

Based on the data showed in Table 3 and 4 it is better to use non-branching TSI-4B plant to get more vigorous seed although there were no difference between the capsules location. Photosynthate was spread in the stem first before its translocated to the branches. Both Bogor Hitam and TSI-4B plants are branching sesame variety.

In branching type, capsule setting percentage in the branches appeared to be lower than that in the main stem. Non branching types have a higher grain filling rate than branching types in general. Probably the translocation of photosynthates from source to sink would be balanced for grain filling (Lee and Choi, 1985).

Another testing also done such as storability of seed using electrical conductivity test, but there was no interaction effect among all parameters tested. The speed of germination, uniformity of growth and seedling dry weight were not affected by the position of the capsule.

CONCLUSION

Interaction between TSI-4B x capsule position at the middle part of the stem produced the highest drought resistance although the result was not different with capsules from the lower and upper part of the stem.

Seed vigor was not affected by dry condition in some parameters although in some cases Seeds TSI-4B at middle part position was more resistant. Seeds TSI-4B has higher storability although the percent of germination was lower. The differences between varieties caused by the genetic behaviour of the varieties. Seeds weight was the same for all treatments except for the seed collecting from the upper part of the branch.

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