

# Character association and path coefficient analysis studies for yield and yield related components in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]

## ABSTRACT

The present investigation entitled “Character association and path coefficient analysis studies for yield and yield related components in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]” was carried out during the summer season of 2020-2021 at Horticulture Research Centre, Department of Horticulture, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut. Ninety-five genotypes of okra with twelve traits were evaluated in the present study. The study revealed that the maximum fruit yield per plant had exhibited a highly significant and positive correlation with a number of fruits per plant, number of nodes per plant, number of seeds per fruit, weight of 100 seeds, fruit length, number of primary branches per plant, fruit diameter, and plant height at genotypic and phenotypic levels. Fruit yield per plant was shown to be negatively correlated with internode length. The positive direct effect on fruit yield per plant was exerted by the number of fruits per plant followed by internode length, days to 50 percent flowering, number of seeds per fruit, number of primary branches per plant, number of nodes per plant, fruit diameter, and fruit length at both genotypic and phenotypic levels. Therefore, direct selection of these traits would be beneficial for improvement in okra.

**Keywords:** Character association, path coefficient analysis, Okra, Direct effect, indirect effects

## INTRODUCTION

Okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench], belongs to the family of Malvaceae and has chromosome number of  $2n=130$ . *Abelmoschus* species number around 34 in the Malvaceae family, including 30 in the Old World and four in the New World [6]. A wild form of *A. tuberculatus* is endemic to India. According to Zeven and Zhukovsky's [27] taxonomic classification, It is believed that the cultivated species *A. esculentus* originated in Hindustani center, i.e. India. It is widely cultivated in temperate, subtropical, and tropical climates across the world [7]. It's an often pollinated crop, with an outcrossing rate ranging from 4 to 19 percent and a maximum of 42.2 percent [8]. Okra's tender fruits are commonly used as a vegetable or in culinary preparations as sliced and fried portions [13]. Its fruits have excellent nutritional, therapeutic, and industrial value, as well as potential for export. Vitamins, calcium, potassium, and other minerals may be found in abundance in okra fruits.

In general, plant breeders choose yield components that indirectly boost yield since direct selection for yield improvement may not be the most efficient strategy. Path coefficient

analysis assists in separating out the entire association into direct and indirect impacts, which is important for selecting the most useful features for yield improvement through selection. Plant breeders value the study of correlation between plant features because it gives a measure of the degree of relationship between yield and other yield parameters [10]. The correlation between direct and indirect impacts is partitioned in the path coefficient analysis, which may be beneficial in determining which characteristics have direct and indirect effects on yield.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This experiment “Character association and path coefficient analysis studies for yield and yield related components in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]” was conducted at the HRC of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut, during the summer season of 2020 and 2021. The Horticulture Research Centre, Meerut is located at 29.01°N latitude and 77.45°E. It is about 70 K.M away from the national capital, New Delhi, at an altitude of 297 meter higher than mean sea level. In this experiment used 20 parents and 75 hybrids totally 95 genotypes in a randomized block design performed with three replications. The size of each plot was 2.40 m x 1.50 m, with four rows and a total of five plants per row. The distances between rows, plants and adjacent replicates were 0.60, 0.30 and 1 m, respectively. Twenty genotypes were collected from ICAR IIVR, Varanasi, from which seventy-five hybrids were developed using 15 line and 5 tester in line x tester design. Five plants were randomly selected from each replicate and data were recorded for traits such as plant height (cm), days to 50% flowering, days to first flowering, internode length (cm), number of nodes per plant, number of fruits per plant, fruit length (cm), fruit diameter (cm), number of seeds per fruit, weight of 100 seeds per plant (g), and fruit yield per plant (g). Correlation coefficient was calculated to determine the degree of association of characters with yield at the phenotypic and genotypic levels. Genotypic and phenotypic correlation coefficients were estimated according to the given by **Al- Jibouri et al.**[2].

$$\text{Genotypic correlation} = r_{xy}(g) = \frac{\text{Cov}_{xy}(g)}{\sqrt{V_x(g) \times V_y(g)}}$$

$$\text{Phenotypic correlation} = r_{xy}(p) = \frac{\text{Cov}_{xy}(p)}{\sqrt{V_x(p) \times V_y(p)}}$$

**Where,**

$\text{Cov}_{xy}(g)$  = Genotypic covariance between x and y

$V_x(g)$  = Genotypic variance of character 'x'

$V_y(g)$  = Genotypic variance of character 'y'

$Cov_{xy}(p)$  = Phenotypic covariance between x and y

$V_x(p)$  = Phenotypic variance of character 'x'

$V_y(p)$  = Phenotypic variance of character 'y'

The test of significance for association between characters was done by comparing table 'r' values at n-2 degree of freedom for phenotypic and genotypic correlation coefficient with estimated values respectively.

Path coefficient analysis was calculated using an approach proposed by Wright in 1921. It was elaborated by Dewey and Lu in [4]. Path coefficient analysis provides direct and indirect effect of the morphological traits on fruit yield. The equations used are as follows:

$$ry_1 = Py_1 + Py_1r_{12} + Py_3r_{13} + \dots + Py_n r_{1n}$$

$$ry_2 = Py_2 + Py_1r_{21} + Py_3r_{23} + \dots + Py_n r_{2n}$$

$$ry_n = Py_n + Py_1r_{n1} + Py_3r_{n2} + \dots + Py_n r_{n(n-1)}$$

**Where,**

$ry_1, ry_2, \dots, ry_n$  are the correlation of dependent variable (y) with various independent variables (1, 2, .....n).

$Py_1, Py_2, \dots, Py_n$  are the direct effects of independent variables (1, 2, .....n) on dependent variables y.

$r_{12}, r_{13}, \dots, r_{1n}, \dots, r_{n(n-1)}$  are the correlation between various independent variables (1, 2, .....n).

**Residual effect**, which measures the contribution of the characters not considered in the causal scheme was obtained as given below:

$$\text{Residual effect (Pry)} = \sqrt{1 - R^2}$$

**Where,**

$$R^2 = \sum_{iy} P_{iy}^2 + \sum_{i \neq j} P_{iy} P_{jy} r_{ij}$$

The equation may be written in matrix form as follows:  $[A] n \times 1 = [B] m \times m [C] n \times 1$

The direct and indirect effects of path coefficients were ranked on the scale given by **Lenka and Mishra, 1973.**

0.00 – 0.09 = Negligible, 0.10 – 0.19 = Low, 0.20 – 0.29 = Moderate, 0.30 – 1.00 = High, More than 1.00 = Very high

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **CORRELATION COEFFICIENT ANALYSIS**

For all of the characteristics investigated in this study, analysis of variance revealed that genotypes differed considerably among themselves. The genotypic and phenotypic correlation coefficients calculated among twelve characteristics (Table-1) demonstrated that the genotypic correlation coefficient was higher than the phenotypic correlation coefficients in general, showing a strong inherent association between various traits. The phenotypic correlation coefficient was higher in certain situations than the genotypic correlation coefficient, which might be due to the environment's impact on the relationship of characteristics. These results are similar to those found with Pundiret al.[15], Verma and Singh [24], Yadav et al.[26], Kumar and Patil [9] and Temam [23].

The correlation coefficient analysis (Table-1) showed highly significant and positive genotypic and phenotypic correlation of Fruit yield per plant with number of fruit per plant (0.98, 0.97), number of nodes per plant (0.89, 0.88), number of seeds per fruit (0.35, 0.34), weight of 100 seed (0.30, 0.30), fruit length (0.28, 0.27), number of primary branches per plant (0.25, 0.24), fruit diameter (0.23, 0.22) and plant height (0.13, 0.13) indicating the possibility of simultaneous selection for these traits. Correlation estimates suggest that yields can be improved through selection based on these traits. These results are in close harmony with the findings of Bagadiya et al.[3], Sravanthi et al.[22], Verma and Singh [24], Kumar and Patil [9], Janarthanan and Sundaram [5] and Ravalet al.[17] for number of fruit per plant. Kumari et al.[11] and Sujata et al.[21] for number of nodes per plant. Ravalet al.[17], Prasath et al.[14] and Singh et al.[20] for number of seeds per fruit. Ravalet al. [17] and Prasath et al.[14] for weight of 100 seed. Sravanthi et al.[22] and Kumar and Patil [9] for fruit length. Pundiret al.[15], Verma and Singh [24], Janarthanan and Sundaram [5] and Sujata et al.[21] for number of primary branches per plant. Pundiret al.[15] and Temam [23] for fruit diameter. Verma and Singh [24], Rynjahet al.[18] for plant height. Fruit yield per plant showed significant negative genotypic and phenotypic correlation with internodes length. Similar result was reported by Bagadiya et al.[3] and Prasath et al.[14].

### **PATH COEFFICIENT ANALYSIS**

Genotypic and phenotypic path coefficient analysis (Table-2) exhibited high positive direct effects on fruit yield per plant were exerted by the number of fruit per plant (1.09, 1.04), internodes length (0.18, 0.12), days to 50 per cent flowering (0.15, 0.12), number of seeds per fruit (0.08, 0.04), number of primary branches per plant (0.02, 0.02), number of nodes per plant (0.02, 0.02) fruit diameter (0.02, 0.01) and fruit length (0.01, 0.01) at both genotypic and

phenotypic levels. The number of fruits per plant (1.09, 1.04) had very high positive direct effect on fruit yield per plant but also had a significant positive correlation with fruit yield per plant (0.98, 0.97) and the correlation coefficient is equal to the direct effect. Internode length (0.18, 0.12) showed low positive direct effect on fruit yield per plant, but it is negatively correlated with fruit yield per plant (-0.67, -0.66). Days to 50% flowering (0.15, 0.12) had low positive direct effect on fruit yield per plant, but it was not significantly correlated with fruit yield per plant (0.08, 0.08). The number of seeds per fruit (0.08, 0.04), number of primary branches per plant (0.02, 0.02), number of nodes per plant (0.02, 0.02), fruit diameter (0.02, 0.01), and fruit length (0.01, 0.01) all had negligible positive direct effects on fruit yield per plant but these are significantly positively correlated with fruit yield per plant (0.25, 0.24), (0.35, 0.34), (0.89, 0.88), (0.23, 0.22), (0.28, 0.27), respectively. Similar results were observed by Rajaniet al.[16], Al-Juboori [1], Samikshaet al.[19], Sravanthiet al.[22], Verma and Singh [24], Kumar and Patil [9], Sujataet al.[21], Prasathet al.[14] for number of fruit per plant. Pawaret al.[12], Verma and Singh [24], Prasathet al.[14] for internodes length. Pundiret al.[15], Sravanthiet al.[22], Pawaret al.[12], Rynjahet al.[18] for number of primary branches per plant. Rajaniet al.[16], Sravanthiet al.[22], Yadavet al.[26], Kumar and Patil [9] for days to 50 per cent flowering. Al-Juboori [1], Samikshaetal.[19], Pawaret al.[12] for fruit diameter. Rajaniet al.[16], Samikshaet al.[19], Sravanthiet al. (2021), Rynjahet al.[18], Prasathet al.[14] for fruit length. Pundiret al.[15] for number of seeds per fruit and Pawaret al.[12] for number of nodes per plant.

plant height (-0.09, -0.05) and weight of 100 seed (-0.02, -0.02) showed direct negative genotypic and phenotypic effects on fruit yield per plant and also showed significant positive correlation with fruit yield (0.13, 0.13), (0.30, 0.30), respectively. Days to first flowering (-0.11, -0.08) showed direct negative effects on fruit yield per plant and also showed non-significant positive correlation with fruit yield (0.08, 0.08). Similar results were observed by Rajaniet al.[16], Sravanthiet al.[22], Rynjahet al.[18], Ravalet al.[17] for days to first flowering and plant height. Pundiret al.[15], Singh et al.[20] for weight of 100 seed.

Table:1 Estimates of correlation coefficient for genotypic and phenotypic levels among twelve characters in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]

Character s		Pla nt height (cm)	Days to 50 % flowering	Days to first flowering	Num ber of primar y branches per plant	Interno des Length (cm)	Num ber of nodes per plant	Num ber of fruits per plant	Fru it length (cm)	Fruit diameter (cm)	Num ber of seeds per fruit	Wei ght of 100 seed (g)	Fruit yield per plant (g)
Plant height (cm)	G	1.00	-0.21**	-0.22**	0.34**	0.57**	- 0.03	0.10	0.39*	0.17**	0.31**	0.06	0.13*
	P	1.00	-0.20**	-0.21**		0.56**	-	0.10	0.38*				



of 100 seed (g)												1.00	**
	P											1.00	0.30**
Fruit yield per plant (g)	G												1.00
	P												1.00

Table:2 Estimates of direct and indirect effects for twelve characters studied towards fruit yield in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]

Character s		Plant height (cm)	Days to 50 % flowering	Days to first flowering	No. of primary branches per plant	Internodes Length (cm)	No. of nodes per plant	No. of fruits per plant	Fruit length (cm)	Fruit diameter (cm)	No. of seeds per fruit	Weight of 100 seed (g)	R with Fruit yield per plant (g)
Plant height (cm)	G	-0.09	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.13**
	P	-0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.13**
Days to 50 % flowering	G	0.02	0.15	-0.11	-0.08	-0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.08
	P	0.01	0.12	-0.08	-0.08	-0.02	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.08
Days to first flowering	G	0.02	0.14	-0.11	-0.04	-0.03	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.08
	P	0.01	0.11	-0.08	-0.07	-0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.07
Number of primary branches per plant	G	-0.03	-0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.24	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.25**
	P	-0.02	-0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.22	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.24**
Internodes Length (cm)	G	-0.05	-0.03	0.02	0.03	0.18	0.03	0.78	0.02	-0.05	0.01	0.03	0.67**
	P	-0.03	-0.02	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.03	0.76	0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.03	0.66**
Number	G	0.0	0.02	-0.08	-0.02	-0.14	0.0	1.	0.	0.03	0.0	-	0.8

er of nodes per plant		2					<b>2</b>	01	03		2	0.02	9**
	<b>P</b>	0.01	0.01	-0.06	-0.01	-0.10	<b>0.02</b>	0.95	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.88**
Number of fruits per plant	<b>G</b>	-0.08	0.07	-0.05	0.04	-0.13	0.02	<b>1.09</b>	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.98**
	<b>P</b>	-0.05	0.02	-0.03	0.02	-0.09	0.02	<b>1.04</b>	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.97**
Fruit length (cm)	<b>G</b>	-0.04	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.28	<b>0.01</b>	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.28**
	<b>P</b>	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.26	<b>0.01</b>	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.27**
Fruit diameter (cm)	<b>G</b>	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.05	-0.06	0.04	0.22	0.02	<b>0.02</b>	0.01	0.05	0.23**
	<b>P</b>	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.05	-0.03	0.04	0.2	0.01	<b>0.01</b>	0.00	0.04	0.22**
No. of seeds per fruit	<b>G</b>	-0.07	0.01	-0.09	0.03	-0.01	0.05	0.37	0.01	0.01	<b>0.08</b>	0.04	0.35**
	<b>P</b>	-0.05	0.01	-0.06	0.03	-0.01	0.04	0.35	0.00	0.01	<b>0.04</b>	0.02	0.34**
Weight of 100 seed (g)	<b>G</b>	-0.05	-0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.34	0.00	0.01	0.02	<b>0.02</b>	0.30**
	<b>P</b>	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.32	0.00	0.01	0.02	<b>0.02</b>	0.30**

Genotypic Residual effect = 0.0291, Phenotypic Residual effect = 0.0365

## CONCLUSION

The correlation coefficient studies revealed that fruit yield per plant significant positive correlation with number of fruit per plant, number of nodes per plant, number of seeds per fruit, weight of 100 seed, fruit length, number of primary branches per plant, fruit diameter and plant height. The path coefficient analysis revealed that the positive significant positive effect on fruit yield per plant was observed by number of fruits per plant followed by internode length, number of primary branches per plant, days to 50 per cent flowering, number of seeds per fruit, number of nodes per plant, fruit diameter and fruit length at both genotypic and phenotypic levels, indicating that these traits will be considered as main component of selection in a breeding programme for fruit yield per plant.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The first author would like to acknowledge and thank the whole faculty of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India, for providing all the necessary facilities for this research work.

## REFERANCE:

1. **Al-Juboori AWA.** Evaluation yield of okra with associated traits using analysis correlation and path. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*. 2021;**761**:012036.
2. **Al-Jibouri HA, Miller PA,Robinson HF.** Genotypic and environmental variances and covariances in upland cotton crosses of interspecific origin. *Agronomy Journal*. 1958;**50**:633-636.
3. **Bagadiya PG,Intwala CG, Patel P,UsadadJS.** Assessment of the correlation and path analysis with association of growth and yield characteristics in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus*(L.) Moench]. *The Pharma Innovation Journal*. 2022;**11**(4):769-774.
4. **Dewey DK, Lu KH.** A Correlation and path coefficient analysis of components of crested wheat grass seed production. *Agronomy Journal*, 1959;**51**:515-518.
5. **JanarthananJ, Sundaram V.** Studies on correlation coefficient in F<sub>2</sub> generation of Bhendi [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench].*International Journal of Chemical Studies*. 2020;**8**(3):2195-2197.
6. **Joshi AB, Gadwal VR, Hardas MW.**Okra. In N.W. Simmonds (ed.) *Evolution of crop plants*, Longmans, London;1974.
7. **Kochhar SL.** Tropical crops.Macmillan Publishers Ltd., London and Basingstoke; 1986.
8. **Kumar N.** Breeding of horticultural crops.New India Publishing Agency, New Delhi; 2006.
9. **Kumar RK, Patil RV.** Mean performance, character association and path analysis studies for quantitative characters in Okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]genotypes.*International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*. 2020;**9**(11):1357-1365.
10. **Kumar N, Tikka SBS, Dagla MC, Ram B, Meena HP.** Genotypic adaptability for seed yield and physiological traits in sesame (*Sesamum indicum*L.). *The Bioscan*(Supplement on Genetics and Plant Breeding). 2013;**8**(4):1503-1509.
11. **Kumari A, Singh VK, Kumari M, KumarA.** Genetic variability, correlation and path coefficient analysis for yield and quality traits in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench].*International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*. 2019;**8**(6):918-926.
12. **Pawar Y, Sarode SB, Shaikh AB,Kharad DA.**Phenotypic and genotypic path coefficient analysis studies in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench].*Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 2020;**9**(5):488-493.
13. **Pradip K,Akotkar DK, Pal AK.** Genetic variability and diversity in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]. *Electronic Journal of Plant Breeding*. 2010;**1**(4):393-398.

14. **Prasath G, Reddy KR, Saidaiah P.** Correlation and path coefficient analysis of fruits yield and yield attributes in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*. 2017;**6(3)**:463-472.
15. **Pundir S, Singh MK, Kumar M, Lodhi SK, Singh A, Alam K.** Studies on correlation and path coefficient for direct selection between pair of traits using green fruit yield as dependent characters in Okra. *International Journal of Environment and Climate Change*. 2022;**12(4)**:90-96.
16. **Rajani A, Naidu LN, Madhavi Y, Srikanth D.** Path coefficient analysis studies in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]. *The Pharma Innovation Journal*. 2022;**11(2)**:2050-2053.
17. **Raval V, Patel AI, Vashi JM, Chaudhari BN.** Correlation and Path Analysis Studies in Okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]. *Acta Scientific Agriculture*. 2019;**3(2)**:65-70.
18. **Rynjah S, Arumugam T, Ganesan KN, Kamalkumaran PR.** Correlation and path coefficient analysis studies in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 2020;**9(3)**:1423-1427.
19. **Samiksha, Verma RS, Verma SK, Prakash S, Kumar S, Maurya SK.** Studies on correlation and path coefficient analysis in Okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*. 2021;**10(03)**:277-284.
20. **Singh N, Singh DK, Pandey P, Panchbhaiya A, Rawat M.** Correlation and Path Coefficient Studies in Okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench], *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*. 2017;**6(7)**:1096-1101.
21. **Sujata P, Satish D, Babu AG, Chittapur R, Prabhuling G, Peerjade D.** Studies of character association and path analysis for productivity and quality traits in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 2019; **8(4)**:1513-1516.
22. **Sravanthi U, Prabhakar BN, Saidaiah P, Rao AM, Narayana DL, Sathish G.** Correlation and path analysis studies in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]. *The Pharma Innovation Journal*. 2021;**10(10)**:761-766.
23. **Temam N.** Correlation and path coefficient analysis of pod yield and related traits of Okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench] genotypes evaluated at Melkassa, Central Ethiopia. *International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology*. 2020;**9(8)**:792-801.
24. **Verma V, Singh S.** Correlation and path coefficient analysis of quantitative characters in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]. *International Journal of Chemical Studies*. 2020;**8(6)**:206-208.
25. **Wright S.** Correlation and causation. *Journal of Agricultural Research*. 1921;20: 557-587.

- 26. Yadav S, Singh VB, Yadav GC, Kumar S, Verma PK.** Estimation of direct selection parameter in okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 2020;**9(5)**:1488-1490.
- 27. Zeven AC, Zhukovsky PM.** Dictionary of cultivated plants and their centres of diversity. Cent/re for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation, Wageningen, the Netherlands; 1975.