

Identification of Gall midge (*Orseolia oryzae*) resistant genes in selected rice varieties/ lines by molecular markers

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Asian Rice Gall Midge (*Orseolia oryzae*) (RGM) is a major insect pest, that affects at tillering stage of rice and causes about 30%-40% of yield loss. Cultivation of resistant rice varieties is the most successful approach to controlling the pest and therefore development of RGM-resistant rice varieties is a solution for prevention of an outbreak. So far 12 gall midge-resistant genes have been identified. Those resistant genes can be used for RGM resistance development. Molecular screening was done using SSR markers RM 23956, LLR_del and gm3del3 to identify RGM-resistant genes *Gm1*, *Gm4* and *gm3* respectively. Molecular screening results revealed that out of the 24 tested varieties, 20 varieties carried at least one resistant gene. Among those 20 varieties, the variety 'Heen sulai' carried *Gm1*, *Gm4* and *gm3* genes. 'Gires' and 'Ptb 21' varieties harbored *gm3* and *Gm4* genes. 'Duru wee', 'Bg 406', 'IRBB 65', 'Bg 305', 'Bg 360' and 'Bg 380' carried *Gm1* and *gm3* genes. The variety 'IR 36' carried *Gm1* and *Gm4* genes. 'Bg 359', 'Bw 78' and 'Bg1492' varieties had only the *Gm1* gene. Seven varieties/lines, 'Bg 366', 'Bw 367', 'IRGC 9091-1', 'IRGC 9070-1', 'Zenith', 'Local 2.5' and 'Bg 304' carried only the *gm3* gene. These results confirmed that most varieties contained at least one resistant gene. Therefore, these RGM-resistant rice varieties can be effectively applied as donor parents for gene pyramiding to develop a rice variety with durable RGM-resistance.

Keywords: Asian Rice Gall Midge (*Orseolia oryzae*), *Gm1*, *gm3*, *Gm4*, RGM - resistant

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