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Summary

1. Cytoplasmic male-sterile lines of grain sorghum introduced from the United States are grown in Taiwan under different environmental conditions. According to the self-pollination test, all A-lines (male-sterile) and B-lines (fertile and non-restorer) showed stable sterility and fertility, respectively. Male-sterile strains could be easily maintained by the cross-pollination between A-line and B-line.
2. Several male-fertile plants appeared in hybrid sorghum seed production fields of a female parent (male-sterile line) was considered due to artificial factors, such as contamination of B-line (male-fertile) seeds into A-line at harvest or seed processing and not due to environmental or genetic factors.