

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.709.247>**Inheritance of Rust Resistance in Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.)**Laxmi C. Patil^{1*}, S.M. Supriya² and P.V. Kenchanagoudar¹¹National seed Project, UAS, Dharwad, Karnataka, India²Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, UAS, Dharwad, Karnataka, India

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ABSTRACT

Rust caused by *Puccinia arachidis* Speg. is the most important disease on Groundnut worldwide. Limited information about nature of inheritance of rust resistance is available to peanut breeders. The investigation was undertaken to determine the mode of genetic inheritance of rust resistance in two F₂ populations of groundnut. The crosses were generated by crossing resistant genotypes viz., GPBD5 and ICGV86699 with susceptible genotype TG76. The parents, F₁'s and F₂ populations were evaluated for rust resistance under field conditions by following spreader row technique and spraying uredinospore suspension at 30 and 40 DAS. The disease scoring was recorded using 0-9 scale. Resistance of F₁'s to rust in both crosses indicated that resistance was dominant over resistance. Further F₁'s were selfed to generate F₂ populations, where resistance segregated in a ratio of 1R:3S, with non-significant chi-square values at 5% level indicating that rust resistance in groundnut is determined by a single recessive gene. This information will be relevant for the implementation of breeding programmes focused on the development of cultivars/hybrids carrying genetic resistance to rust.

Keywords

Inheritance, Rust, Resistance and Groundnut

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Introduction

Peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.), an annual legume grown in more than 100 countries, is widely used as an edible oilseed crop because of its high oil content (36-54% on dry matter basis) and as a direct source of human food as it contains easily digestible protein (12-36%) in its seeds. The low productivity of the crop in India is ascribed to many biotic and abiotic stresses. Rust caused by *Puccinia arachidis* has become a serious problem in major groundnut growing regions of Southern India. Since decade, disease is being observed regularly during *Kharif* seasons and under

severe conditions disease is found infecting whole plant leading to sever defoliation. Cultivated groundnut varieties, especially those belonging to Spanish bunch types are highly susceptible to foliar diseases namely, rust caused by *Puccinia arachidis* Speg. and late leaf spot (LLS) caused by *Phaeoisariopsis personata* (Berk. & Curt.) Van Arx. (McDonald *et al.*, 1985; Subrahmanyam *et al.*, 1985). The yield loss due to the co-occurrence of rust and LLS can go up to 70% in India when fungicides are not applied (Subrahmanyam *et al.*, 1984; Subrahmanyam *et al.*, 1985). Considerable efforts to breed for rust resistant cultivars have been made

through conventional breeding approaches; however, the success has been limited due to narrow genetic base, low level of resistance, long duration, low productivity (Subrahmanyam *et al.*, 1993), and undesirable pod features. Selection of desirable recombinants is difficult due to interference among the foliar diseases and complex inheritance pattern (Bromfield and Bailey, 1972; Tiwari *et al.*, 1984; Paramasivam *et al.*, 1990). However, a few improved genotypes showed foliar disease resistance along with desirable pod and kernel features (Gowda *et al.*, 2002; Nadaf *et al.*, 2009; Gajjar *et al.*, 2014). Use of wild diploids, which are foliar disease resistant, in the breeding programme through synthetics is known to broaden the genetic base in many crops including groundnut (Mallikarjuna *et al.*, 2011; Varshakumari *et al.*, 2014).

Fungicide application is an effective method to control the disease, but the production cost would be high and also hazardous to environment (Mallikarjuna *et al.*, 2011; Varshakumari *et al.*, 2014). Sources of resistance to rust and LLS have been identified in some genotypes of cultivated groundnuts. Development of disease resistant varieties is the cheapest method of disease control. Thus, knowledge of inheritance is very useful for formulation of breeding strategy to introgression of genes into the agronomically superior cultivars.

Although earlier studies reported that resistance is naturally complex and polygenic and probably governed by several recessive genes (Green and Wyne, 1986, Motagi, 2001 and Dwivedi *et al.*, 2002). Study on the inheritance of rust on groundnut was also performed by earlier workers (Motagi *et al.*, 2001; Nevill, 1980). The present study was conducted to understand the mode of inheritance of resistance to rust in F₂ generation of two crosses.

Materials and Methods

The experimental material comprising of 2 F₂ populations viz., TG76 × GPBD5 and TG76 × ICGV-86699. They were grown at NSP, MARS, UAS, Dharwad, India during the rainy season of 2015 in simple lattice design with a row length of 3 mt and spacing of 45 × 15 cm.

Field screening of groundnut for rust

The F₂ populations were screened for rust by creating artificial epiphytic conditions. Rust inoculums were maintained on TMV2 and JL24 (susceptible checks) plants. The artificial epiphytic conditions were created using 'Spreader Row Technique' (Subramanyam *et al.*, 1995) in which disease spreader plants were planted at every 20th row in experimental plot. The infected leaves from the heavily infected plants were collected from field and soaked in water for 30 min, rust uredinospores were released by rubbing the infected leaves in the water. The inoculums containing 20,000 to 70,000 spores/ml water was mixed with Tween 80 as mild surfactant. Such spore suspension prepared was sprayed on all the genotypes at 30 and 45 days after sowing around 4 to 5 PM using a Knapsack sprayer for a week. Observations on disease incidence were recorded at 10 days interval from 70 DAS up to 90 DAS for identification of precise resistant genotypes using modified 0-9 scale (Subbarao *et al.*, 1990). Three randomly selected plants were counted for percentage defoliation. Disease severity observations were recorded on three randomly chosen plants from each F₂ genotype (Fig. 1).

Results and Discussion

The F₂ plants showing that susceptibility is dominant over resistance in both the crosses. The F₂ segregation had a good fit to a phenotypic ratio of 3 susceptible: 1 resistance plants in both the crosses.

Fig.1 The modified 9-point scale for field evaluation of rust of groundnut

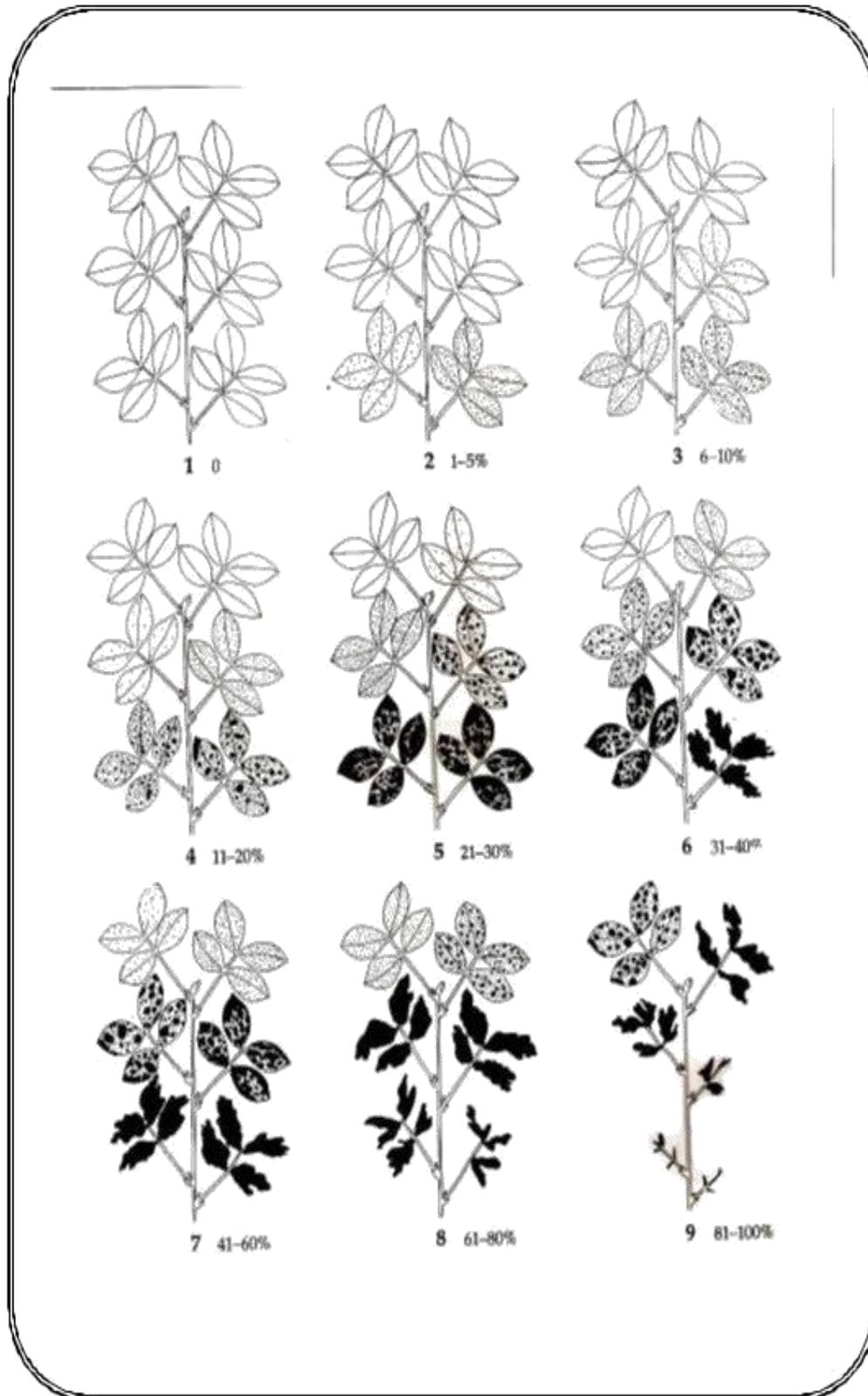


Table.1 Inheritance of rust resistance in two F₂ population of groundnut

Cross	F ₁ reaction	Screening conditions	Total plants screened	Observed frequency		Ratio	Calculated Chi-square value	Table Chi-square value	Significance level
				Resistant plants (<10% infection)	Susceptible plants (>10% infection)				
TG76× ICGV86699	R	Natural	270	68	202	1:3	0.01	3.847	NS(0.05)
TG76×GPBD5	R	Natural	107	28	79	1:3	0.08	3.847	NS(0.05)

The results of genotypic constitution of the F₂ segregation ratios are presented in the Table 1. From these results it is clear that resistance to rust is governed by single recessive gene, where susceptibility being dominant over resistance (Dwivedi *et al.*, 2002). The F₁ generation of all the crosses also showed resistance reaction to rust. Resistance to rust disease is governed by single recessive genes (Gowda *et al.*, 2002).

Rust is the major diseases that affect yield and other quality parameters. The disease can be controlled by chemical sprays but it has drastic effect on the environment and various useful micro-organisms, so an alternative method is to develop genetically resistant plants for these diseases. The results of this study showed that the reactions of F₂ population against rust under field conditions can be classified into modified 0-9 scale. It provides clear evidence about resistance to rust disease is governed by single recessive gene. This information can be relevant for plant pathologist or the implementation of breeding programs focused on development of new cultivar carrying genetic resistance to rust.

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