

Estimation of genetic variability, correlation and path analysis for yield and some yield contributing traits in bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted at the Student Instruction Farm, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, during the rabi season of 2022–2023 to estimate the genetic variability, correlation, and path coefficient analysis of yield and yield contributing traits in cross combination. Ten wheat cultivars were grown in randomised block design with three replications. The analysis of variance revealed that the treatments were highly significant for all the characters. The higher magnitudes of genotypic coefficient of variation (GCV) and phenotypic coefficient of variation (PCV) were recorded for grain yield, biological yield, harvest index and plant height. The high heritability in broad sense was estimated for all the characters except for days to 50% heading, flag leaf area (cm²), number of leaves/main tiller, number of spikelets/ear and protein content (%). A high value of heritability suggests that it could be due to a higher contribution of genotypic components. High heritability associated with high genetic advantage as a percentage of the mean was found for plant height, harvest index, biological yield, and grain yield, indicating a predominance of additive gene action in the inheritance of these traits. The estimated correlation coefficients showed high direct genotypic and phenotypic correlations for days to 50% flowering, days to maturity, plant height, productive tillers/plant, test weight, biological yield, and harvest index. In contrast, flag leaf area (cm²), number of leaves/main picks, number of kernels/spike, and seed hardness were negatively correlated with grain yield. Path analysis showed that biological yield had the largest direct positive effect on grain yield, followed by harvest index, ear length, plant height, and days to 50%, indicating that these factors were the largest contributors to grain yield.

Keywords- Genetic Variability, Correlation Coefficient, Path analysis and *Triticum aestivum*

INTRODUCTION

It is widely believed that wheat was the initial crop to be domesticated by humans on Earth (Sootaher et al., 2020). Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. em. Thell), is a self-pollinated crop belonging to the Poaceae family. It is considered one of the leading cereals in numerous countries, including India. In fact, wheat holds great significance as the most important food crop in India, serving as a major source of protein and energy. In terms of both land area and production, wheat ranks second after rice as the most crucial food crop in India. It has earned the title of the "King of cereals" due to its extensive cultivation, high productivity, and significant role in international food grain trade. Wheat can be cultivated in various climates, ranging from

temperate, irrigated, and dry areas to warm, humid, and cold environments. It is consumed in diverse forms, such as bread, chapatti, porridge, flour, and suji. Wheat contains relatively high levels of niacin and thiamin, which are primarily responsible for the presence of a special protein known as "Gluten." This protein is of immense importance as it provides the structural framework and spongy texture to bread and baked goods. Globally, wheat is grown across 224.49 million hectares, with an estimated annual production of 792.4 million tonnes. (United States Department of Agriculture 2020-21). In India, the total land area dedicated to wheat cultivation in 2021-22 was 30.47 million hectares, resulting in a production of 106.84 million tonnes. In Uttar Pradesh (U.P.), specifically, the cultivated area for wheat in the same year was 9.54 million hectares, yielding a production of 32.74 million tonnes (Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2022). However, with the expected increase in demand for wheat, there is a need to enhance productivity. Understanding genetic variability, heritability, correlation coefficients, and other related parameters can aid in improving grain yield through targeted selection of specific traits and their relationship with overall productivity. Therefore, the present study aims to assess the variability and heritability in wheat, with the goal of utilizing this information in selection programs to enhance productivity in future wheat genotypes.

Materials and methods-

The experimental material comprised of 10 diverse wheat cultivars. These cultivars were cultivated in a randomized block design with three replications at the Student Instruction Farm, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, during the rabi season of 2022-23. Each cultivar was grown in a single row plot measuring 4 meters in length, with a distance of 23 centimeters between rows. The plants within each plot were spaced 10 centimeters apart. The recommended agricultural practices and techniques were followed to ensure proper crop growth. Various quantitative characteristics of the wheat plants were recorded as observations. These characteristics included the number of days to reach 50% heading, the number of days to maturity, plant height in centimeters, flag leaf area in square centimeters, number of leaves on the main tiller, number of productive tillers per plant, ear length in centimeters, number of spikelets per ear, number of grains per ear, biological yield per plant in grams, grain yield per plant in grams, harvest index as a percentage, 1000-grain weight in grams, seed hardness, and protein content as a percentage. For each replication and for all characteristics except for the number of days to 50% heading and days to maturity, five randomly selected competitive plants were recorded. The harvest index value was calculated using the formula provided by Donald and Humblin (1976). The mean performance of each genotype was analyzed statistically. The significance of each characteristic was tested through analysis of variance, following the methodology suggested by Panse and Sukhatme (1967). Genotypic and phenotypic coefficients of variation (GCV and PCV) were calculated using the formula proposed by Burton (1952). The heritability in broad sense (h^2) was determined using the method described by Burton and Vane (1953). The genetic advance was calculated based on the formula provided by Johnson *et al.* (1955). Correlation coefficient and path coefficient were determined using the methods suggested by Al-Jibouri *et al.* (1958) and Dewey and Lu (1959), respectively.

Results and discussion-

The results from the analysis of variance (**Table 1**) indicated that all the treatments had a significant impact on the various characteristics studied. Among these characteristics, the highest value was observed for biological yield, followed by plant height and grain yield. On the other hand,

the number of leaves per main tiller was found to be the lowest. These findings suggest that the selected genotypes exhibited genetic variability, with a notable amount of variation existing among them. Similar results were previously reported by Asif *et al.* (2004), Tripathi *et al.* (2011), Jaiswal *et al.* (2019), Elahi *et al.* (2020), and Almutairi *et al.* (2021).

The experimental material was analyzed to determine the genotypic (GCV) and phenotypic (PCV) coefficients of variation for all the studied traits. The results, displayed in **Table 2**, revealed that biological yield, plant height, harvest index, and grain yield had the highest magnitudes of GCV and PCV. Specifically, biological yield had GCV and PCV values of 17.51 and 45.01, plant height had values of 11.21 and 11.82, harvest index had values of 7.95 and 19.75, and grain yield had values of 7.89 and 50.48, respectively. On the other hand, the traits such as number of spikelets per spike, days to 50% heading, days to maturity, productive tillers per plant, and number of grains per ear exhibited the lowest genotypic and phenotypic coefficients of variation. This suggests that there is sufficient variability in these traits and therefore potential for genetic improvement through selective breeding. Notably, the phenotypic coefficient of variation (PCV) was consistently higher than the genotypic coefficient of variation (GCV) across all studied traits. These findings were in agreement with Yausaf *et al.* (2008), Tripathi *et al.* (2011), Ashfaq *et al.* (2014), Sarfraz *et al.* (2016) and Arya *et al.* (2017). Determining the heritable portion of variation is not solely dependent on these values. The heritability of genetic variability passed on from parents to offspring is a reflection of the proportion of genetic variability, as stated by Lush in 1949. With regards to various characteristics, high heritability in the broad sense has been estimated, except for days to 50% heading, flag leaf area, number of leaves per main tiller, and protein content. Among these characteristics, grain yield per plant has the highest estimates, followed by biological yield, productive tillers per plant, plant height, and seed hardness (as shown in **Table 2**). A high value indicates that the heritability may be attributed to a greater contribution of genotypic components.. Similar results for high heritability estimates were reported by, Rasal *et al.* (2008), Yausaf *et al.* (2008), Molla and Thomas (2011) and Tripathi *et al.* (2011).

The estimates of heritability become more advantageous when they are expressed in terms of genetic advance. Johnson *et al.* (1955) proposed that the estimation of heritability lacks practical value without genetic advance and emphasized the concurrent utilization of genetic advance alongside heritability. Hanson (1963) asserted that heritability and genetic advance are two complementary concepts. Taking this into consideration, traits such as biological yield, seed hardness, productive tillers per plant, harvest index, and grain yield demonstrated a predominance of additive gene action in their expression, as indicated by high heritability coupled with high genetic advance as a percentage of the mean. On the other hand, plant height, harvest index, and grain yield exhibited a predominance of both additive and non-additive gene action, as evidenced by high heritability coupled with moderate genetic advance. Consequently, these traits can be enhanced through mass selection and other breeding methods based on progeny testing.. Similar results in wheat were also reported by Prasad *et al.* (2006), Kamboj (2007), Payal *et al.* (2007), Sen and Toms (2007), Tripathi *et al.* (2011). Rathwa *et al.* (2018) and Malbhage *et al.* (2020)

The correlation coefficient analysis assesses fifteen inherent relationships between different plant characteristics and identifies the specific traits that can be targeted for genetic enhancement in yield. The breeder consistently prioritizes the selection of superior genotypes based on phenotypic manifestation. Nonetheless, the genotypes of quantitative traits are impacted by the environment, thereby affecting their phenotypic expression. Acquiring knowledge about the nature and magnitude of association among morphological traits would be advantageous in the development of suitable plant types, alongside the enhancement of yield, which is a multifaceted trait not amenable to direct

selection. Consequently, a more formal tone has been employed to convey the aforementioned information

The highest direct genotypic and phenotypic correlations were observed in the biological yield (0.884 and 0.846), productive tillers per plant (0.719 and 0.665), test weight (0.665 and 0.563), days to maturity (0.512 and 0.412), and harvest index (0.412 and 0.405), as estimated in Table 3. Conversely, there were negative direct correlations with grain yield for flag leaf area (-0.299 and -0.119) and number of leaves per main tiller (-0.154 and -0.090). Additionally, it was found that genotypic correlation coefficients were higher in the negative direction compared to their corresponding phenotypic correlation coefficients. This is likely a result of the modifying effect of the environment. The presence of a high genotypic correlation indicates an inherent relationship between the studied traits. However, there was no significant direct genotypic correlation observed for ear length and number of spikelets per ear. Consequently, it can be concluded that selecting for higher yield based on the aforementioned traits would be a reliable approach. Similar findings were also reported by Khan *et al.* (2005), Ayccek and Yldrm (2006), Prasad *et al.* (2006), Payal *et al.* (2007), Dharamandra and Singh (2010), Tripathi *et al.* (2011), El- Mohsen (2012) and Singh *et al.* (2012). Rathod *et al.* (2019) Kamani *et al.* (2017).

The biological yield per plant exhibited a positive correlation with plant height, days to maturity, productive tillers per plant, and test weight. Conversely, the flag leaf area, number of leaves per main tiller, and harvesting index displayed a negative association at the genotypic level (**Table 4**). Additionally, test weight demonstrated a positive correlation with biological yield per plant, seed hardness, and number of grains per ear. Conversely, plant height at the genotypic level indicated a negative and significant correlation with the number of leaves per main tiller and spikelets per ear. On the other hand, the number of leaves per main tiller exhibited a positive and significant correlation with productive tillers per plant at both genotypic and phenotypic levels. Productive tillers per plant displayed a negative and significant correlation with the number of spikelets per ear, but showcased a positive and significant association with plant height. These findings align with the results of Ashfaq *et al.* (2003), Shukla *et al.* (2005), Prasad *et al.* (2006), Raiz-ud-Din *et al.* (2010), and Tripathi *et al.* (2011). Hama *et al.* (2016) and Dhanda *et al.* (2018) also support these conclusions.

Shrivastava and Sharma (1976) proposed that only direct yield components should be used for path analysis. Path biological yield (0.973) exhibited the highest direct positive effect on grain yield, followed by harvest index (0.5812), ear length (0.3012), plant height (0.1775), and days to maturity (0.539). These factors were identified as the main contributors to grain yield. Similar findings were reported by Payal *et al.* (2007) and Tripathi *et al.* (2001). Gupta *et al.* (2007), Hama *et al.* (2016), and Bhushan *et al.* (2013) observed that biological yield, harvest index, test weight, and productive tillers per plant made the greatest contributions towards grain yield. However, flag leaf area (-0.2308), number of leaves per main tiller (-0.1313), test weight (-0.2323), seed hardness (-0.0834), and protein content (-0.2469) had a direct negative effect on grain yield per plant. These negative effects are consistent with the findings of Bhutta *et al.* (2005) and Singh *et al.* (2012).

Conclusion

An analysis of variance indicated that the mean squares due to genotypes were highly significant for all the characters under study. Furthermore, correlation studies indicated significant positive correlations between grain yield and productive tiller per plant, harvest index, biological yield, and 1000-grain weight. Moreover, productive tiller per plant and biological yield were found to have positively high direct effects on grain yield. This suggests that selecting these traits under

normal conditions would be effective for improving grain yield. Therefore, based on the present findings, 1000-grain weight, productive tiller per plant, biological yield, and harvest index can be utilized as suitable criteria for selecting high yielding genotypes. However, path coefficient analysis is more useful for partitioning direct and indirect causes of correlation and also enables breeders to compare the component factors based on their relative contributions

UNDER PEER REVIEW

Table(1) Analysis of variance for parents and F₁s for 15 characters in a 10 parent diallel cross set of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.).

	D.F.	Days to 50% heading	Days to maturity	Plant height (cm)	Flag leaf area (cm²)	Number of leaves/main tiller	Productive tillers/plant	Ear length (cm)
Replicates	2	2.68	0.65	10.03	5.36	0.077	0.16	0.12
Treatments	54	4.63**	16.08**	68.13**	3.38**	0.043**	3.29**	1.01**
Error	108	2.00	2.20	3.97	1.76	0.029	0.15	0.17
Total	164	3.16	6.75	26.29	2.34	0.034	1.19	0.45

Number of spikelets/ear	Number of grains/ear	Biological yield/plant (g)	Harvest index (%)	1000-grain weight (g)	Seed hardness	Protein content (%)	Grain yield/plant (g)
0.29	1.30	20.55	0.98	4.92	0.17	0.02	2.46
2.19**	15.16**	144.15**	44.12**	17.89**	3.77**	2.27**	28.45**
0.65	3.50	3.21	5.44	1.82	0.27	0.70	0.43
1.15	7.31	49.83	18.12	7.15	1.42	1.21	9.68

*, ** significant at 5% and 1% level, respectively

Table 2: Direct selection parameters for 15 characters in 10 parent diallel cross in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.).

Genotypes	Mean	Heritability (%)	GA	GA% mean	GCV (%)	PCV (%)
Days to 50% heading	84.95	30.52	1.07	1.26	1.37	1.61
Days to maturity	124.96	67.73	3.65	2.92	4.67	3.74
Plant height (cm)	94.84	84.34	8.75	9.22	11.21	11.82
Flag leaf area (cm ²)	24.28	23.52	0.73	3.03	0.94	3.88
Number of leaves/main tiller	5.34	13.32	0.05	0.94	0.06	1.21
Productive tillers/plant	8.02	87.39	1.97	24.58	2.53	31.50
Ear length (cm)	10.08	61.70	0.85	8.46	1.09	10.84
Number of spikelets/ear	19.97	44.37	0.99	4.93	1.26	6.32
Number of grains/ear	50.25	52.63	2.95	5.86	3.78	7.51
Biological yield/plant (g)	38.90	93.61	13.66	35.12	17.51	45.01
Harvest index (%)	40.25	70.33	6.20	15.41	7.95	19.75
1000-grain weight (g)	44.46	74.64	4.12	9.26	5.28	11.87
Seed hardness	8.65	81.19	2.00	23.17	2.57	29.69
Protein content (%)	12.38	42.56	0.97	7.84	1.24	10.05
Grain yield/plant (g)	15.63	95.60	6.16	39.39	7.89	50.48

Table-3. The estimates of genotypic and phenotypic correlation coefficient among 15 characters in bread wheat

Parent/Hybrids		Days to 50% heading	Days to maturity	Plant height (cm)	Flag leaf area (cm ²)	Number of leaves/main tiller	Productive tillers/ plant	Ear length (cm)	Number of spikelets/ear	Number of grains/ear	Biological yield/plant (g)	Harvest index (%)	1000-grain weight (g)	Seed hardness	Protein content (%)	Grain yield/plant (g)
Days to 50% heading	G	1.000	0.161*	0.354**	-0.408**	-0.284**	0.157*	0.030	0.327**	0.034	0.356**	-0.233**	0.591**	-0.402**	0.399**	0.230**
	P	1.000	-0.089	0.213**	-0.193*	-0.074	0.050	-0.076	0.100	0.082	0.214**	-0.113	0.277**	-0.241**	0.154*	0.136
Days to maturity	G			0.162*	-0.216**	-0.094	0.510**	0.350**	0.205**	0.156*	0.520**	0.096	0.449**	0.004	0.424**	0.512**
	P			0.105	-0.082	-0.038	0.391**	0.205**	0.076	0.050	0.390**	0.113	0.313**	0.025	0.231**	0.412**
Plant height (cm)	G				-0.312**	0.813**	0.064	0.113	0.339**	-0.128	0.141	0.146	0.287**	-0.176*	0.361**	0.200**
	P				-0.164*	0.241**	0.057	0.069	0.213**	-0.079	0.152	0.079	0.247**	-0.156*	0.296**	0.186*
Flag leaf area (cm ²)	G					0.046	-0.196*	-0.332**	-0.757**	-0.314**	-0.362**	0.043	-0.583**	0.675**	-0.385**	-0.299**
	P					-0.071	-0.107	-0.234**	-0.382**	-0.250**	-0.184*	0.076	-0.185*	0.278**	-0.171*	-0.119
leaves/ main tiller	G						-0.456**	0.296**	0.534**	0.047	-0.356**	0.357**	-0.161*	-0.175*	-0.260**	-0.154*
	P						-0.184*	0.081	0.080	0.131	-0.117	0.022	-0.079	0.014	0.002	-0.090
Productive tillers/plant	G							0.124	0.120	0.045	0.785**	0.026	0.373**	-0.197*	0.395**	0.719**
	P							0.119	0.083	0.021	0.720**	0.016	0.294**	-0.178*	0.220**	0.665**
Ear length (cm)	G								0.717**	0.656**	0.053	-0.060	0.030	0.122	0.137	0.023
	P								0.579**	0.449**	0.013	0.003	-0.031	0.094	0.169*	0.013
Number of spikelets/ear	G									0.537**	0.077	-0.042	0.162*	-0.301**	0.073	0.038
	P									0.439**	0.057	-0.068	0.040	-0.177*	0.030	0.011
Number of grains/ear	G										-0.112	-0.021	-0.076	-0.084	-0.012	-0.124
	P										-0.080	-0.082	-0.122	-0.042	0.025	-0.121
Biological yield/ plant (g)	G											-0.057	0.715**	-0.211**	0.409**	0.884**
	P											-0.136	0.595**	-0.191*	0.235**	0.846**
Harvest index (%)	G												0.040	0.164*	0.122	0.412**
	P												0.027	0.150	0.131	0.405**
1000-grain weight (g)	G													-0.319**	0.407**	0.665**
	P													-0.239**	0.218**	0.563**
Seed hardness	G														-0.315**	-0.098
	P														-0.168*	-0.083
Protein content (%)	G															0.416**
	P															0.274**
Grain yield/plant (g)	G															1.000
	P															1.000

*, ** significant at 5% and 1% level, respectively

Table 4. Direct and indirect effects of different characters on grain yield per plant in bread wheat

Parent/Hybrids		Days to 50% heading	Days to maturity	Plant height (cm)	Flag leaf area (cm ²)	Number of leaves/main tiller	Productive tillers/plant	Ear length (cm)	Number of spikelets/ear	Number of grains/ear	Biological yield/plant (g)	Harvest index (%)	1000-grain weight (g)	Seed hardness	Protein content (%)	Grain yield/plant (g)
Days to 50% heading	G	0.1392	0.0087	0.0629	0.0942	0.0372	-0.0073	0.0090	-0.1201	-0.0029	0.3466	-0.1354	-0.1374	0.0335	-0.0986	0.230**
	P	0.0012	0.0007	0.0020	-0.0012	-0.0003	-0.0001	-0.0006	-0.0007	-0.0001	0.1978	-0.0599	0.0019	-0.0027	-0.0019	0.136
Days to maturity	G	0.0224	0.0539	0.0287	0.0500	0.0123	-0.0239	0.1055	-0.0754	-0.0134	0.5058	0.0560	-0.1044	-0.0003	-0.1047	0.512**
	P	-0.0001	-0.0077	0.0010	-0.0005	-0.0002	-0.0008	0.0017	-0.0005	-0.0001	0.3605	0.0597	0.0021	0.0003	-0.0029	0.412**
Plant height (cm)	G	0.0493	0.0087	0.1775	0.0721	-0.1067	-0.0030	0.0341	-0.1243	0.0110	0.1375	0.0851	-0.0666	0.0147	-0.0891	0.200**
	P	0.0003	-0.0008	0.0092	-0.0010	0.0010	-0.0001	0.0006	-0.0014	0.0001	0.1406	0.0419	0.0017	-0.0018	-0.0037	0.186*
Flag leaf area (cm ²)	G	-0.0568	-0.0117	-0.0555	-0.2308	-0.0060	0.0092	-0.1000	0.2780	0.0270	-0.3519	0.0252	0.1354	-0.0563	0.0950	-0.299**
	P	-0.0002	0.0006	-0.0015	0.0060	-0.0003	0.0002	-0.0019	0.0026	0.0004	-0.1698	0.0404	-0.0013	0.0031	0.0022	-0.119
leaves/ main tiller	G	-0.0395	-0.0051	0.1443	-0.0106	-0.1313	0.0213	0.0893	-0.1960	-0.0041	-0.3467	0.2077	0.0373	0.0146	0.0643	-0.154*
	P	-0.0001	0.0003	0.0022	-0.0004	0.0043	0.0004	0.0007	-0.0005	-0.0002	-0.1076	0.0119	-0.0005	0.0002	0.0000	-0.090
Productive tillers/plant	G	0.0218	0.0275	0.0114	0.0452	0.0598	-0.0468	0.0374	-0.0439	-0.0039	0.7633	0.0152	-0.0867	0.0164	-0.0975	0.719**
	P	0.0001	-0.0030	0.0005	-0.0006	-0.0008	-0.0020	0.0010	-0.0006	0.0000	0.6648	0.0084	0.0020	-0.0020	-0.0028	0.665**
Ear length (cm)	G	0.0042	0.0189	0.0201	0.0766	-0.0389	-0.0058	0.3012	-0.2633	-0.0564	0.0518	-0.0348	-0.0069	-0.0102	-0.0339	0.023
	P	-0.0001	-0.0016	0.0006	-0.0014	0.0003	-0.0002	0.0080	-0.0039	-0.0008	0.0119	0.0017	-0.0002	0.0011	-0.0021	0.013
Number of spikelets/ear	G	0.0456	0.0111	0.0601	0.1748	-0.0701	-0.0056	0.2161	-0.3670	-0.0462	0.0746	-0.0246	-0.0376	0.0251	-0.0180	0.038
	P	0.0001	-0.0006	0.0020	-0.0023	0.0003	-0.0002	0.0047	-0.0067	-0.0007	0.0525	-0.0358	0.0003	-0.0020	-0.0004	0.011
Number of grains/ear	G	0.0048	0.0084	-0.0226	0.0725	-0.0062	-0.0021	0.1976	-0.1973	-0.0859	-0.1091	-0.0121	0.0176	0.0070	0.0030	-0.124
	P	0.0001	-0.0004	-0.0007	-0.0015	0.0006	0.0000	0.0036	-0.0030	-0.0017	-0.0735	-0.0431	-0.0008	-0.0005	-0.0003	-0.121
Biological yield/ plant (g)	G	0.0496	0.0280	0.0251	0.0835	0.0468	-0.0367	0.0160	-0.0281	0.0096	0.9730	-0.0331	-0.1662	0.0176	-0.1009	0.884**
	P	0.0003	-0.0030	0.0014	-0.0011	-0.0005	-0.0014	0.0001	-0.0004	0.0001	0.9232	-0.0717	0.0041	-0.0022	-0.0030	0.846**
Harvest index (%)	G	-0.0324	0.0052	0.0260	-0.0100	-0.0469	-0.0012	-0.0181	0.0155	0.0018	-0.0555	0.5812	-0.0094	-0.0137	-0.0301	0.412**
	P	-0.0001	-0.0009	0.0007	0.0005	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	0.0001	-0.1252	0.5289	0.0002	0.0017	-0.0017	0.405**
1000-grain weight (g)	G	0.0823	0.0242	0.0509	0.1345	0.0211	-0.0175	0.0090	-0.0594	0.0065	0.6959	0.0234	-0.2323	0.0266	-0.1005	0.665**
	P	0.0003	-0.0024	0.0023	-0.0011	-0.0003	-0.0006	-0.0003	-0.0003	0.0002	0.5491	0.0144	0.0068	-0.0027	-0.0028	0.563**
Seed hardness	G	-0.0559	0.0002	-0.0313	-0.1559	0.0229	0.0092	0.0369	0.1106	0.0072	-0.2053	0.0953	0.0740	-0.0834	0.0779	-0.098
	P	-0.0003	-0.0002	-0.0014	0.0017	0.0001	0.0004	0.0008	0.0012	0.0001	-0.1767	0.0794	-0.0016	0.0113	0.0021	-0.083
Protein content (%)	G	0.0556	0.0229	0.0641	0.0888	0.0342	-0.0185	0.0413	-0.0268	0.0011	0.3977	0.0708	-0.0946	0.0263	-0.2469	0.416**
	P	0.0002	-0.0018	0.0027	-0.0010	0.0000	-0.0004	0.0014	-0.0002	0.0000	0.2165	0.0695	0.0015	-0.0019	-0.0127	0.274**
Protein content (%)	G	0.0556	0.0229	0.0641	0.0888	0.0342	-0.0185	0.0413	-0.0268	0.0011	0.3977	0.0708	-0.0946	0.0263	-0.2469	0.416**
	P	0.0002	-0.0018	0.0027	-0.0010	0.0000	-0.0004	0.0014	-0.0002	0.0000	0.2165	0.0695	0.0015	-0.0019	-0.0127	0.274**

RESIDUAL EFFECT-0.0052 (G)

RESIDUAL EFFECT - 0.0090 (P)

References:

Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2022

- Almutairi, M.M. (2021). Genetic parameters estimation for some wild wheat species and their F1 hybrids grown in different regions of Saudi Arabia Saudi. *Journal of Biological Sciences*, 29(2022): 521-525
- H.R. Robinson (Eds.). National Academy of Science, Washington DC, USA, pp: 125-140.
- Johnsan HW, Robinson HF and Camstock (1955). Estimate of genetic and environmental variability in soyabean. *Agronomy Journal* 47: 314-318
- Arya, V.K.; Singh, J.; Kumar, L.; Kumar, R.; Kumar, P. and Chand, P. (2017). Genetic variability and diversity analysis for yield and its components in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *Indian J. Agric. Res.*, 51 (2):128-134.
- Ashfaq M, Khan AS and AE Z (2003). Association of morphological traits with grain yield in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *International Journal of Agricultural Biology* 5:262-264.
- Ashfaq, S.; Ahmad, H.M.; Awan, S.I.; Kang, S.A.; Sarfraz, M. and Ali, M.A. (2014). Estimation of genetic variability, heritability and correlation for some morphological traits in spring wheat. *Journal of Biology, Agriculture and Healthcare*, 4 (5): 10-16.
- Asif M, Mujahid MY, Kisana NS, Mustafa SZ and Ahmad I (2004). Heritability, genetic variability and path coefficient of some traits in spring wheat. *Sarhad Journal of Agriculture* 20: 87-91.
- Ayccek M and Yldrm T (2006). Path coefficient analysis of yield and yield components in bread wheat (*T. aestivum* L.). *Pakistan Journal of Botany* 38(2): 417-424.
- Bhushan,B.; Bharti, S.; Ojha, A.; Pandey, M.; Gourav, S.S.; Tyagi, B.S. and Singh, G. (2013). Genetic variability, correlation coefficient and path analysis of some quantitative traits in bread wheat. *J. Wheat Res.*, 5 (1): 21-26.

- Bhutta WM, Akhtar J, Anwar-ul-Haq M and Ibrahim M (2005). Cause and effect relations of yield components in spring wheat (*Triticum aestivum L.*) under normal conditions. *caderno de pesquisa serie biologia* 17: 7-12.
- Burton GW (1952). Quantitative inheritance of grasses. In: *Proceedings 6th International Grassland Congress* 1: 273-283.
- Burton GW and Vane de EH (1953). Estimating heritability in tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea L.*) from replicated clonal material. *Agronomy of Journal* 45: 478-481.
- Dewey DR and Lu KH (1959). A correlation and path coefficient analysis of component of crested wheatgrass seed production. *Journal of Agronomy* 51: 515-518.
- Dhanda, Pooja,; Yadav, S.S.; Beniwal, N.R.; R.S. and Anu (2018). Correlation and path coefficient analysis of some quantitative traits in recombinant inbred lines of bread wheat. *International Journal of Chemical Studies*, 6 (3): 350-354.
- Dharmendra S and Singh KN (2010). Variability analysis for yield and yield attributes of bread wheat under salt affected condition. *Wheat Information Service* 110: 35-39.
- Donald CM and Humblin J (1976). The biological yield and harvest index of cereals as agronomic and plant breeding criteria. *Advance Agronomy* 28:361-405
- Effect of temperature on development and grain formation in spring wheat. *Pakistan Journal of Botany* 42(2): 899-906.
- Elahi, T.; Pandey, S. and Shukla, R.S. (2020). Genetic variability among wheat genotypes based on Agro-morphological traits under restricted irrigated conditions. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, 9 (3): 801-805.
- El-Mohsen AA, Hegazy SRA and Taha MH (2012). Genotypic and phenotypic interrelationships among yield and yield components in Egyptian bread wheat genotypes. *Journal of Plant Breeding and Crop Science* 4(1): 9-16.

- Gupta D, Mittal RK, Kant A and Singh M (2007). Association studies for agro-physiological and quality traits of triticale x bread wheat derivatives in relation to drought and cold stress. *Journal of Environmental Biology* 28: 265-269.
- Hama, S.J.; Omer, B. and Rshad, K. (2016). The simple correlation coefficient and path analysis of grain yield and its related components for some genotypes of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) for two seasons in Iraqi Kurdistan. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Studies*, 4 (1): 68-70.
- Hanson WD (1963). Heritability. In: Statistical Genetics and Plant Breeding,.
- Jaiswal, A.; Singh, V.; Lal, K.; Prasad, D.; Yadav K. and Yadav, V.P. (2019). Study on genetic variability and divergence under sodic soil in indigenous lines of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. em. Thell). *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, 8 (3): 1752-1756.
- Kamani, D.L.; Babariya, C.A. and Marviya, P.B. (2017). Correlation coefficient and path coefficient analysis for yield components in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *Int. J. Pure App. Biosci.*, 5 (5): 545-552.
- Kamboj RK (2007). Estimating parameters of variability, adaptive value and selection coefficient in bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) under salinity and drought stress conditions. *Agriculture Science Digest* 27: 30-33.
- Khan AJ, Azam F, AE A, Tariq M and Amin M (2005). Inter-relationship and path coefficient analysis for biometric traits in drought tolerant wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *Asian Journal of Plant Science* 4: 540-543.
- Lush JL (1949). Heritability of quantitative characters in farm animals. *Herbicides* 35: 356-357.
- Malbhage, A.B.; Malbhage, M.M.; Shekhawat, V.S. and Mehta, V.R. (2020). Genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance in durum wheat (*Triticum durum* L.). *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, 9 (4): 3233-3236.

- Molla Assefa and Thomas Lemma (2009). Genetic analysis of wheat varieties for yield and its components. *Annals of Biology* 25(1): 31-34.
- Panse VG and Sukhatme PV (1967). *Statistical Methods of Agricultural Workers*. 2nd Endorsement, ICAR Publication, New Delhi, India, pp: 381.
- Pawar SV, Patil SC, Naik RM and Jombhal VM (2002). Genetic variability and heritability in wheat. *Journal of Maharashtra Agriculture University* 27: 324-325.
- Payal Saxena, Rawat RS, Verma JS and Meena BK (2007). Variability and association analysis for yield and quality traits in wheat. *Pantnagar Journal of Research* 5(2): 85-92.
- Prasad J, Kerketta V, Prasad KD and Verma AK (2006). Study of genetic parameters under different environment conditions in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) *Birsa Agricultural University, Journal of Research* 18(1): 135-140.
- Rasal PN, Bhoite KD and Godekar DA (2008). Genetic variability and genetic advance in durum wheat *Journal of Maharashtra Agriculture University* 33: 102-103.
- Rathod, S.T.; Pole, S.P. and Gawande, S.M.(2019). Correlation and path analysis for quality and yield contributing traits in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.*, 8 (6): 456-461.
- Rathwa, H.K.; Pansuriya, A.G.; Patel, J.B. and Jalu, R.K. (2018). Genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance in durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.). *Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci.*, 7 (1): 1208-1215.
- Riaz-ud-Din Subhani GM, Naeem Ahmad, Makhdoom Hussain and Aziz-ur-Rehman (2010).
- Sarfraz, Z.; Shah, M.M. and Iqbal, M.S. (2016). Genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance for agronomic traits among a-genome donor wheat genotypes. *J. Agric. Res.*, 54 (1): 15-20.

Sen Chaitali and Toms Bini (2007). Character association and component analysis in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *Crop Research, Hisar* 34(1/3): 166-170.

Shrivastava MN and Sharman KK (1976). Analysis of path coefficient in rice. *Zeitsch Pflanzen* 77: 174-177.

Shukla RS, Rao SK and Singh CB (2005). Character association and path analysis in bread wheat under rainfed and partially irrigated condition. *JNKVV Research Journal* 39: 20-25.

Singh BN, Soni SK, Archana Srivastav and Yadav VK (2012). Analysis of yield components and their association for selection of parent to architecture model plant type in bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) to saline soil. *Environment and Ecology* 30(1): 106-109.

Sootaher J.K., T.F. Abro, Z.A. Soomro, M.K. Soothar, T.A. Baloch, K.K. Menghwar, M. Kachi, M.A. Mastoi and T.A. Soomro (2020). Assessment of genetic variability and heritability for grain yield and its associated traits in F₂ populations of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *Pure and Applied Biology* 9(1): 36-45.

Tripathi SN, Shailesh Marker, Praveen Pandey, Jaiswal KK and Tiwari DK (2011). Relationship between some morphological and physiological traits with grain yield in bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.em.Thell.). *Trends in Applied Science Research* 6(9): 1037-1045.

United States Department of Agriculture

Yousaf Ali, Atta BM, Javed Akhter, Monneveux P and Zahid Lateef (2008). Genetic variability, association and diversity studies in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) germplasm. *Pakistan Journal of Botany* 40(5): 2087-2097.