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Genotypic, phenotypic correlation and path analysis studies in Chilli (*Capsicum annuum*)

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Abstract

Field experiment was conducted at the college of Horticulture, Bidar University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot (Karnataka) to know the genotypic, phenotypic and Path association between ten yield and yield attributing characters in green chilli. Correlation coefficients indicated that fruit yield per plant was significant and positively correlated with number of fruits per plant and number of branches per plant. Incidence of leaf curl showed highly significant and negative correlation with yield per plant at both phenotypic (-0.606) and genotypic (-0.747) level.

Keywords: Chilli, genotypic correlation, phenotypic correlation

Introduction

Chilli (*Capsicum annuum* L.) important vegetable as well as spice crop. In India, there is no home which does not consume chilli either as green or dry. It finds a place in pharmaceuticals also. India is the major green chilli growing country in the world having an area of 140.04 thousand hectare with production of 1687.83 thousand tons. In India, Karnataka is the major growing state where area under green chilli is 43.66 thousand hectare and production is 596.13 thousand tons followed by Bihar of 39.49 thousand hectare and 478.1313 thousand ton (Anon., 2018) [2]. Maximum diversity can be noticed among different cultivars available in India and outside with respect to shape, size, yield, quality and other traits. Identification of a variety better suited for a particular region and its improvement is of immediate task to exploit its potential. The improvement can be brought out after confirming the association of most important character yield with other yield attributing characters. Hence, an experiment was conducted at College of Horticulture, Bidar to know the genotypic and phenotypic association between ten most important yield and yield attributing traits in green chilli.

Materials and Methods

Field experiment was conducted at the College of Horticulture, Bidar, University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot (Karnataka) with forty five genotypes of chilli. The trial was laid out in randomized complete block design (RCBD) with two replications. Thirty days old seedlings were transplanted at spacing of 60 cm × 45 cm. All the recommended cultural practices were followed to raise good chilli crop (Anon., 2013) [1]. Five randomly selected plants in each experimental plot were used for recording observations on vegetative, yield and yield attributing parameters. The data was subjected to statistical analysis by adopting complete randomized block design (Panse and Sukhatme, 1967) [6] and the phenotypic correlation coefficient and genotypic correlation coefficient were computed by using *INDOSTAT* software.

Results and Discussion

In the present investigation the relation of yield with yield attributing characters as well as among themselves was examined using genotypic and phenotypic correlation analysis. The genotypic correlation was higher than the phenotypic correlation indicating high heritable nature of characters. The growth and yield attributing characters like plant height (0.486 and 0.511 respectively), number of fruits per plant (0.798 and 0.800 respectively), and number of branches per plant (0.201 and 0.274 respectively) had highly significant positive correlation with yield per plant at phenotypic and genotypic level respectively (Table 1 and 2). Since,

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these associations of characters are in desirable direction indicating higher contribution of these characters towards yield. Similar results were also reported by Chaudhary *et al.*, (2013) [3], Vijay *et al.*, (2015) [11] and Srividya *et al.*, (2017) [9]. Incidence of leaf curl showed highly significant and negative correlation with yield per plant at phenotypic (-0.606) and negative correlation at genotypic (-0.747) level. Similar results were reported by Ullah *et al.*, (2011) [10] and Chaudhary *et al.*, (2013) [3]. The correlation coefficient would indicate only the relationship of independent variables with the dependent variable without specifying cause and effect. Using path coefficient analysis, it is possible to resolve the

correlations, by subjecting the correlation co-efficient to path analysis for partitioning the correlation values into direct and indirect effect through alternate ways. The results showing the direct and indirect effect of various traits of chilli are presented in Table 3.

Days to maturity (0.431), Plant height (0.511), number of branches per plant (0.274) number of fruits per plant (0.800) have shown positive direct effect on yield per plant while, incidence of leaf curl (-0.741) has shows negative direct effects on yield per plant study conform findings of Farhad *et al.*, 2008; Sarkar *et al.*, 2009; Kumar *et al.*, 2012; Negi and Sharma, 2019 [4, 8, 5, 7].

Table 1: Phenotypic correlation coefficients among yield attributing traits in chilli

	Days to 50% flowering	Day to Maturity	Plant height	Number of branches per plant	Number of fruits per plant	Fruit length	Fruit width	Test weight	Incidence of Leaf curl	Yield per plant
Days to 50% flowering	1.000	0.941**	-0.004	0.0186	-0.004	0.113	-0.033	0.073	0.100	-0.020
Day to Maturity		1.000	-0.029	0.0253	0.0003	0.088	-0.021	0.064	0.119	-0.023
Plant height			1.000	0.234*	0.395**	0.039	0.009	-0.139	-0.272*	0.486**
Number of branches per plant				1.000	0.423**	-0.071	-0.217*	-0.268*	-0.223*	0.201*
Number of fruits per plant					1.000	0.020	-0.096	-0.313**	-0.612**	0.798**
Fruit length						1.000	0.025	0.020	-0.071	0.202*
Fruit width							1.000	0.134	-0.094	0.192
Test weight								1.000	0.106	-0.041
Incidence of Leaf curl									1.000	-0.606**
Yield per plant										1.000

Table 2: Genotypic correlation coefficients among yield attributing traits in chilli

	Days to 50% flowering	Day to Maturity	Plant height	Number of branches per plant	Number of fruits per plant	Fruit length	Fruit width	Test weight	Incidence of Leaf curl	Yield per plant
Days to 50% flowering	1.000	0.968**	0.004	0.008	0.011	0.155	-0.037	0.074	0.130	-0.006
Day to Maturity		1.000	-0.045	0.004	-0.007	0.107	-0.031	0.054	0.165	-0.020
Plant height			1.000	0.230*	0.410**	0.026	0.002	-0.134	-0.366**	0.511**
Number of branches per plant				1.000	0.534**	-0.096	-0.295**	-0.312**	-0.428**	0.274**
Number of fruits per plant					1.000	0.011	-0.124	-0.377**	-0.743**	0.800**
Fruit length						1.000	0.015	-0.005	-0.114	0.216*
Fruit width							1.000	0.131	-0.103	0.193
Test weight								1.000	0.148	-0.052
Incidence of Leaf curl									1.000	-0.747**
Yield per plant										1.000

Table 3: Genotypic path co-efficient of different component characters on chilli yield per plant

Traits	Days to 50% flowering	Day to Maturity	Plant height	Number of branches per plant	Number of fruits per plant	Fruit length	Fruit width	Test weight	Incidence of Leaf curl	Yield per plant (r)
Days to 50% flowering	-0.442	0.400	0.001	-0.001	0.009	0.032	-0.008	0.019	-0.015	-0.006
Day to Maturity	-0.428	0.413	-0.009	0.000	-0.006	0.022	-0.007	0.014	-0.019	-0.020
Plant height	-0.002	-0.019	0.208	-0.020	0.331	0.005	0.001	-0.034	0.041	0.511**
Number of branches	-0.004	0.002	0.048	-0.088	0.430	-0.020	-0.063	-0.079	0.048	0.274**
Number of fruits	-0.005	-0.003	0.085	-0.047	0.806	0.002	-0.027	-0.095	0.083	0.800**
Fruit length	-0.069	0.044	0.005	0.008	0.009	0.204	0.003	-0.001	0.013	0.216*
Fruit width	0.016	-0.013	0.001	0.026	-0.100	0.003	0.215	0.033	0.012	0.193
Test weight	-0.033	0.022	-0.028	0.027	-0.304	-0.001	0.028	0.253	-0.017	-0.052
Incidence of Leaf curl	-0.058	0.068	-0.076	0.038	-0.598	-0.023	-0.022	0.037	-0.112	-0.747**

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