

Genetic Architecture of Yield and Some Morphophysiological Heat Tolerance Traits in Bread Wheat

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ABSTRACT

Combining ability for yield, its contributing traits and heat tolerance traits was studied in 17 parental genotypes (14 lines, 3 testers) in a line x tester scheme in timely and late sown condition and pooled environment. The purpose of the study was to identify and select superior parents and best hybrid combinations on the basis of general and specific combining abilities. The differences among genotypes were highly significant for all the characters studied. Estimates of variance due to general combining ability (gca) and specific combining ability (sca) and their ratio revealed that both additive and non-additive gene effects were important for different characters studied. The estimates of gca effects as a whole suggested that most of the traits are to be improved through hybridization and selection, the priority should be given to parents BAV 92 in timely sown condition, VL 944 in late sown condition and PBW 644 in pooled condition among the lines. PBW65*/PASTOR x DPW 621-50 was the best specific cross in timely sown condition, BAV 92 x UP 2572 in late sown condition and HD 2888 x DPW 621-50 in pooled condition for most of the traits.

Keywords

Morpho-physiological trait, Genotype, tolerance, Combining ability.

Article Info

Accepted:

17 September 2017

Available Online:

10 November 2017

Introduction

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is the most important crop and among the major three cereal crops that provides 20 percent of the total energy requirement in human food (Kempthorne *et al.*, 1957). It contributes almost one-third to the total food grain in India, with more than half of their calories and nearly half of their protein (Kumar *et al.*, 2015). The low level of productivity is mainly due to difficulty in availability of improved varieties, occurrence of diseases and changes in climatic conditions that pose severe threat to wheat production. Climatic changes have great implications on food production, food

security and food safety. Changes in the temperature regimes are of particular importance to cultivation of cold loving crops like wheat and is particularly detrimental during reproductive development and grain filling stage.

Climate changes lead to temperature extremes, weather changes, erratic precipitation, changes in pest dynamics and overall changes in the micro-environment are expected to be more severe in the coming years. The major and foremost aspect in increasing production and productivity in

wheat is adoption of high yielding, disease resistant, photo-thermo-tolerant and fertilizers responsive varieties and to minimize yield losses due to effect of high temperature on its growth and development (Reynolds and Borlaug, 2006). Climatic upheavals have become crucial to crop production. Hence, development of heat tolerant genotypes would deserve utmost priority to mitigate the production losses due to rise in temperature. In the process of developing high yielding varieties, breeders often face the problem of selecting desirable parents and crosses. In this context various breeding approaches have been suggested, the line \times tester analysis method introduced by Kempthorne (1957) is one of the powerful tools available to estimate the combining ability effects and aids in selecting desirable parents and crosses for further use in breeding programmes (Rashid *et al.*, 2007; Jain *et al.*, 2012).

Development of heat tolerant wheat variety is now one of the priorities of agricultural research, Therefore the present investigation was carried out to study the combining ability of varieties/lines for yield and its contributing traits and heat tolerance parameters in a line \times tester mating design in bread wheat, With the objective of identify the best combining parent and their crosses on the basis of their general and specific combining ability for heat tolerant and grain yield parameters, under normal and late sown environments.

Materials and Methods

The present investigations were carried out at Norman E. Borlaug Crop Research Centre of Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar from rabi 2013-14 to rabi 2014-15. Pantnagar falls in Tarai region of Uttarakhand having subtropical and humid climate. It is situated in the foot hills of Himalayas (Shivalik range) at

an altitude of 243.84 m above mean sea level at 29.5° N latitude and 79.3° E longitude Geographically. Fourteen diverse genotypes namely Raj 4229, DBW 110, HD 3122, HD 3123, PBW 644, PBW 675, WH 1126, BAV 92, KFA/2*KACHU, VL 944, FILIN/IRENA/5/CNDO/R143//ENTE/MEXI-2/3/..., PBW65*/PASTOR, C 306, HD 2888 were selected as lines and three genotypes namely Raj 3765, DPW 621-50, UP 2572 were selected as testers on the basis of their origin, adaptability, yield potential and heat tolerance characters. Crosses were attempted during *rabi*, 2013-14 to generate F1s by using Line X tester mating design.

Final experimental trial comprising 17 parents along with their 42 F1s and 2 released wheat varieties PBW 590 and HD 2967 as checks were evaluated during *rabi*, 2014-15 in randomized block design with three replications in timely and late sown condition. Each plot consisted of 2 rows of 1 m length with a row to row and plant to plant distance of 23 cm and 10 cm, respectively.

Data were recorded on plot basis for days to 75% heading, days to maturity, plant height (cm), peduncle length, flag leaf area (cm²), spike length (cm), awn length (cm), productive tillers per pant (g), spikelets per spike, grain filling duration, grains per spike, grain weight per spike, 1000 grain weight, grain yield per plant (g), biological yield per plant, harvest index (%) (Donald 1962), heat susceptibility index, canopy temperature depression (CTD), chlorophyll content and relative injury %. All the genotypes were planted in two separate experimental plots, i.e. timely sown (E₁) and late sown (E₂).

The flag leaf area was calculated using the following formula as suggested by Singh (1970):

$$\text{Leaf area} = \text{Leaf length} \times \text{Width} \times 0.7238$$

The heat susceptibility index (s) for yield characters per genotype was calculated using the following formula as described by Fischer and Maurer (1978):

$$HSI = (1 - X_h/X) / (1 - Y_h/Y)$$

where X_h and X are the phenotypic means for each genotype under heat stressed and control conditions, respectively, and Y_h and Y are the phenotypic means for all genotypes under heat stressed and control conditions, respectively.

A hand held infrared thermometer, (model AG-42, Tele temp crop, Fullerton CA) was used for instantaneous measurement of canopy minus air temperature as canopy temperature depression (Amani *et al.*, 1996) at anthesis and 15 days after anthesis at an angle of 30°, 50 cm above the canopy from horizontal and at one meter distance from the edge of the plot end. Data were recorded between 12:00 hrs. to 14:00 hrs.

Relative injury (%) was calculated as per the formula given by Blum and Ebercon (1981):

$$RI (\%) = \{1 - [1 - (T_1/T_2) / 1 - (C_1/C_2)]\} \times 100$$

Where, T and C refer to treatment and control, respectively, and 1 and 2 refer to initial and final conductance readings, respectively.

Data recorded were subjected to analysis of variance according to Fisher (1918) to determine the significant differences among genotypes. Combining ability effects are very effective genetic parameters in deciding the next phase of breeding programs.

Combining ability analysis in line x tester scheme was carried out following the method given by Kempthorne (1957) and modified by Arunachalam (1974).

Results and Discussion

Genetic variability

Combining ability studies are useful in selection of parents and classifying them in terms of hybrid performance and to determine the nature and magnitude of gene effects involved in the expression of quantitative traits. Analysis of variance revealed significant differences among the progenies, parents, parents vs. crosses, crosses for all the traits under study in both E1 and E2, which validated further statistical analysis of data. On pooling the data of two environments, environment and environment x treatment significant values of squares for yield and yield components such as spike length, tillers per plant, 1000 grain weight, biological yield per plant, harvest index, days to heading, flag leaf area, grain per spike, spikelets / spike, grain weight / spike, grain yield/ plant as well as important thermo tolerant traits like Chlorophyll content, CTD value, relative injury were obtained which validates the further statistical analysis of data. This indicated the presence of diversity in the studied material. Analysis of variance for combining ability further reflected that variations due to line x tester interaction were significant for all the traits. This provides evidence of the presence of sufficient genetic variability among lines, testers, and hybrids and allows further assessment of general combining ability analysis. This finding is in conformity to the earlier report of Kant and Gupta (2002) who observed that mean squares due to female x male interaction were significant for all the characters under study except for days to heading, biological yield and grain yield.

Analysis of variance for combining ability

The analysis of variance for combining ability was performed for twenty traits including

yield components and some physiological traits related to heat stress tolerance for E1, E2 environments and for pooled data. The mean squares due to crosses were partitioned into mean squares due to testers, due to lines and line X tester interaction components. The mean squares due to lines were significant for all the twenty characters in E1 and E2.

Mean squares due to testers were significant for fifteen characters namely days to heading, spike length, peduncle length, spikelets/spike, 1000 grain weight, biological yield/plant, harvest index, grain yield per plant, no. of grains/ spike, grain weight/ plant, flag leaf area, Chlorophyll content at anthesis and 15 days after anthesis, CTD value at anthesis and 15 days after anthesis, relative injury (%) and heat susceptibility index in E1, while in E2 conditions seventeen characters viz. days to heading, plant height, peduncle length, awn length, productive tillers plant, spikelets/spike, 1000 grain weight, biological yield/plant, harvest index, grain yield per plant, no. of grains/ spike, grain weight/ plant, flag leaf area, Chlorophyll content at anthesis and 15 days after anthesis, CTD value at anthesis and 15 days after anthesis, relative injury (%) and heat susceptibility index.

Mean squares due to line X tester interaction were found to be significant for thirteen characters namely plant height, peduncle length, awn length, tillers per plant, spikelets/spike, 1000 grain weight, biological yield/plant, harvest index, no. of grains/ spike, grain weight per spike, grain yield per plant, CTD at anthesis and 15 days after anthesis, relative injury (%) and heat susceptibility index in E1 and seventeen characters in E2 namely days to heading, plant height, spike length, peduncle length, awn length, tillers per plant, spikelets/ spike, 1000 grain weight, harvest index, no. of grains/ spike, grain weight per spike, grain yield per plant, chlorophyll content at anthesis and 15 days after anthesis,

CTD at anthesis and 15 days after anthesis, relative injury (%), flag leaf area and heat susceptibility index.

Analysis of variance showed that the mean squares of the treatments for all of 20 characters were significant. This revealed that significant differences were present in the genotypes for the characters studied in both E1 and E2. On pooling the data of two environments, environment and environment X treatment significant values of squares for yield and yield components such as days to 75% heading, days to maturity, plant height (cm), peduncle length, flag leaf area (cm²), spike length (cm), awn length (cm), productive tillers per pant (g), spikelets per spike, grain filling duration, grains per spike, grain weight per spike, 1000 grain weight, grain yield per plant (g), biological yield per plant, harvest index (%), heat susceptibility index, canopy temperature depression (CTD) at anthesis, relative injury (%), chlorophyll content at anthesis and 15 days after anthesis and environment x treatment significant values of squares for yield and yield components are days to 75% heading, plant height (cm), peduncle length, flag leaf area (cm²), spike length (cm), awn length (cm), productive tillers per pant (g), spikelets per spike, grains per spike, grain weight per spike, 1000 grain weight, grain yield per plant (g), biological yield per plant, harvest index (%), heat susceptibility index, canopy temperature depression (CTD) at anthesis, relative injury (%), chlorophyll content at anthesis and 15 days after anthesis. This validates further statistical analysis of data.

Significant differences were observed among genotypes for all the twenty characters, indicating the presence of genetic variation for all the traits studied. Male and female interaction is far more important than male or female alone in deciding hybrid performance as revealed the results of the experiment.

Table.1 Correspondence of per se performance and gca effects of best parents for different characters in F1 generation

Character	Best parent (gca effect)		
	E1	E2	Pooled
Plant height (cm)	PBW 65*/ PASTOR	DBW 110	DBW 110
Spike length (cm)	PBW 644	VL944	VL944
Peduncle length (cm)	DBW 110	HD 3122	DBW 110
Awn length (cm)	HD 3123	VL 944	HD 2888
Tillers/ Plant	Raj 4229	HD 2888	Raj 4229, HD 2888
Spikelets/ Spike	VL 944	VL 944	VL 944
1000 Grain weight	HD 2888	HD 3122	HD 3122
Grain weight/ Spike	HD 3122	PBW 644	HD 3122
Grain yield/ Plant	HD 2888	WH 1126	PBW 644
Biological yield/ Plant	BAV 92	DBW 110	BAV 92
Harvest Index	HD 2888	WH 1126	WH 1126
Chlorophyll content at anthesis	BAV 92	HD 2888	PBW 644
Chlorophyll content at 15DAA	BAV 92	PBW 644	PBW 644
CTD at anthesis	WH 1126	HD 2888	HD 2888
CTD at 15 DAA	PBW 675	VL 944	PBW 675
Relative injury (%)	BAV 92	FILIN/IRENA...	BAV 92
Days to maturity	HD 3122	HD 3122	HD 3122
75% Days to heading	Raj4229	PBW 644	Raj 4229
Grain filling duration	PBW 675	HD 2888	PBW 675
Flag leaf area (cm ²)	WH 1126	WH 1126	WH 1126
Grains/ Spike	VL 944	VL 944	VL 944
Heat susceptibility index		WH 1126	

Table.2 Correspondence of per se performance and sca effects of best crosses in F1 generation in different environments

Character	Best parent (sca effect)		
	E1	E2	Pooled
Plant height (cm)	PBW65*/PASTOR x UP 2572 (-9.78)	Raj 4229 x DPW621-50 (-10.51)	Raj 4229 x DPW621-50 (-5.92)
Spike length (cm)	PBW65*/PASTOR x DPW 621-50 (1.59)	PBW 675 x Raj 3765 (1.12)	HD 3122 x UP 2572 (0.80)
Peduncle length (cm)	KFA/2*KACHU x DPW 621-50 (-4.55)	FILIN/IRENA... x Raj 3765 (-16.73)	FILIN/IRENA... x Raj 3765 (-8.92)
Awn length (cm)	KFA/2*KACHU x DPW 621-50 (1.17)	PBW 675 x UP 2572 (1.80)	PBW 675 x UP 2572 (0.89)
Tillers/ Plant	PBW 675 x Raj 3765 (6.95)	HD 2888 x Raj 3765 (4.40)	HD 2888 x Raj 3765 (3.96)
Spikelets/ Spike	PBW 675 x DPW 621-50 (1.56)	BAV 92 x UP 2572 (2.14)	BAV 92 x UP 2572 (1.46)
1000 Grain weight	PBW 65*/PASTOR x DPW 621-50 (9.59)	WH 1126 x UP 2572 (4.79)	WH 1126 x Raj 3765 (5.70)
Grain weight/ Spike	HD 2888 x DPW 621-50 (0.78)	HD 3123 x Raj 3765 (0.47)	HD 3122 x UP 2572 (0.45)
Grain yield/ Plant	HD 2888 x DPW 621-50 (12.82)	PBW 675 x UP 2572 (2.79)	HD 2888 x DPW 621-50 (5.61)
Biological yield/ Plant	FILIN/IRENA... x UP 2572 (51.77)	BAV 92 x UP 2572 (13.76)	FILIN/IRENA... x UP 2572 (26.05)
Harvest Index	PBW 644 x DPW 621-50 (4.51)	BAV 92 x Raj 3765 (4.91)	PBW 644 x UP 2572 (3.91)
Chlorophyll content at anthesis	HD 2888 x DPW 621-50 (6.76)	WH 1126 x Raj 3765 (7.87)	HD 2888 x DPW 621-50 (7.29)
Chlorophyll content at 15DAA	PBW65*/PASTOR x DPW 621-50 (6.70)	PBW 675 x Raj 3765 (7.37)	FILIN/IRENA... x UP 2572 (5.70)
CTD at anthesis	PBW65*/PASTOR x DPW 621-50 (1.67)	KFA/2*KACHU x UP2572 (2.05)	PBW65*/PASTOR x DPW 621-50 (1.78)
CTD at 15 DAA	Raj 4229 x Raj 3765 (1.46)	KFA/2*KACHU x Raj 3765 (2.22)	DBW 110 x DPW 621-50 (1.33)
Relative injury (%)	WH 1126 x UP 2572 (-25.86)	BAV 92 x DPW 621-50 (-36.83)	KFA/2*KACHU x DPW 621-50 (-16.80)
Days to maturity	-	-	HD 3123 x DPW 621-50 (-2.00)
75% Days to heading	C 306 x Raj 3765 (-1.67)	-	C 306 x Raj 3765 (-1.54)
Grain filling duration	HD 3123 x UP 2572 (2.28)	HD 2888 x DPW 621-50 (4.33)	HD 2888 x DPW 621-50 (3.29)
Flag leaf area (cm ²)	PBW 675 x Raj 3765 (12.14)	VL 944 x UP 2572 (13.27)	VL 944 x UP 2572 (7.09)
Grains/ Spike	PBW65*/PASTOR x Raj 3765 (8.12)	BAV 92 x UP 2572 (6.48)	BAV 92 x UP 2572 (4.42)
Heat susceptibility index			WH 1126 x UP 2572 (-0.52)

Estimates of combining ability effects

The sca effects represent the non-additive gene action which is non-fixable. Normally the non-additive gene effects would not contribute tangibly in the improvement of grain yield in self-pollinated crops, except where the commercial exploitation of heterosis is feasible. In self-pollinated crops, however, the additive x additive type of interaction is also feasible in later generations and can be exploited for the improvement of grain yield and related traits. If crosses showing high SCA effects involve parents which are also good general combiners, these crosses could be exploited by simple methods like pedigree selection, provided the additive x additive component of interaction was significant.

BAV 92 was identified as best general combiner for maximum number of traits viz., biological yield/ plant, relative injury, chlorophyll content at anthesis and 15 days after anthesis and HD 2888 for 1000 grain weight, grain yield/ plant, harvest index followed by PBW 65*/PASTOR for plant height, relative injury (%), HD 3122 for grain weight/ spike, days to maturity, Raj 4229 for tillers/ plant, 75% days to heading, VL 944 for spikelets/ spike, grain/ spike, WH 1126 for CTD at anthesis, flag leaf area, PBW 675 for CTD at 15 days after anthesis, grain filling duration in timely sown condition (E1). In late sown condition (E2), VL 944 was recognized as good general combiner for maximum number of traits viz., spike length, awn length, spikelets/ spike, CTD at 15 days after anthesis and grain/ spike followed by HD 2888 for tillers/ plant, chlorophyll content at anthesis, CTD at anthesis and grain filling duration. PBW 644 was identified as best general combiner for maximum number of traits in pooled condition viz., grain yield per plant, chlorophyll content at anthesis and 15 days after anthesis, VL 944 for spike length,

spikelets/ spike, grains/ spike, HD 2888 for awn length, tillers/ plant, CTD at anthesis, HD 3122 for 1000 grain weight, grain weight/ spike, days to maturity and WH 1126 for harvest index, flag leaf area, heat susceptibility index (Table 1).

PBW 65*/PASTOR x DPW 621-50 emerged as good specific combination for spike length, 1000 grain weight, chlorophyll content at 15 days after anthesis, CTD at anthesis followed by HD 2888 x DPW 621-50 for grain weight/ spike, grain yield/ plant, chlorophyll content at anthesis in timely sown condition (E1). BAV 92 x UP 2572 was good specific combination for spikelets/ spike, biological yield/ plant, grains/ spike followed by PBW 675 x Raj 3765 for spike length, chlorophyll content at 15 days after anthesis and PBW 675 x UP 2572 for awn length, grain yield/ plant were good specific combinations in late sown condition (E2). In pooled analysis, HD2888 x DPW 621-50 for grain yield/ plant, chlorophyll content at anthesis, grain filling duration followed by HD 3122 x UP 2572 for spike length, grain weight/ spike, BAV 92 x UP 2572 for spikelets/ spike, grains/ spike, FILIN/IRENA... x UP 2572 for biological yield/ plant, chlorophyll content at 15 days after anthesis were good specific combinations towards particular traits (Table 2).

Among these cross combinations some cross performed best with both parents involved in the cross having good general combining ability effects. This is highly desirable for effective selection. Singh and Chaudhary (1977) also reported good specific combinations in bread wheat with good gca effects of both the parents. Further, some cross combinations with one parent having good gca exhibited superior specific combining ability effect. This is in conformity with the results obtained by Kant *et al.*, (2001). According to Kenga *et al.*, (2004),

cross-combinations with high means, favorable SCA estimates and involving at least one of the parents with high GCA would likely enhance the concentration of favorable alleles to improve target traits. These results were in close confirmation with the observation of Singh *et al.*, (2013), Akbar *et al.*, (2009) and Hammad *et al.*, (2013) for 75% days to heading, Chandra *et al.*, (2010), Singh *et al.*, (2013) and Pawar *et al.*, (2014) for days to maturity, Dagustu (2008), Chandra *et al.*, (2010) and Singh *et al.*, (2013) for plant height, Dagustu (2008), Chandra *et al.*, (2010), Singh *et al.*, (2013) and Dholariya *et al.*, (2014) for spike length, Saxena and Rawat (2011) and Padhar *et al.*, (2013) for peduncle length, Chandra *et al.*, (2010), Srivastava *et al.*, (2012), Padhar *et al.*, (2013) and Singh *et al.*, (2013) for productive tillers per plant, Sayed *et al.*, (2005), Heidari *et al.*, (2006), Darwish *et al.*, (2006), Dagustu (2008), Cifcil and Yagdil (2010), Saxena and Rawat (2011) and Zeeshan *et al.*, (2013) for spikelets per spike, Akram *et al.*, (2011), Khodadadi *et al.*, (2012) and Singh *et al.*, (2013) for 1000 grain weight, Padhar *et al.*, (2013) and Singh *et al.*, (2013) for biological yield per plant, Padhar *et al.*, (2013), Desle and Mehta (2013) Devi *et al.*, (2013) and Singh *et al.*, (2013) for harvest index per plant, Padhar *et al.*, (2013), Lohithaswa (2013) and Singh *et al.*, (2013) for grains per spike, Dagustu (2008) and Singh *et al.*, (2013) for grain weight per spike, Mahpara *et al.*, (2008), Padhar *et al.*, (2013) and Singh *et al.*, (2013) for flag leaf area, Dhyani *et al.*, (2013) and Cao *et al.*, (2015) for chlorophyll content, by Punia *et al.*, (2011), Mason *et al.*, (2014) and Mondal *et al.*, (2015) for CTD, Cossani *et al.*, (2012) and Irshad *et al.*, (2014) for relative injury, Vanpariya *et al.*, (2006) and Tahmasebi *et al.*, (2007), Chandra *et al.*, (2010), Desle and Mehta (2013), Singh *et al.*, (2013), Majeed *et al.*, (2011), Rashid *et al.*, (2012) and Pawar *et al.*, (2014) for grain yield per plant, Punia *et al.*, (2011), Abd-allah *et*

al., (2013) and Agrawal *et al.*, (2014) for heat susceptibility index.

Even after several years of research on developing heat tolerant varieties in cereals, there is no direct selection criteria for heat tolerant plants. On the basis of above traits paper may be concluded that different genotypes showed heat tolerance for different traits. However, the prime and ultimate objective of breeding program is high yield. Therefore on the basis of grain yield, out of 17 parental genotype BAV 92 in timely sown condition, VL 944 in late sown condition and PBW 644 in pooled condition and among 42 crosses, PBW65*/PASTOR x DPW 621-50 was the best specific cross in timely sown condition, BAV 92 x UP 2572 in late sown condition and HD 2888 x DPW 621-50 in pooled condition for most of the traits studied for heat tolerant. Therefore these genotypes may be used in breeding programmes to develop heat tolerant high yielding varieties.

Acknowledgement

Authors acknowledge with thanks the Director, Experiment Station, GBPUAT, Pantnagar for providing necessary facilities to carry out the present investigation.

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How to cite this article:

Sunaina Rani, Swati, Deepak Joshi, Prashant Goel and Ranjana. 2017. Genetic Architecture of Yield and Some Morphophysiological Heat Tolerance Traits in Bread Wheat. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 6(11): 2155-2165. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2017.611.254>