

# FERTILITY VARIATION AND EFFECTIVE POPULATION SIZE IN A TEAK CLONAL SEED ORCHARD

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## ABSTRACT

A 27 year old clonal seed orchard of teak (*Tectona grandis* L.f) in Padangan, East Java comprising 24 clones, was evaluated for fertility, offspring diversity, and genetic drift. Flower and fruit productions were used to assess clone fertility in the orchard. Fertility variation measured as 'sibling coefficient' was found to be 1,62, having high genetic diversity (0,97) and low coancestry (0,03). The clones varied in fertility in which, 25 % of the most fertile clones in the orchard contributed to 47,5 % of flower and fruit yields. Effective population size in the orchard was 15, indicating that 15 of the clones contributed effectively to seed yield. Separating on the amounts of seeds that can be collected, individual collection, and proportional mixing of seed per clone might be useful in restricting over representation of highly reproductive clones thereby increasing genetic diversity in the seed crop. Another way to improve seed yield in the orchard is by increasing the effective population size. Thinning or pruning on highly reproductive clones might be useful in increasing effective population size.

Keywords : *Tectona grandis*, clonal seed orchard, fertility variation, coancestry, population size

## I. INTRODUCTION

Teak (*Tectona grandis* L.f.) is a native species in Southeast Asia, and distributes naturally only in the Indian Peninsula, Myanmar, Northern Thailand and Northwestern Laos along the northern Thai border (Troup, 1921), and Burma (Laskar, *et al.*, 1985). It grows at latitude 9° S (in Myanmar) to 25° N (in India), and longitude 70° - 100° E (Rachmawati, *et al.*, 2002). In Indonesia, teak has been planted in Java Kangean, Bali, Muna, Buton, Wetar, Sumbawa and Lampung (Sumarto and Suhaendi, 1985). It is not clear whether teak is native species in Indonesia or introduced from India (Hedegart, 1976 in Soeseno, *et al.*, 1993; Simatupang, 2001). It has been reported that Indonesian has the largest teak plantation in the world, where most of the area is managed by Perum Perhutani a state owned enterprise (Soeseno, *et al.*, 1993).

In 2005, the Indonesian teak demand was around of 2.4 million m<sup>3</sup>. However, Perum Perhutani could only supply for 400,000 m<sup>3</sup> (Iskak, 2005). Although some can now be provided by community forest such or Java, South and South East Celebes, and East Nusa Tenggara) (Hardiyanto and Prayitno, 2008). Perum Perhutani has endeavored

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to improve teak productivity by replanting program on the selected site. To support the program adequate, good quality and timely available seeds are needed in 2010, Perum Perhutani has a target to produce 18,817,916 seedlings (equal to 21,880 kg seeds) from clonal seed orchards (CSOs), while the seed harvesting was targeted at 17.000 kg only. There is still a lack of 4,880 kg of teak seeds (Perum Perhutani, 2010). The main source of teak seeds in Indonesia is seed production areas (SPAs). The fruit production from CSOs has also been used to supply the demand since 1991, but an adequate fruit supply is still lacking (Palupi and Owens, 1998). The productivity of seeds in CSOs is categorized very low in Indonesia, only 0,1 – 0,5 kg per tree (Palupi and Owens, 1998).

The low fruit to flower ratio is generally found in plants which exhibit self-incompatibility. Teak is primarily an out-crossing species, but self-pollination is possible. The extent of self-incompatibility in teak varies from 96 to 100 %, and commonly less than 1 % of self-pollinated flowers develop into fruits (Hedegart, 1976 *in* Tangmitcharoen and Owens, 1997). In teak, pollination success was 78 %, but there was low fruit set, only 3 – 5 % (Tangmitcharoen and Owens, 1997). Another cause of low fruit set was position of fruit and flower within the inflorescence making them easy to abortion (Bawa and Webb, 1984). The papillate stigma is receptive from 11.00 to 13.00 hr with a high temperature causing it dry earlier, and of flowering teak occurs in the rainy season with low pollinators activity (Tangmitcharoen and Owens, 1997).

Despite several problems in fruit production, seedling continues to be used as major planting material in Thailand, Indonesia and India (Kjaer, *et al.*, 2000). It is thereby needed enough quantity of seeds for operational teak plantation. In addition, CSOs manager need to consider the status of seed genetic diversity to maintain sufficient level of offspring genetic diversity and reduce genetic drift impact.

It is clear that, we need to increase the CSOs seed production, with maintaining offspring genetic diversity. The efforts can be done with presciently of fertility, effective population size and genetic diversity of the parent trees. For this reason this study was carried out with aims to (1) quantify the production of fruits and flowers, fertility variation among clones, effective population size and (2) estimate parent trees genetic diversity of teak CSOs in Padangan.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### A. Data Collection

Data were collected from a 41.9 ha of teak CSOs in Padangan on November 2009 to June 2010. The orchards were established in 1983, which was divided into eight blocks and each block comprised 24 trial clones. Data on flower and fruit productions were collected from 96 sample trees grown in four blocks representing different field conditions. Data were recorded using binocular, camera and handycam in several inflorescences. The number of inflorescences was counted for each tree. Estimates of

the number of fruits and flowers per tree were obtained by extrapolating the number of flowers and fruits bearing inflorescences per tree.

**B. Fertility Variaton**

The male and female fertility of a tree is considered to be proportional to the number of male and female gametes produced by the tree (Gregorius, 1989). Gender fertilities were assumed to be equal to the number of reproductive structures (male fertility as the number of flowers and female fertility as the number of fruits) expressed as a proportion of all trees. Total fertility of a tree (or a clone, parent or genotype) ( $\pi_i$ ) was taken as the average of the male ( $m_i$ ) and female ( $f_i$ ) fertilities of each tree. When equal number of fruits is collected from each tree, the female fertility is assumed to be constant, equal to  $1/N$ , where  $N$  is the census number of trees in the orchard (Varghese *et al.*, 2006).

Sibling coefficient ( $\Psi$ ) is the probability that two genes randomly drawn from the gamete gene pool originating from the same parent compared to the probability if the parents having equal representation (Kang and Lindgren, 1999). Thus,  $\Psi=1$  means that there is an equal contribution of individual to gamete gene pool in the population. Sibling coefficient, which is used to describe fertility variation, is calculated from the number of clones in the orchard ( $N$ ) and individual fertility ( $\pi_i$ ) of each clone (Kang and Lindgren, 1998; 1999):

$$\Psi = N \sum_{i=1}^N p_i^2 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

A maternal sibling coefficient ( $\Psi_f$ ) and a paternal sibling coefficient ( $\Psi_m$ ) can be given as (Kang and El-Kassabi, 2002):

$$\Psi_f = N \sum_{i=1}^N f_i^2 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\Psi_m = N \sum_{i=1}^N m_i^2 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

**C. Effective Population Size**

Group coancestry ( $H$ ) is the probability that two genes chosen randomly from a gene pool identical by descent (Cockerham, 1967). If the trees are non related and non-inbred, all pair coancestries are equal to zero and all self coancestries are equal to

0.5 and the group coancestry is calculated using the methods from Lindgren and Mullin (1998) in Varghese *et al.* (2006):

$$\Theta = 0.5 \sum_{i=1}^N p_i^2 \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

The effective population size ( $N_p$ ) is independent of how parents are related or inbred, the status number depends on the relatedness of the parent. It is practical to have a unique term for effective number based on fertility variation among parents only.  $N_p$  is equivalent to the status number ( $N_s$ ) of a seed orchard where clones are unrelated and non-inbred (Lindgren and Mullin, 1998 in Varghese, *et al.*, 2006).  $N_p$  is calculated as follows (Kang and Lindgren, 1999):

$$N_p = \frac{N}{\psi} \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

The effective number of parent is divided into the effective number of female parent ( $Np(f)$ ) and that of male parent ( $Np(m)$ ). The effective number of female ( $Np(f)$ ) and male ( $Np(m)$ ) parents can be estimated from eq (5) by substituting female ( $\psi f$ ) and male ( $\psi m$ ) sibling coefficients in place of total fertility variation ( $\Psi$ ) (Kang and El-Kassaby, 2002).

The relative population size ( $N_r$ ) can be used to relate the equally contributing trees to the actual number of trees in the sampled population (Kang, *et al.*, 2001). If all trees are fertile and equally fecund ( $\Psi = 1$ ) the relative population size of the parents becomes equal to one.

$$N_r = \frac{1}{\psi} \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

Variance effective population size ( $N_e^{(v)}$ ) is the size of an ideal population with the same sampling variance of allelic frequencies per generation as between the parent genotypes and their offspring. It is calculated as follows (Kang and Lindgren, 1998).

$$N_e^{(v)} = \frac{N}{\psi - 1} \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

The value was also used to express the rate of changes in predicted gene frequencies between the parent trees and their seed crop (Kang *et al.*, 2001).

**D. Genetic Diversity**

Expected gene diversity (GD) is a function of the group coancestry and can be calculated in the orchard relative to a reference population. The reference population, which is a teak clonal seed orchard where that the plus trees were selected from, is considered to have very low group coancestry as it has an infinite number of unrelated individuals in its calculation. (Varghese *et al.*, 2006):

$$GD = 1 - \Theta \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

Group coancestry can be seen as the fraction of gene diversity lost since tree breeding was initiated.

**III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**A. Results**

1. Reproduction and growth

The average dbh of the teak CSOs in Padangan was 42.4 cm, with the biggest value was 55.1 cm (clone 18) and the smallest value was 35 cm (clone 2) (Tabel 1). The value, however, did not differ significantly among clones.

The number of inflorescences, flowers and fruits produced varied among clones. The average inflorescences per clone varied from 10 (clone 7) to 53 (clone 2). The number of flowers varied from 17.725 (clone 7) to 165.053 (clone 2). The number of fruits produced varied from 4 (clone 5) to 783 (clone 3). The number of inflorescences, flowers, and fruits produced differed significantly ( $p < 0,0001$ ) among clones. Fruitset differed significantly ( $p < 0,0001$ ) among clone and varied from 0.02 % (clone 5) to 1.66 % (clone 3) (Tabel 1). Observation on the number of inflorescences, flowers and fruits produced was exploited at the same time, so the result could not show early and later flowering clones.

2. Fertility variation

The fertile clones were 97% ramets of 24 clones. Fertility variation varied among clones of the teak CSOs in Padangan. Only two ramets (clone 13) were sterile and 25% of the clones contributed to 47.5% to the flowers and fruits production. Four clones showed high fertility (three clones contributed to 11% to the flowers production and

one clone contributed to 13 % of the fruit production). Fruitset differed significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) among clones. It was because the flowers produced differed significantly, and the fruits produced from the flowers is generally low.

Table 1. The average dbh, the number of inflorescences, flowers, fruits and fruitset

Nomor Klon	The average dbh (cm)	Inflorescences per tree	Flower per tree	Fruits per tree	Fruitset (%)
1	38.1	39	159.179	323	0.26
2	35.0	53	165.053	46	0.03
3	45.8	42	43.544	783	1.66
4	39.5	18	35.279	462	1.06
5	39.2	11	24.891	4	0.02
6	47.9	12	46.042	13	0.03
7	45.4	10	17.726	24	0.12
8	37.2	24	47.770	385	0.73
9	41.8	21	60.902	332	0.48
10	41.2	15	47.602	269	0.57
11	43.2	18	40.597	336	0.75
12	38.9	20	78.936	433	0.55
13	40.8	45	151.020	416	0.28
14	40.5	21	74.912	165	0.22
15	47.8	19	67.676	335	0.50
16	44.4	17	45.337	348	0.63
17	39.1	10	23.135	79	0.35
18	55.1	31	56.125	146	0.21
19	41.5	20	51.222	196	0.32
20	46.5	15	59.539	27	0.32
21	37.6	18	46.069	156	0.35
22	42.1	16	34.551	307	0.86
23	43.3	10	26.149	103	0.36
24	48.5	21	63.505	265	0.37

Fertility variation of the teak CSOs in Padangan as indicated by the sibling coefficient value ( $\psi$ ) was 1.62. Male fertility variation ( $\psi_m$ ) was 1.43 and female fertility variation ( $\psi_f$ ) was 1.54 (Tabel 2).

### 3. Effective population size and genetic diversity

Relative population size ( $N_t$ ) of teak CSOs in Padangan was 0.58 and variance effective population ( $N_e^{(v)}$ ) was 38.8 (Table 2). The high fertility variation of male as indicated by the male sibling coefficient caused low value of  $N_t$  and ( $N_e^{(v)}$ ) was low.

Table 2. Fertility variation, genetic diversity and variance effective population size

Trait	Male ( $m$ )	Female ( $f$ )	Combined Fertility
Sibling coefficient ( $\Psi$ )	1.43	1.54	1.62
Genetic diversity (GD) Effective population size ( $N_e$ )	0.97	0.97	0.97
Variance effective population ( $N_e^{(v)}$ )			38.81

Coancestry ( $\Theta$ ), effective population size ( $N_p$ ), and genetic diversity (GD) of teak clonal seed orchard in Padangan were 0.03, 15 and 0.97 respectively (Table 2).

## B. Discussion

### 1. Fertility

A general lack of flowering in CSOs resulted in considerable fertility variation between clones (Kjaer, 1996 *in* Varghese, *et al.*, 2006). Although site has a marked effect on flowering habit (early flowering is observed in dry sites) of trees, fertility is reported to be strongly inherited (Kaosard, 1996 *in* Varghese, *et al.*, 2006) and the proportion of non-flowering clones may be high during low flowering years (Nikkanen and Ruotsalainen, 2000). The flowering season occurred in the long time when the research conducted in Padangan. It was because higher number of clones produced flowers, but only few clones produced fruits.

Low fruitset in nature may be large due to a high incidence of self-pollination and a high level of self-incompatibility, but several other factors, such as resource limitation and position of fruit within inflorescence may also cause (Bawa and Webb, 1984). Self-incompatibility and abortion of selfed seed often result in 1–2% seedset (Kaosard 1996) under natural conditions. An average fruitset of teak CSOs in Padangan was 0,43%, that is lower than under natural conditions (1–2%).

The number of ramet in fertile indicates that there was genetic diversity contributed in balance of offspring and cross breeding. However, more the number of ramet in fertile was not followed by flowers produced, so the possibility of cross breeding was still limited. In Padangan, different gamete contribution resulting from over representation

of a few clones would lead to differences in genetic constitution of seed crop. Few of the fertile clones largely contributed to the flower and fruit production with about 25% of clones producing almost 47.5% in flowers and fruits production. As a comparison, research at the Namaacha Arboretum in the south of Mozambique, reported 55% gamete contribution from 20% of the most fertile trees in a teak stand (Bila *et al.*, 1999). The *Pinus koraiensis* seed orchard at Walayar showed an unbalanced representation of clones in seed production as indicated by the sibling coefficient (Kang and Lindgren, 1999). An unbalanced representation of clones in seed production may not only be caused by fertility variation but also mislabelling the clones. Relatively high levels of errors were observed showing that 16% ramets and 40% clones analysed were mislabelled with Glutamate Oxalacetate Transaminase (GOT) (Iskandar *et al.*, 2003).

The average sibling coefficient value ( $\psi$ ) at the teak CSOs in Padangan was 1.62, indicating that there was a deviation of 1.62 times from random mating to inbreeding, when all clones would have contributed equally. Relative population size ( $N_p$ ) of teak CSOs in Padangan was 0.58 and variance effective population ( $N_e^{(v)}$ ) was 38.8. Relatively higher  $N_e^{(v)}$  in Padangan than in the teak CSOs-I and CSOs-II in Western Ghats region of peninsular India (20.99 and 2.73, respectively). Which caused relatively lower genetic drift in Padangan than in Western Ghats region of peninsular India. Plantation established from high fertility variation seed source would have high coancestry and relatedness.

If all clones of teak CSOs in Padangan contributed equally, each clone would have contributed about 4.17 % of the total fruits produced. The actual contribution differed significantly between clones in ranges from 0.06 % to 13.16 %, indicating differences in fertility pattern of the orchards. The low fruit production of teak CSOs in Padangan was not only caused by fertility variation between clones but also by natural factor likes rainfall.

## 2. Genetic diversity and population size

Unequal gamete contribution by orchard clones can has an important bearing on gene diversity of orchard progeny. Effective clone number indicates the number of clones that contribute uniformly to the gamete pool. Relatively small number of clones in orchards and substantial difference in fertility have resulted in high levels of coancestry even in the first generation. Effective population size ( $N_p$ ) of teak CSOs in Padangan was 15, indicated that there was 15 unrelatedness of clones that contributed uniformly to the gamete pool. To avoid mislabelling 15 unrelatedness of clones that contribute uniformly to the gamete pool in the orchard, an investigation on the genotypes of the clones may be needed for future reference.



Table 3. The average rainfall in a teak clonal seed orchards in Padangan (2008 - May 2011)

Month	Year					
	2008		2009		2010	
	rw (mm)	rd (days)	rw (mm)	rd (days)	rw (mm)	rd (days)
Januari	26	8	230	10	280	19
Februari	47	12	270	12	360	17
Maret	34	7	182	8	253	15
April	42	7	75	3	310	12
Mei	17	3	345	17	132	10
Juni	0	0	37	4		
Juli	0	0	15	1		
Agustus	0	0	0	0		
September	0	0	0	0		
Oktober	218	10	54	2		
November	126	10	850	8		
Desember	364	12	798	10		
	874	69	2,856	75		

Note: rw : rainwater; rd : rainy day

Establishment of vast area of seed source from the teak CSOs in Padangan with low fruits production would result in bad plantation, if no treatment applied the seed harvesting. Limiting the number of seeds harvested from individual clones is the option to improve diversity of orchard progeny (Kang *et al.*, 2003 *in* Varghese, *et al.*, 2006). Genetic diversity of the teak CSOs in Padangan would remained when seeds harvested from individual clones. However could only be done in productive clones, and mix of the same number of seeds from each clone. Teak CSOs would be better when more number of effective clones (20 – 25 clones) used for starting establishment (Zobel and Talbert, 1984).

### 3. Implications of gene diversity in Teak CSOs

Breeding programs should utilise efficient techniques to maximise gain at the expense of genetic diversity in production populations. Conservation stands and clone banks are also important to conserve diversity, which is essential for sustained improvement in advanced generations (Suangtho *et al.*, 1999 *in* Varghese, 2006). This is especially true for a long rotation species with large variation in fertility and tendency for low fruit

production. Even in production orchards, maintaining adequate effective population size would be important for reducing selfing and production of out crossed seed.

As a reduction in the effective population size is inevitable in a domestication process, efforts should be made to start with desirable levels of diversity in the first generation. High variability in parental or each clone contribution would mean substantial loss of diversity in the first generation. Sufficient diversity (effective contribution of clones) and synchrony in flowering would be essential for production of vigorous out crossed seed with reduced pollen contamination from inferior sources to obtain anticipated gain from orchards. In ideal conditions, a good clonal seed orchard of teak is expected to provide 25% gain (after progeny testing and genetic thinning) over the local planting stock (Kjaer *et al.*, 1999). Teak has an inherent problem of flower abortion and low fruitset, Hence, it is important to make that the number of contributing parent trees is high. This is best achieved with low input techniques like seed production areas (Lindgren, 2000 in Varghese *et al.*, 2006).

#### 4. Considerations for orchard management

Occurrence of inbreeding depression from self-pollination is low in teak because of adaptations like self-incompatibility (Hedegart, 1976 in Varghese *et al.*, 2006). This would also lead to poor fruitset due to inadequate pollen supply, sexual asymmetry and unbalanced parental contribution. The orchard manager can adopt corrective measures to reduce the magnitude of undesirable effects of fertility variation. Making collections with ramet and clone identity and mixing them in an equal proportion would keep the coancestry in low level. If improvement in diversity level were inadequate as in case of teak CSOs in Padangan, intentional adjustment of ramet numbers of each clone would be the next measure (Kang *et al.*, 2001). This step can modify the total fertility status of a clone as in case of teak CSOs in Padangan. It could be achieved either by total removal of some ramets of the clone if the fertility status is highly skewed or by just retaining them as pollen producers (Varghese *et al.*, 2006).

Another measure that can be adopted to increase gene diversity is to mix seeds from different seed orchards (Chaisurisri and El-Kassaby, 1993). These measures can help to reduce the loss of gene diversity during domestication. As fertility variation can be high in poor flowering years, seed collection may even be avoided during those years to avoid genetic drift (Kjaer, 1996).

Selection of suitable sites and clones for an orchard assume great importance. Locating orchards on hill slopes under dense forest areas may affect light availability, and heavy stocking with close spacing would not be conducive for flowering in teak.

Majority of teak orchards have been established with a few clones (Varghese *et al.*, 2006) selected purely for yield and tree form. Low fruits produced from the teak CSOs caused by without considering effective clone number based on fertility status and outcrossing occasion. The effective clone number of 20 – 25 clones (Zobel and Talbert

1984), would give more opportunity in outcrossing, and reduce low fruits producing of self-incompatibility impact, and also keep the genetic gain. As large variation in flowering is observed at population and individual tree levels, fertility is one of the most important traits assessed in provenance, progeny and clonal trials (Keiding *et al.*, 1986 in Varghese, *et al.*, 2006). It would be ideal to plan an orchard in terms of its effective clone number based on fertility status of the trees selected for a location.

#### 5. Seed orchards for domestication

As genetic diversity is an important requirement for successful regeneration of teak, reduction in diversity with each generation would be a major factor that has to be managed effectively. Moreover, since plantation rotation period is long, the impact of selections made in one generation is felt only after a long period, by which time the options for further phenotypic improvement would be limited. Thus, a low input strategy with emphasis on diversity during selection would be ideal to carry forward a new generation. In the other site, CSOs, established with intensively selected trees often employ improvement techniques to maximise gain but clones often vary in fertility (Varghese *et al.*, 2006), and the individual contribution and resultant genetic drift would affect the quality of seed crops and subsequent plantations.

The proportion of non-flowering clones may be high during low flowering years (Nikkanen and Ruotsalainen, 2000). Maintaining a status number of 70% of the number of orchard clones or approximately 2/3 of the census number would keep levels of coancestry low and promote out crossing in orchards (Varghese *et al.*, 2006). Selection of clones can be restricted to locations within the same geographical region, as shifting clones across latitudes can affect the synchrony in flowering. Nikkanen and Ruotsalainen (2000) reported a decrease in male fertility with increasing latitude of origin of clone in *Picea abies*.

Establishment of vast areas of teak clonal seed orchards without considering fertility and fecundity status of the clones has proved futile (Nicodemus *et al.*, 2000), as fertility is seen to be quite erratic and influenced by site and provenance effects. If, however, bud grafting selected in good trees are used for establishing clonal seed orchards in similar environments the gain and diversity obtained can be improved with considering fertility and fecundity status of the clones. Increasing seed production in teak clonal seed orchards in Padangan assuming constant fertility status can be done by reducing the number of ramet of high fertility clones. If not possible then thinning canopy (pruning) ahead of the spring on a ramet of clone which has a high fertility should be undertaken. This action is important to avoid the risk of decreasing genetic variation in the generation.

## IV. CONCLUSION

An average fruitset of teak CSOs in Padangan was 0.43%. There was a deviation of 1.62 times from random mating to inbreeding, indicated that the average of sibling

coefficient value ( $\psi$ ) of teak CSOs in Padangan was 1.62. That was caused by the genetic drift (but only a few (0.03)) with the genetic diversity of 0.97. The 15 unrelatedness clones contributed uniformly on the gamete pool (in maximum of 24 clones). Which indicated the effective population size of 15. The effective clone number of 20 – 25 clones would give more opportunity in outcrossing, and reduce low fruits producing self-incompatibility impact. Making collection of seed from clones and mixing them in an equal proportion would keep the coancestry levels low and also keep the genetic gain.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is very grateful to Prof. Moh. Na'iem, Dr. Eko Bhakti Hardiyanto for their invaluable comments and supports. Thanks also due to Hermawan, S.Hut., Maksum, Waras, Suyitno, Muntolib, Karmin, Wakhid and Dodik for their help and support on the field.

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