



Character Association and Path Coefficient Analysis in Mothbean Germplasm

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Abstract

Correlations and path coefficient analysis were evaluated for twelve characters including seed yield in forty eight germplasm of mothbean along with two check varieties during kharif 2017. The experiment was carried out in randomized block design with three replications. Seed yield per plant exhibited significant and positive association with harvest index, number of pods per plant, number of primary branches per plant, 100-seed weight and plant height. The characters namely harvest index, biological yield, number of primary branches per plant, days to maturity, pod length, number of pods per plant and days to 50% flowering had direct positive influence on seed yield per plant. The magnitudes of residual effects were very low which indicated that the twelve characters included in the present study contributed most of the portions of the variability in the seed yield. Therefore these traits can be taken into consideration while exercising selection for seed yield in moth bean.

Key words : Moth bean, seed yield, character association, path analysis.

Introduction

Moth bean belongs to genus *Vigna* sub family Papilionaceae under the family Leguminaceae (1) with $2n=2x=22$. The moth bean (*Vigna aconitifolia* (Jacq.) Marechal) is an important pulse crop of hot arid regions of India and adapts to extremes ecological niches particularly extreme drought and hot climatic conditions. The crop is mainly grown in Rajasthan during kharif season. Rajasthan occupies 75 per cent of the total area and 55 per cent of the total production of the country by occupying the first position in area (13.87 lakh ha) and production (4.34 lakh tonnes) and productivity (310 kg ha⁻¹). Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and M.P are the other states where it is grown on marginal lands. Moth bean seed is rich source of protein (22-24 per cent) and simultaneously cheaper than other pulses therefore, it is consumed by the low income people and tribal community in the rural areas of its growing regions. The national productivity of moth bean is 4 quintals per hectare because it is being grown on poor and marginal soils without applying required inputs. It is a hot weather, drought resistant legume and this fact is supported by its well-developed deep root system. It can tolerate high temperature without any adverse effect on flowering and fruit development. It is an important source of hay at par in quality with alfa-alfa (2). It is consumed as human food in the form of dal (mogar), sprouts and green pods as vegetables. It is the principal ingredient of a famous spicy snack Bikaneribhuiya. Moth bean has been a neglected crop from the evolution view point hence; it is the marginal and secondary choice of the farmers. Furthermore, research efforts, wealth of literature are also scarce,

scanty and unsystematically available in respect of this legume. More efforts are needed in the direction of adaptation to various environmental condition, new cultural practices, input response as well as high yielding situations.

Correlation co-efficient analysis is a handy technique, which elaborates the degree and extent of relationship among important plant characters and it provides basic criteria for selection and leads to directional model based on yield and its components in the field experiments. Yet, the information it supplies about the nature of association is often incomplete. Path co-efficient analysis, on the other hand, is an efficient statistical technique simply splits the correlation coefficient into the measures of direct and indirect effect of a set of independent variables on the dependent variables that quantify the interrelationship of different components.

For a better insight into the cause and effect relationship between pairs of characters, study of correlation in conjunction with path analysis is essential.

Materials and Methods

The experimental materials consisting forty eight germplasm along with two check varieties of moth bean procured from AICRP on Moth bean, ARS, SKRAU, Bikaner. The experiment was carried out in RBD with three replications during Kharif 2017. By adopting a spacing of 30 cm between rows and 10 cm between plants respectively, all the recommended package of practices were followed to raise good and healthy crop stand. Data were collected on twelve yield and yield contributing

characters viz., days to 50 per cent flowering, days to maturity, plant height, number of primary branches per plant, pod length, number of pods per plant, number of seeds per pod, 100-seed weight, biological yield per plant, harvest index, seed yield per plant and incidence of yellow mosaic virus. At maturity five plants were selected randomly from each plot and tagged. The data of selected plants were recorded on seed yield per plant (g), number of primary branches per plant, pod length, number of pods per plant, number of seeds per pod, biological yield per plant (g) and incidence of yellow mosaic virus (scale 3-7) being 3-resistant, 5-moderately resistant and 7-susceptible.

The phenotypic, genotypic and environmental correlation coefficients were computed from the phenotypic, genotypic and environmental variance and covariance according to (3) and the significance of correlation coefficient was tested. The direct and indirect effects were estimated through path coefficient analysis as suggested by (4) and elaborated by (5).

Results and Discussion

In general genotypic correlation coefficients were greater than their corresponding phenotypic correlation co-efficients, indicating the preponderance of genetic variance in expression of characters as well as masking effect of environment in modifying the total expression of the genotypes. (6,7,8,9,10) reported the similar result.

The results on correlation studies revealed that the seed yield per plant exhibited significant and positive association with harvest index (0.899**, 0.943**), number of pods per plant (0.392**, 0.542**), number of primary branches per plant (0.362**, 0.443**), 100 seed weight (0.308**, 0.317**) and plant height (0.253**, 0.265**) at both phenotypic and genotypic level. These findings suggested that selection for these characters is likely to be contributed towards high yield. Similar results were found by (7) for number of pods per plant; (6) pods per plant and harvest index; (8) for plant height, pod length and number of branches per plant and (11) for plant height, 100 seed weight and number of pods per plant.

Significant and negative association of seed yield per plant was found with days to maturity (-0.327**, -0.352**) (7,12) and incidence of yellow mosaic virus (-0.387**, -0.510**) (8). Hence, improvement in these characters may adversely affect the other and the net gain may be adversely affected.

Among the inter relationships, significant and positive association were exhibited by harvest index with plant height, number of primary branches per plant, number of pods per plant and 100 seed weight; number of pods per plant with harvest index; plant height with 100

seed weight and harvest index; days to 50 per cent flowering with days to maturity, pod length, number of seeds per pod, biological yield and incidence of YMV. These results exhibited that simultaneous selection is possible for all these characters. Similar result was observed by (7).

The results of path analysis indicated that harvest index (1.0329), biological yield (0.2977), number of primary branches per plant (0.0366), days to maturity (0.0252), pod length (0.0213), number of pods per plant (0.0191) and days to 50% flowering (0.0081) had direct positive influence on seed yield per plant. It means a slight increase in any of these traits may directly contribute towards seed yield. Similar findings have been observed by (11,13,14) for number of pods per plant; (15) for pods per plant, number of branches per plant; (16) for harvest index, biological yield per plant and number of primary branches per plant; (17) for pod length, days to maturity and primary branches per plant.

Days to 50% flowering, days to maturity and biological yield per plant had negative association but positive direct effect with seed yield per plant. This may be due to negative indirect influence through characters like harvest index (-0.1837), number of pods per plant (-0.0052), number of seeds per pod (-0.0025) and 100-seed weight (-0.0014) on days to 50% flowering and harvest index (-0.4343), incidence of YMV (-0.0088), number of primary branches (-0.0051), pod length (-0.0033) and number of pods per plant (-0.0034) on days to maturity; harvest index (-0.3452) on biological yield per plant. (10) reported same result for days to maturity in mothbean.

The characters namely plant height, number of seeds per pod and 100 seed weight had positive association with seed yield but their direct effects were negative. Hence, the indirect positive effects seem to be the cause of correlation. Positive indirect effects for plant height via harvest index (0.3289), pod length (0.0037), number of pods per plant (0.0039), number of primary branches per plant (0.0026) and incidence of YMV (0.0044); number of seeds per pod through harvest index harvest index (0.0959), incidence of YMV (0.0020), days to 50% flowering (0.0017), number of pods per plant (0.0043) and pod length (0.0028); 100 seed weight via harvest index harvest index (0.3699), number of primary branches per plant (0.0039), pod length (0.0032), number of pods per plant (0.0041) and incidence of YMV (0.0070) were recorded in the present study.

The residual effects were very low 0.1013 (genotypic) and 0.1818 (phenotypic) which indicated choice of traits in the study were able to explain the most effects on seed yield on moth bean germplasm.

Table-1 : Estimation of Phenotypic (P) and genotypic (G) correlation coefficient for twelve characters in moth bean.

*** Significant at 5% and 1% level of significance, respectively.

Table-2 : Direct (diagonal) and indirect effects (non-diagonal) of different characters on seed yield per plant in moth bean.

Characters		Days to 50% flowering	Days to 50% maturity	Plant height (cm)	Number of primary branches per plant	Pod length (cm)	Number of pods per plant	Number of seeds per pod	100-Seed Weight (g)	Biological yield per plant (g)	Harvest Index (%)	Incidence of YMV	Correlation with seed yield per plant (g)
Days to 50%flowering	P	-0.0076	0.0049	-0.0004	0.0043	0.0036	-0.0092	0.0006	-0.0002	0.0732	-0.1421	-0.0066	-0.0793
	G	0.0081	0.0081	0.0009	0.0061	0.0060	-0.0052	-0.0025	-0.0014	0.0861	-0.1837	-0.0117	-0.0892
Days to maturity	P	-0.0020	0.0190	-0.0006	-0.0057	-0.0018	-0.0065	-0.0006	0.0014	0.0764	-0.4023	-0.0052	-0.3278**
	G	0.0026	0.0252	0.0022	-0.0051	-0.0033	-0.0034	0.0022	0.0064	0.0637	-0.4343	-0.0088	-0.3526**
Plant height(cm)	P	0.0012	-0.0051	0.0022	0.0030	0.0026	0.0068	-0.0001	-0.0011	-0.0659	0.3063	0.0034	0.2532**
	G	-0.0010	-0.0079	-0.0071	0.0026	0.0037	0.0039	0.0005	-0.0049	-0.0572	0.3289	0.0044	0.2659**
No. primary branches per plant	P	-0.0007	-0.0023	0.0001	0.0468	-0.0012	0.0040	-0.0006	-0.0005	0.0622	0.2528	0.0017	0.3623**
	G	0.0014	-0.0035	-0.0005	0.0366	-0.0007	0.0035	0.0019	-0.0023	0.0628	0.3402	0.0036	0.4430**
Pod length (cm)	P	-0.0013	-0.0016	0.0003	-0.0026	0.0212	-0.0060	0.0004	-0.0007	0.0344	0.0194	-0.0002	0.0632
	G	0.0023	-0.0040	-0.0012	-0.0012	0.0213	-0.0025	-0.0016	-0.0032	0.0572	0.0038	-0.0019	0.0690
Number of pods per plant	P	0.0016	-0.0027	0.0003	0.0042	-0.0028	0.0450	0.0005	-0.0006	0.0507	0.2902	0.0059	0.3923**
	G	-0.0022	-0.0045	-0.0015	0.0067	-0.0028	0.0191	-0.0027	-0.0045	0.0300	0.4917	0.0127	0.5421**
Number of seeds per pod	P	-0.0013	-0.0032	-0.0001	-0.0072	0.0022	0.0066	0.0037	0.0001	-0.0143	0.0793	0.0111	0.0668
	G	0.0017	-0.0047	0.0003	-0.0058	0.0028	0.0043	-0.0119	0.0006	-0.0178	0.0959	0.0020	0.0673
100 Seed Weight (g)	P	-0.0003	-0.0052	0.0005	0.0045	0.0030	0.0057	-0.0001	-0.0051	-0.0461	0.3480	0.0041	0.3039**
	G	0.0005	-0.0077	-0.0016	0.0039	0.0032	0.0041	0.0004	-0.0212	-0.0382	0.3669	0.0070	0.3174**
Biological yield per plant (g)	P	-0.0014	0.0036	-0.0004	0.0073	0.0018	0.0057	-0.0001	0.0006	0.3980	-0.4305	0.0004	-0.0149
	G	0.0023	0.0054	0.0014	0.0077	0.0041	0.0019	0.0007	0.0027	0.2977	-0.3452	0.0006	-0.0206
Harvest Index (%)	P	0.0010	-0.0073	0.0007	0.0114	0.0004	0.0126	0.0003	-0.0017	-0.1647	1.0403	0.0065	0.8994**
	G	-0.0014	-0.0106	-0.0023	0.0121	0.0001	0.0091	-0.0011	-0.0075	-0.0995	1.0329	0.0116	0.9433**
Incidence of YMV	P	-0.0025	0.0050	-0.0004	-0.0040	0.0002	-0.0136	-0.0002	0.0011	-0.0076	-0.3461	-0.0196	-0.3878**
	G	0.0038	0.0090	0.0013	-0.0054	0.0016	-0.0098	0.0009	0.0060	-0.0071	-0.4862	-0.0246	-0.5105**

Residual effect: genotypic=0.1013, phenotypic=0.1818

Conclusions

The information from correlation and path coefficient analysis in moth bean will be helping in finding out the structural yield components that can be appropriately incorporated into an improved plant type. Being grown under marginal conditions, it requires a change in the plant type for wider adaptability. Considering the above results it becomes clear that direct selection can be done based on number of pods per plant, number of primary branches per plant and harvest index, which can help for the improvement of seed yield, in moth bean. Plant height and 100- seed weight were having positive significant correlation but having negative direct effects for seed yield, hence considered in simultaneous selection.

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