

Original Research Article

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Genetic Divergence and Cluster Analysis in Coriander Germplasm (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) in High Hills of Garhwal Himalayas

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ABSTRACT

Twenty four genotypes of coriander were evaluated in *Kharif* season for different horticultural traits viz., days to 50% flowering, days to first umbel unfolding, Maturity duration, plant height, primary branches per plant, secondary branches per plant, test weight, fruits per umbel, fruits per umbellate, seed yield per plot and seed yield per plant etc. Cluster analysis based on Ward's minimum variance procedure distributed the into 5 clusters indicating their broad genetic base of which Maximum numbers of genotypes were accommodated in the cluster-IV (9) followed by cluster-I (4) cluster-II (4) and cluster-V (4). The intra cluster distance was found maximum in cluster III and minimum in cluster II. Whereas, highest inter cluster distance was recorded between cluster III and IV and lowest was observed between cluster IV and V. While there genetic diversities were classified on the basis of D² analysis these genotypes were grouped into five divergent clusters and hybridization between cluster III and IV is expected to give maximum heterotic cross combinations in future breeding programs.

Keywords

Coriander, Genetic diversity and Genetic divergence

Article Info

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Introduction

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) belongs to family Apiaceae originated from the Mediterranean region. Coriander is a popular seed spice which is grown from temperate to tropical regions of the world. It is one of the important seed spice. Coriander is useful as

spice, in a form of curry powder, as in confectionary and in flavouring gin. Economic returns to seed spice growers are high due to more yields per unit area in short growing period. Genetic variability plays an important role in a crop in selecting the best genotypes for making rapid improvement in yield and other desirable characters as well as

to select the potential parent of hybridization programs.

Materials and Methods

The investigation was carried out at the Medicinal and Aromatic Block, Department of Spices, Plantation, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, College of Horticulture, Bharsar, VCSG Uttarakhand University of Horticulture and Forestry Bharsar. Seeds were sown directly in the field during the month of February 16, 2016 at a spacing of (30×15) cm in a plot of (1.5×1.2) m² size. There were five rows in each plot. Forty plants of each genotype were planted in each replication. Each genotype was sown in a Random Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications. The standard cultural practices recommended in the Package of Practices for Seed Spices Crops, were followed to ensure a healthy crop stand. The obtained data was analyzed for genetic divergence.

Results and Discussion

Genetic divergence studies

In the present studies, the genetic divergence observed among twenty four diverse genotypes of Coriander showed good quantum of divergence (Fig. 1). All the genotypes were grouped into 5 clusters using the Ward's minimum variance procedure (Anderberg, 1993) and the distributions of the genotypes into different clusters are depicted in Table 1 and Figure 2. Maximum numbers of genotypes were accommodated in the cluster-IV (9) followed by cluster-I (4) cluster-II (4) and cluster-V (4). The average intra and inter-cluster Euclidean² distance were estimated based on Ward's minimum variance and are presented in the Table 2. The intra cluster distance was found maximum in cluster III and minimum in cluster II. Whereas, highest inter cluster distance was recorded between cluster III and IV and

lowest was observed between cluster IV and V. The nearest and farthest cluster for each of the five clusters is presented in Table 3. Cluster means were computed for the 13 characters studied by Ward's minimum variance method and are presented in Table 4. Out of all clusters, cluster III showed higher mean values for most of the yield contributing traits like plant height, umbel diameter, days to 50% flowering, umbel per plant indicating the importance of cluster genotypes in coriander yield improvement programmes. Crossing between the genotypes of two clusters appeared to be most promising to combine the desirable characters. In the present investigations, cluster IV was found more divergent and there will be more chances of getting better segregants in F₂ and subsequent generations from the crossing genotypes from cluster III and IV. Earlier workers like Singh *et al.*, (2005), Ravi *et al.*, (2009), Beemet *et al.*, (2011) and Srivastava *et al.*, (2000). From the present investigation, it can be concluded that Nine genotypes *viz.*, cluster IV that includes 9 coriander varieties, namely R-CO-75, Siku-LC, Bareilly Local, RL-13, RS, ALC, LS-800, Small CO and CO-4. Lowest numbers of genotypes were present in Cluster III, that include only three coriander genotypes; Pant Haritma, KPL and PD-21. For the traits, where selection is not effective, genetic divergence can play an important role on further partitioning of variability. In the present investigation, the cluster III and cluster IV were found more divergent and there will be more chances of getting better segregants in F₂ generations from the crossing of genotypes from cluster III and cluster IV. While cluster means, the cluster mean in case of days to 50% flowering was highest in cluster V and lowest in cluster III. While for days to first umbel unfolding was highest in cluster II and lowest in cluster I, for number of days to maturity duration was highest in cluster III and lowest in case of cluster IV.

Table.1 Clustering pattern of twenty four genotypes of coriander on the basis of genetic divergence

Clusters	Number of genotypes	Genotypes along with their sources
I	4	Pant LC, PLI-100, PLC and Dhulet Local
II	4	HL-Thick, HL-Normal, , HL-Big and TLC
III	3	Pant Haritma, PD-21 and KPL
IV	9	R-CO-75, Bareilly Local, RL-13, RS, ALC, Siku-LC, Small CO, LS-800 and CO-4
V	4	Kota, Hanumangarh Rajasthan, Jaunpur Local and Lakhimpur

Table.2 Average intra and inter cluster distance (D2)

Clusters	I	II	III	IV	V
I	139.54				
II	308.24	31.78			
III	556.77	1324.49	159.22		
IV	862.26	248.61	2271.66	99.6	
V	692.21	216.09	1774.36	166.37	33.88

Note: Diagonal values bold and underlined are intra-cluster distances. Off-diagonal values are inter-cluster distances

Table.3 The nearest and the farthest cluster from each cluster using Ward's Minimum Variance method in twenty four genotypes of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.)

Clusters No.	Nearest cluster with D ² values	Farthest cluster with D ² values
I	II (308.24)	IV (862.26)
II	I (139.54)	III (1324.49)
III	I (556.77)	IV (2271.66)
IV	II (248.61)	V (166.37)
V	IV (166.37)	III (1774.36)

Table.4 Cluster means for different trait in twenty four genotypes of coriander

Sr. No.	Traits	Cluster No.				
		I	II	III	IV	V
1	Days to 50 % flowering	43.82	47.72	42.57	45.47	48.96
2	Days to first umbel unfolding	33.45	39.69	34.48	36.80	39.48
3	Maturity duration	104.26	102.75	111.95	88.02	90.91
4	Plant height (cm)	55.79	48.61	64.98	34.15	40.86
5	Primary branches	2.02	2.12	3.13	2.27	3.45
6	Secondary branches	4.34	4.36	5.88	4.59	7.52
7	Umbel per plant	12.56	11.20	15.55	6.43	7.95
8	Umbellates per umbel	4.11	3.61	4.88	3.65	3.83
9	Umbel diameter (mm)	21.59	24.49	32.40	27.05	29.61
10	Fruits per umbel	19.01	13.91	22.57	13.75	18.20
11	Fruits per umbellate	4.05	4.28	4.44	3.49	4.21
12	Test weight (gm)	15.79	10.65	20.56	3.08	4.87
13	Seed yield per plant (gm)	4.08	1.67	7.36	0.31	0.71
14	Seed yield per plot (gm)	151.85	63.13	281.33	11.55	27.21

Note: Bold figures indicate minimum and maximum values in each character

Fig.1 Dendrogram showing relationship of 24 genotypes in five clusters based on Euclidean² Distance

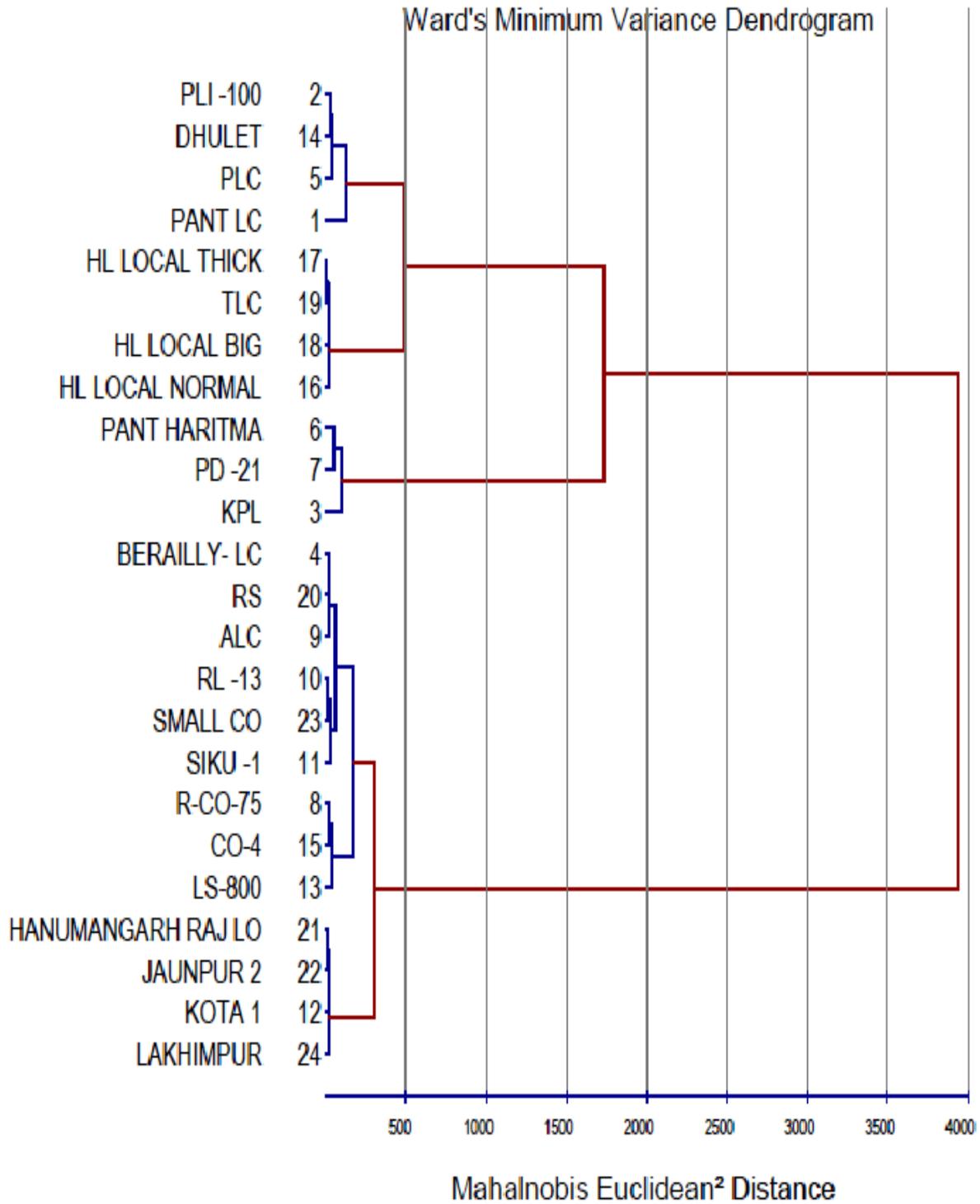
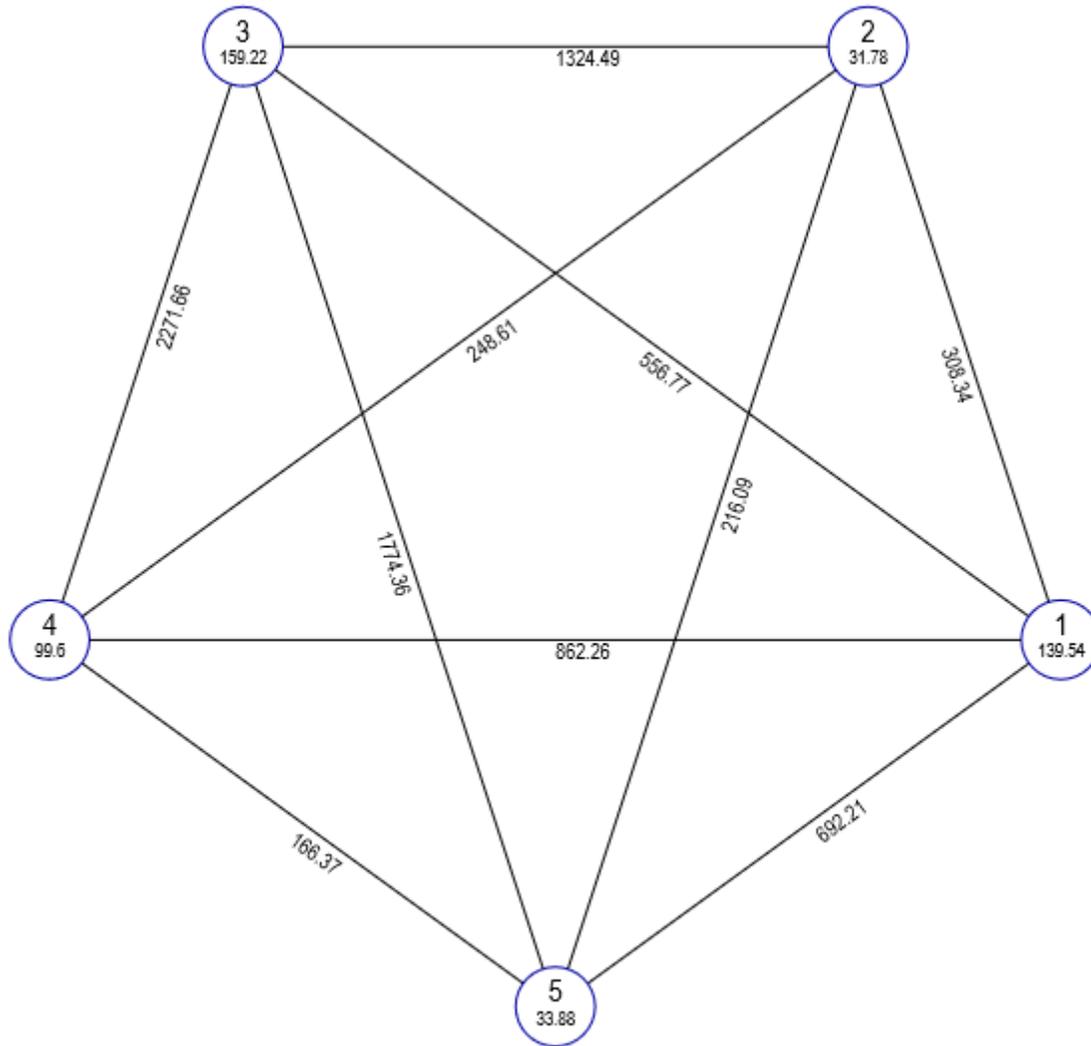


Fig.2 Intra and inter-cluster distance of 24 coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) genotypes in five clusters based on Euclidean² values



Euclidean² Distance (Not to the Scale)

While cluster mean value for the plant height was found in cluster III and lowest in the cluster IV. The cluster means for number of primary branches per plant was highest in the cluster V and lowest in cluster I, while cluster mean for number of umbel per plant was highest in cluster III and lowest in cluster IV. For umbel diameter cluster mean was highest in case of cluster III and lowest in cluster I. The cluster mean for number of fruits per umbel was highest in cluster III and lowest in

cluster IV. While cluster mean value for test weight was highest in the cluster III and lowest in cluster IV. For seed yield per plant cluster III has the highest values that means genotypes of this cluster must invariably be used for the improvement of yield while designing crossing plans as per their performance usually transferred to advance breeding generations if they are coming from additive gene effect. Therefore, hybridization between the genotypes of these groups can be

effective for further improvement in Coriander.

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