



Study on Genetic Parameters and Character Association in Ridge Gourd (*Luffa acutangula* Roxb.)

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

The experiment was carried out on Genetic variability and character association in eight genotypes of Ridge Gourd with three replications during summer season 2021-22 at the Research Field of Department of Horticulture, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj, India. The observations were recorded on various yield and yield contributing characters of ridge gourd. The results from the present investigation revealed that on the basis of Based on mean performance for fruit yield per plant (2.17 kg) and fruit yield (88.35 q/ha), genotypes IET 2021/RIGVAR-6 were considered suitable genotypes in Prayagraj climatic condition. Coefficient of variation revealed that high magnitude of GCV and PCV were recorded for Fruit yield/ ha (q) and Average fruit weight (g). The heritability estimates were found to be high (greater than 60%). The genetic advance and genetic advance as a percentage of mean estimates were found to be significant (more than 20%). Genotypic correlation coefficient analysis revealed that fruit yield /ha

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(kg) showed positive significant association with Fruit length (cm) (0.024**), Fruit diameter (cm) (0.971**), Number of fruit per plant (0.331**), Average fruit weight (g) (0.940**) at genotypic level. Whereas Phenotypic correlation coefficient analysis revealed that fruit yield /ha (kg) showed positive significant association with Fruit length (cm) (0.347**), Fruit diameter (cm) (0.999**), Number of fruit per plant (0.653**), Average fruit weight (g) (0.999**) at phenotypic level.

Keywords: Ridge gourd; heritability; genotypic and phenotypic coefficient of variation; genetic advance; earliness.

1. INTRODUCTION

The presence of genetic variation is crucial for crop improvement. The first line of research involves evaluating a large number of germplasm lines to determine the degree of variability present in a population. This improvement in any crop depends on the level of genetic variability and the amount of available advantageous genetic diversity [1-4]. Some of the biometrical parameters include genotypic (GCV) and phenotypic (PCV) coefficients of variation. High value of these coefficients indicates wider diversity. The small difference between GCV and PCV also indicates minimal susceptibility to environmental impacts [5-9].

“Another indicator of variability is heritability, which is the ratio of genetic variance to total variance. This is broad sense heritability and gives an idea about that portion of observed variability which is attributable to genetic differences” [10-15]. “Heritability estimates supplemented by genetic variance are more meaningful. Heritability is a component in the computation of expected progress which is most meaningful when accompanied by genetic advance. Genetic advance would be more in cases where the additive genetic variance is more than non-additive genetic variance” [16,17,18].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted during the summer seasons of 2021-22 at the Research Field of Department of Horticulture, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj using randomized block design with three replications. The present investigation was undertaken with 8 ridge gourd genotypes i.e., IET 2021/RIGVAR-1, IET 2021/RIGVAR-2, IET 2021/RIGVAR-3, 2021/RIGVAR-5, IET 2021/RIGVAR-4, IET 2021/RIGVAR-6, JAI IET PURI LONG, PUSA NASDAR with the objective of obtaining information on variability, heritability and genetic advance. During the period of experimentation,

the maximum temperature of the location reaches up to 46 °C — 48 °C and seldom falls as low as 4°C — 5°C. The relative humidity ranges between 20 to 94 percent. The average rainfall in this area are around 1013.4 mm annually. Treatment was in a plot of single row in each replication. Recommended cultural practices were followed as per the package of practices of horticultural crops of University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad [19]. Five randomly selected plants from each genotype were subjected to made observation on Plant height, Primary branches at 30 & 60 DAS, Plant spread, Days to first flowering, Days of Emergence of first male & female flowers, No. of male & female flowers, Sex ratio, Nodes Number at which First Male & female Flower appears, Days to First Fruit setting, Day To First Fruit Picking, Fruit Weight, No. of Fruits Per Plant, Fruit Yield Per Plant, Fruit Length, Fruit Girth Yield per Hectare and Vine Length at Harvest. Variability for different qualitative characters and expected genetic advance at 5per cent intensity were calculated as per Burton [20] and Johnson et al. [21], respectively.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of variance in these 8 genotypes of ridge gourd showed that highly significant differences for all the quantitative and qualitative traits studied indicating adequate genetic variability among the genotypes studied (Table 1). Large variation among the genotypes found for the traits, Genetic variability estimates including mean, range, genotypic and phenotypic variances, genotypic and phenotypic coefficient of variances, broad sense heritability, genetic advance and genetic advance over mean for different characters are presented in Table 2.

3.1 Genotypic and Phenotypic Coefficient of Variation

Both High GCV% and PCV% are recorded highest at Days to 1st Male Flower (GCV% 27.71) (PVC%38.23) followed by Number of

Male Flower, Number of Female Flower, Days to first fruit picking, Number of Fruits per Plant, Average Fruit Yield Per Plant and Fruit Length. Moderate GCV% and PCV% are recorded at Plant Spread, Days to First Flowering and Nodes number at which first Female flower appears. This also suggests that improvement in these characters might be gained to a reasonable extent therefore, selection for these characters would be effective because the response to selection is directly proportional to the variability present in the experimental material [22-24].

Both low GCV% and PCV% were recorded at Plant Height 30DAS, Plant Height 60DAS, Primary Branches 30DAS, Primary Branches 60DAS, Days to First Female Flower, Sex ratio, Days to First Fruit Setting, Fruit Girth, Yield per Hectare, Vine Length at Harvest, TSS and Vitamin C.

3.2 Heritability and Genetic Advance

The heritability estimate was found to be high (>60%) for almost all the characters viz., Plant Height 30DAS, Plant Height 60DAS, Plant Spread, Days to First Flowering, Days to First Fruit Setting, Number of Fruits per Plant, Fruit Yield Per Plant, Fruit Length, Fruit Girth, Yield per Hectare, Vine Length at Harvest, TSS and Vitamin C. High genetic advance was observed for Plant Height 30DAS, Plant Height 60DAS, Plant Spread, Days to First Male Flowering, Days to first fruit setting, Days to first fruit picking, Fruit Length, Fruit Girth, Yield per Hectare and Vine Length at Harvest. While other characters had low estimates of genetic advance. The high or moderate value of genetic advance indicates additive gene action whereas low genetic advance value indicates non-additive gene action. The high or moderate value of genetic advance indicates additive gene action whereas low genetic advance value indicates non-additive gene action.

The estimation of genetic advance for all the characters are presented in Genetic advance as percent mean was categorized as low (0-10%), moderate (10- 20% and $\geq 20\%$) as given by Johnson et al. [21] and Falconer and Mackay (1996). The genetic advances as percent mean was highest in all characters and have

moderate estimates for Sex Ratio character only. This indicates closeness of respective σ^2_p and σ^2_g value thereby low environmental effect on expression of these characters. Such values may be attributed to the additive gene effects and direct selection for these traits would be fruitful. Thus, phenotypic selection may be effective for these characters. This also pointed out the fact that these characters have appreciable genetic potential and are comparably less influenced by environment, hence desirable for simple selection in breeding programmes [25-27]. High to moderate heritability coupled with low genetic advance as percent of mean was recorded for rest of the characters which indicated that these characters are highly influenced by environmental effects and selection would be ineffective.

3.3 Genotypic and Phenotypic Correlation

Genotypic correlation coefficient analysis revealed that fruit yield plant-1 (kg) showed positive significant association with Primary Branches 30 DAS, Primary Branches 60 DAS, Days to First Flowering, Nodes at which first male flower appears, Nodes at which first female flower appears, Number of fruit per plant, TSS and Vitamin C. While negative significant association was observed with Plant Height 30DAS, Plant Height 60DAS, Plant Spread, Days to first male flowering, Sex ratio, Days to first fruit setting, Days to first fruit picking, Fruit weight, Fruit Girth, Yield per hectare, Vine Length per hectare.

Phenotypic correlation coefficient analysis revealed that fruit yield plant-1 (kg) showed positive significant association with Plant Height 30DAS, Plant Height 60DAS, Primary Branches 30DAS, Primary Branches 60 DAS, Days to First Flowering, Days to first female flowering, Sex Ratio, Nodes at which first female flower appears, Days to first fruit setting, Fruit weight, Fruit Girth, Yield per Hectare, Vine Length at Harvest, TSS and Vitamin C. While negative significant association was observed with Days to first female flower appears and Days to first fruit picking.

Table 1. Analysis of Variance for different traits in Ridge gourd

| Characters | Mean Sum of Squares | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Replication (df=2) | Treatment / Genotypes (df=7) | Error (df=14) |
| Plant Height 30DAS | 112.87 | 70.07** | 1.33 |
| Plant Height 60DAS | 198.12 | 63.39** | 1.10 |
| Primary Branches 30DAS | 0.42 | 0.21** | 0.08 |
| Primary Branches 60DAS | 18.07 | 0.16** | 0.21 |
| Plant Spread | 35.88 | 50.89** | 1.56 |
| Days to First Flowering | 0.005 | 0.47** | 0.04 |
| Days To Emergence Of First Male Flowers | 132.92 | 83.39** | 25.96 |
| Days To Emergence Of First Female Flowers | 0.075 | 8.39** | 0.68 |
| No. of Male Flowers | 1.24 | 9.42** | 1.59 |
| No. of Female Flowers | 0.26 | 0.30** | 0.19 |
| Sex Ratio | 0.53 | 22.04** | 2.45 |
| Nodes Number at which First Male Flower Appears | 0.37 | 2.87** | 0.79 |
| Nodes Number at which First Female Flower Appears | 0.09 | 0.49** | 0.17 |
| Days to First Fruit Setting | 1.84 | 8.72** | 0.61 |
| Day To First Fruit Picking | 6.69 | 70.46** | 22.936 |
| Fruit Weight | 0.03 | 122.79** | 0.439 |
| No. of Fruits Per Plant | 0.36 | 10.31** | 0.117 |
| Fruit Yield Per Plant | 0.005 | 0.41** | 0.001 |
| Fruit Length | 0.36 | 39.63** | 0.112 |
| Fruit Girth | 0.51 | 136.44** | 0.095 |
| Yield per Hectare | 3.90 | 2060.46** | 1.994 |
| Vine Length at Harvest | 0.51 | 454.64** | 0.455 |
| TSS | 0.001 | 0.031** | 0.006 |
| Vit. C | 0.013 | 0.051** | 0.008 |

Table 2. Genetic parameters for different characters in Ridge gourd

| Characters | GCV (%) | PCV (%) | H2 (Heritability Broad Sense %) | GA (5%LOS) | GA as %Mean |
|---|----------------|----------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| Plant Height 30DAS | 4.53 | 4.61 | 96.28 | 109.55 | 84.58 |
| Plant Height 60DAS | 2.54 | 2.59 | 96.58 | 195.64 | 89.09 |
| Primary Branches 30DAS | 9.11 | 13.80 | 43.54 | 0.96 | 34.61 |
| Primary Branches 60DAS | 4.55 | 13.82 | 10.83 | 1.60 | 45.53 |
| Plant Spread | 12.53 | 12.92 | 94.04 | 39.69 | 100.13 |
| Days to First Flowering | 11.29 | 12.34 | 83.66 | 2.80 | 68.09 |
| Days To Emergence Of First Male Flowers | 27.71 | 38.23 | 52.52 | 49.57 | 256.32 |
| Days To Emergence Of First Female Flowers | 8.16 | 8.85 | 85.07 | 16.21 | 67.37 |
| No. of Male Flowers | 35.36 | 41.92 | 71.14 | 4.68 | 83.71 |
| No. of Female Flowers | 93.07 | 99.58 | 87.35 | 1.84 | 147.60 |
| Sex Ratio | 2.25 | 5.51 | 16.71 | 4.13 | 13.27 |
| Nodes Number at which First Male Flower Appears | 35.23 | 46.82 | 56.64 | 1.31 | 45.25 |
| Nodes Number at which First Female Flower Appears | 12.57 | 17.87 | 49.47 | 1.25 | 39.05 |
| Days to First Fruit Setting | 6.69 | 7.17 | 87.02 | 20.47 | 67.96 |
| Day To First Fruit Picking | 28.56 | 40.04 | 50.89 | 23.17 | 135.76 |
| Fruit Weight | 0.95 | 1.63 | 33.90 | 13.90 | 27.85 |
| No. of Fruits Per Plant | 30.57 | 30.92 | 97.76 | 8.82 | 119.39 |
| Fruit Yield Per Plant | 24.20 | 24.26 | 99.52 | 1.51 | 80.14 |
| Fruit Length | 22.64 | 22.70 | 99.44 | 32.91 | 167.58 |
| Fruit Girth | 1.84 | 2.05 | 80.81 | 22.12 | 64.36 |
| Yield per Hectare | 2.40 | 3.20 | 56.37 | 28.97 | 43.31 |
| Vine Length at Harvest | 0.72 | 0.79 | 82.17 | 138.62 | 68.56 |
| TSS | 7.66 | 9.32 | 67.57 | 0.82 | 56.39 |
| Vit. C | 8.46 | 9.91 | 72.88 | 1.05 | 60.59 |

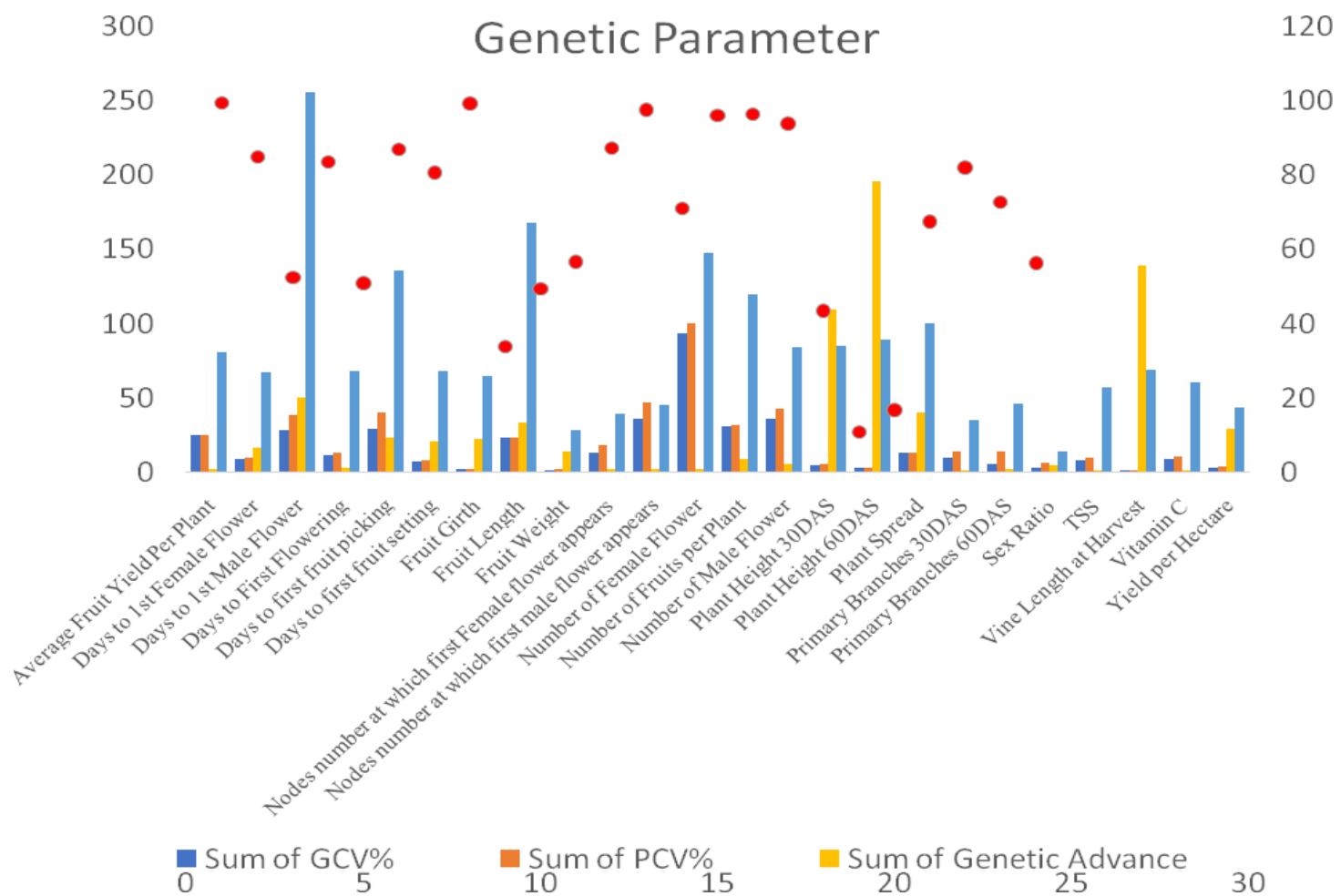


Fig. 1. Genetic parameter

4. CONCLUSION

High GCV% and PCV% are recorded highest at Days to 1st Male Flower (GCV% 27.71) (PVC% 38.23) followed by Number of Male Flower, Number of Female Flower, Days to first fruit picking, Number of Fruits per Plant, Average Fruit Yield Per Plant and Fruit Length. The heritability estimate were found to be high (>60%) for almost all the characters viz., Vine length 30DAS, Vine length 60DAS, Vine length at harvest, Plant Spread, Days to First Flowering etc. High genetic advance was observed for Vine length 30DAS, 60DAS, Vine length at harvest, Plant Spread, Days to First Male Flowering, Days to first fruit setting etc.

Genotypic correlation coefficient analysis revealed that fruit yield plant-1 (kg) showed positive significant association with Primary Branches 30 DAS, Primary Branches 60 DAS, Days to First Flowering, Nodes at which first male flower appears, Nodes at which first female flower appears, Number of fruit per plant, TSS and Vitamin C. Phenotypic correlation coefficient analysis revealed that fruit yield plant-1 (kg) showed positive significant association with Vine length 30DAS, Vine length 60DAS, Vine length at harvest, Primary Branches 30DAS, 60 DAS, Days to First Flowering, Days to first female flowering, Sex Ratio, Nodes at which first female flower appears, Days to first fruit setting, Fruit weight, Fruit Girth, Yield per Hectare, Vine Length at Harvest, TSS and Vitamin C. This indicated that priority should be given to these characters during selection for improvement in ridge gourd.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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