

Original Research Article

Genetic Diversity and evaluation of assembled Rice (*Oryza sativa L*) Germplasm for Breeding Purposes in Northern Ghana

ABSTRACT

Background of the study: Rice (*Oryza sativa L*) is an important staple food crop that feed over half of the global population and it has become the cereal that provides a major source of calories for the urban and rural poor in Africa. Rice has is the second most important food staple after maize in Ghana and its consumption keeps increasing as a result of population growth, urbanization and change in consumer habits. Rice yield across Ghana is far below achievable yield. The need for increasing rice yield depends not only on cultural/traditional practices but also on their inbuilt genetic potential to withstand stresses. Adequate diverse rice germplasm is a pre-requisite for breeding varieties to meet local biotic, abiotic and grain quality challenges. Knowledge of germplasm diversity and genetic relationships among breeding materials is valuable information for crop improvement.

Aim: To identify the diversity among assembled rice germplasms for evaluation and possibly exploit its genetic variability for earliness for cultivation in the Guinea and Sudan Savanna ecologies

Study design: The experiment was conducted at CSIR-SARI research station, Nyanpkala. Using a Randomized Complete Block Design with two replications, and a plot size of 4 m x 3 m was used. Field data taken included 10 qualitative and 11 quantitative traits. The data were statistically analyzed for various descriptive statistics.

Results: Correlation analysis, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Cluster analysis were used to assess genetic variability. Most of the morphological traits showed remarkable differences in their distribution. Five significant principal components were identified accounting for 78.11% of the total variation. Cluster analysis based on the morphological data grouped the germplasm into two distinct clusters suggesting diversity among the assembled rice germplasms

Conclusions: The rice germplasm used in the present study displayed variability for most of the studied traits with the exception of ligule. Twenty one out of the 100 germplasm were distant from the rest, and were selected to constitute a core collection for further improvement.

Recommendations: Diversity revealed in this study is narrow. It is, therefore, recommended that rice breeding programs in Ghana should include new genetically unrelated genotypes in order to broaden the genetic base of Ghanaian rice germplasm

Keywords: Rice, germplasm, principal component analysis, correlation, cluster analysis, dendrogram

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is one of the most important food crops grown worldwide. It is the staple food for half of the world's population (Muhammad *et al.*, 2015). On a global basis, it is planted on an area of 159 million hectares with production of 685 million tonnes. China is the leading country in production (193 million tonnes), followed by India (148 million tonnes), Indonesia (60 million tonnes), Bangladesh (47 million tonnes), Vietnam (48 million tonnes) and Thailand (30 million tonnes) (Muhammad *et al.*, 2015).

There are two cultivated species: *Oryza glaberrima*, or African rice, and *Oryza sativa*, or Asian rice. Native to sub-Saharan Africa, *O. glaberrima* is thought to have been domesticated from the wild ancestor *Oryza barthii* (formerly known as *Oryza brevilugata*) by people living in the flood plains at the bend of the Niger River some 2,000–3,000 years ago. The two strains of *O. sativa* (*Oryza japonica* and *Oryza indica*) were domesticated independently, both probably in China. It is also possible that Asian rice was domesticated in tropical Asia south of China, but evidence for this possibility is still lacking (Linares, 2002). Approximately 20 million farmers are engaged in production of rice in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) and about 100 million people depend on it directly for their livelihoods on the continent (F Nwanze *et al.*, 2006). These trends have meant that rice is no longer a luxury food, but has become a major source of calories for the urban poor.

Urban consumption surveys in Burkina Faso, for example, have found that the poorest third of urban households obtain 33% of its cereal-based calories from rice. For that same group, rice purchases represent 45% of its cash expenditures on cereals, a share that is substantially higher than other income classes. Similar findings have been obtained in several other West African countries, demonstrating that rice availability and rice prices have become a major determinant of the welfare of the poorest segments of West African consumers who are the least food-secure (International Rice Research Institute, 2013).

Rice has become the second most important food staple after maize in Ghana and its consumption keep increasing as a result of population growth, urbanization and change in consumer habits. Between 1996 and 2005, paddy production was in the range of 200,000 and 280,000 tonnes (130,000 to 182,000 tonnes of milled rice) with large annual fluctuation ("NATIONAL RICE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (NRDS) - DRAFT," 2009). In Ghana, the three northern regions produce the bulk of rice produced in the country. From 2000 to 2010 there was an evolution of production, area and yield for rice in Ghana, this led to an increase in rice production from 0.09 and 0.16 million hectares while yields fluctuated between 1.7 and 2.7 tonnes per hectare. It however appears that from 2007, rice production has been on the increase with

2010 production levels being more than double 2007 levels (from 185, 300 tonnes in 2007 to 491, 600 tonnes in 2010) with average annual growth of more than 15 percent over the period 2005-2010, despite the production drop experienced in 2007. Reasons for this increase could be attributed to the favorable rain patterns as well as the 2008 fertilizer subsidy programme, the Block Farm programme of 2009 which are also contemplated in the Ghana Rice Strategy (MoFA, 2011). Rice has become the cereal that constitutes a major source of calories for the urban and rural poor rather than the luxury food we use to know. Moreover, it is a nutritional cereal crop, providing 20% of the calories and 15% of proteins consumed by world's population (Oyelola, 2012). Increase in rice production is needed if rising population demand is to be met in Ghana and sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. Rice production in sub-Saharan Africa has been bedeviled with conditions such as environmental degradation due to pesticide usage, excessive water usage, and nutrient contamination, methane emission and ammonia volatilization and these conditions require urgent attention.

The primary consideration to bring about genetic improvement of a crop is the genetic variability. Assessment of variability for any trait is pre-requisite for a plant breeder to planning effective breeding programmes to incorporate the trait into other varieties. Heritability is an index of the transmission of characters from parents to their offspring and it plays an important role in the selection process in plant breeding (Lingaiah, 2015). Characterization of rice germplasm increases its utility in any breeding program. The use of agro-morphological traits is the most common approach utilized to estimate relationships between germplasms (Ahmed *et al.*, 2016). Rice yield across Ghana is below achievable yield, necessitating the need breed for high yielding varieties. A number of factors have been identified to contribute to this yearly gap. The self-sufficiency ratio of rice in Ghana is said to have declined from 38% in 1999 to 24% in 2006 (MoFA, 2011). This has renewed calls from the Food and Agriculture sector, for industry experts to devise new innovative ways to improve the production of rice in the country. This is in accordance with the Ghana's vision to increase productivity and curb the continual importation of rice at higher costs. Characterization of rice germplasm increases its utility in any breeding program. Recent crop genetic improvement programmes may usually have the major objective of increasing yield, to be able to feed the 21st century population. Perhaps, other factors; nutritional content (a requirement for food security), resistance to pests and diseases and several other morpho-agronomic traits which may be species specific, are also considered important in breeding programmes. The global effort to assemble and document the conserved genetic resources is enormous. Characterization of rice germplasm provides the important information about morphological and agronomical aspects of the material that is essential for gene bank management. The estimates of genetic parameters and association of characters are very useful in understanding the nature and magnitude of genetic variability in the breeding material. In the development of high yielding germplasms, knowledge of interrelationship among these factors is quite necessary; correlation studies in conjunction with coefficient analysis provide information about the cause-and-effect relationship between direct pairs of variables. The available diversity in the germplasms also serves as an insurance against known future needs and conditions, thereby contributing to the

stability of farming system at national and global levels. In crop improvement programme, genetic variability for agronomic traits as well as quality tests in almost all the crops is important, since this component is transmitted to the next generation (Singh *et al.*, 1996). Study of genetic divergence among the plant materials is a vital tool to the plant breeders for an efficient choice of parents for plant improvement. Genetically diverse parents are likely to contribute desirable alleles to produce high heterotic crosses. This will eventually lead to crop improvement for yield and its related traits.

The objective of the study was to identify the diversity among rice germplasm for evaluation and possibly exploit its genetic variability for earliness for cultivation in the Guinea and Sudan Savanna ecologies

2.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Study Area

The trial was conducted from June to October 2018 during the cropping season, at CSIR-SARI research station in Nankpala, in the Northern Region of Ghana. The site is located, 16 kilometers west of Tamale on latitude of 09° 25", longitude of 01° 00" and an altitude of 183 meters above sea level. With one rainy season in the year, the area/site receives about 1000 mm of rainfall annually (SARI, 2013). The mean annual temperature distribution is a minimum of 23.4 degree Celsius and a maximum of 34.5°C with a minimum relative humidity of about 46% and maximum of 76.8%.

3.2 Experimental Design

A Randomized complete block design with two replications was used in a single factor experiment. Plot sizes of 4 m x 4 m with 2 m alley between plots were used for each treatment.

3.3 Experimental Materials

The list below shows the names of the assembled rice germplasms and their sources.

List 1: Names of the assembled rice germplasms and their sources

| S/N | Genotype | Source | S/N | Genotype | Source |
|-----|----------------|------------|-----|---------------|------------|
| 1 | BDR 10 | AfricaRice | 51 | N-13 | AfricaRice |
| 2 | SBT-1 | Cameroon | 52 | N-14 | AfricaRice |
| 3 | GR 19 | CSIR-SARI | 53 | N-11 | AfricaRice |
| 4 | HANGOU 73 | China | 54 | PET 71 BDR | AfricaRice |
| 5 | CRI-Amankwatia | CSIR-CRI | 55 | FORO 64 | CSIR-SARI |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 6 | Was 122 | AfricaRice | 56 | N-16 | AfricaRice |
| 7 | BDR58 | Bangladish | 57 | FORO 63 | CSIR-SARI |
| 8 | V27 | AfricaRice | 58 | BINDURI-1 | Local |
| 9 | Perfume irrigated | Thailand | 59 | GANU-1 | Local |
| 10 | DHAN 52 | Bangladish | 60 | PUSIGA-1 | Local |
| 11 | SBT 41 | Cameroon | 61 | GANU-2 | Local |
| 12 | S701 | CSIR-SARI | 62 | BAWKU-1 | Local |
| 13 | Agra rice | CSIR-SARI | 63 | BINDURI-2 | Local |
| 14 | PAC 801 | India | 64 | BINDURI-3 | Local |
| 15 | SBT 65 | Cameroon | 65 | BINDURI-4 | Local |
| 16 | CRI-Kantinka | CSIR-CRI | 66 | PUSIGA-2 | Local |
| 17 | Katanga | CSIR-SARI | 67 | GANU-3 | Local |
| 18 | SBT 281-2 | Cameroon | 68 | GANU-4 | Local |
| 19 | SBT 48 | Cameroon | 69 | BAWKU-2 | Local |
| 20 | CRI-Mpomtuo | CSIR-CRI | 70 | PUSIGA-3 | Local |
| 21 | Anyofula | CSIR-SARI | 71 | BINDURI-5 | Local |
| 22 | CRI-Emopa | CSIR-CRI | 72 | PUSIGA-4 | Local |
| 23 | Digang | CSIR-SARI | 73 | GANU-5 | Local |
| 24 | OKUMKUM | Local | 74 | PUSIGA-5 | Local |
| 25 | PET 45 BDR | AfricaRice | 75 | GANU-6 | Local |
| 26 | CRI-Dartey | CSIR-CRI | 76 | BINDURI-6 | Local |
| 27 | PAC 83-2 | India | 77 | BINDURI-7 | Local |
| 28 | WAIQI | China | 78 | PUSIGA-6 | Local |
| 29 | Digang-1 | CSIR-SARI | 79 | GANU-7 | Local |
| 30 | SIKAMO | CSIR-CRI | 80 | ADABIIMA | Local |
| 31 | 929 | China | 81 | PUSIGA-7 | Local |
| 32 | SB7 | Cameroon | 82 | BAWKU-3 | Local |
| 33 | SBT 87 | Cameroon | 83 | ASAKIBA | Local |
| 34 | 926 | China | 84 | AJARA Rice | Local |
| 35 | PET 82 BDR | AfricaRice | 85 | ADIZAH | Local |
| 36 | Long Grain | Thailand | 86 | MUNIRATU | Local |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | Ordinary-2 | | | | |
| 37 | GBEWAA Rice | CSIR-SARI | 87 | ASAANA-1 | Local |
| 38 | BRI DHC 62 | Bangladish | 88 | Digang-2 | CSIR-SARI |
| 39 | GR 18 | CSIR-SARI | 89 | NABOGU | CSIR-SARI |
| 40 | WASS 163 | AfricaRice | 90 | Jasmine 85 | CSIR-SARI |
| 41 | SBT 90 | Cameroon | 91 | Agra rice-1 | CSIR-SARI |
| 42 | SBT 330 | Cameroon | 92 | 80 days | CSIR-SARI |
| 43 | SWARNA 2 | India | 93 | Exbaika | CSIR-SARI |
| 44 | PRIMAVERA | Cameroon | 94 | GR 21 | CSIR-SARI |
| 45 | 923 | China | 95 | FARO 15 | CSIR-SARI |
| 46 | N-17 | AfricaRice | 96 | NERICA 1 | CSIR-SARI |
| 47 | CRI- Oboafu | CSIR-CRI | 97 | WAS 163 | AfricaRice |
| 48 | N-12 | AfricaRice | 98 | Amankwatia | CSIR-CRI |
| 49 | GIGANTE | AfricaRice | 99 | Anty Jane | CSIR-CRI |
| 50 | N-7 | AfricaRice | 100 | FEITOR-1 | Local |

3.4 Agronomic Practices

The experimental field was ploughed, the plots were cleared using the hand hoe and then lined and pegged, using the garden line and pegs according to treatment number. Planting was done with a spacing of 20 cm between rows and 40 cm within rows and two plants per hill.

3.5 Data Collection

Data was collected on plants are classified under quantitative and qualitative. Qualitative data collected includes; culm altitude, leaf intensity of green color, basal leaf sheath color, leaf blade pubescence, awns, presence of ligule, ligule shape, ligule color, presence secondary branching and secondary branching.

Quantitative data collected includes; tillers count, days to 50% flowering, flag leaf altitude, length of blade, number of panicles per plant, number of filled and unfilled grain per panicle, plant height, 1000 seed weight, time to maturity(days) and panicle length.

3.5.1 Qualitative Characters

Culm altitude

The estimated average angle of inclination of the base of the main culm from vertical.

Observed after flowering and scored on erect, semi-erect (intermediate), horizontal, descending

Leaf intensity of green color

It was observed during late vegetation and scored based on; No green color visible due to anthocyanin, Light, Medium (green), and Dark.

Basal leaf shelf color

Color of the outer surface of the leaf sheath. It was taken at late vegetative and scored green, green with purple lines, light purple and purple.

Flag leaf altitude

Measured near the collar. Angle of attachment between the flag leaf blade and the main panicle axis. record the average of five samples. scored at anthesis on erect, semi-erect (intermediate), horizontal, descending.

Assess both visually and by touch, rubbing fingers over the leaf surface from the tip downwards. Taken at late Stage of vegetation.

Presence of Awns

The presence and distribution of awns along the panicle were observed and scored.

Presence of ligule, ligule shape and ligule color

Plants were physically observed to identify the presence of ligule, its shape and color. Taken at late Stage of vegetation and score on.

Presence secondary branching

The abundance and distribution of spikelet borne on secondary branches of the

panicle. Observed near maturity.

3.5.2 Quantitative Characters

Tiller count

Twelve stands of plants were randomly selected per plot within the net plot and tagged for measurement of tillers.

Days to 50% flowering

This was done by counting the number of days from nursing to when half (50%) of the population of rice plant on each plot flowered or started flowering and then recorded

Leaf width and length of blade

The leaf width was measured from the widest side of the leaf end of each of the randomly selected plants using the measuring tape. Length of blade was also measured transversely from the collar to the tip of the leaf blade.

Number of Panicle per plant

The total number of panicles per plant was counted and recorded at the maturity stage before harvest.

Number of filled and unfilled grain per panicle

Grain from randomly selected panicles were threshed and then counted manually. The mean number of filled and unfilled grain were computed and then recorded.

Plant height

Plant height (cm) was measured from soil surface to tip of the plant at reproductive stage using the measuring tape.

One thousand grain weight

One thousand well developed seeds were randomly selected per replication for each accession. The seeds were obtained from the harvested samples of germplasms after harvest; dried to 13% moisture content and weighed on a balanced precision scale (METTER PM 400) to determine the 1000 grain weight.

Time to maturity

Maturity is the date on which 80% of the grains on the panicles are fully ripened.

Panicle length

Length of main axis of panicle measured from base to the tip. Recorded the average of five representative plants.

3.6 Statistical Analysis

The data were statistically analyzed for various descriptive statistics. Correlation analysis, principal component analysis (PCA) and cluster analysis were used to assess genetic variability.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Qualitative Characters

The results of some qualitative traits assessed among hundred assembled rice germplasm for culm altitude, leaf intensity of green color, basal leaf sheath color, leaf blade pubescence, awns, ligule shape, ligule color and secondary branching are as follows:

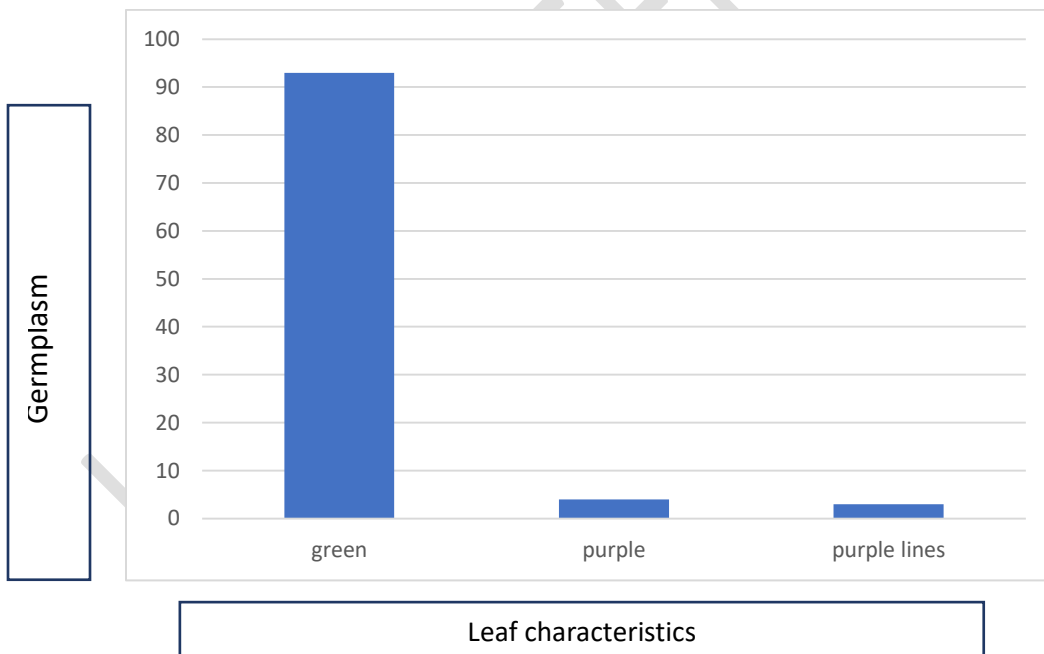


Figure 1: *Distribution of basal leaf-sheath color type for the 100 rice germplasms.*

Figure 1 shows the distribution of basal leaf sheath color in the germplasms. There were three types for the 100 rice germplasms, namely; green, purple and purple line. Ninety-three rice germplasms were of

the green color type while four and three of the germplasms were of the purple and purple line types respectively.

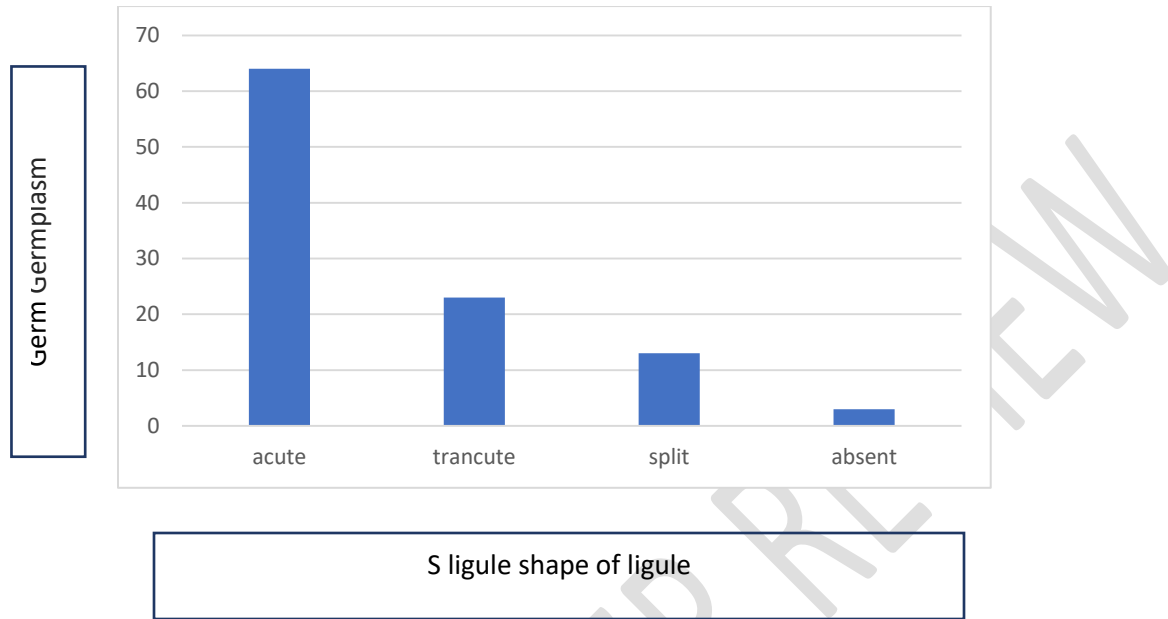


Figure 2: *Distribution of ligule (shape of ligule) type for the 100 germplasms.*

Distribution of ligule types among all the 100 germplasms. 10 split shaped, 23 truncute shaped, 64 acute shaped leaf ligule and 3 germplasms had no ligule as show in figure 2.

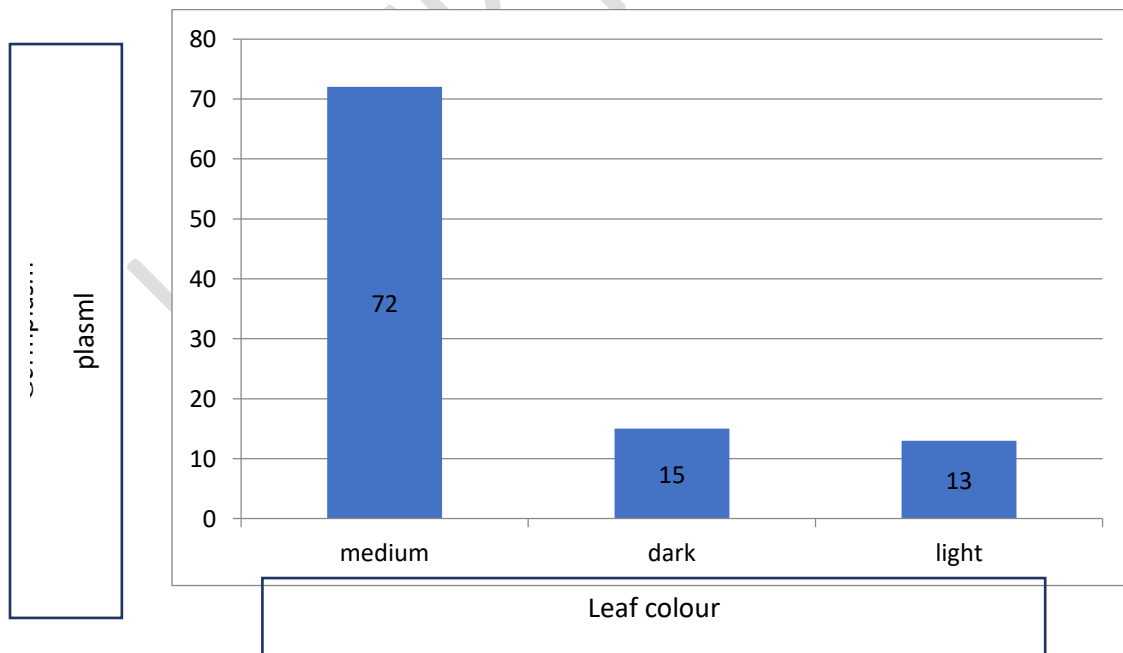


Figure 3: *Distribution of leaf intensity of green color for the 100 rice germplasms.*

The 100 germplasms were classified for three classes of green color intensity namely light green, medium green and dark green. 13 germplasms possess light green, 72 medium green and recorded 15 dark green leaves. Shown in figure 3.

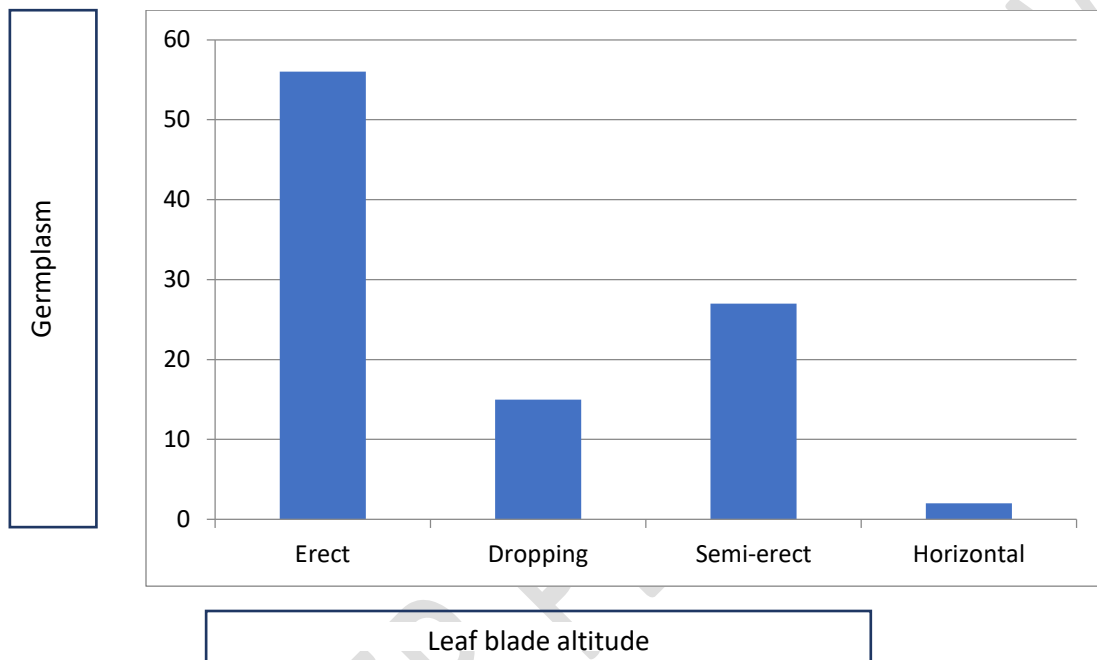


Figure 4: *Distribution of flag Leaf attitude of blade of the 100 rice germplasms.*

Figure 4 shows that, the 100 germplasms were grouped into 4 classes of leaf blade attitude. 2 germplasms grouped into horizontal, 27 germplasms into semi erect, 56 germplasms into erect type and 15 germplasms into dropping.

Out of 100 germplasms studied, only 23 germplasms exhibited weak and remaining 77 showed strong leaf blade pubescence. Shown in figure 5.

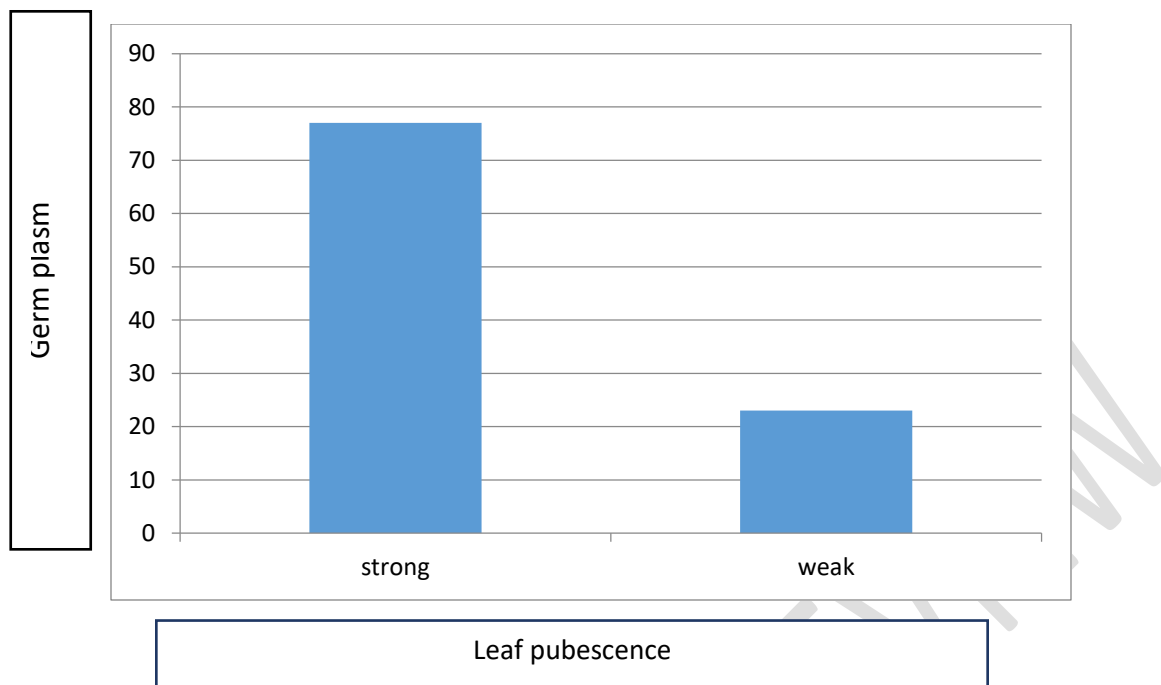


Figure5: *Distribution of leaf blade pubescence for the 100 rice germplasm.*

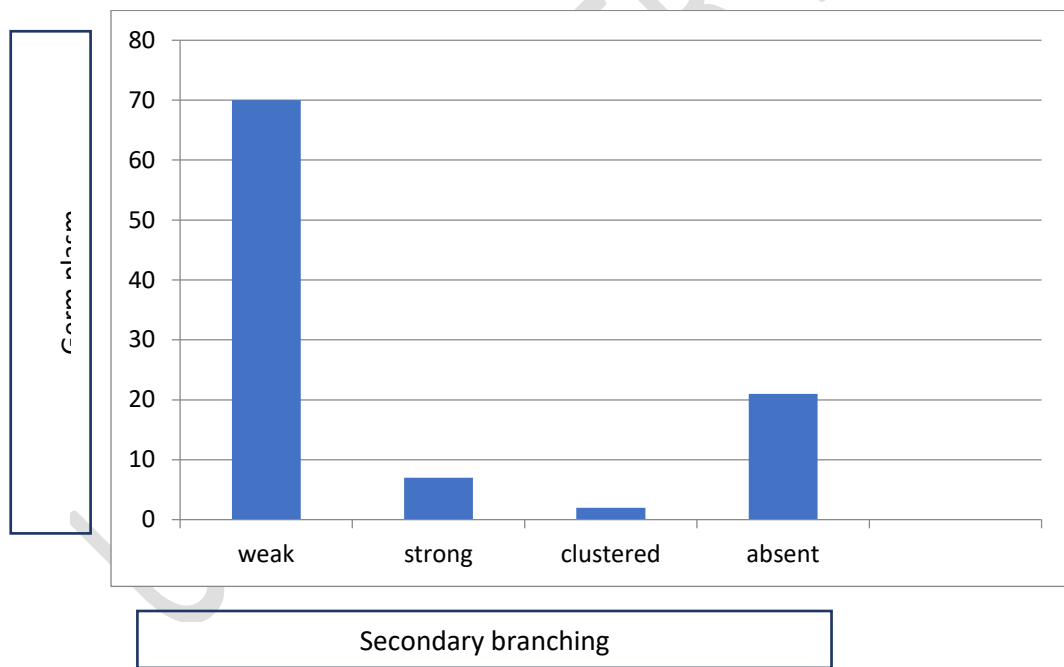


Figure 6: *Distribution of secondary branching types for the 100 rice germplasm.*

Figure 6 shows that, out of 100 germplasm studied, 7 germplasm had recorded strong, 13 had exhibited clustered while, 70 germplasm had weak secondary branches, 2 germplasm had clustered and 21 germplasm had no secondary branching.

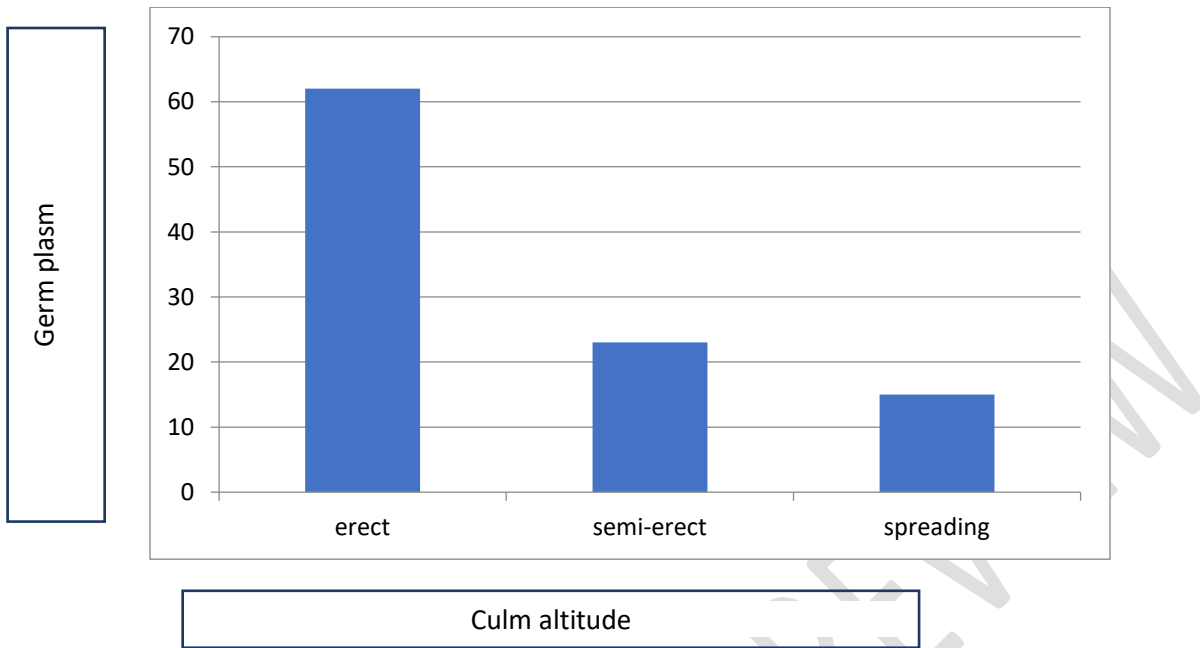
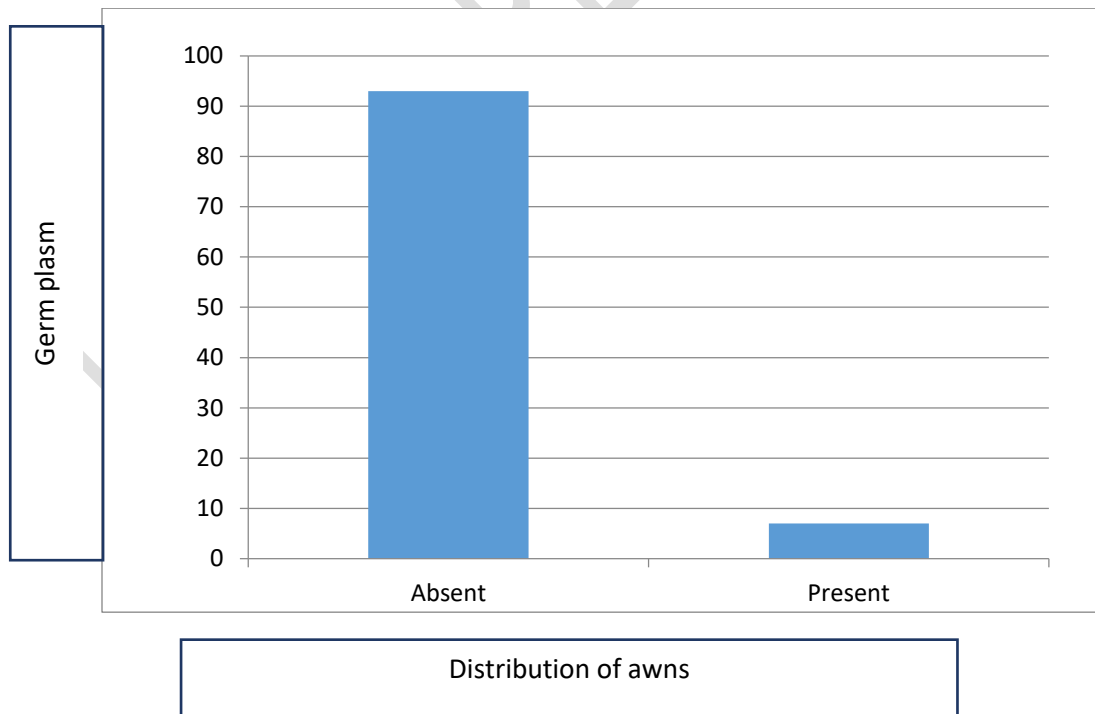


Figure 7: *Distribution of Culm altitude of the 100 rice germplasms.*

Figure 7 shows that, the 100 germplasms were grouped into 3 classes of culm attitude. 15 germplasms grouped into spreading, 22 germplasms into semi erect, 63 germplasms into erect type.



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|--------|-------|---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-------|
| %1000 | Days to | Days | Leaf | Leaf | No of | No of | Panicle | Panicle | Plant | Tille |
| grain | 50% | to | length | width | filled_ | unfilled | length | s | height | rs |
| weight | flowerin | maturit | | | seed | seed | | per | | per |
| | g | y | | | per | per | | plant | | plan |
| | | | | | panicle | panicle | | | | t |

Figure 8: *Distribution of Awns for the 100 rice germplasms.*

Out of 100 germplasms, only 7 germplasms had awn present and 93 germplasms had no awn.

4.2 Quantitative Characters

4.2.1 Pearson Correlation among the Quantitative Traits

This analysis is an important approach in a breeding programme. It gives an idea about relationship among the various characters and determines the component characters, on which selection can be based for genetic improvement in the grain yield. Degree of association also affects the effectiveness of selection process. The degree of association between independent and dependent variables was suggested by Galton 1888. Correlation studies provide information on nature and extent of association between two pairs of metric characters. However, it could be possible to bring genetic improvement in one character by selection of the other of a pair. Traits that show significant positive correlation in this study could be improved simultaneously. However, traits that exhibit negative relationships could be improved independently in the future.

Table 1: Table below shows Pearson Correlation coefficients among the quantitative traits studied.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>%1000_grain_weight</i> | * | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>ht</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Days_to_50%_flowering</i> | 0.030 | * | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Days to maturity</i> | 0.040 | 0.970 | * | | | | | | | |
| <i>Leaf length</i> | -0.003 | 0.057 | -0.003 | * | | | | | | |
| <i>Leaf width</i> | -0.097 | 0.309 | 0.291 | 0.047 | * | | | | | |
| <i>No of filled seed per panicle</i> | -0.072 | 0.180 | 0.207 | 0.183 | 0.104 | * | | | | |
| <i>No of unfilled seed per panicle</i> | -0.108 | -0.143 | -0.140 | 0.131 | 0.012 | -0.082 | * | | | |
| <i>Panicle length</i> | -0.169 | 0.088 | 0.101 | 0.137 | 0.016 | 0.637 | 0.078 | * | | |
| <i>Panicles per plant</i> | 0.094 | 0.449 | 0.455 | 0.147 | 0.368 | 0.081 | -0.031 | 0.098 | * | |
| <i>Plant height</i> | -0.002 | 0.486 | 0.461 | 0.069 | 0.460 | -0.010 | 0.026 | 0.023 | 0.367 | * |
| <i>Tillers per plant</i> | 0.048 | 0.434 | 0.438 | 0.155 | 0.406 | 0.075 | 0.007 | 0.104 | 0.984 | 0.373 |

4.3 Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

The principal components analysis based on the 11 quantitative traits was performed individually to determine the relative contribution of the different traits to the total variation in rice. Five significant principal components were identified and accounted for 78.11% of the total variation. PC1 had Eigen-value of 3.538, explaining 32.17% of the total variation (Table 2). Quantitative traits such as Days to 50% flowering (0.43634), Days to maturity (0.43333), Leaf width (0.30372), Panicles per plant (0.43012), Plant height (0.34509) and Tillers per plant (0.42934) contributed greatly to PC1, which accounted the highest for the total variation. PC2 depicted proportion of variance as 15.45%, PC3 contributed 11.95% to the total variation, PC4 also had a variance of 10.19% and PC5 had 8.35% to the total variation (Table 2). PC2 was associated with Number of filled seed per panicle (0.62821) and Panicle Length (0.65324), also had Eigen value of 1.699. PC3 was associated with Leaf length (0.37549), and No of unfilled seed per panicle (0.56247). The fourth PC had 1.121 as its Eigen-value and it explained 10.19% of the total variation. PC5 PC had 0.918 as its Eigen-value and it explained 8.35% of the total variation.

Table 2: Principal component analysis of the quantitative traits.

| Traits | PC1 | PC2 | PC3 | PC4 | PC5 |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1000 grain weight | 0.0148 | 0.25212 | 0.13799 | 0.66114 | 0.31712 |
| Days to 50% flowering | 0.43634 | 0.04634 | 0.34726 | - 0.11899 | 0.2895 |
| Days to maturity | 0.43333 | 0.03847 | 0.37012 | - 0.10944 | 0.24975 |
| Leaf length | 0.08881 | -0.25584 | -0.37549 | 0.25998 | 0.55494 |
| Leaf width | 0.30372 | 0.05645 | -0.19438 | - 0.32879 | -0.20656 |
| No of filled seed per panicle | 0.13856 | -0.62821 | 0.20009 | 0.12317 | -0.05498 |
| No of unfilled seed per panicle | -0.04485 | -0.09928 | -0.56247 | - 0.27249 | 0.40048 |
| Panicle Length | 0.10886 | -0.65324 | 0.0359 | 0.03574 | -0.11694 |
| Panicles per plant | 0.43012 | 0.08698 | -0.2829 | 0.30806 | -0.29577 |
| Plant height | 0.34509 | 0.13928 | -0.05283 | - 0.32574 | 0.20824 |
| Tillers per plant | 0.42934 | 0.07729 | -0.32262 | 0.26333 | -0.30773 |
| Eigen values | 3.538 | 1.699 | 1.314 | 1.121 | 0.918 |
| % Variance | 32.17 | 15.45 | 11.95 | 10.19 | 8.35 |
| % Cumulative variance | 32.17 | 47.62 | 59.57 | 69.76 | 78.11 |

4.4 Cluster Analysis

The cluster analysis of rice germplasms generated two main sub divisions that separates majority of the germplasms. Figure 4 shows at a height of 200 the germplasms clustered into 8 main clusters. Cluster VII was the largest of all the clusters and contained 24 germplasms which are; FORO 63, CRI-OBOAFO, PET 71 BDR, DIGANG-1, SBT 330, SBT 7, GIGANTE, SIKAMO, LONG GRAIN ORDINARY, WASS163, 923, N-12, N-14, SBT 90, N-11, SWARNA-2, FORO 64, CRI-AMANKWATIA, BRI DHC 62, DIGANG, GR 18, SBT 281-2, DHAN 52 and 926 with eleven sub-clusters. Cluster VIII was the second largest cluster with 20 germplasms, namely; GANU-6, BINDURI-2, AGRA RICE-1, DIGANG-2, WASS163, PUSIGA-1, BINDURI-3, BINDURI-1, PUSIGA-7, GANU-4, NERICA-1, PET 45 BDR, BAWKU-2, GR 21, ASAKIBA, FEITOR-1, BINDURI-7, PUSIGA-5, ADIZAH and NABOGU including eight sub-clusters and cluster II had 13 germplasms with four sub-clusters. Cluster I had 10 germplasms with three sub-clusters and next was Cluster VI which had 9 germplasms with three sub-clusters

Cluster III and IV, had 8 accession each, 3 and 4 sub-clusters respectively. Cluster V had 6 germplasms with three sub-clusters. Germplasms in the same cluster have the same morphological characteristics and sub-clusters indicate that the germplasms have some distinct traits from other members of the clusters. The 100 rice germplasms showed no distinctive morphological characteristics based on geographical origin, as the analysis showed no group of germplasms from either of the geographical locations divergently clustered. Cluster I consist of AJARA Rice, BAWKU-3, FARO 15, MUNIRATU, 80 days, BDR 10, WIAGI, BINDURI-6, BINDURI-5 and PUSIGA-4. Cluster II consist of AGRA Rice, GANU-2, PUSIGA-3, GR 19, PURFUMED IRRIGATED, BINDURI-4, PUSIGA-2, GANU-7, PUSIGA-6, Anty Jane, ASAANA-1, BAWKU-1 and Exbiaka. Cluster III consist of N-16, OKUMKUM, PET 28 BDR, GANU-1, GANU-5, ADABIIMA, GBEWAA Rice and Jasmine Rice. Cluster IV consist of PET 58 BDR, KATANGA, SBT-1, CRI-KANTINKA, SBT-65, CRI-EMOPA, SBT-41 and N-13. Cluster V consist of CRI-DARTEY, SBT 701, PAC 80, CRI-MPUMTUO, GANU-3 and 929. Cluster VI consist of SBT 87, N-7, HANGOU 73, WASS 122, N17, SBT 48, AMANKWATIA, V27 and PRIMAVERA.

Cluster Dendrogram

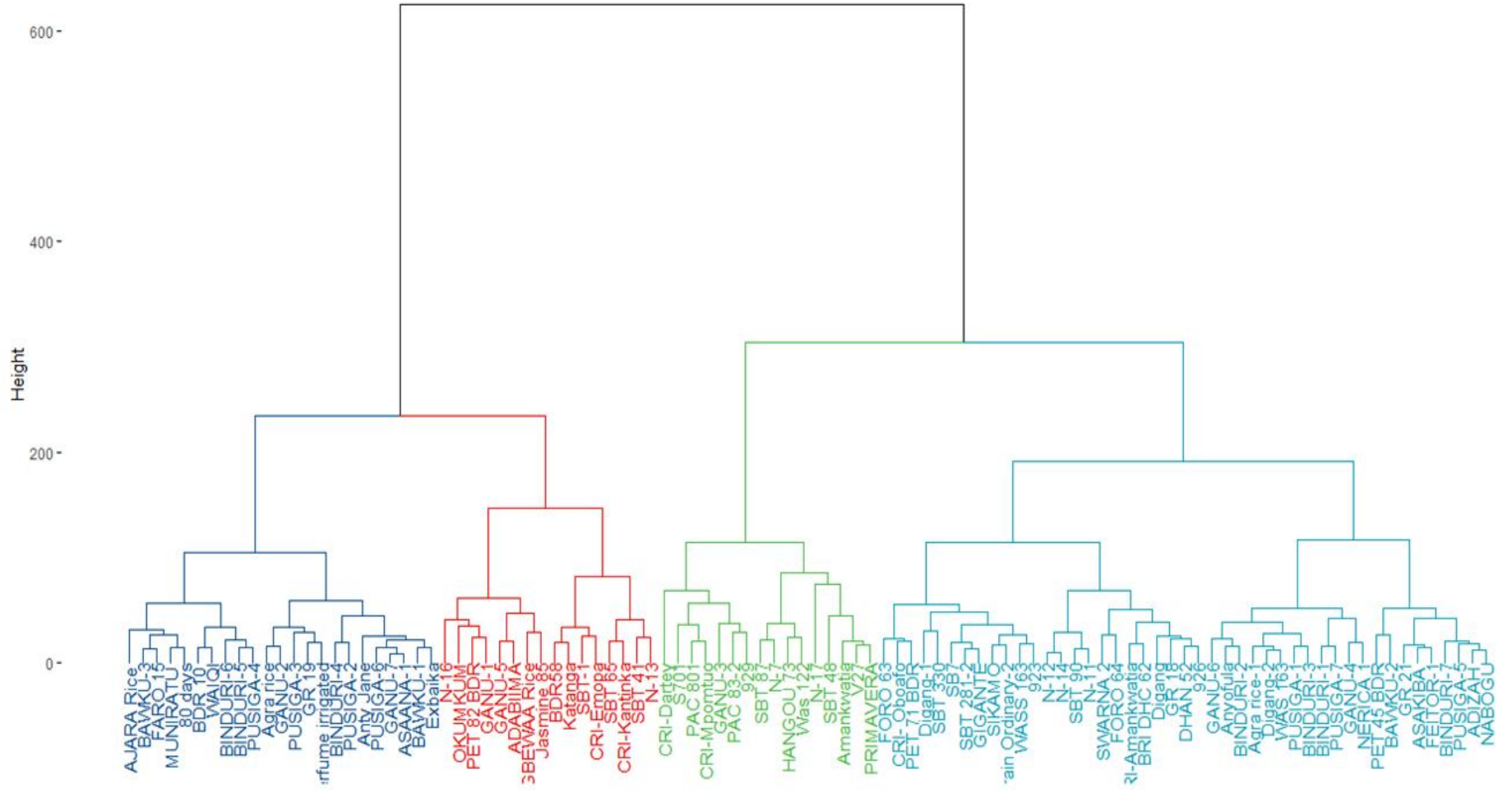


Figure 9: *Cluster dendrogram*

UNDER PEER REVIEW

5.0 DISCUSSION

Rice crop is characterized by low productivity due to lack of high yielding varieties adapted to different seasons and agronomic conditions. The presence of genetic variability is also essential pre-requisite for an effective improvement in a crop species (Xing and Zhang, 2010). Besides genetic variability, heritability which measures the relationship between phenotypic and genotypic appearance, is important consideration for the success of a breeding programme. It is obvious that selection is usually based on phenotypic observation and the success would naturally depend upon the relationship between phenotype and the genotype (Zogbo, 2016). The estimates of heritability are also useful in prediction of genetic improvement following selection and deciding suitable breeding procedure for the improvement of a crop plant (Swati, 2017). The knowledge about the extent and nature of association of plant characters among themselves and with yield and quality parameters would provide a better understanding in improving seed yield and its quality through selection. Information on genetic diversity and relatedness in crop germplasm is useful for plant breeders because it assists them in planning crosses (Xing and Zhang, 2010). Such information could be used to design strategies to improve traits, maintain and manage germplasm in Genetic Resource Centers, or enhance the genetic base of future varieties. Hence, to effectively maintain, evaluate and utilize germplasm, it is important to investigate the extent of available diversity.

5.1 Qualitative Characters

Qualitative traits are important parameters for plant description and evaluation, and are greatly influenced by the consumers' preference (Zogbo, 2016). Charts showing distribution for ten qualitative traits are displayed in Figure 1 to Figure 8.

For leaf blade intensity of green color, it was observed that 13 germplasms possess light green, 72 medium green and recorded 15 dark green leaves. These trait helps determine the Nitrogen status of the field and also the chlorophyll content in the leaf.

Flag leaf angle is believed to influence the degree of light saturation of the upper leaves of rice crop (Yoshida, 1981). Its distribution had 2 germplasms grouped into horizontal, 27 germplasms into semi erect, 56 germplasms into erect type and 15 germplasms into dropping. Mwangi, et al. (2013) did observe differences in the flag leaf angle, varying from erect to semi-erect. It is widely established that erect leaves allow the deeper penetration and more even distribution of light which results in crop photosynthesis (Yoshida, 1981). The crop photosynthesis of an erect-leaved canopy is about 20% higher than that of the droopy-leaved canopy when the leaf area index is extremely high (Keulen et al., 1989). This model assumes that all the leaves are uniformly oriented at angles of 0° or 90° with respect to the horizontal plane. Hence, selection for the ideal ideotype (erect and semi-erect flag leaf) that can intercept light and has the potential for high grain yield will be effective in the collections. Breeders can select such ideotypes for further improvement.

Awning characteristic is another trait recorded among germplasms evaluated. Majority of the germplasms had absent of awns, 7 germplasms out of 100 had awns. Awning is considered a nuisance during milling by many farmers but it has been reported to play a role in preventing birds

from sucking the milk-stage rice during grain filling. Breeders may therefore select the short-awned types as a compromise during cultivar development.

Panicles are also important parameters for plant description and evaluation, and are greatly influenced by the consumers' preference, 7 germplasms had recorded strong, 13 had exhibited clustered while, 70 germplasms had weak secondary branches, 2 germplasms had clustered and 21 germplasms had no secondary branching. Mwangi, et al. (2013) found panicle exertion a conspicuous character for identification of the rice cultivars.

5.2 Quantitative Characters

Analysis of data revealed plant height mean value of 80.35cm and a wide range of 47.4-120.2cm. Plant height in rice is complex character and the end product of several genetically controlled factors called internodes (Cheema et al., 1987). Tall plant type is very typical of landrace germplasms which exceed in their capacity to support panicle growth by large stem reserve mobilization. Ali et al. (2008) observed relatively greater range in plant height than the other characters. The smallest plant height was recorded for accession BRI DHC 62 and accession BAWKU-2 recorded the highest value. A break-through was realized in plant breeding with speedy development of semi dwarf cultivars with displayed characteristics of lodging resistance and nitrogen responsiveness in erect leaves pattern. This was why Newmah (2010) confirmed the success of the "Green Revolution" to be directly related to intensive use of semi dwarf varieties. This was true because the semi dwarf plant type was extensively utilized in the rice (*Oryza sativa*) cultivars throughout the world. However, depending on the part of the world with improvement in farmers' lives, there is a growing desire to combine desirable characteristics of tall varieties' with yielding ability and a new type of architecture intermediate plant height as stated by Zafar et al. (2004)

In breeding applications, according to Yu et al. (2002), grain size is usually evaluated by the grain weight, which is positively correlated with several characters including grain length, grain width and grain thickness. It is a major determinant of grain weight, one of the three components (number of panicles per plant, number of grain per panicle and grain weight of grain yield). Although the preference for rice grain characteristics varies with consumer groups, long and slender grains are generally preferred and are good valuable attributes that could be exploited to improve the grain characteristics of local rice germplasms (Tamu, 2015). Similar variability was reported by Tamu (2015) who studied twelve germplasms of coarse rice to check their yield performance in Kallar tract and reported highly significant variation for different traits. This variation in the grain yield might be due to the environment and genetic constitution of germplasms (Jamal et al., 2009) or the correlation of grain yield per plant with various yield contributing characteristics such as; fertility of soil, flag leaf area, number of grains per panicle and grain weight which showed positive correlations.

The germplasms that produced more productive tillers will contribute to increased yield in a breeding program and could be selected as base germplasms for further improvement.

5.3 Cluster and Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

Cluster analysis based on the morphological data grouped the germplasms into two distinct clusters suggesting diversity among the assembled rice germplasms. The clustering of germplasms from different origin into different clusters suggests diversity of populations within a geographical origin and similarity of populations beyond geographical limits. The cluster analysis of rice germplasms generated ten sub divisions that separates majority of the germplasms. This finding agrees with results of Alemayehu and Becker (2002) and Zada et al. (2013). The variability among the germplasms from diverse origin could be related primarily to their morphological differences and their uses or selection.

Divergence studies of morphological and reproductive traits using principal components analyses have been reported by different researchers (Zafar et al., 2004; Zada et al., 2013; Newmah, 2010; Mwangi, et al., 2013 and others). The levels and patterns of genetic diversity observed among germplasms of rice in this study provides the basis to identify desirable parents to create segregating progenies with maximum genetic variability for further selection, conserve genetic resources of the plant and to introgress desirable genes from diverse germplasm into the available genetic base.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The rice germplasm used in the present study displayed variability for most of the studied traits with the exception of ligule. Marked variation was observed for plant height, leaf length, secondary branches panicle, panicle length and days to 50% flowering. There was significant diversity among the rice germplasms evaluated. This should help strengthen the background necessary for the promotion and breeding of improved varieties of rice.

Characterization of crop germplasm through different morphological traits is an important step for assessment of its genetic potential. Our present finding shows great genetic potential of the studied germplasm. The promising germplasms identified during the current study have the potential to be used in future breeding programs for getting productive and quality results. During the current study for most of the qualitative and quantitative traits highly significant and positive differences were found. Among the germplasms studied, 21 out of the 100 were distant from the rest, and were selected to constitute a core collection for further improvement.

The studies also revealed a significant amount of information for breeding programmes interventions. Differences among germplasms were observed for characters such as flag leaf angle, awning, leaf blade pubescence, leaf blade color, secondary branching type and basal leaf sheath color. These phenotypic traits could be explored for rice improvement. Cluster analysis performed established germplasms with regard on their morpho-agronomic characteristics. Regardless of the germplasm's response to N uptake, there were variations in their grain yield.

6.2 Recommendations

To obtain enough information on the 100 germplasms studied, I recommend that further evaluation of the morphological characterization at multi-locations should be conducted. In comparison with previous studies on landraces, the diversity revealed in this study is narrow. It is, therefore,

recommended that rice breeding programs in Ghana should include new genetically unrelated genotypes in order to broaden the genetic base of Ghanaian rice germplasm. Based on the groupings from the cluster dendrogram, germplasms should be selected from each of the groups for molecular studies to gather additional information on their distinctiveness as expressed in the analysis. The germplasms should be analyzed for their phylogenetic relationship and variation based on molecular markers, to complement the morpho-agronomic findings. Future studies should be conducted to obtain complete information on the genetic diversity of the studied germplasms. Also, the studies should employ high number of SSR loci covering all the 12 chromosomes in rice. Biochemical characterization such as mineral and protein analysis should also be included.

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