

Original Research Article

Heterosis in Bread Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) for Earliness and Heat Tolerant Traits over the Environments

ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out in 9 diverse parents, their 36 hybrids and 2 checks evaluated during Rabi 2020-21 at RCA, Udaipur in RBD in three replications in three different environments in wheat for earliness and heat tolerant traits viz., days to 50 per cent flowering, heat injury, proline content and total chlorophyll content on pooled basis. The pooled analysis for above characters revealed that mean squares due to environments, genotypes, parents, crosses as well as parents v/s. crosses were significant indicating presence of overall heterosis for the traits. Out of thirty six crosses 5 crosses viz., GJW 463 x RAJ 4120, DBW 173 x RAJ 4120, GJW 463 x DBW 173, GW 451 x LOK 1 and DBW 173 x RAJ 3777 were found superior with maximum significant heterobeltiosis and economic heterosis for heat tolerant traits and earliness over the environments.

Keywords: Better parent heterosis, Bread wheat, Economic heterosis and Heat tolerant traits

INTRODUCTION

Bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is a hexaploid and self pollinated plant with $2n = 6x = 42$ chromosome number, belongs to order cyperales, genus *Triticum* and family Poaceae. It is cultivated as winter sown crop and most important staple food crop globally. According to Vavilov (1992), the centre of origin for diploid wheat (*T. monococcum*, $2n=14$) is Asia Minor, for tetraploid wheat (*T. durum*, $2n=28$) is Mediterranean bassin and Abyssinia and for hexaploid wheat (*T. aestivum*, $2n=42$) is Afghanistan. In India, wheat is grown on an area of 30.55 million ha (13.43% of global area) with the production of 107.18 million tonnes and productivity of 3508 kg/ha. It is mostly grown in Northern, North Western and Central India. Major wheat

Comment [ug1]: Need to go for few more parameters as it is physiological and complex traits

growing states in India are Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Gujarat.

Comment [ug2]: Please attach references

Heterosis in wheat can be accomplished through the development and identification of high performance of vigorous parental lines and their subsequent evaluation for combining ability in cross combinations to identify hybrids with high heterotic effects. Manipulation of heterosis is an important strategy for increasing the yield potential of wheat (Rauf *et al.*, 2012). Wheat production can be enhanced through the development of new cultivars having wider genetic base and better performance under various agro-climatic conditions. Hybrid wheat technology can play an effective role in enhancing grain production (Kalhor *et al.*, 2015). Therefore, the present study was conducted to evaluate the performances of 36 hybrid combinations which were developed through diallel (without reciprocals) analysis for better grain yield along with heat tolerance traits under three different environments.

Comment [ug3]: How heterosis useful in wheat breeding ? Is there any scope in India ? Still can be elaborated ..

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experimental material was comprised of nine wheat genotypes and two check varieties *viz.*, RAJ 4079 and HI 1544. The genotypes were selected on the basis of their origin, adaptability, diversity and morpho-physiological characters *viz.*, earliness, high yield potential and heat tolerance. These 9 genotypes were crossed in diallel without reciprocals design to develop a total thirty six crosses during *Rabi* 2019-20. All 47 genotypes (9 parents, 36 crosses and 2 checks) were evaluated in randomized block design in three replications and three different environments during *Rabi* 2020-21 at Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, Rajasthan College of Agriculture (RCA), Udaipur. Plant to plant and row to row distance was maintained 10 cm and 23 cm, respectively and row length was 3 meter. Three different environments were created by sowing the experimental material in three different dates as early sown (15-20 October), normal sown (10-15 November) and late sown (10-15 December). Observations were recorded on five competitive plants from each genotype were randomly selected in all the environments. Heterobeltiosis and economic heterosis were calculated according to the method suggested by Fonseca and Patterson (1968) and Meredith and Bridge (1972), respectively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The pooled analysis for above characters revealed that mean squares due to environments, genotypes, parents, crosses as well as parents *v/s.* crosses were significant indicating presence of overall heterosis for these traits. Mean squares due to genotypes x environments interactions were significant for all the characters above characters reflecting the influence of different environments on the expression of genotypes.

The mean squares due to crosses x environments were significant for above characters indicated that crosses interacted differentially with different environments for these characters. The mean squares due to parents x environments were significant for proline content and total chlorophyll content. This suggested that parents performed differentially in different environments for the characters. Similar results were also reported by Lohithaswa *et al.*, (2014), Singh *et al.*, (2014), Ismail and Samier (2015), Kumar *et al.*, (2017) and Singh *et al.*, (2018).

Days to 50 per cent flowering

Maximum negative significant heterobeltiosis was expressed by GW 451 X JW 3336 in E₁ (-8.15%), E₂ (-5.41%) and GJW 463 X JW 3336 in E₃ (-3.32%). Cross, GW 451 X JW 3336 was expressed maximum (-5.39%) negative significant heterobeltiosis for this trait on pooled basis. The negative significant economic heterosis were expressed by cross GW 451 x JW 3336 (-4.89%), GW 451 x LOK 1 (-4.00%), GW 451 x RAJ 3777 (-3.11%) and GW 451 x HI 1620 (-2.22%) in E₁, HD 2967 x RAJ 3777 and GJW 463 x RAJ 4120 in E₂ (1.88%). On pooled basis GW 451 x LOK 1 (-1.87%) reported maximum negative significant economic heterosis over the best check variety HI 1544.

Heat injury

Two crosses in E₁ viz., HD 2967 x GW 451 (-7.41%) and DBW 173 x GW 451 (-2.19%), one cross in E₂ viz., HD 2967 x GW 451 (-6.46%) were expressed negative significant better parent heterosis for this trait. On pooled basis only one cross HD 2967 x GW 451 (-4.73%) had negative significant heterobeltiosis.

Proline content

Comment [ug4]: Importance of parameter need to be metioned

Maximum heterosis over better parent was expressed by Cross GW 451 x RAJ 3777 (10.81%) and DBW 173 x RAJ 4120 (10.59%) in E₁, JW 3336 x HI 1620 (10.25%) in E₂, DBW 173 x RAJ 4120 (30.95%) in E₃. Nine crosses were observed significant positive heterosis over better parent on the basis of pooled analysis. Among them, DBW 173 x RAJ 4120 was exhibited maximum heterobeltiosis (15.65%) for this trait.

Positive significant economic heterosis expressed by cross DBW 173 x RAJ 3777 in E₁ (9.52%), GJW 463 x DBW 173 in E₂ (9.63%) and E₃ (15.28%) environment. On pooled basis, six crosses showed significant positive economic heterosis for this trait. Among them GJW 463 x DBW 173 depicted maximum heterosis (10.01%) over the best check RAJ 4079.

Total chlorophyll content

Two crosses viz., GJW 463 x RAJ 4120 (32.47%) and GW 451 x RAJ 3777 (31.20%) in E₁, while GJW 463 x RAJ 4120 (21.54%) and GJW 463 x RAJ 3777 (15.32%) in E₃ were expressed positive significant heterobeltiosis for this trait.

Similar findings were reported by Desale and Mehta (2013), Barot *et al.*, (2014), Kalhoro *et al.*, (2015), Thomas *et al.*, (2017), Patel (2018), Kumar *et al.* (2019), Dhoot *et al.*, (2020), Joshi and Kumar (2020) and Singh *et al.*, (2020) for above traits in wheat.

Conclusion

It may be concluded that out of 36 crosses 5 crosses viz., GJW 463 x RAJ 4120, DBW 173 x RAJ 4120, GJW 463 x DBW 173, GW 451 x LOK 1 and DBW 173 x RAJ 3777 were found superior with maximum significant heterobeltiosis and economic heterosis for heat tolerant traits and earliness over the environments.

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Comment [ug5]: Need to mention the importance of parameter and need to relate to the traits.

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Table 1. Pooled Analysis of variance for various traits in wheat

S N	Characters	Env	Rep / Env	Genoty pe	Parents	F1	P vs F1	GxE	PxE	F1xE	PvsF1x E	Pool Error
1	Days to 50 per cent flowering	1593.53**	1.18	14.61**	9.64**	16.09**	2.30	4.29*	1.63*	4.91*	4.18**	0.83
2	Heat injury (%)	755.74**	0.67**	57.99**	43.92**	50.97**	416.39**	1.17*	1.34*	1.01*	5.70**	0.16
3	Proline content (µg/100mg)	923.20**	0.24**	28.85**	33.38**	25.69**	102.94**	1.60*	2.06*	1.48*	2.22**	0.03
4	Total Chlorophyll content (mg/g)	276.81**	0.21**	30.11**	12.01**	30.88**	147.70**	0.68*	0.90*	0.46*	6.61**	0.04

*, ** Significant at 5 and 1 per cent, respectively.

Table 2. Maximum desirable significant heterosis over better parent (BP) and standard check for days to 50 per cent flowering, heat injury, proline content and total chlorophyll content on pooled basis

Characters	Maximum heterobeltiosis	Maximum economic heterosis
Days to 50 per cent flowering	GW 451 x JW 3336 (-5.39%)	GW 451 x LOK 1 (-1.87%)
Heat injury	HD 2967 x GW 451 (-4.73%)	
Proline content	DBW 173 x RAJ 4120 (15.65%)	GJW 463 x DBW 173 (10.01%)
Total chlorophyll content	GJW 463 x RAJ 4120 (27.19%)	