

Original Research Article

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Implications of Combining Ability among the Single Cross Hybrids for Yield and Quality Attributes in Brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.)

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was undertaken for combining ability studies on quantitative and qualitative traits at C.H.F., CAU, Pasighat, A.P. The 28 F₁ hybrids were developed by crossing 8 diverse brinjal genotypes/varieties in half diallel fashion. The variances due to GCA and SCA were significant for most of the characters indicating the importance of both additive and non-additive gene action in the inheritance of these characters. The highest gca effect for fruit yield was found in CHF B-6 (0.52) and Swarna Pratibha (0.44). Earliest flowering and harvesting was found in CHF B-7 x *Solanum gilo* with a sca value of -5.59 and -5.81, respectively. Pant Rituraj x CHF B-6 and Pant Rituraj x CHF B-7 were showed the significant response in fruit yield per plant with other characters (Plant height, number of seeds per fruit, solasodine and anthocyanin content) for sca effects. Swarna Pratibha x Pusa Purple Long was found significant sca effects for fruit yield per plant including qualitative traits. These hybrids can be used for further breeding programme regarding fruit yield, quality traits and earliness. Therefore, the current study could be evidence for hybrid breeding approaches that strengthens in improving yield, earliness together with quality traits.

Keywords

Brinjal, Hybrids, gca and sca effects, Fruit yield, Quality

Article Info

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Introduction

Brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L., 2n=2x=24) is one of the most popular and commercially cultivated, annual, herbaceous vegetable, grown in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide (Kumar *et al.*, 2012). It is estimated that the total brinjal area and production in India were 0.71 million hectares and 13.5 million tonnes, respectively (Anonymous, 2014). In most of the countries, brinjal is the major component of the human diet. It is rich source of protein, P, Fe, Ca, K, Mg, Na and fibre (Nyadanu and Lowor, 2015). It has medicinal value for asthma,

allergic rhinitis, constipation, skin infections, joint pains, dyspepsia and rheumatic diseases (Nwodo *et al.*, 2011).

It is impossible to have one common cultivar to suit different localities and local preferences. So, there is required to improve the yield potential by developing hybrids and its derivatives of brinjal through hybridization (Sherly, 2007). The combining ability analysis is an important tool in preferring suitable parents for hybridization and superior cross combinations through general

combining ability (GCA) and specific combining ability (SCA), respectively (Sharma *et al.*, 2016). Therefore, finding out the good combiners and crosses through the combining ability analysis are the two main objectives of present study.

Materials and Methods

The present experiment was conducted at Vegetable Experimental Farm, Department of vegetable Science, C.H.F., C.A.U., Pasighat, East Siang, Arunachal Pradesh, India. The experimental materials for the present study comprised of eight elite diverse homozygous genotypes/varieties of brinjal parental lines (Swarna Pratibha, NDB-3, Pant Rituraj, Pusa Purple Long, BR-112, CHFB-6, CHFB-7 and *Solanum gilo*), were crossed in half diallel technique excluding reciprocals $[n(n-1)/2]$ during *Rabi*, 2014-2015. The parents and hybrids were evaluated in the successive year (2015-16). Observations were recorded on five randomly selected plants from each hybrids in each replication. The recorded observations were averaged to get mean values. Analysis of variance for Randomized Block Design was carried out according to following procedure as suggested by Gomez and Gomez (1983). The combining ability analysis for different characters was carried out according to the method 2 model 1 of Griffing (1956).

Results and Discussion

The mean square due to general and specific combining ability variances presented in table 1. It is evident from the table that variances due to GCA and SCA were significant for all the characters except variance due to GCA and SCA for solasodine content and variance due to GCA for plant height, thus indicating the importance of both additive and non-additive gene action in the inheritance of these characters. The results are in the accordance with Dubey *et al.*, (2014).

General combining ability effects of the parents

The vital choice of parents to be used in a breeding programme is determined by *per se* performance and their behaviour in hybrid combination. Out of eight parents, the parents *Solanum gilo* (2.19) and Swarna Pratibha (0.97) were identified good general combiners for maximum plant height. Similar results were also expressed by Mishra *et al.*, (2013). CHFB-6 and BR-112 were found good general combiners as these parents had significant negative gca effects for earliness traits i.e., days to first flowering and days to first fruit harvest. The observations for days to first flowering also accordance with Dharwad *et al.*, (2011) and Kumar and Arumugam (2013).

Parents NDB-3(3.62), Pusa Purple Long (3.08) and Swarna Pratibha (1.71) were recognized as significant positive general combining ability effects for fruit length. However, for fruit girth, parents BR-112(0.99), Pant Rituraj (0.93) and CHFB-7(0.74) were established good general combiners. Uddin *et al.*, (2015) also reported the gca effects for fruit length and girth. For number of seeds per fruit, highest significant positive gca effect was observed in BR-112(129.66) followed by CHFB-6 (89.12) and Pant Rituraj (73.19), showing the good general combiners. These kind of results were also reported by number of seeds per fruit. The best general combiners for fruits yield per plant recorded in CHFB-6 (0.52) followed by Swarna Pratibha (0.44) and Pant Rituraj (0.43). Similar findings also reported by Singh and Maurya (2004) and Ansari and Singh (2014).

Parent CHFB-7(0.66), *Solanum gilo* (0.32) and BR-112(0.24) was identified as it had significant positive gca effects for solasodine content. For total phenol content, Swarna

Pratibha, BR-112 and Pant Rituraj showed good *gca* effects in desirable direction. However, the parents CHFB-6(104.36) and BR-112(35.69) were found good general combiners for anthocyanin content have significant positive *gca* effects (Table 2). Kumar *et al.*, (2012) also observed the corresponding findings for total phenol and

anthocyanin content. Among the parental lines, CHFB-6 emerged as the outstanding parent registering significantly positive *gca* effect for fruit yield per plant and related traits. Pant Rituraj, Swarna Pratibha and BR-112 also found good combiner for quality parameters including fruit yield per plant, earliness and maturity traits.

Table.1 Analysis of variance (mean squares) for combining ability in an 8 x 8 cross of brinjal

Source of variation	d.f.	Plant height	Days to first flowering	Days to first fruit harvest	Fruit length	Fruit girth	Fruit yield per plant	Number of seeds per fruit	Solasodine content	Total phenol content	Anthocyanin content
GCA	7	16.21	47.78**	51.79**	65.61* *	8.50**	1.89**	139514.89**	0.55	1415.77* *	24555.13**
SCA	28	23.95* *	15.59*	17.01*	5.60**	0.88**	0.70**	38836.92**	0.31	810.61**	6416.47**
Error	70	9.13	8.82	9.32	0.43	0.05	0.03	869.10	0.00	2.13	9.59

Table.2 Estimates of GCA effects of parents in an 8 x 8 cross in brinjal

Parents	Plant height	Days to first flowering	Days to first fruit harvest	Fruit length	Fruit girth	Fruit yield per plant	Number of seeds per fruit	Solasodine content	Total phenol content	Anthocyanin content
Swarna Pratibha	0.97	3.06**	3.08**	1.71**	-0.08	0.44**	42.09**	-0.33	18.20**	-50.63**
NDB-3	0.65	0.96	1.12	3.62**	-1.51**	-0.11*	-190.19**	-0.30**	-5.75**	-10.09**
Pant Rituraj	-0.42	-0.28	-0.48	-2.42**	0.93**	0.43**	73.19**	-0.06**	6.64**	-16.10**
Pusa Purple Long	-0.30	1.42	1.35	3.08**	-1.10**	-0.58**	-38.39**	0.15**	4.14**	-5.12**
BR-112	-1.22	-2.04*	-1.92*	-1.01**	0.99**	0.90	129.66**	0.24**	10.74**	35.69**
CHFB-6	-0.05	-4.04**	-4.35**	0.22	0.25**	0.52**	89.12**	-0.08**	-4.95**	104.34**
CHFB-7	-1.84*	0.73	0.85	-2.29**	0.74**	-0.26**	53.52**	0.66**	-16.11**	-15.03**
<i>Solanum gilo</i>	2.19*	0.19	0.35	-2.90**	-0.22	-0.54**	-158.99**	0.32**	-12.92**	-43.05**
SE (Gi)	2.11	2.08	2.14	0.46	0.16	0.12	20.63	0.02	1.02	2.17
SE (Gi—Gj)	3.20	3.14	3.23	0.70	0.24	0.19	31.18	0.03	1.55	3.28

*, ** denotes significant at 5 and 1 per cent probability level, respectively

Table.3 Estimates of SCA effects of F₁ hybrids in Brinjal

Crosses	Plant height	Days to first flowering	Days to first fruit harvest	Fruit length	Fruit girth	Fruit yield per plant	Number of seeds per fruit	Solasodine content	Total phenol Content	Anthocyanin content
P ₁ × P ₂	4.47	-2.36	-2.14	-0.12	0.39	1.03**	-204.66**	0.10**	-33.10**	39.96**
P ₁ × P ₃	-3.63	0.54	1.46	-2.15**	-0.87**	-0.31	117.97**	-0.24**	12.23**	-28.25**
P ₁ × P ₄	0.97	-0.83	-0.38	1.69**	2.48**	0.85**	351.54**	-0.04	40.95**	8.31**
P ₁ × P ₅	1.40	6.97*	7.22*	-1.35*	1.06**	0.55**	389.51**	-0.45**	35.12**	-71.47**
P ₁ × P ₆	-2.25	4.97	4.32	1.78**	-0.55*	0.72**	-40.29	-0.06*	9.62**	36.04**
P ₁ × P ₇	-4.76	2.21	2.46	-0.76	-0.66**	-0.04	-8.36	-0.29**	-3.18*	59.85**
P ₁ × P ₈	-2.89	-1.26	-1.38	-3.72**	-1.94**	-0.92**	-126.53**	-0.05	8.93**	-30.97**
P ₂ × P ₃	-4.81	0.64	0.09	-0.67	-0.20	-0.34*	31.91	-0.21**	50.36**	-69.72**
P ₂ × P ₄	4.46	-3.39	-3.08	-1.00	0.49*	0.41*	-45.53	-0.43**	35.16**	-97.85**
P ₂ × P ₅	-5.24	-3.59	-3.48	2.74**	-1.63**	-0.06	-9.89	-0.19**	-22.56**	66.62**
P ₂ × P ₆	2.26	8.41**	8.96**	1.41*	-0.11	-0.13	72.31*	0.24**	-11.37**	75.85**
P ₂ × P ₇	-1.32	4.31	3.09	-0.65	-0.16	0.56**	91.57**	-0.10**	-13.65**	37.91**
P ₂ × P ₈	0.45	5.17	5.59	4.99**	-0.68**	-0.34*	19.74	-0.33**	-6.48**	18.88**
P ₃ × P ₄	-3.48	4.51	4.19	3.48**	-0.72**	-0.41*	-24.56	-0.81**	-54.39**	139.18**
P ₃ × P ₅	-1.49	-2.03	-2.54	-0.22	0.41*	-0.02	330.41**	0.39**	27.09**	-86.09**
P ₃ × P ₆	12.12**	-0.69	-1.11	-0.03	-0.20	1.96**	65.61*	0.60**	9.63**	65.87**
P ₃ × P ₇	2.97	-1.46	-0.98	0.61	0.19	1.09**	15.54	0.64**	-21.45**	31.84**
P ₃ × P ₈	0.16	-3.93	-3.81	2.08**	0.66**	0.13	204.04**	-0.13**	-6.08**	50.24**
P ₄ × P ₅	-6.79*	-0.39	-0.38	1.38*	-1.80**	-0.59**	-283.36**	0.91**	17.59**	-82.99**
P ₄ × P ₆	-1.86	-0.73	-0.06	1.92**	-0.42*	0.20	-30.83	-0.70**	0.95	179.68**
P ₄ × P ₇	1.50	-2.49	-2.81	-0.87	-0.15	-0.61**	-50.89	0.36**	4.55**	-0.35**
P ₄ × P ₈	-2.35	1.04	1.69	-1.00	-0.05	0.21	-123.06**	1.34**	18.42**	-16.14**
P ₅ × P ₆	-4.83	-1.93	-2.01	-3.57**	0.90**	0.50**	-195.53**	0.75**	37.40**	-63.66**
P ₅ × P ₇	4.24	-4.36	-5.54	0.33	-0.18	0.37*	-53.93	0.34**	28.04**	-53.50**
P ₅ × P ₈	2.27	0.51	1.62	2.12**	0.65**	0.22	126.24**	-0.16**	-41.52**	53.89**
P ₆ × P ₇	-1.72	-0.36	-0.22	-0.75	-0.30	-1.14**	297.61**	-0.70**	2.26	-90.68**
P ₆ × P ₈	-7.78**	-3.16	-4.61	0.64	-0.32	0.26	123.77**	0.40**	-15.67**	-82.26**
P ₇ × P ₈	9.85**	-5.59*	-5.81*	2.78**	0.92**	1.56**	61.37*	0.12**	5.43**	103.44**
SE (Sij)	5.62	5.53	5.68	1.22	0.41	0.32	54.85	0.05	2.72	5.76
SE (Sij-Sik)	8.32	8.18	8.40	1.80	0.60	0.47	81.15	0.07	4.02	8.53

*, ** denote significant at 5 and 1 per cent probability level, respectively

Where, P₁=Swarna Pratibha, P₂=NDB-3, P₃=Pant Rituraj, P₄=Pusa Purple Long, P₅=BR-112, P₆=CHFB-6, P₇=CHFB-7 and P₈=*Solanum gilo*

Specific combining ability effects of the hybrids

Magnitudes of sca effects in the hybrids were in low x low, high x low, average x low average x high and high x high for all the characters. For plant height, Pant Rituraj x CHFB-6 (0.49) and CHFB-7x *Solanum gilo* (0.62) showed significant specific combining ability effects. The findings for plant height were also in accordance with Suneetha *et al.*, (2008) (Table 3).

CHFB-7 x *Solanum gilo* recorded the high significant sca effects for days to first flowering and days to first fruit harvest. For

Fruit length, NDB-3 x *Solanum gilo* found significant high sca effects followed by Pant Rituraj x Pusa Purple Long, CHFB-7x *Solanum gilo*, NDB-3 x BR-112, Pant Rituraj x *Solanum gilo*. However for fruit width, Swarna Pratibha x Pusa Purple Long, Swarna Pratibha x BR-112 and CHFB-7 x *Solanum gilo* showed high sca effects with positive significant value. Dubey *et al.*, (2014) also reported the similar results for fruit length and girth. The high sca effects for number of seeds per fruit were found in the hybrids Swarna Pratibha x BR-112, Swarna Pratibha x Pusa Purple Long, Pant Rituraj x BR-112, CHFB-6 x CHFB-7 and Pant Rituraj x *Solanum gilo*. Pant Rituraj x CHFB-6

established the significant sca effects for fruit yield per plant with value of 0.47 followed by CHFB-7x *Solanum gilo*, Pant Rituraj x CHFB-7 and Swarna Pratibha x NDB-3. The magnitude of sca effects for fruit yield per plant have been also reported by Mishra *et al.*, (2013). Among the hybrids, Pusa Purple Long x *Solanum gilo*, BR-112 x CHFB-6, Pusa Purple Long x BR-112 and Pant Rituraj x CHFB-7 were observed high sca effects for solasodine content. For total phenol content, NDB-3 x Pant Rituraj, Swarna Pratibha x Pusa Purple Long, BR-112 x CHFB-6, NDB-3 x Pusa Purple Long and Swarna Pratibha x BR-112 were recorded high significant sca effects in desirable direction. These kind of trend was also reported by Kumar *et al.*, (2012) and Desai *et al.*, (2017).

Among the hybrids, Pant Riturajx CHFB-6 and Pant Riturajx CHFB-7 found significant positive high sca effects for plant height, fruit yield per plant, number of seeds per fruit, solasodine content and anthocyanin content. The significant sca effects were observed for plant height, days to first flowering, days to first fruit harvest, fruit length, fruit girth, fruit yield per plant, number of seed per fruit, solasodine content, total phenol content and anthocyanin content in hybrid CHFB-7 x *Solanum gilo*. Swarna Pratibha x Pusa Purple Long have a high sca effect for fruit length, fruit girth, fruit yield per plant, number of seeds per fruit, total phenol content and anthocyanin content.

Hence, parents CHFB-6, Pant Rituraj, Swarna Pratibha and BR-112 were identified as the most promising parents for fruit yield per plant along with earliness and quality traits. The hybrids, Pant Riturajx CHFB-6, CHFB-7 x *Solanum gilo*, Pant Riturajx CHFB-7 and Swarna Pratibha x Pusa Purple Long were the most promising for improvement of most of traits including fruit yield, earliness and quality traits. These crosses having significant

sca effects involved either at least one of the parent as low or high general combiner for fruit yield and other characters. Selected parents with desirable *per se* and general combining ability effects can be used in varietal improvement programmes and multiple crossing schemes to improve quantity and quality components. It is suggested to test the superior hybrids with few more in multi-location trial to confirm their potentiality and stability over different agro-climatic conditions.

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