

Original Research Article

Morphological Characterization among Identified Distinct Tamarind Genotypes of Karnataka

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ABSTRACT

The medicinally important and nutritionally rich tree tamarind is grown widely in India. Many tamarind grooves are existing in Karnataka, which is a wide source of morphological and genetic variations for breeders to crop improvement. Every part of the tree has number of applications in many trades. Owing to its importance in multi-sectors, aim of the present study is to understand the morphological diversity existing among the 96 identified tamarind genotypes collected from all the district of Karnataka at college of Horticulture, Bengaluru (2017-2019). The fifteen qualitative traits were observed and recorded. The identified genotypes revealed the wide variations for fruit and seed related traits. The selection of desirable genotypes based on the morphological variations such as fruit and seed related traits could be effectively used in the tree crop improvement.

Keywords

Morphological variation, tamarind genotypes, fruit, pod, seed, pulp

Introduction

The tropical tree Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica* L.) is belongs to family *Fabaceae* (*Leguminosae: Caesalpinioideae*) with $2n=24$ chromosome number. The various geological areas have been put forward for the origin of tamarind: India or the Far East or Africa (Coates-Palgrave, 1988) but the consensus is that it is Africa.

India is the world's largest producer of tamarind products (Bagula, *et al.*, 2015). It is particularly abundant in the states of Madhya

Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. India has traditionally exported processed tamarind pulp to Western countries, mainly the European and Arab countries and more recently to the United States of America.

Tamarind has a wide geographical distribution in the subtropics and semiarid tropics and it is cultivated all over South India. The adaptation of the species to some of the geographies is deep and has become part of the culture and food system. Being a drought-tolerant tree, it is the source of

income in dry land agriculture ecosystems besides serving diverse uses including industry, medicine and wood. The fruit is the most commonly used part. Tamarind fruit beverage made from pulp is the most popular drink (100%). Tamarind fruit ate as a snack and has most (98.3%) citations. The lowest percent citations were on ethno- medicinal (13%) and ethno-veterinary (15%) uses of tamarind. Here the percent citations indicate the potential benefits of direct consumption of fruit. (Satya, *et al.*, 2018). Tamarind fruit supplies vitamin A in the form of pro-vitamin-A containing carotenoids and is bioavailable to supply the required amount of recommended retinol equivalents (500-600) per day (Othieno, *et al.*, 2017).

Flowers are bisexual. The flower color is same for each genotypes and they are not mixed. Stamens are three (-5) fertile and 4 minute sterile ones. Fertile stamen's filaments are connate and alternate with six brittle-like staminodes (El-Siddig, *et al.*, 2006). Stamens are united below into a sheath open on the upper side and inserted on the anterior part of the mouth of the calyx tube. The anthers are transverse, reddish-brown and dehisce longitudinally. The normal flowers of tamarind are zygomorphic with two reddish boat-shaped bracteoles falling before flower opening. Flowers are irregular and hypogynous. The sepals, four, reflexed ovate and cream-colored. The calyx tube is normal, imbricate and membranous. Petals are three unequal, borne on the top of the thalamus, obovate, pale yellow streaked with red color (Tania, *et al.*, 2018). The number of sepals varies from three to four. Generally, four sepals are present in each flower. The petal numbers vary from three to five and in some flowers, and the stamenoid petals could be observed. Normally, the flower has three fertile stamens of equal size alternating with staminodes. The stamens generally ranged from two to four in number.

The flower is protogynous, entomophilous and highly cross-pollinated. The flower is nectiferous, nectar being produced by hairs at the ovary base (Shivanandam and Thimaraju, 1988; Tucker, 2000). The self-pollination also observed sometimes (Coronel, 1991). A cross-pollinated crop though the flowering is profuse in tamarind, the fruit set under natural conditions is very low ranging from three to five per cent (Nicodemus, *et al.*, 1997). The flowering in this species is asynchronous at the individual level but it is synchronous at the population level (Diallo, 2007).

Flowering was generally observed from March to August in India on the previous season's wood and about 36% of the new growth on bearing trees produced terminal inflorescences (panicles). There was a positive relationship among panicle length, number of flowers and fruits per panicle. On average, 5-6 months of heat units required from flowering to maturity. Distinct flowering durations of 104, 93 and 69 days respectively, for late flowering (May-August), mid flowering (May- July) and early flowering (April-May) types was observed in seedling populations of tamarind (Usha, 1990).

Open-pollinated syndrome and preferred by man and faunivory a lot of heterogeneity and heterozygosity is expected to occur in the tamarind populations, which is traditionally prevailing in Karnataka. Movement of tamarind for culinary purposes is also expected to add the spread of material over time. The multipurpose tamarind tree is important for people's livelihood. However, the ongoing overexploitation of this species has caused a decline of tamarind trees. Tamarind trees are mainly used as supplementary food, as well as for traditional ceremonies, charcoal production and medicinal purposes (Ranaivosona, *et al.*,

2015). The highly cross-pollinated tree plant exhibits huge variations for morphological traits, studying such variations in tamarind genotypes is worth for selecting best genotypes for tamarind tree improvement, hence present study is an effort to understand the morphological variations in the identified tamarind genotypes.

Material and Methods

Study material

The tamarind genotypes that were distinct and popular were identified and collected from the thirty district of Karnataka. The random survey was carried out and total 95 genotypes and one check variety *i.e.* GKVK17 was collected during the year 2017-2019. Fifteen major qualitative traits were observed and recorded (Table 1). Five randomly selected branches/fruits of each genotype were used for recording the observations. The morphological characterization was done according to the tamarind descriptors, International Union of Plant Protection of New Vegetal Variants (UPOV 1987), International Committee of Genetic Resources of Plant for the description of tropical plants (IPGRI, 1991; Fandohan *et al.*, 2010, Singh *et al.*, 2017).

Results and Discussion

The observations recorded on morphological traits from each of 96 tamarind genotypes indicated a considerable amount of variation in all the fifteen traits. Four different types of tree arrangement were recorded, most genotypes of tamarind are semi-erect (55 per cent), erect (20 per cent), bushy (18 per cent) and few exhibited vertical (7 per cent) shape of tree arrangement. Three types of canopy density *viz.*, medium (43 per cent), sparse (29 per cent) and dense (28 per cent) types were recorded in the 96 tamarind genotypes. The

leaf colour varied for 55 per cent dark green and others exhibited various colours including green (33 per cent), and light green (12 per cent). All the genotypes exhibited the alternative type of leaf arrangement. Leaf density varied from medium (23 per cent) to dense (70 per cent) with few genotypes exhibiting sparse (7 per cent) type. The tamarind genotypes exhibited the complete flower type in 96 tamarind genotypes.

The genotypes exhibited 57 per cent yellow with red veins, and others exhibited pale yellow with red veins (43 per cent). All the genotypes of tamarind showed the alternate type of flower arrangement and the bisexual type of flowers (Figure 1 and 2).

The fruit character of tamarind genotypes varied notably. The fruit shape recorded straight (54 per cent) and curved (44 per cent) fruit shape. Over 70 percent of the fruits exhibited, the regular and 29 percent irregular type of fruit bearing habit. The pod shape varied as straight (54 per cent) and curved (44 per cent). Tamarind genotypes recorded 61 per cent of flattened, 23 per cent seeds exhibited rhomboid and few genotypes exhibited 16 per cent of irregular types of seed shape. The variation for seed colour recorded as 40 per cent of reddish-brown, 39 per cent dark brown and 21 per cent of brown types of seed colour. The variations for pulp colour recorded as dark brown (50 per cent), brown (42 per cent), light brown (7 per cent) and a genotype from Kolar recorded pinkish-brown (1 per cent) colour of pulp (Figure 1 and 2). These morphological traits could be considered as important phenotypic marker.

The phenological variations are tightly linked with climatic factors such as high rainfall, land use types, abiotic stress and biotic stress will affect the vegetative and reproductive growth of genotypes (Fandohan *et al.*, 2015; Okello, *et al.*, 2018).

Table.1 Morphological variation for qualitative traits among the 96 distinct genotypes of the tamarind

Sl. No .	Genotypes	Tree arrangement	Canopy density	Leaf color	Leaf density	Leaf arrangement	Fruit shape	Pod shape	Seed shape	Seed colour	Flower Pigmentation	Pulp color	Bearing habit
1	TAM_BAG1	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Rhomboid	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Light brown	Regular
2	TAM_BAG2	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Rhomboid	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
3	TAM_BEN(U)1	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
4	TAM_BEN(U)2	Semi-erect	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
5	TAM_BEN(U)3	Bushy	Dense	Green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
6	TAM_BEN(U)4	Bushy	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Rhomboid	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
7	TAM_BEN(U)5	Semi-erect	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
8	TAM_BEN(R)1	Semi-erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Rhomboid	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
9	TAM_BEN(R)2	Semi-erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Rhomboid	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
10	TAM_BEN(R)3	Bushy	Medium	Light green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Irregular	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
11	TAM_BEN(R)4	Erect	Sparse	Green	Medium	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Irregular	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
12	TAM_BEN(R)5	Erect	Sparse	Green	Medium	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Rhomboid	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
13	TAM_BEG1	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
14	TAM_BEG2	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
15	TAM_BEG3	Erect	Sparse	Green	Medium	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
16	TAM_BEG4	Erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
17	TAM_BEL1	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
18	TAM_BEL2	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
19	TAM_BEL3	Erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular

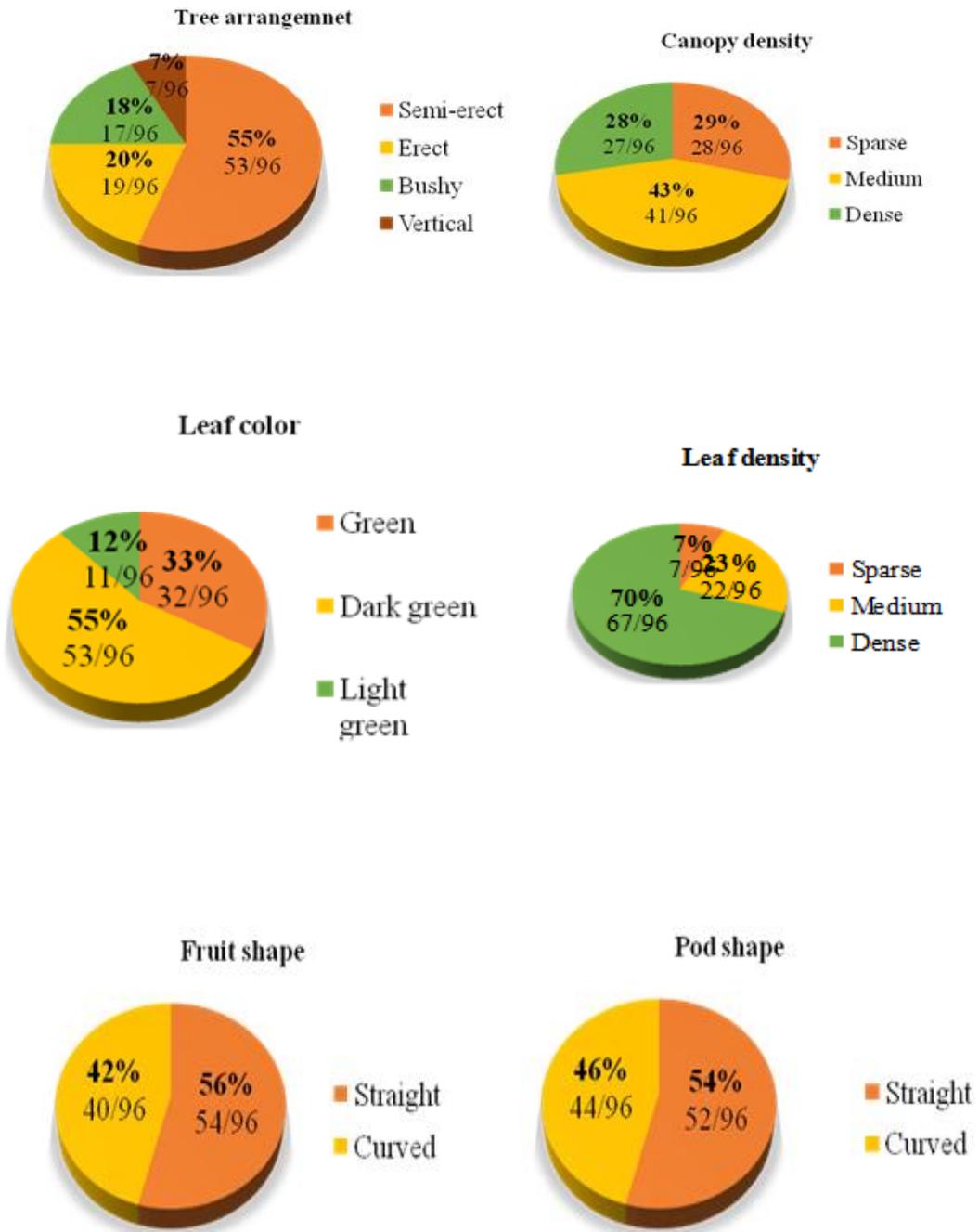
20	TAM_BID1	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
21	TAM_BID2	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Rhomboid	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Light brown	Regular
22	TAM_BID3	Erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Irregular	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Irregular
23	TAM_BID4	Erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Rhomboid	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
24	TAM_BIJ1	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
25	TAM_BIJ2	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Light brown	Regular
26	TAM_BIJ3	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Straight	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
27	TAM_CHA1	Bushy	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Irregular	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
28	TAM_CHA2	Semi-erect	Dense	Light green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
29	TAM_CHA3	Semi-erect	Dense	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Rhomboid	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
30	TAM_CHK1	Bushy	Dense	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
31	TAM_CHK2	Semi-erect	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
32	TAM_CHK3	Semi-erect	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Rhomboid	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
33	TAM_CHM1	Erect	Sparse	Green	Medium	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Irregular	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
34	TAM_CHM2	Erect	Sparse	Light green	Medium	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Rhomboid	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
35	TAM_CHM3	Vertical	Sparse	Green	Sparse	Alternate	Curved	Straight	Flattened	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
36	TAM_CHT1	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
37	TAM_CHT2	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
38	TAM_DK1	Vertical	Sparse	Dark green	Sparse	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Irregular	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
39	TAM_DK2	Vertical	Sparse	Green	Sparse	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
40	TAM_DAV1	Semi-erect	Sparse	Light green	Medium	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
41	TAM_DAV2	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Medium	Alternate	Curved	Straight	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular

42	TAM_DHA1	Bushy	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
43	TAM_DHA2	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
44	TAM_DHA3	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
45	TAM_DHA4	Erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
46	TAM_GAD1	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
47	TAM_GUL1	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
48	TAM_GUL2	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Irregular	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
49	TAM_GUL3	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
50	TAM_HAS1	Bushy	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
51	TAM_HAS2	Bushy	Dense	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
52	TAM_HAS3	Bushy	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
53	TAM_HAS4	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
54	TAM_HAV1	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
55	TAM_HAV2	Semi-erect	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
56	TAM_KOD1	Erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
57	TAM_KOD2	Vertical	Sparse	Dark green	Sparse	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
58	TAM_KOD3	Vertical	Sparse	Dark green	Sparse	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Rhomboid	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Light brown	Irregular
59	TAM_KOL1	Bushy	Dense	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Rhomboid	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
60	TAM_KOL2	Bushy	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Irregular	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
61	TAM_KOL3	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Rhomboid	Brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Pinkish brown	Regular
62	TAM_KOL4	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
63	TAM_KOL5	Erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Irregular

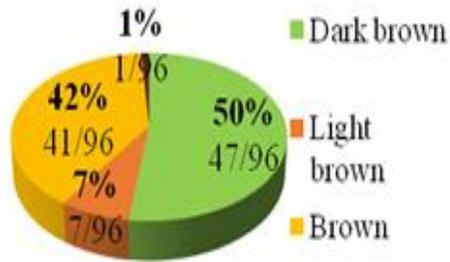
64	TAM_KOP1	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Rhomboid	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
65	TAM_KOP2	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Irregular	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
66	TAM_KOP3	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
67	TAM_MAN1	Bushy	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Rhomboid	Brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Light brown	Regular
68	TAM_MAN2	Bushy	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
69	TAM_MAN3	Semi-erect	Dense	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
70	TAM_MAN4	Semi-erect	Dense	Green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
71	TAM_MAN5	Semi-erect	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Irregular	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
72	TAM_MYS1	Bushy	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Rhomboid	Brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
73	TAM_MYS2	Bushy	Dense	Green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Irregular	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
74	TAM_MYS3	Bushy	Dense	Green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Irregular	Brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
75	TAM_MYS4	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
76	TAM_RAI1	Semi-erect	Medium	Light green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Irregular	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
77	TAM_RAI2	Semi-erect	Medium	Light green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Irregular	Brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Light brown	Regular
78	TAM_RAI3	Erect	Sparse	Light green	Medium	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Rhomboid	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
79	TAM_RAI4	Erect	Sparse	Light green	Medium	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Rhomboid	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
80	TAM_RAM1	Semi-erect	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
81	TAM_RAM2	Semi-erect	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Irregular	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
82	TAM_SHI1	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Irregular	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
83	TAM_SHI2	Erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
84	TAM_SHI3	Erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
85	TAM_THM1	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Rhomboid	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular

86	TAM_THM2	Semi-erect	Medium	Green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Rhomboid	Reddish brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
87	TAM_UDP1	Semi-erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Rhomboid	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
88	TAM_UDP2	Erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
89	TAM_UDP3	Erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Dark brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
90	TAM_UK1	Erect	Sparse	Dark green	Medium	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
91	TAM_UK2	Vertical	Sparse	Light green	Sparse	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
92	TAM_UK3	Vertical	Sparse	Light green	Sparse	Alternate	Straight	Straight	Flattened	Reddish brown	Pale Yellow with red veins	Brown	Irregular
93	TAM_YAD1	Semi-erect	Medium	Light green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular
94	TAM_YAD2	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
95	TAM_YAD3	Semi-erect	Medium	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Dark brown	Yellow with red veins	Brown	Regular
96	GKVK17	Bushy	Dense	Dark green	Dense	Alternate	Curved	Curved	Flattened	Brown	Yellow with red veins	Dark brown	Regular

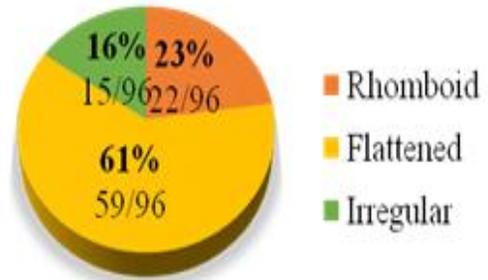
Fig.1 Relative proportions of different types of qualitative trait exhibited among the 96 genotypes of tamarind



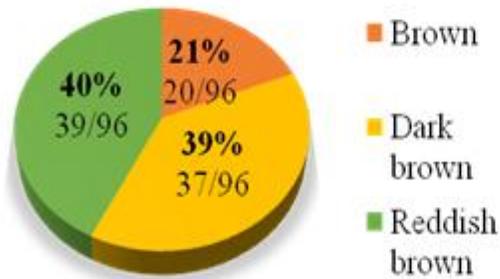
Pulp color



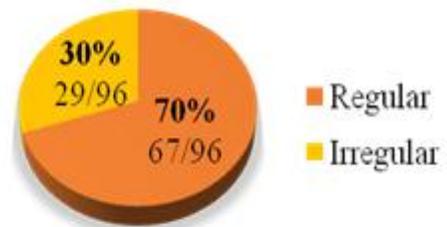
Seed shape



Seed color



Fruit Bearing habit



Flower pigmentation

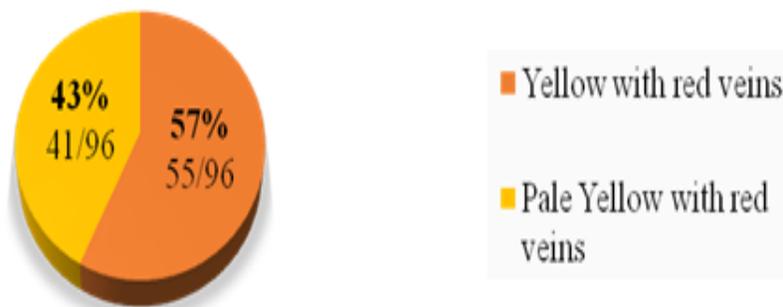


Fig.2 The variation for various qualitative traits exhibited by the 96 tamarind genotypes

Tree arrangement

Bushy

Semi-erect

Erect

Vertical



Canopy density

Dense

Medium

Sparse



Straight type pods

Curved type pods

Straight type fruits

Curved type fruits



Dark brown pulp

Brown pulp

Light brown pulp

Pink brown pulp



Rhomboid shape seeds

Flattened shape seeds

Irregular shape seeds



Yellow with Red veins flower

Pale Yellow with Red veins flower



It is suggested that the colour variation in reproductive organs is mainly due to climate characterized by mild temperatures (Nagarajan *et al.*, 1998, Singh *et al.*, 2008 and Bhogave *et al.*, 2018). Singh and Nandini (2014), reported that the colouration in reproductive organs can be used not only as morphological marker in progeny testing programme but can also enhance the mean value of fruit set by enhancing the pollinators. The marketing price of the pulp is decided based on pulp colour (Karale, 2001; Prabhushankar and Melanta, 2004; Rao and Subramanyam, 2015; Bhogave, *et al.*, 2018) in tamarind. The dark brown pulp colour of

fruits is due to presence of anthocyanin and has a great scope for utilizing as bio colourant in food processing, pharmaceutical, brewery and confectionery industries. The knowledge of genotypic and geographical variations is of fundamental importance for the development of new varieties with good quality and higher yield, which provides the wide scope for the selection of suitable initial breeding material for tamarind tree improvement.

The study revealed wide morphological variation for fifteen qualitative morphological traits among identified 96 tamarind

genotypes. The variation is mainly affected by the factors such as different agro-ecological zones and land-use types such as environmental and climatic factors may be possible due to gene flow/genetic drift of gene for a particular trait. The spontaneous mutation possibly occurred in a particular trait over the years, which may be expressed in one geographical area and not in the other may be counted among the reasons for variation in a particular morphological trait. The various factors such as changes in the climatic condition, availability of nutrients, presence of human/animal activities in the natural habitat and abiotic and biotic stress may also cause the variability in morphological traits within a species as well as different species. Understanding the diversity at phenological and fruit traits will lead to developing principles to conserve the diversity and pin down the productive types which could help breeder to select the desirable genotypes for tree crop improvement.

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