

Experimental studies of Genetic Divergence in Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.)

ABSTRACT

A research work on genetic divergence, analysis was estimated in 62 genotypes of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) grown in an Augmented Block Design during Rabi season of 2019-20 at Main Experiment Station of Department of Vegetable Science Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Ayodhya. The objective of this study was to characterize morphological differences and yield related traits among 62 coriander genotypes. Genetic diversity among 62 coriander genotypes (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) was assessed. The estimation of genetic diversity among tested genotypes was highly significant, which got grouped into 10 clusters with cluster I comprising maximum genotypes. Cluster X (94.18) were observed as a maximum intra cluster distance pursued by cluster IV (74.26), cluster III (67.45), cluster II (64.43), cluster I (35.72). Similarly Inter-cluster distance maximum value was found between cluster IV with cluster X (575.40) were pursued by cluster VII with cluster X (429.75), cluster II with cluster X (345.80). Although maximum cluster means for seed yield traits was recorded for VII and VI respectively, suggestion a wide range of diversity among most of the economic traits that would enable breeder to identify the genotypes with suitable traits should be used in direct selection and improvement also a programme according genetic divergence bases. 62 accession showed distinguished variation in the dendrogram for all the studied parameters.

INTRODUCTION

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) is an important spice crop which belong to family Apiaceae (Umbelliferae) and having a somatic chromosome number $2n = 22$. Coriander is native to the Middle East and Mediterranean, and also found in Egypt and Sudan in wild form. Now it is extensively cultivated in India as well as in the world for its demand of both seeds and leaves as a spice, herb and flavouring food. The fresh fruits, leaves and stem of coriander have a pleasant aromatic odour. The entire plant of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) when is young is used in preparing chutney, where the leaves are used for its flavouring the curries, sauce and soups. The grains are extensively employed as condiment in the preparation of curry powder, pickling, soups, sausages and seasoning. They are also added for flavouring pastry, cookies, buns, cakes and tobacco product. In USA and Europe, coriander is employed for flavouring liquor, particularly gin. The fresh green seeds of coriander is also used to make 'Dhana dal' which is very popular in Gujarat state.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) seed possess immense medicinal and are considered values to be carminative, diuretic, tonic stomachic and refrigerant. They are also reported to lessen the intoxicating effect of spirituous liquors. An infusion of the seed in combination with cardamom and caraway seeds is useful against flatulence, indigestion, vomiting and intestinal disorders (Purthi *et al.* 1998).

The volatile essential oil compositions like terpenoids and phenolic constituents, which are of great importance in the field of pharmacology. In addition, coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) alone or in combination with the other herbal agents are used for dyspeptic complaints, loss of appetite, convulsion, insomnia and anxiety also found to improve blood glucose control and its use for as an anti-hyperglycemic agent. In India it is mainly grown in Rajasthan, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In India it is grown in 5,32,000 ha area with annual production of 7,10,000 MT and 1.0 MT per hectares productivity (Anonymous 2018).

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) is a smooth, erect annual herb with a long tap root, an arect and branching leafy stem (300-700mm), bipinnate leaves, the pinnae with broad wedge-shaped, toothed segments, the upper leaves becoming gradually more compressed with very narrow linear segment and those of upper most almost setaceous. The flower are small actinomorphic; the peripheral flowers of an umbel are zygomorphic, hermaphrodite or sometimes unisexual or polygamous white or rose coloured in terminal umbels, calyx of five teeth, obcordate, outer one radiant, bifid. Fruit schizocarp, globular, yellowish-brown, ribbed composed of two concavo-convex mericarp, with or without pedicels. Each mericarp has four, straight, primary ridge and five secondary ridges. Five calyx teeth and a short conical style complete the apex of the seed.

The essential oil of coriander grains contain 18-21 percent is a valuable ingredient in perfumes. The green leaves contain 87.9 percent moisture, 3.3 percent protein, 6.5 percent carbohydrate, 0.6 percent fat and 21.7 percent mineral matter. Dry seeds contain 6.3 percent moisture, 0.3-0.4 percent volatile oil, 1.3 percent protein, 19.6 percent non-volatile oil, 31.5 percent total ether extract, 24.6 percent carbohydrate, 5.3 percent mineral matter and vitamin A (175 I.U./100gm). Good quality oleoresin is extracted from coriander seeds. The oleoresin is used for flavouring beverages, pickles and sweet. The residue from distillation can be used as fodder. Soluble coriander is prepared by properly blending and dispensing a minimum of 3 percent of total extractive of coriander on a soluble, dry edible carrier.

Genetic divergence is the process in which two or more population of an ancestral species accumulate independent genetic changes (mutations) through time, often after the populations have become reproductively isolated for some period of time or the separation of a population gene pool from the gene pools of other populations due to mutation, genetic drift, and selection. For crop improvement long term programme in coriander germplasm is very important. The assesment of the

genetic diversity is not only important for genotype conservation but also in parent selection for breeding purposes. The biological variations in an organism are combined response of genotypic, phenotypic and environmental components. The genotypic variation is of great importance from crop improvement point of view and consists of heritable and non heritable component. Keeping in view of the above all facts, the present investigation entitled “Study of genetic diversity, in coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.)” has been planned with the objectives of the estimate the genetic divergence (D^2) among the genotypes for various traits.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Experiments was conducted at the main experiment station (Vegetable Research Farm), Department of Vegetable Science, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Narendra Nagar, Kumarganj, Ayodhya (U.P.) India, in well leveled field with having proper drainage facility. This research farm is situated at the main campus of the University on left side of Ayodhya-Raebareli road at a distance of 42 km away from the main city of Ayodhya district. Geographically, Narendra Nagar, Kumarganj is located in between 24.47° and 26.56° N latitude and 82.12° and 83.98° E longitude at an altitude of 113 m above the mean sea level in the Gangetic Alluvial Plains of Eastern Uttar Pradesh of Ayodhya district.

EXPERIMENTAL DETAIL

In this experiment there are total 62 genotypes of coriander maintained in All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Spices under Department of Vegetable Science, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology Narendra Nagar, Kumarganj, Ayodhya were taken for this investigation. These genotype are collected from different places of India. The check varieties were Hisar Anand (HAU, Hisar) and ND Cor-2 (A.N.D.U.A.T Kumarganj Ayodhya).

Every germplasm were comprise of two row spaced 30 cm apart with plant to plant spacing of 15 cm. Observation were recorded for Days to 50% flowering, Plant height (cm), Nodes per plant, Branches per plant, Umbels per plant, Umbellates per umbel, Fruits per umbellate, Fruits per umbel, Umbel diameter (cm), 1000 seed weight (g), Seed yield per plant (g).

Through non- hierarchical Euclidean cluster analysis was employed to study the genetic divergence existing among 62 coriander genotypes including checks placed in augmented design, was investigated. The detailed description among different clustres are given under K- means clustering of standardized data was used to identify the more significant level of discrimination between the cluster for each of variable.

Table 1. Genotypes passport data in table

NDCor-1	NDCor-12	NDCor-23	NDCor-34	NDCor-45	NDCor-56
NDCor-2	NDCor-13	NDCor-24	NDCor-35	NDCor-46	NDCor-57
NDCor-3	NDCor-14	NDCor-25	NDCor-36	NDCor-47	NDCor-58
NDCor-4	NDCor-15	NDCor-26	NDCor-37	NDCor-48	NDCor-59
NDCor-5	NDCor-16	NDCor-27	NDCor-38	NDCor-49	NDCor-60
NDCor-6	NDCor-17	NDCor-28	NDCor-39	NDCor-50	Hissar Anand
NDCor-7	NDCor-18	NDCor-29	NDCor-40	NDCor-51	NDCor-2
NDCor-8	NDCor-19	NDCor-30	NDCor-41	NDCor-52	
NDCor-9	NDCor-20	NDCor-31	NDCor-42	NDCor-53	
NDCor-10	NDCor-21	NDCor-32	NDCor-43	NDCor-54	
NDCor-11	NDCor-22	NDCor-33	NDCor-44	NDCor-55	

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Following is a summary of the finding from the current study as well as relevant discussion. Selection of suitable parent play an important role in a successful genetic divergence analysis. Many methods are available for estimating genetic diversity. Sixty two genotypes of coriander taken for Euclidian analysis were differed significantly with regard to the characters under study and showed marked divergence, when taking all 11 character together. Average inter and intra cluster distance were calculated and exhibited in the Table 2. Intra cluster distance showed divergence among the genotype with in a cluster while inter cluster distance showed relative divergence among the cluster. The cluster mean for 11 character among ten clusters are also presented in Table 3.

3.1 Clustering of Genotypes

The 62 genotypes of coriander were grouped into 10 distinct non-overlapping clusters. Highest number of genotypes (24) were found in cluster I pursued by cluster III (13), cluster II (9), cluster IV (6), cluster X (5) and cluster V (1), cluster VI (1), cluster VII (1), cluster VIII (1) and cluster IX (1). The pattern of genotypes distribution among various clusters also resulted that there is none geographical parallism in the genotype grouping, denoting that genotypes of various geographical

origin may be grouped along or vice-versa. Similar findings have been also reported by Patel *et al.* (2000), Singh *et al.* (2005), Mangesha *et al.* (2011) and Singh *et al.* (2018).

3.2 Intra and Inter cluster Distance Average

Estimation of intra and inter-cluster distance for ten clusters have been given in Table 3. Cluster X (94.18) were observed as a maximum intra cluster distance pursued by cluster IV (74.26), cluster III (67.45), cluster II (64.43), cluster I (35.72), cluster IV (0.00), cluster V (0.00), cluster VI (0.00), cluster VII (0.00), cluster VIII (0.00) have consist lowest intra-cluster distance.

Inter-cluster distance maximum value was found between cluster IV with cluster X (575.40) were pursued by cluster VII with cluster X (429.75), cluster II with cluster X (345.80), cluster I with cluster X (225.55), cluster VII with cluster X (198.80), cluster III with cluster X (193.34.), cluster VI with cluster X (128.73.), cluster IX with cluster X (85.59.) and cluster V with cluster X (78.52), The minimum inter-cluster distance was found between cluster V and cluster VI (29.01) followed by cluster V and cluster IX (30.64). Lower inter-cluster value between the clusters mean that the genotypes of the cluster were not significantly genetically different from one another, but higher inter-cluster distances indicated greater genetic divergence between the genotypes of those clusters. Some findings were also founded by Patel *et al.* (2000), Singh *et al.* (2005), Mangesha *et al.* (2011) and Singh *et al.* (2018).

3.3 Cluster Means

The cluster means for various traits denoted that there were considerable differences between the clusters as shown in Table 4.

The highest cluster mean for days to 50% flowering was found in case of cluster VII (92.20) and lowest cluster mean for days to 50% flowering was recorded in case of cluster VIII (84.60). The highest cluster mean for plant height was found in case of cluster X (134.78) and lowest cluster mean for plant height was recorded in case of cluster IV (112.37). The highest cluster mean for number of nodes per plant was found in case of cluster IX (13.60) and lowest cluster mean for number of nodes per plant was recorded in case of cluster IV (5.66). The highest cluster mean for number of branches per plant was found in case of cluster VI (8.40) and lowest cluster mean for branches per plant was recorded in case of cluster VIII (6.40). The highest cluster mean for umbels per plant was found in case of cluster VII (35.40) and lowest cluster mean for umbels per plant was recorded in case of cluster III (25.32). The highest cluster mean for umbellates per umbel was found in case of cluster IX (7.80) and lowest cluster mean for umbellates per umbel was recorded in case of cluster V (6.40).

The highest cluster mean for fruits per umbellate was recorded in case of cluster IX (9.80) followed by cluster X (7.90). The highest cluster mean for fruits per umbel was found in case of cluster VII (40.00).

The highest cluster mean for umbel diameter was found in case of cluster VI (5.80). The highest cluster mean for 1000 seed weight was recorded in case of cluster V (11.75) and lowest cluster mean for 1000 seed weight was recorded in case of cluster IX. The highest cluster mean for seed yield per plant was recorded in case of cluster VII (14.00) followed by cluster VI (13.46) and lowest cluster mean for seed yield per plant was recorded in case of cluster III (8.72) followed by cluster IV (9.73). Similar findings have been also reported by Patel *et al.* (2000), Singh *et al.* (2005), Mangesha *et al.* (2011) and Singh *et al.* (2018).

3.4 Percent Contribution in Genetic Divergence in Coriander

The highest per cent contribution in genetic divergence in coriander was recorded by plant height (53.52%) followed by umbels per plant (22.16%), fruits per umbel (15.02%) and days to 50% flowering (7.88%). The other five contributions were by nodes per plant (0.69%), seed yield per plant (0.53%) and fruits per umbellates (0.11%). Based on estimates branches per plant and 1000 seed weight per cent was found to contribute negligible. There was no contributions were by umbel diameter, umbellates per umbel. The result for some of the traits also founded by Patel *et al.* (2000), Singh *et al.* (2005), Mangesha *et al.* (2011) and Singh *et al.* (2018).

4. CONCLUSION

In present investigation with the help of result concluded can be there exists ample variation with in the germplasm of coriander. Maximum inter-cluster distance was observed between cluster IV with cluster X (575.40). Crossing amongs genotypes of cluster VII with cluster X may give rise desirable F1/segregates in future.

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