.7	30.8	42.8	50.8	3.0	6.5	15.6	32.4	38.0	45.0	6.9	11.9	15.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
$F_1 A \times D$	0.2	0.4	1.5	33.8	42.5	49.5	3.8	5.3	7.7	34.9	40.9	48.9	6.3	10.8	14.3*	0.2	0.3	0.4
$F_1 D \times A$	0.2	0.6	1.5	38.1	44.1	51.8	2.8	5.7	9.4	26.9	36.7	46.4	8.7	12.4	16.7	0.2	0.3	0.7
$F_1 D \times D$	0.2	0.6	1.3	37.2	46.2	52.9	3.4	5.3	8.2	30.9	36.8	48.7	6.8	8.5	6.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
$F_1$	-	0.8	-	-	36.8	-	-	3.2	-	-	45.3	-	-	13.0	-	-	-	

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**Tabel 2. Parameter pertumbuhan vegetatif berbagai silang balik dan persilangan DxP***Table 2. Growth parameter observed in different types of backcross and DxP crossing*

Jenis persilangan <i>Type of crossings</i>	Tinggi tanaman <i>Plant height</i> ( cm )	Panjang daun <i>Frond length</i> ( cm )	Luas daun <i>Leaf area</i> ( m <sup>2</sup> )	Tebal pangkal pelepah <i>Petiole cross section</i> ( cm <sup>2</sup> )
F <sub>1</sub> A x A	182	327	5.0	14.0
F <sub>1</sub> A x D	167	317	4.4	11.6
F <sub>1</sub> D x A	175	338	4.8	13.7
F <sub>1</sub> D x D	159	327	4.1	13.0
D x P	252	481	8.2	21.7

**b. Hasil TBS**

Persilangan DxP memberikan hasil TBS lebih tinggi daripada silang balik (Tabel 3). Walaupun jumlah tandan yang dihasilkan oleh silang balik kadang-kadang lebih tinggi dari persilangan D x P, tetapi perkembangan buah dalam tandan tidak sebaik pada D x P sehingga mengakibatkan hasil TBS-nya lebih rendah.

**c. Kualitas tandan**

Silang balik hibrida OxG kepada tetua *E. guineensis* dapat meningkatkan rendemen minyak sebesar 5 %, kecuali pada turunan silang balik F<sub>1</sub>D x D (Tabel 4). Peningkatan persentase minyak per tandan adalah disebabkan meningkatnya persen minyak dalam mesokarp dari semula 35 % pada F<sub>1</sub> menjadi 45 % pada turunan silang balik-

**Tabel 3. Hasil TBS dan jumlah tandan dari silang balik dan persilangan D x P***Table 3. FFB yield and number of bunches produced from backcross progenies and D x P crossing*

Jenis persilangan <i>Type of crossings</i>	Hasil TBS (kg/phn/thn) <i>FFB yield</i> ( kg/tree/yr)	Jumlah tandan/thn <i>Bunch number/ yr</i>
F <sub>1</sub> A x A	93.5	24.1
F <sub>1</sub> A x D	93.6	21.6
F <sub>1</sub> D x A	129.3	30.9
F <sub>1</sub> D x D	88.6	20.4
D x P	197.0	24.0

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**KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN**

Hasil kajian sejauh ini menunjukkan bahwa silang balik hibrida F<sub>1</sub> Suriname kepada tetua *E. guineensis* menghasilkan turunan yang tumbuh lebih pendek dan kompak bila dibandingkan dengan persilangan D x P.

Walaupun hasil TBS dari turunan silang balik lebih rendah daripada persilangan D x P, namun demikian terjadi peningkatan rendemen minyak sampai 5 % bila dibandingkan dengan hibrida F<sub>1</sub> Suriname. Sayangnya peningkatan rendemen tersebut disertai dengan penurunan kadar ALTJ. Selain itu juga turunan silang balik menunjukkan keragaman dalam sifat-sifat tandan dan kualitas minyak yang disebabkan oleh tingginya segregasi genetik yang terdapat dalam generasi ini, hal mana masih memungkinkan perbaikan sifat melalui program pemuliaan selanjutnya.

Strategi perbaikan sifat hibrida O x G melalui penyilangan kembali kepada tetua *E. guineensis* dari berbagai tahapan seleksi perlu dilakukan dengan menekankan kepada daya gabung tetua dalam program seleksi berulang timbal balik (Reciprocal Recurrent Selection)

yang kini sedang dilakukan. Dengan cara ini diharapkan sifat baik dari *E. oleifera* dapat ditransfer kepada *E. guineensis*.

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**Early performance of backcrossing interspecific hybrid *Elaeis oleifera* x *E. guineensis* to *E. guineensis* parents**

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**Abstract**

A trial to compare nine backcross progenies of *E. oleifera* x *E. guineensis* interspecific hybrid to *E. guineensis* parent has been conducted at Bah Jambi estate, PTP VII since 1990. The objectives is to study the early performance of growth, yield, bunch and oil quality as compared to DxP planting material.

The first generation of backcross (BC<sub>1</sub>) showed lower vegetative growth and more compact compared to DxP. The FFB yield was lower than that of DxP,

but the oil extraction rate increased up to 5 %, whereas the total percentage of unsaturated fatty acid of the backcross progenies was 10 % less than that of the *F<sub>1</sub>* Suriname hybrid. The exploitation of backcross progenies for further oil palm breeding program was discussed.

**Key words :** backcrossing, interspecific hybridization, *E. oleifera*, *E. guineensis*, fatty acid

## INTRODUCTION

*Elaeis oleifera* x *E. guineensis* hybrid, then called the O x G hybrid, has long been recognized to have a good prospect to improving palm oil quality, which is characterized by its higher unsaturated fatty acid composition than the *E. guineensis* parents. Unsaturated fatty acid properties of *E. oleifera* ranging 70 - 83 % as compared to *E. guineensis* with only 40 - 60 %, is inherited intermediately to the hybrid (3, 5).

The OxG hybrid also exhibits lower height increment than that of *E. guineensis* parent. This is very obvious in the hybrid of Suriname *E. oleifera* origin in which the height increment is the lowest in comparison to the hybrid of Brazil *E. oleifera* origin and *E. guineensis* parents (2). The very low height increment (20 cm per year) in the OxG hybrid of Suriname is an important character that can be utilized to improve the growth characters of *E. guineensis*, particularly to reducing the height of the DxP planting material which in turn will increase the efficiency of crop management in the field, such as harvesting, pruning and controlling pest and disease.

The weakness of the OxG hybrid in general is the low oil yield. This is attributed to the low percentage of oil to bunch resulting from low heritable characters of bunch quality from *E. oleifera* parent, and due to partial sterility, a common phenomenon occurred in the interspecific hybrid (4).

The studies of OxG hybrid show that all bunch components determining the oil extraction rate of the hybrid are lower compared to *E. guineensis* (2). This is very obvious on the oil to mesocarp character. Such facts suggest that further breeding program should be directed to increasing the percentage of oil to bunch through backcrossing to selected *E. guineensis* parents, as suggested by Meunier (4). Backcross breeding method is one of the way to transfer the characters from one species to another species.

The paper describes the early performance of backcrossing the OxG hybrid to *E. guineensis* parents conducted in IOPRI.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Trial for backcrossing the OxG hybrid of Suriname *E. oleifera* origin to *E. guineensis* has been conducted at Bah Jambi estate, PTP VII in North Sumatra since 1990. Nine backcrosses were tested, comprising of :

- Two hybrids of *E. oleifera* (Suriname) x *E. guineensis* Deli Dura were backcrossed to *E. guineensis* of African Pisifera, abbreviated as **F<sub>1</sub>D x A**.
- Two hybrids of *E. oleifera* (Suriname) x *E. guineensis* Deli Dura were backcrossed to *E. guineensis* of Deli Dura, abbreviated as **F<sub>1</sub>D x D**.
- Four hybrids of *E. oleifera* (Suriname) x *E. guineensis* African tenera

were back crossed to *E. guineensis* of African Pisifera, abbreviated as **F<sub>1</sub>A x A**.

- One hybrid of *E. oleifera* (Suriname) x *E. guineensis* African tenera was backcrossed to *E. guineensis* of Deli Dura, abbreviated as **F<sub>1</sub>D x A**.

The crosses were planted in rows, 10 - 20 plants per cross, without replication. Planting density is 130 plants per ha. Vegetative measurements were taken in 1994, including plant height, frond length, leaf area and petiole cross section area. Plant height was measured from the soil surface to the base of the 17<sup>th</sup> frond. Frond length was measured from the lowest frond's spine to the end of frond. Leaf area was calculated by multiplying the average of leaflet length and width x number of leaflets x correction factor. Petiole cross section area was calculated by multiplying width x thickness of the petiole, measured in the base of frond.

The performance of the crosses were compared to DxP cross from RRS 2, planted in the same year. Fresh bunch yield was recorded individually. Bunch and fatty acid composition analysis were carried out on the bunches that weigh more than 5 kg.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### a. Vegetative growth

Backcrossing to *E. guineensis* parent resulted vegetative and generative segregation in the progenies. Vegetative segregation can be seen in the variation of leaflet position in the rachis, which some plants show the insertion of its leaflets similar to *E. guineensis* parents, whereas in other plants, the insertion of its leaflets almost in one plane,

typical character of the hybrid. Generative segregation can be found in the bunches, which some plants have fruit bunches similar to *E. guineensis* parents.

Besides, abnormal vegetative growth exists, characterized with twisted and denser fronds. Generative abnormality can be found when the male flower are androgynous with no normal flower bunches. Crossing of F<sub>1</sub>A x A produces more abnormal plants either vegetatively or generatively (Table 1). Table 1 shows the decreasing of abnormal plants vegetatively or generatively revealing the recovery process may take place from abnormal plant to normal one with the increasing the age of plants. The recovery in vegetative growth is more apparent than in generative one.

The vegetative abnormal plants can produce normal fruit bunches, on the other hand, the normal plants may produce abnormal fruit bunches. This may suggest that there is no relationship between the vegetative abnormality and fruit bunch abnormality.

Compared to DxP cross, the vegetative growth of the backcross progenies was much lower and more compact, as shown in Table 2. Except for plant height, the figures obtained are in contrast to what was reported by Yong and Chan (6) who indicated that the growth of backcross progenies was more vigorous than that of DxP. Presumably this corresponds to the origin of *E. oleifera* of the hybrid which is used in backcross that is different from the one used in this trial. As mentioned before, the Suriname hybrids were shorter and more compact compared to Brazil hybrid (1).

### b. FFB yield

DxP progenies yielded more than backcross progenies, particularly for

FFB yield (Table 3). Even though the bunch number produced by backcross progenies was sometimes higher than that of DxP, but the fruit development was not as good as in the D x P, resulting lower FFB yield.

#### c. Bunch quality

Backcrossing to *E. guineensis* parent apparently can increase the oil extraction rate up to 5 %, except for the progeny of F<sub>1</sub>D x D (Table 4). This particularly was attributed to the increase of oil content in mesocarp, which initially was 35 % in the hybrid it increased to 45 % in the backcross progenies. Nevertheless, the partial sterility problem still occurred, and it seems that the sterility in the first generation of backcross has not been overcome yet. This is apparent since there is no increase in fruit set, represented as fruit to bunch ratio, from the observed bunches of the backcross progenies as compared to Suriname hybrid.

#### d. Oil quality

The composition of unsaturated fatty acid of the backcross progenies was 10 % less than that of F<sub>1</sub> hybrid, as shown in Table 5. Unsaturated fatty acid component which mostly decreasing was oleic acid (C18: 1). Similar situation was reported by Yong and Chan (6)

in which the iodine value of the backcross progenies was 10 % lower than that of F<sub>1</sub> hybrid.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The study conducted so far revealed that the backcrossing of Suriname hybrid to *E. guineensis* parent produced progenies that grow shorter and more compact compared to the DxP progenies.

Even though the FFB yield of backcross progenies was lower than the DxP, yet there was an increase of oil extraction rate up to 5 % from F<sub>1</sub> hybrid at the expense of decreasing of unsaturated fatty acid. Furthermore the backcross progenies show high variation in bunch and oil quality as the result of high genetic segregation at this generation, the fact that may enhance for the further breeding program.

The improvement strategy of the OxG hybrid through backcrossing to *E. guineensis* parents from different selection stages of RRS program should be continued until the desired level of incorporating the important characters of *E. oleifera* into *E. guineensis* can be achieved.

the first time in the history of the world, that the  
whole of the human race, in all its parts, and in all  
its forms, were to be gathered together, and to be  
seen in one place.

It was a grand sight, indeed, to see the whole  
of the human race, in all its parts, and in all  
its forms, gathered together, and to be seen  
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