



GENOTYPE X ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION ANALYSIS FOR FIBER QUALITY, SEED COTTON YIELD AND IT'S CONTRIBUTING TRAITS IN BT BGII COTTON (*GOSSPIUM HIRSUTUM* L.)

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Field experiment were undertaken to assess stability of some new Bt BGII cotton strains under three different agro-environments. 32 crosses, 8lines and 4testers along with NHH-44 BGII and MRC 7347 BGII checks were planted under three different environmental conditions of Marathwada region viz., Nanded, Parbhani and Somnthurpur. Fiber quality, Seed cotton yield and it's contributing traits data were recorded from each location and stability analysis were performed. The combined analysis of variance for varieties, location and varieties x location interaction showed highly significant for most of the traits. The pooled analysis of variance showed that both the linear and non-linear components were significant indicating presence of both predictable and unpredictable components. The cross NH-2292 BGII x NH-2289 BGII was well adapted over the environments and NH-2230 BGII x NH-2247 was adapted to unfavorable environment while crosses viz., NH-2260 BGII x NH-2236 BGII and NH-22126 BGII x NH-2236 were adapted to all the environment for seed cotton yield per plant.

Keywords : Bt cotton, stability, seed cotton yield.

ABSTRACT

Cotton is a vital crop having significant economic, social, and industrial importance worldwide. It serves as a primary source of natural fiber for the textile industry, producing fabrics used in clothing, household textiles, and industrial applications. Additionally, cotton cultivation provides livelihoods for millions of farmers and supports rural economies in various regions. Beyond textiles, cotton seed is valuable for oil production (18-24%), animal feed (Protein 22-24%), and bio-fuel. Moreover, cotton plays a crucial role in global trade and agricultural economies, making it a cornerstone of sustainable development and food security efforts.

Genotype x Environment (G x E) interaction profoundly impacts cotton breeding, as it accounts for how genetic traits express differently across diverse environmental conditions. Cotton traits such as yield, fiber quality, and disease resistance exhibit varying responses to environmental factors. Evaluating G x E

interaction entails conducting multi-location trials across different regions and seasons to capture environmental variability. This comprehensive assessment enables breeders to identify genotypes with broad adaptability and stability, crucial for sustainable cotton production. By understanding G x E interaction, breeders can tailor breeding strategies to develop cultivars optimized for specific growing conditions (Bhatade *et al.*, 1992). The Eberhart and Russell model (1966) aids in identifying cotton genotypes with consistent performance across diverse environments. By assessing genotype-environment interactions, it identifies stable genotypes suitable for various growing conditions. This stability analysis is crucial for selecting cotton varieties resilient to environmental fluctuations. The model enables breeders to prioritize genotypes with predictable performance, ensuring reliable yields and quality across different locations and seasons. Overall, it enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of cotton breeding programs.

Introduction

Material and Method

The experimental material for the present study consists of a complete set of 46 entries, including 32 F₁ hybrids, 8 lines, 4 testers, and 2 checks. Evaluation of these entries took place during the *Kharif* season of 2023-24 at three different environments, namely: Cotton Research Station, Nanded (E1), Cotton Research Station at Mahboob Baugh Farm, Vasantrao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani (E2), and Agricultural Research Station, Somnathpur (E3). This multi-location evaluation aims to assess the performance and stability of the F₁ hybrids across varied environmental conditions. Complete set of 46 entries comprising of 32 F₁, 8 lines, 4 tester and 2 checks were evaluated in Randomized Block Design with two replications with spacing 120 x 45 (for hybrid) and 90 x 30 (for parents). Observations for all traits were recorded on five randomly chosen competitive plants within each entry, replication, and environment, except for traits such as days to 50 percent flowering and days to maturity, which were recorded on plot basis. The mean data were used for the statistical analysis. Stability parameters were estimated by the method described by Eberhart and Russell (1966).

Result and Discussion

The analysis of variance for stability (Table 1.) revealed significant variance due to genotypes for all the characters while environment non-significant for the traits viz., boll weight and fibre fineness value. The G x E interaction was found significant for most the characters except days to 50% flowering, boll weight, seed yield per plant, seed index, lint index, ginning outturn, upper half mean length and uniformity ratio pooled deviation, which have been the criteria to extend the data for stability analysis using Eberhart and Russell (1966) model.

The mean square due to environment (linear) revealed to have most of traits significant except viz., boll weight, fiber fineness which indicates the

difference on environments will generate disparities on cultivar responses. Whereas, G x E (linear) interaction was highly significant for days to 50% flowering, no. of sympodia per plant, no. of bolls per plant, seed cotton yield per plant, fiber fineness, fiber strength which means that there is genetic divergence among genotypes taking into account their responses variation of environmental conditions. This reveals the importance of both linear and nonlinear components in determining interaction of the genotypes with environment in the present study. Kavithamani *et al.* (2011), Taranjit *et al.* (2012), Patel *et al.* (2013) and Dewdar (2013) also reported similar results in cotton.

The Eberhart and Russell stability model identifies stable genotypes by examining their adaptability and response to environmental changes. According to this model, a stable genotype is characterized by a high mean performance, a regression coefficient (bi) close to unity, and a low deviation from regression (S²di). These parameters provide insights into the genotypes performance consistency across different environments. High mean performance indicates the genotypes overall productivity. Regression coefficient (bi) of approximately 1 signifies average stability, meaning the genotype performs consistently across diverse environments without being overly sensitive or insensitive to changes. Low mean square deviation (S²di) reflects minimal fluctuation from the expected performance based on regression, ensuring predictability. The type of stability is largely governed by the regression coefficient and mean values. A genotype with a bi value equal to 1 is considered to exhibit average stability, maintaining consistent performance across all tested environments. Conversely, bi values significantly greater or smaller than 1 indicate (good performance) in average environments and (good performance in poor environments) respectively. The results of the stability analysis character wise are presented in Table 2.

Table 1 : Analysis of variance for stability parameters of genotypes over three environments

Source of variation	df	Days to 50% flowering	Days to maturity	Plant height (cm)	No. of sympodia per plant	No. of bolls per plant	Boll weight (g)	Seed cotton yield per plant (g)
Varieties	45	26.56**	97.80**	511.07**	63.26**	90.89**	0.75**	4016**
Env.+ (Var. x Env.)	92	8.55**	6.93**	46.41	18.16**	5.70**	0.06	23.42
Environments	2	238.82**	232.51**	204.18*	565.10**	216.70**	0.41	107.01**
Var. x Env.	90	3.43	1.92*	42.90	6.00**	1.01**	0.05	21.56
Environments (Lin.)	1	477.65**	465.02**	408.36**	1130.21**	433.40**	0.82	214.03**
Var. x Env. (Lin.)	45	4.56**	2.77	30.99	10.61**	1.63**	0.05	26.78*
Pooled Deviation	46	2.26	1.05	53.63**	1.37	0.38	0.06	16.00
Pooled Error	135	3.28	2.96	6.68	1.56	1.90	0.14	29.88

Source of variation	df	Seed Index (g)	Lint Index (g)	Ginning outturn (%)	UHML (mm)	Fibre fineness ($\mu\text{g/inch}$)	Fibre strength (g/tex)	Uniformity Ratio (%)
Varieties	45	1.89 **	1.81**	13.93 **	5.03 **	0.45**	5.39**	5.58**
Env.+ (Var. x Env.)	92	0.96	0.45	3.81	1.31 *	0.16*	0.78 **	0.23
Environments	2	3.49 *	1.78 *	24.82 **	29.04**	0.11	9.91 **	1.82**
Var. x Env.	90	0.90	0.42	3.35	0.69	0.16*	0.58 *	0.20
Environments (Lin.)	1	6.98 **	3.57 **	49.64 **	58.09**	0.23	19.82**	3.65**
Var. x Env. (Lin.)	45	0.89	0.42	3.17	0.57	0.23**	0.80**	0.17
Pooled Deviation	46	0.89 *	0.41	3.44 **	0.80	0.09	0.35	0.22
Pooled Error	135	0.54	0.30	1.42	1.02	0.12	0.71	0.92

*, **-Significant at 5 per cent and 1 per cent level, respectively

The trait days to 50 % flowering, crosses NH-2260 BGII x NH-2212 BGII ($x=72.50$, $bi=1.08$, $S^2di=-2.95$) and NH-2260 BGII x NH-2236 BGII ($x=69.00$, $bi=1.08$, $S^2di=-2.95$) showed low mean, $bi=1$ with least non-significant deviation. Early flowering is one of the most important characters in cotton for earliness, thus the hybrids reported stable performance over the environments. Similar results were noticed by Deshmukh *et al.*, (2015), Chinchane *et al.*, (2018), Sirisha *et al.*, (2019). Total twenty-seven crosses were found stable with low mean than hybrid mean for days to maturity. The hybrids NH-2230 BGII x NH-2212 BGII ($x=169.66$, $bi=0.90$, $S^2di=-2.66$), NH-2292 BGII x NH-2212 BGII ($x=169.66$, $bi=1.00$, $S^2di=-3.09$), NH-2274 BGII x NH-2289 BGII ($x=167.50$, $bi=1.11$, $S^2di=-3.05$) and NH-22105 BGII x NH-2247 BGII ($x=169.33$, $bi=1.11$, $S^2di=-3.05$) showed low mean, marked bi value near to unity ($bi=1$) and least S^2di thus, well adopted over all the environments. Similar results were noticed by Patel *et al.*, (2006) and Sirisha *et al.*, (2019). For plant height Cross, NH-2230 BGII x NH-2289 ($x=121.60$, $bi=1.04$, $S^2di=-28.75$) noted $bi=1$ and least non-significant deviation from regression thus found well adopted over the environments, six crosses were found stable with above hybrid mean and minimum non-significant S^2di value for plant height Pinki *et al.*, (2018). Total three crosses were found to be stable with high mean and non-significant deviation from regression for number of sympodia per plant. Among the crosses, NH-2224 BGII x NH-2236 BGII ($x=16.20$, $bi=1.31$, $S^2di=-1.48$) and NH-2292 BGII x NH-2289 BGII ($x=16.21$, $bi=1.48$, $S^2di=-1.62$) expressed high mean, bi value greater to unity ($bi>1$) and least deviation from regression whereas, NH-2230 BGII x NH-2289 BGII ($x=16.26$, $bi=0.91$, $S^2di=0.94$) expressed higher mean, bi value less than unity and least deviation. The cross NH-2230 BGII x NH-2289 BGII was adapted over the environments. Whereas, NH-2292 BGII, NH-22105 BGII and NH-2236 BGII parents and crosses NH-2224 BGII x NH-2236 BGII

and NH-2292 BGII x NH-2289 BGII were well adapted over the favorable environments Satish *et al.*, (2009) and Sirisha *et al.*, (2019). For number of bolls per plant hybrids, NH-2202 BGII x NH-2236 BGII and NH-2224 BGII x NH-2212 were noticed to be well adapted over the environments because they noted high mean with bi close to unity and non-significant deviation from regression. Sixteen crosses were found stable for the boll weight. They exhibited higher mean than parental and hybrid mean, respectively with non-significant deviation from regression approaching zero. NH-2202 BGII x NH-2236 BGII ($x=4.73$, $bi=0.98$, $S^2di=-0.14$) noticed to have high mean, bi value lesser to unity and non-significant deviation from regression for boll weight. Cross NH-2224 BGII x NH-2247 BGII ($x=4.42$, $bi=1.18$, $S^2di=-0.12$) have high mean, bi value greater than unity and non-significant deviation from regression.

For seed cotton yield per plant fifteen crosses were found to be stable with high mean population mean, with minimum non-significant deviation from regression. The cross *viz.*, NH-2260 BGII x NH-2236 BGII ($x=167.30$, $bi=1.13$, $S^2di=-28.58$) and NH-22126 BGII x NH-2236 BGII ($x=154.90$, $bi=1.02$, $S^2di=-18.38$) recorded high mean, bi value equal to unity and non-significant deviation from regression for seed cotton yield per plant whereas, NH-2230 BGII x NH-2247 ($x=119.30$, $bi=0.79$, $S^2di=-25.65$) recorded high mean, bi value low to unity and non-significant deviation from regression and cross NH-2292 BGII x NH-2289 BGII ($x=139.90$, $bi=1.31$, $S^2di=-23.64$) observed to have high mean, bi value more than one and non-significant deviation from regression for seed cotton yield per plant. The cross NH-2292 BGII x NH-2289 BGII was well adapted over the environments and NH-2230 BGII x NH-2247 was adapted to unfavorable environment while crosses *viz.*, NH-2260 BGII x NH-2236 BGII and NH-22126 BGII x NH-2236 were adapted to all the environment Pinki *et al.*, (2018) and Teodoro *et al.*, (2019).

22	NH-2292 BGII x NH-2236 BGII	27.06	-0.04	-0.66	82.56	-0.00	0.38
23	NH-2292 BGII x NH-2247 BGII	27.18	1.29	-0.32	84.51	2.60	-0.76
24	NH-2292 BGII x NH-2289 BGII	26.80	3.66	-0.65	85.71	-0.12*	-0.92
25	NH-22105 BGII x NH-2212 BGII	27.61	0.85	1.09	85.18	0.01	-0.67
26	NH-22105 BGII x NH-2236 BGII	25.65	1.58	-0.66	84.66	0.26	-0.92
27	NH-22105 BGII x NH-2247 BGII	25.20	1.05	-0.68	82.51	0.26	-0.92
28	NH-22105 BGII x NH-2289 BGII	25.81	0.54	-0.57	82.50	0.50*	-0.92
29	NH-22126 BGII x NH-2212 BGII	26.80	0.13	-0.29	86.03	0.39	-0.92
30	NH-22126 BGII x NH-2236 BGII	28.00	0.43	-0.23	82.46	0.21	0.68
31	NH-22126 BGII x NH-2247 BGII	27.95	0.95	-0.69	83.55	0.50*	-0.92
32	NH-22126 BGII x NH-2289 BGII	27.38	0.44	-0.58	85.61	0.81	-0.92
Lines							
33	NH-2202 BGII	28.05	4.53	-0.34	82.28	0.62	-0.92
34	NH-2224 BGII	27.51	-0.14	-0.34	83.78	0.87	-0.92
35	NH-2230 BGII	26.01	3.29	-0.58	82.20	-0.61	-0.69
36	NH-2260 BGII	27.45	1.79	-0.65	84.80	-0.50*	-0.92
37	NH-2274 BGII	27.25	2.70	0.03	82.95	0.44	-0.28
38	NH-2292 BGII	27.38	-0.26	-0.66	83.38	-0.35	-0.91
39	NH-22105 BGII	26.56	1.00	-0.61	83.96	1.69	1.08
40	NH-22126 BGII	26.13	0.73	0.68	83.41	-0.25	-0.92
Testers							
41	NH-2212 BGII	26.58	0.50	-0.68	83.40	-0.89	-0.92
42	NH-2236 BGII	26.58	-0.60	0.05	82.48	0.76	-0.92
43	NH-2247 BGII	27.06	-0.16	0.80	82.46	0.40	-0.91
44	NH-2289 BGII	25.55	0.11	-0.57	82.41	0.88	-0.92
Checks							
45	NHH 44 BG II	24.21	0.34	-0.53	82.33	0.87	-0.92
46	MRC 7347 BG II	30.51	0.54	-0.57	81.43	0.53	-0.90
Population mean		27.10			83.44		
SE (Mean)		0.42			0.33		

*,**- Significant at 5 per cent and 1 per cent level, respectively

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