



ASSOCIATION BETWEEN YIELD AND ITS ATTRIBUTES IN SEED CLUSTER BEAN

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Abstract

Pod yield per plot exhibited significant and positive correlation with seed yield per plot ($r_g : 0.58, r_p : 0.52$), gum content ($r_g : 0.79$), number of cluster per plant ($r_g : 0.67, r_p : 0.33$) and days taken from flowering pod drying ($r_g : 0.80, r_p : 0.25$) at genotypic as well as phenotypic levels. Seed yield per plot showed a significant and positive correlation with gum content ($r_g : 0.53, r_p : 0.61$), number of clusters per plant ($r_g : 0.65, r_p : 0.46$) and days to flowering pod maturity ($r_g : 0.75, r_p : 0.32$) at genotypic as well as phenotypic levels. Significant positive association was observed for number of seeds per pod with seed yield per plot ($r_g : 0.79, r_p : 0.15$), number of cluster per plant ($r_g : 0.54, r_p : 0.00$) and days taken from flowering to pod drying ($r_g : 0.83, r_p : 0.51$) at both genotypic and phenotypic levels.

Key words : Seed guar, pod yield, seed yield.

Introduction

Cluster bean is botanically called as *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L.). It belongs to the family Leguminaceae. The crop is popularly known as guar referring to its seed. India is considered as native place for guar or cluster bean. Very limited scientific information is available on local germplasm evaluation in this crop under Godavari Zone of Andhra Pradesh, India. Cluster bean has good germplasm collection in our country. Evaluation of the cultivars is required across different locales or agro-climatic regions to know their performance in terms of yield and its attributing characters.

Evaluation of different cluster bean cultivars and identification of high yielding cultivars for a particular agro-climatic region would be very useful to growers so as to derive benefit of maximising the profitability by taking up the cultivation of suitable cultivar only. There is a great potential for the commercial production of cluster bean under Godavari zone. Considering the importance of this crop, it is felt that there is a prime need to evaluate some of the local cultivars to study their performance and to find out the fittest one for Godavari region. Very little work has been done in the improvement of seed cultivars and there is a great paucity of research data in

C. tetragonoloba regarding seed yield in Godavari zone of Andhra Pradesh, India.

Materials and Methods

The present investigation was carried out during the year 2015-16 at College of Horticulture, Dr. Y.S.R Horticultural University, Venkataramannagudem, West Godavari District, A.P., India. A total of 14 cultivars were taken for evaluation study which were sourced from Rajasthan Agriculture Institute and Hisaragriculture Institute whereas, the rest of the accession were sourced from Andhra Pradesh. Observations was recorded on various yield attributing characters in order to find out the degree of association among them.

Results and Discussion

Character association

Crop yield is the end product of the interaction between a number of interrelated attributes. A thorough understanding of the interaction between the characters and among themselves is of great use in plant breeding. The efficiency of selection for yield mainly depends on the direction and magnitude of association between yield and its component characters and also among themselves. Character association provides information on the nature and extent of association between pairs of traits and helps

in selection for crop improvement. The aim of correlation studies is primarily to know the suitability of various characters for indirect selection because selection of any particular trait may bring about undesirable changes in other associated characters.

Phenotypic correlation is the association between two variables, which can be directly observed. It includes both genotypic and environmental effects and therefore, it differs under different environmental conditions. Genotypic correlation is the inherent or heritable association between two variables. This type of correlation may be either due to pleiotropic action of genes or due to linkage or more likely both. This type of correlation is more stable and is of paramount importance for a plant breeder to bring about genetic improvement in one character by selecting the other character of a pair that is genetically correlated.

Phenotypic and genotypic correlation coefficients were worked out on yield and its component characters among 14 cultivars of cluster bean. In general, genotypic correlations were higher than phenotypic correlations, which indicate that though there is strong inherent association between characters studied, its expression is lessened due to influence of environment. The genotypic and phenotypic correlation coefficients among yield and its component characters are presented in Table nos. 4.14 and 4.15.

The values of genotypic correlation coefficients were greater than the values of phenotypic correlation coefficients for most of the characters, which indicated thereby a strong inherent association between various traits that were quite influenced by the environment.

Plant height (cm)

Plant height recorded significant positive association with number of primary branches ($r_g: 0.63, r_p: 0.56$), 100-seed weight ($r_g: 0.67, r_p: 0.43$), number of clusters per plant ($r_g: 0.55, r_p: 0.09$) at genotypic as well as phenotypic levels. Joshi (1971) and Dahiya *et al.* (2007) also worked out similar correlations in *Dolichos* bean.

Number of primary branches per plant

The character exhibited significant and positive correlation with number of pods per cluster ($r_g: 0.60, r_p: 0.38$), pod yield per plot ($r_g: 0.57, r_p: 0.31$), number of seeds per pod ($r_g: 0.76, r_p: 0.47$), seed yield per plot ($r_g: 0.92, r_p: 0.41$), gum content ($r_g: 0.54, r_p: 0.04$), number of clusters per plant ($r_g: 0.65, r_p: 0.09$) and days taken from flowering to pod drying ($r_g: 0.78, r_p: 0.62$) at genotypic as well as phenotypic levels. The character showed significant negative correlation with days to flowering

initiation ($r_g: -0.60, r_p: -0.42$) at genotypic as well as phenotypic levels. The findings as reported by Kalaiyarasi and Palanisamy (2000) confirmed the same in cow pea.

Leaf area (cm²)

The character exhibited significant and positive correlation with days to 50% flowering ($r_g: 0.54, r_p: 0.38$), seed yield per plot ($r_g: 0.56, r_p: 0.50$), gum content ($r_g: 0.65, r_p: 0.11$) and number of clusters per plant ($r_g: 0.76, r_p: 0.61$) at genotypic as well as phenotypic levels. Similar result were reported by Singh *et al.* (1979) in *Dolichos* bean.

Days to flowering initiation

It had significantly negative correlation with number of pods per cluster ($r_g: -0.77, r_p: -0.47$), pod yield per plot ($r_g: -0.59, r_p: -0.45$), number of seeds per pods ($r_g: -0.54, r_p: -0.42$), seed yield per plot ($r_g: -0.57, r_p: -0.55$), gum content ($r_g: -0.78, r_p: -0.11$), number of clusters per plant ($r_g: -0.59, r_p: -0.34$) and at genotypic and phenotypic levels. Similar result were reported by Belhekar *et al.* (2003) in cow pea.

Days to 50% flowering

The character exhibited significant and positive correlation with weight of dry pod ($r_g: 0.53, r_p: 0.34$) at genotypic as well as phenotypic levels. Similar results were reported by Singh *et al.* (1979) and Ali *et al.* (2005) in *Dolichos* bean.

Number of pods per cluster

Significant positive association was observed with seed yield per plot ($r_g: 0.57, r_p: 0.25$), gum content ($r_g: 0.57, r_p: 0.14$) and number of cluster per plant ($r_g: 0.54, r_p: 0.37$) at both genotypic and phenotypic level. Kalaiyarasi and Palanisamy (2000) also recorded similar findings in cow pea.

Number of clusters per plant

This trait had significant positive association with number of pods per plant ($r_g: 0.70, r_p: 0.24$) and days taken from flowering to pod drying ($r_g: 0.80, r_p: 0.09$) at both genotypic and phenotypic levels. Similar values were obtained by Kalaiyarasi and Palanisamy (2000) in cow pea.

Pod length (cm)

The character exhibited significant and positive correlation with pod yield per plot ($r_g: 0.53, r_p: 0.35$), number of seeds per pod ($r_g: 0.57, r_p: 0.31$), seed yield per plot ($r_g: 0.53, r_p: 0.25$), number of clusters per plant ($r_g: 0.66, r_p: 0.35$), days taken from flowering to pod drying ($r_g: 0.72, r_p: 0.41$) at genotypic as well as phenotypic levels. Similar results were reported by Biju *et al.* (2001)

Table 1 : Genotypic correlation coefficients between yield and its attributes in cluster bean.

S. no.	Character	PH	NB	NL	LA	DFI	D50%F	NPC	PL	WDP	PY	NS	100-SW	SY	GC	PC	NC	NPP	FPD	
1	PH	1.000																		
2	NB	0.635*	1.000																	
3	NL	-0.205	-0.379	1.000																
4	LA	0.387	0.501	-0.174	1.000															
5	DFI	-0.271	-0.607*	0.418	-0.427	1.000														
6	D50%F	0.157	0.313	-0.216	0.544*	0.089	1.000													
7	NPC	0.458	0.600*	-0.389	0.493	-0.772**	0.126	1.000												
8	PL	0.485	0.530	-0.217	0.390	-0.167	0.400	0.334	1.000											
9	WDP	0.281	0.352	-0.117	0.522	-0.319	0.538*	0.098	0.354	1.000										
10	PY	0.246	0.575*	-0.403	0.521	-0.598*	0.230	0.345	0.535*	0.581*	1.000									
11	NS	0.463	0.767*	-0.217	0.256	-0.540*	0.083	0.357	0.570*	0.389	0.498	1.000								
12	100-SW	0.671**	0.466	-0.435	0.414	-0.146	0.432	0.206	0.503	0.600*	0.267	0.349	1.000							
13	SY	0.448	0.926**	-0.299	0.562*	-0.576*	0.373	0.570*	0.537*	0.317	0.587*	0.797**	0.318	1.000						
14	GC	0.289	0.542*	-0.296	0.651*	-0.785**	0.204	0.578*	0.364	0.561*	0.796**	0.353	0.321	0.534*	1.000					
15	PC	0.035	-0.129	0.396	0.168	0.137	0.196	-0.148	0.092	0.238	-0.128	0.242	-0.030	0.064	-0.015	1.000				
16	NC	0.556*	0.653*	-0.438	0.764**	-0.595*	0.313	0.548*	0.669**	0.443	0.679**	0.546*	0.572*	0.655*	0.784**	0.143	1.000			
17	NPP	0.128	0.121	-0.119	0.663**	-0.415	0.131	0.454	0.456	0.178	0.421	0.023	0.123	0.149	0.626*	0.058	0.704**	1.000		
18	FPD	0.431	0.784**	-0.257	0.524	-0.649	0.216	0.435	0.724**	0.592*	0.806**	0.832**	0.404	0.754**	0.730**	0.181	0.806**	0.448	1.000	

*Significant at 5%; ** Significant at 1% level of significance

PH	Plant height	SY	Seed yield per plot
NB	Number of primary branches	GC	Gum content
NL	Number of leaves per plant	PC	Protein content
LA	Leaf area	NC	Number of clusters per plant
DFI	Days to flower initiation	NPP	Number of pods per plant
D50%F	Days to 50% flowering	FPD	Days taken from Flowering to pod drying

Table 2 : Phenotypic correlation coefficients between yield and its attributes in cluster bean.

S. no.	Character	PH	NB	NL	LA	DFI	D50%F	NPC	PL	WDP	PY	NS	100-SW	SY	GC	PC	NC	NPP	FPD	
1	PH	1.0000																		
2	NB	0.5625	1.0000																	
3	NL	-0.2285	-0.3110	1.0000																
4	LA	0.3248	0.4242	-0.1942	1.0000															
5	DFI	-0.1737	-0.4267	0.3367	-0.3827	1.0000														
6	D50%F	0.0394	0.2835	-0.1904	0.3860	0.1641	1.0000													
7	NPC	0.5124	0.3877	-0.3153	0.3907	-0.4798	0.0200	1.0000												
8	PL	0.2681	0.2538	-0.1796	0.3125	-0.0392	0.2629	0.2432	1.0000											
9	WDP	0.1692	0.2811	-0.0290	0.3644	-0.2493	0.3412	0.0700	0.2941	1.0000										
10	PY	0.0809	0.3197	-0.2134	0.3330	-0.4527	0.1872	0.1630	0.3574	0.5184	1.0000									
11	NS	0.1766	0.4746	-0.1198	0.2274	-0.4290	-0.1190	0.1183	0.3118	0.2023	0.2799	1.0000								
12	100-SW	0.4357	0.2918	-0.3576	0.3379	-0.1854	0.2217	0.1369	0.2162	0.3006	0.0699	0.2858	1.0000							
13	SY	0.1325	0.4156	-0.1918	0.5090	-0.5502	0.1193	0.2568	0.2563	0.3978	0.5225	0.1586	0.0699	1.0000						
14	GC	0.0171	-0.0474	0.2936	0.1150	0.1124	0.1297	-0.1403	0.0620	0.1102	-0.0747	0.0953	0.1024	-0.0791	1.0000					
15	PC	0.4032	0.5034	-0.3982	0.7081	-0.5309	0.2361	0.3766	0.6047	0.3587	0.5177	0.4011	0.4100	0.6114	0.1053	1.0000				
16	NC	0.0937	0.0907	-0.1109	0.6182	-0.3405	0.1572	0.3705	0.3583	0.1101	0.3333	0.0010	0.0935	0.4682	0.0242	0.6604	1.0000			
17	NPP	0.1326	0.4043	-0.0646	0.3234	-0.5154	-0.0391	0.1213	0.4166	0.4883	0.5023	0.5961	0.1593	0.4392	0.2073	0.5627	0.2442	1.0000		
18	FPD	0.3020	0.6278	-0.0925	0.4588	-0.4374	0.1092	0.3718	0.3657	0.2380	0.2532	0.5181	0.2053	0.3287	0.1248	0.4675	0.0974	0.5209	1.0000	

*Significant at 5%; **Significant at 1% level of significance.

PH	Plant height	NPC	Number of pods per cluster	SY	Seed yield per plot
NB	Number of primary branches	PL	Pod length	GC	Gum content
NL	Number of leaves per plant	WDP	Weight of dry pod	PC	Protein content
LA	Leaf area	PY	Pod yield per plot	NC	Number of clusters per plant
DFI	Days to flower initiation	NS	Number of seeds per pods	NPP	Number of pods per plant
D50%F	Days to 50% flowering	100-SW	100-seed weight	FPD	Days taken from Flowering to pod drying.

and Savitha *et al.* (2012) in Dolichos bean.

Weight of dry pod

Significant positive association was observed with pod yield per plot ($r_g: 0.58, r_p: 0.51$), 100-seed weight ($r_g: 0.60, r_p: 0.30$), gum content ($r_g: 0.56, r_p: 0.11$) and days taken from flowering to drying ($r_g: 0.59, r_p: 0.48$) at both genotypic and phenotypic levels. Similar result were reported by Belhekar *et al.* (2003) in cow pea.

100- seed weight

This trait had significant positive association with number of cluster per plant ($r_g: 0.57, r_p: 0.09$), at both genotypic and phenotypic levels. Similar results were reported by Joshi (1971) and Dahiya *et al.* (1991) in Dolichos bean.

Number of seeds per pod

Significant positive association was observed with seed yield per plot ($r_g: 0.79, r_p: 0.15$), number of cluster per plant ($r_g: 0.54, r_p: 0.00$) and days taken from flowering to pod drying ($r_g: 0.83, r_p: 0.51$) at both genotypic and phenotypic levels. Similar results were reported by Kalaiyarasi and Palanisamy (2000) in cow pea.

Gum content (%)

This trait had significant positive association with number of clusters per plant ($r_g: 0.78, r_p: 0.02$), number of pods per plant ($r_g: 0.62, r_p: 0.20$) and days taken from flowering to pod drying ($r_g: 0.73, r_p: 0.12$) at both genotypic and phenotypic levels. Similar results reported by Biju *et al.* (2001) and Savitha *et al.* (2012) in Dolichos bean.

Pod yield per plot

The character exhibited significant and positive correlation with seed yield per plot ($r_g: 0.58, r_p: 0.52$), gum content ($r_g: 0.79$), number of cluster per plant ($r_g: 0.67, r_p: 0.33$) and days taken from flowering pod drying ($r_g: 0.80, r_p: 0.25$) at genotypic as well as phenotypic levels. Similar results reported by Biju *et al.* (2001), Singh *et al.* (1979), Dahiya *et al.* (1991) and Upadhyay and Mehta (2010) in Dolichos bean.

Seed yield per plot

The character exhibited significant and positive correlation with gum content ($r_g: 0.53, r_p: 0.61$), number of clusters per plant ($r_g: 0.65, r_p: 0.46$) and days to

flowering pod maturity ($r_g: 0.75, r_p: 0.32$) at genotypic as well as phenotypic levels. Similar result were reported by Belhekar *et al.* (2003) in cow pea.

The top five positive values of correlation coefficients were estimated between the pair of characters *viz.*, number of branches, number of seed per pod pod yield per plot, number of cluster per plant and seed yield per plot. Similarly the highest negative associations were recorded between the pairs of characters *viz.*, gum content, number of pods per cluster, pod yield per plot, number of cluster per plant and days to flower initiation.

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