

Study of genetic variability among some petunia hybrids at Chhattisgarh plains.

ABSTRACT

The present investigation entitled "Study of genetic variability among some petunia hybrids at Chhattisgarh plains" was carried out during the year 2022 at the Horticultural Research cum Instructional farm, College of Agriculture, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya Raipur (C.G.). The experiment was laid out in a Completely Randomized Design in three replications using ten genotypes, viz., Daddy, Eagle, Dreams, Success 360, Mirage, Supercascade, Tritunia Crimson Star, Double Duo, Double Pirouette Rose, and Double Glorious. The analysis of variance revealed significant differences for all the characters. The variability was studied among these different genotypes. The highest range as well as the highest GCV and PCV was found in the number of flowers per plant. High heritability (>60%) was found in almost all characters. High heritability coupled with a high genetic gain was also observed in some characters indicating that these characters are most suitable for selective breeding.

Keywords— Petunia, variability, GCV, PCV, heritability.

INTRODUCTION

Petunia is one of the most economical ornamental plants worldwide used in urban landscaping. Their versatility, diversity, and varying flower colours are the reasons why petunias (*Petunia x hybrida*) are among the most popular bedding plants in the world. They can be used for colour masses, borders, containers, hanging baskets, or as a seasonal ground cover and also used in the private garden, and building decoration. The crucial role played by the genus *Petunia* in both horticulture and biological research is undeniable. In some cases, petunia has been used to detect the acidity of the soil. The anthocyanin in petunia changes its petal colour to reddish-purple in acidic soil and violet in basic soils. Considering the multipurpose role it plays and the lack of care it requires, it is continuously in demand. So, this obliges the growers to procure varieties with more novel ties that have good acclimatization in varied agro-climatic and ecological conditions, as well as suitability for specific purposes.

Petunia also shows a considerable amount of variation which demands the study of genetic variability for a successful breeding program. Genetic parameters such as mean, range, GCV, PCV, heritability, and genetic advance need to be partitioned in order to understand which characters would be more efficient for selection.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ten genotypes of petunia hybrids, viz., Daddy, Eagle, Dreams, Success 360, Mirage, Supercascade, Tritunia Crimson Star, Double Duo, Double Pirouette Rose, and Double Glorious, were evaluated at the Horticultural cum Instructional farm, COA, IGKV, Raipur (C.G.) to estimate the amount of variability for vegetative and flowering characters among them. The analysis of variance (Table 1) indicated highly significant differences among the genotypes for most of the characters, but the analysis of variance itself is yet not sufficient and determinative in explaining all the inherent genotypic variance in the genotypes. One simple way of assessing the variability of these characters is through a simple study of the genetic parameters.

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The parameter of genetic variability, viz., range, PCV, GCV, heritability (broad sense), genetic advance, and genetic advance as percent of the mean are summarized in Table 2, and results obtained are discussed as follows.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Variance

The meansum of squares revealed significant differences in all the characters. The highest meansum of square value was recorded in the number of leaves at 90 days (502.88) followed by the number of leaves at 75 days (418.80). This indicated the presence of sufficient variability for all the characters in the genotypes and genetic improvement in these genotypes is possible based on selection through these traits.

Table 1. Analysis for different characters in ten 10 genotypes of *Petunia* hybrids.

I. No.	Characters	MSS	
		Treatment d.f.(9)	Error d.f.(20)
1	Plant height at 15 days	0.53**	0.06
2	Plants spread at 15 days	4.47**	0.32
3	Number of leaves at 15 days	52.04**	11.15
4	Plant height at 30 days	1.51**	0.09
5	Plants spread at 30 days	5.77**	1.57
6	Number of branches at 30 days	1.89**	0.10
7	Number of leaves at 30 days	28.77**	0.08
8	Stem length at 30 days	1.41**	0.35
9	Internodal distance at 30 days	0.27**	0.04
10	Plant height at 45 days	12.61**	0.13
11	Plants spread at 45 days	9.91**	2.03
12	Number of primary branches at 45 days	1.13**	0.12
13	Number of secondary branches at 45 days	11.89**	0.12
14	Number of leaves at 45 days	9.18**	0.14
15	Plant height at 60 days	21.10**	0.39
16	Plants spread at 60 days	60.01**	5.35
17	Number of primary branches at 60 days	3.36**	0.11

18	Numberofsecondarybranchesat60 days	12.35**	0.12
19	Numberof leavesat 60 days	189.41**	0.11
20	Stemlengthat 60 days	19.51**	0.10
21	Internodaldistanceat60 days	0.33**	0.04
22	Plantheightat75 days	19.56**	0.11
23	Plantspread at75 days	46.32**	7.47
24	Numberofprimarybranchesat75 days	9.07**	0.09
25	Numberofsecondarybranchesat75 days	18.48**	0.13
26	Numberof leavesat 75 days	418.80**	0.04
27	Plantheightat90 days	23.45**	0.10
28	Plantspread at90 days	28.74**	7.06
29	Numberofprimarybranchesat90 days	5.48**	0.06
30	Numberofsecondarybranchesat90 days	13.42**	0.12
31	Numberof leavesat 90 days	502.88**	0.09
32	Stemlengthat 90 days	112.39**	0.19
33	Internodaldistanceat90 days	0.28**	0.08
34	Flowerdiameter	1.79**	0.11
35	Numberofdaystakenforfirst flowering	48.29**	2.19
36	Leafwidth	0.61**	0.15
37	Leafarea	19.65**	4.56
38	Longevityof floweron plant	3.61**	0.57
39	Numberof flowers perplant	250.38**	19.19

**-significant at1%

Valuesin [parenthesisparentheses](#)indicateddegreesoffreedom

Geneticparameters

1. Mean and Range

RangeThe rangeofvariationobserved forallthetraitsinthepresentstudy(Table2)depictedthepresenceof a sufficientamountof variationamong thegenotypesforallthecharactersstudied.The rangein thevalues reflectstheamountofphenotypicvariability which isnot very reliable sinceit includesgenotypic, environmental,andgenotype xenvironmentalinteractioncomponentsanddoesnotrevealswhich componentisshowinga higherdegreeof variability.Thehighestmean valuewasrecordedinthe numberof leavesat90daysandthelowestmeanvalue in the internodaldistanceat30days (2.13).The highestrange wasfoundinthe numberofflowersperplant(48.90to11.53)andthelowestrangeininternodaldistanceat60 days(2.60 to1.12).

2. CoefficientsofVariability

ThePCVandGCVvalueswereclassified,accordingto Sivasubramanian&Menon(1973),aslow(0–10%), moderate(10–20%),andhigh(>20%). WhenPCVishigherthanGCV,itsuggeststhattheobserved variabilityinaparticulartraitisinfluencedtoagreaterextentbyenvironmental factorsratherthan genetic factors.Inotherwords,thephenotypicdifferencesareprimarilyduetovariationsingrowingconditions, culturalpractices,orothernon-geneticfactors.Thisituationcould ariseinflowercropswenthegenetic diversitywithinthepopulationisrelativelylimitedorwhen theenvironmentalconditions have a substantial impactontheexpressionoftraits.Factors such as temperature, lightintensity,nutrientavailability,water availability, andmanagement practicescan significantly influencetheobserved phenotypicvariation.

When PCV exceeds GCV, it implies that the selection of plants based solely on phenotypic performance may be less reliable or ineffective. In such cases, breeding strategies that emphasize improving environmental conditions or developing cultivars better adapted to specific growing conditions may be more suitable.

From the analysis, the estimates for the phenotypic coefficient of variation (PCV) were found to be higher than the genotypic coefficient of variation (GCV) for all the characters studied. Similar results were documented by Kumar (2012, 2013) in gerbera and Prakash *et al.* (2017) in chrysanthemum. The highest magnitude of GCV and PCV was observed for the number of flowers per plant (28.64 and 30.73, respectively). A similar result was obtained by Bennurmath *et al.* (2022) in chrysanthemum. The GCV was found to be subsequent for leaf area (25.15) followed by stem length at 90 days (19.94). The PCV values for the number of flowers per plant were followed by leaf area (29.81) and longevity of flower on the plant (21.02). The rest of the characters showed moderate GCV as well as PCV. The lowest magnitude of GCV and PCV were observed for the number of leaves at 45 days (1.29 and 1.31 respectively). This result is similar to documentation made by Sahu (2012) for chrysanthemum.

The difference between GCV and PCV were found to be very minute and the values for both were almost the same for all the characters studied. This explains the little influence of the environment on the expression of various characters. It is important to note that GCV and PCV are statistical measures and should be used in conjunction with other breeding techniques and considerations, such as heritability estimates, selection indices, and specific breeding goals, to make informed decisions in flower crop improvement programs. The narrow difference between GCV and PCV also indicates their suitability for selection programs. It also suggests the presence of sufficient genetic variability, which can be exploited by practicing pure line selection. The results are in conformity with the findings of Baskaran *et al.* (2009) in chrysanthemum.

3. Heritability

Selection is said to be efficacious not only depending on the amount of variability but rather on the degree to which the variability is inherited in the next generation. So estimation of heritability becomes an important aspect. It is categorized as low (<30%), moderate (30–60%), and high (>60%) (Robinson *et al.*, 1949). The concept of heritability in the broad sense provides a broader perspective on the genetic contributions to phenotypic variation, encompassing both additive and non-additive genetic effects (Falconer, 1981).

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Heritability estimates were high for most of the studied traits. The heritability ranged between 48.74 to 99.97 percent. Heritability was found to be the lowest for plants spread at 90 days (48.74% percent) followed by plants spread at 30 days (49.88% percent). These two parameters had a medium level of heritability (30–60% percent). The highest heritability was found in the number of leaves at 75 days (99.97% percent), followed by the number of leaves at 90 days (99.94% percent) and the number of leaves at 30 days (99.22% percent). High heritability was also observed in other characters such as the number of branches, number of flowers per plant, flower diameter, and number of days taken for first flowering. Similar findings were reported by Hussein and Misiha (1979) in petunia. The presence of high heritability in most of the characters studied depicts a lower level of environmental influence.

Aliet *al.* (2002), and Najeber *al.* (2009) found that high heritability may not always associate with large genetic advances. Since high heritability does not always indicate a high genetic gain, heritability is recommended to be considered in association with genetic advance to predict the effect of selecting superior crop varieties. (Ogunniyan *et al.*, 2014)

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4. Genetic advance and Genetic advance as percent of mean

The highest magnitude of genetic advance was recorded for the number of leaves at 90 days (26.66) followed by number of leaves at 45 days (24.33), stem length at 90 days (12.57), and number of leaves at 60 days (12.12). The lowest magnitude was recorded in internodal distance at 90 days (0.38) followed by internodal distance at 30 days (0.49) and internodal distance at 60 days (0.54).

The Genetic advance as percent of mean values were grouped into low (10%), moderate (10–20%), and high (>20%) categories, as suggested by Johnson *et al.* (1955). The higher values of genetic advance as percent of the mean were recorded in leaf area (43.69) followed by stem length at 90 days (40.97) and the number of secondary branches at 90 days (39.23). The lowest value was recorded for the number of leaves at 30 days (5.85).

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5. High heritability coupled with high genetic gain

High heritability coupled with a high genetic gain was observed in characters such as internodal distance at 30 days, number of secondary branches at 45 days, plant height at 60 days, number of secondary branches at 60 days, stem length at 60 days, internodal distance at 60 days, plant height at 75 days, number of primary branches at 75 days, plant height at 90 days, number of secondary branches at 90 days, stem length at 90 days, leaf area and number of flowers per plant (Henny *et al.*, 2021, in chrysanthemum). This indicates the presence of additive genes and the direct selection of such characters can be gratifying.

CONCLUSION

The research findings provide compelling evidence for the characters, *viz.*, plant height, plants spread, number of branches per plant, number of leaves per plant, stem length, and flower longevity, that have to be taken into consideration for maximizing flower production in Chhattisgarh conditions. The results of this [thesis paper](#) contribute to a deeper understanding of the morphological study of different petunia hybrids and have wide-ranging implications for plant breeding, horticulture, taxonomy, ecology, education, and research, contributing to advancements in understanding, utilizing, and conserving these popular ornamental plants.

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Table2. Mean,Range, GCV,PCV,Heritability,Genetic advanceandGeneticadvances as percentofmeanforall characters of *Petuniahybrida*.

Sl. No.	Characters	Mean	Range		GCV	PCV	Heritability (%)	Genetic advance	Genetic advance as per centof mean
			Max.	Min.					
1	Plantheightat15 days	7.26	8.53	6.43	5.45	6.44	71.59	0.69	9.50
2	Plantspread at15 days	14.05	16.10	10.34	8.35	9.32	80.24	2.16	15.40
3	Numberof leavesat 15 days	56.37	64.50	46.67	6.51	8.88	53.82	5.55	9.84
4	Plantheightat30 days	9.56	10.97	8.48	7.17	7.90	82.30	1.28	13.40
5	Plantspread at30 days	23.71	27.40	21.32	5.06	7.17	49.88	1.75	7.36
6	Numberofbranchesat30 days	13.20	14.83	12.00	5.91	6.24	89.55	1.52	11.51
7	Numberof leavesat 30days	108.49	113.33	104.00	2.85	2.86	99.22	6.35	5.85
8	Stemlengthat 30 days	15.55	16.82	13.07	3.90	5.30	54.03	0.92	5.90
9	Internodaldistanceat30 days	2.13	2.92	1.58	13.14	15.46	72.28	0.49	23.02
10	Plantheightat45 days	11.81	14.78	9.02	17.28	17.51	97.46	4.15	35.15
11	Plantspread at45 days	29.27	33.72	25.66	5.60	7.28	59.08	2.59	8.86
12	Numberofprimarybranchesat 45 days	14.32	15.83	13.00	4.15	4.58	81.94	1.11	7.73
13	Numberofsecondarybranches at45 days	11.99	15.83	8.17	16.52	16.77	97.14	4.02	33.55
14	Numberof leavesat 45 days	133.32	136.83	131.00	1.29	1.31	95.91	3.46	2.59
15	Plantheightat60 days	15.90	19.75	12.50	15.33	15.47	98.13	4.94	31.28
16	Plantspread at60 days	38.41	49.63	30.62	11.06	12.74	75.29	7.59	19.76
17	Numberofprimarybranchesat 60 days	14.76	16.80	13.00	7.05	7.42	90.25	2.04	13.79
18	Numberofsecondarybranches at60 days	13.51	16.00	9.00	14.96	15.16	97.48	4.11	30.43
19	Numberof leavesat 60 days	161.08	170.67	132.17	4.65	5.94	61.43	12.12	7.51
20	Stemlengthat 60 days	21.25	27.97	19.00	11.97	12.07	98.27	5.19	24.44
21	Internodaldistanceat60 days	1.76	2.60	1.12	17.68	20.88	71.73	0.54	30.85
22	Plantheightat75 days	18.88	22.75	15.20	13.49	13.59	98.46	5.21	27.57
23	Plantspread at75 days	38.91	49.02	30.07	9.20	11.62	61.86	5.80	14.90
24	Numberofprimarybranchesat	14.66	17.60	12.17	11.80	11.99	96.92	3.51	23.93

	75 days								
25	Numberofsecondarybranches at75 days	13.34	16.83	9.00	18.53	18.74	97.76	5.04	37.74
26	Numberof leavesat 75 days	179.50	192.33	161.33	6.58	6.58	99.97	24.33	13.56
27	Plantheightat90 days	21.97	25.88	17.63	12.70	12.79	99.00	5.71	25.91
28	Plantspread at90 days	40.44	48.62	35.27	6.59	9.43	48.74	3.83	9.47
29	Numberofprimarybranchesat 90 days	12.69	14.40	10.00	10.58	10.78	96.33	2.72	21.39
30	Numberofsecondarybranches at90 days	10.96	14.50	8.00	19.24	19.43	98.00	4.30	39.23
31	Numberof leavesat 90 days	190.36	203.50	169.67	6.80	6.80	99.94	26.66	14.01
32	Stemlengthat 90 days	30.68	44.48	24.45	19.94	19.98	99.54	12.57	40.97
33	Internodaldistanceat90 days	1.98	3.02	1.51	13.22	18.75	49.71	0.38	19.20
34	Flowerdiameter	7.27	8.81	5.81	10.33	11.15	85.81	1.43	19.71
35	Numberofdaystakentofirst flowering	80.30	88.50	73.17	4.85	5.21	86.49	7.49	9.98
36	Leafwidth	2.75	4.25	1.70	14.25	19.89	51.37	0.58	21.05
37	Leafarea	9.55	16.75	4.80	25.15	29.81	71.15	4.17	43.69
38	Longevityof floweron plant	5.93	8.00	4.00	17.10	21.02	66.19	1.70	28.66
39	Numberofflowersperplant	31.1248.9011.5328.6430.7386.881.7154.99							

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