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Non Parametric Analysis in Multi Environmental Trials of Feed Barley Genotypes

Ajay Verma^{*}, J. Singh, V. Kumar, A.S. Kharab and G.P. Singh

Statistics and computer center, ICAR-Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research, Karnal 132001 Haryana, India *Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Keywords

Feed barley, Nonparametric measures, Spearman rank correlation, Ward's hierarchical clustering, Biplot analysis.

Article Info

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Introduction

Barley cereal crop has been cultivated for food, feed, forage and brewing purpose. Cereal is grown under varying agro climatic situations of the country. Interpretation of genotype Х environment interactions facilitated by the use of statistical methods as interaction complicates the identification of superior genotypes (Berteroa et al., 2004). The nonparametric measures, based on ranks only, proved to be a viable alternative to parametric measures (Dehghani, 2008). For many applications, including selection in breeding and testing programs, the rank orders of genotypes are the most essential

GXE interaction of twenty seven feed barley genotypes tested at fifteen major barley locations interpreted by non-parametric measures. Genotype JB322 was high yielder followed by PL890 and HUB250 among feed barley genotypes. Descriptive statistics calculated from original yield values identified genotypes KB1436 and KB1434 were of stable performance. Nonparametric measures, free from distributional assumptions, Si1, Si2, Si3, Si4, Si5 Si6 and Si7 indicated JB322, UPB1054 and KB1434 as stable genotypes, however, unstable genotypes were RD2552G5 and DWRB156. CMR and CSD measures pointed towards HUB113, NDB1634 and UPB1054, JB322 as desirable genotypes respectively. CSi1 and CSi2 measures identified JB322 and UPB1054 along with UPB1054 and HUB 113 as of stable yield performance. Genotypes UPB1054, HUB113, BH1005 based on CSi3 and CSi6 were identified as the stable genotypes whereas KB1436 and RD2552 were unstable. First two NPs were very similar for unstable performance of RD2552 and last two NPs for similar performance of HUB250.

information (Khalili and Aboughadareh, 2016). Quite large number of references justifies the use of nonparametric measures in the assessment of stable performance in crop improvement trials (Ebadi-Segherloo, 2008; Karimizadeh *et al.*, 2012). Nonparametric measures based rank of genotypes as per the yield values in different environments were developed by Huehn (1990a). The use of corrected values, instead of original means, for rank determination was proposed by Huehn (1990b). Nonparametric measures of phenotypic stability by Huehn have been used numerously (Dehghani, 2008; Ebadi-Segerloo

et al., 2008; Mahtabi et al., 2013; Liu et al., 2010; Sabaghnia et al., 2006; Karimzadeh et al., 2013). Recent papers have exploited nonparametric measures to analyze GxE interaction in agricultural trials (Mortazavian and Azizinia, 2014). Nonparametric stability statistics had been used by plant breeders worldwide due to the potential returns relative to other parameters (Farshadfar et al., 2014).

Materials and Methods

Research data of this study involved twenty seven feed barley genotypes evaluated at fifteen major barley growing locations across the country. Environmental conditions along with genotype pedigrees were given in table 1 for completeness. Xij denotes the phenotypic value of ith genotype in jth environ-ment, where $i = 1, 2, \dots, k, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Rank of the ith genotype in the *i*th environment denoted by rij and the average rank of the ith genotype across environments by. (Karimizadeh et al., 2012) Si1 estimate considered all possible pair-wise rank differences, while Si2 was based on variances of ranks for each genotype across environments. The nonparametric stability statistic Si4 is similar to that of Yau and Hamblin (1994), which used relative yield not only to give equal weight to each environment, but also to provide a measure of yield stability. Non-parametric statistics of Si3 and Si6 combine yield and stability based on yield ranks of genotypes in each environment. Karimzadeh et al., 2013 proposed the correction for yield of ith genotype in jth environment as $(X^*ij = Xij -$.+) as X*ij, was the corrected phenotypic value; was the mean of ith genotype in all environments and was the grand mean. The ranks obtained from these adjusted values X*ij, depend only on GxE interaction and error effects. The genotype with the highest adjusted yield was given a rank of 1 and vice versa for lowest adjusted yielder. Following nonparametric measures were calculated based on the ranks assigned by original and

corrected values of yield to genotypes as:

$$\begin{split} S_{i}^{(1)} &= 2\sum_{j}^{n-1} \sum_{j=j+1}^{n} |r_{ij} - r_{ij'}| / [n(n-1)] \\ S_{i}^{(2)} &= \sum_{j=1}^{n} (r_{ij} - \overline{r_{i}})^{2} / \sum_{j=1}^{n} |r_{ij} - \overline{r_{i.}}| \\ S_{i}^{(3)} &= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} (r_{ij} - \overline{r_{i.}})^{2}}{\overline{r_{i.}}} \\ S_{i}^{(3)} &= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} (r_{ij} - \overline{r_{i.}})^{2}}{\overline{r_{i.}}} \\ S_{i}^{(5)} &= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} |r_{ij} - \overline{r_{i.}}|}{n} \\ S_{i}^{(6)} &= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} |r_{ij} - \overline{r_{i.}}|}{\overline{r_{i.}}} \\ S_{i}^{(6)} &= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} |r_{ij} - \overline{r_{i.}}|}{\overline{r_{i.}}} \end{split}$$

On parametric measures to measure stability defined by Thennarasu's (1995). In these measures r^*ij was the rank of X^*ij , and and Mdi were the mean and median ranks for original, where * and M*di were the same parameters computed from the corrected yield values.

$$NP_{i}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} |r_{ij}^{*} - M_{di}^{*}|$$

$$NP_{i}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{m} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{|r_{ij}^{*} - M_{di}^{*}|}{M_{di}} \right)$$

$$NP_{i}^{(3)} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum (r_{ij}^{*} - \bar{r}_{i}^{*})^{2}/m}}{\bar{r}_{i.}}$$

$$NP_{i}^{(4)} = \frac{2}{m(m-1)} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{m} \frac{|r_{ij}^{*} - r_{ij'}^{*}|}{\bar{r}_{i.}} \right]$$

SAS-based computer program of Lu (1995) and SASGESTAB (Hussein et al., 2000) employed calculate nonparametric to measures. clustering Hierarchical of genotypes based on yield along with non parametric measures by Ward's method (Ward, 1963) was performed to understand the relationships among the nonparametric methods. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient calculates the correlation among ranks as follows :

$$r_{s} = 1 - \frac{6\sum_{i=1}^{n} d_{i}^{2}}{n(n^{2} - 1)}$$

 d_i = difference between two ranks of investigated trait;

n = number of correlated pairs.

Results and Discussion

According to mean yield, genotype JB322 was the highest yielder followed by PL890 and HUB250, although remarkable differences were evident among the studied feed barley genotypes (Table 2).

The following three descriptive statistics; mean of ranks (MR), standard deviation of ranks (SD) and coefficient of variation of ranks (CV) were calculated for original ranks. According to these statistics, genotypes KB1436 and KB1434 were of stable performance, while genotypes JB322, JB325 and PL890 based on MR, genotypes DWRB156 and RD2552 based on SD and genotypes HUB250 and BH946 based on CV, were identified as of unstable nature. Simple descriptive statistics based ranks on discriminated among genotype performance (Karimzadeh et al., 2012).

Seven nonparametric measures (Si1, Si2, Si3, Si4, Si5 Si6 and Si7) based on original yield values indicated genotypes JB322, UPB1054 and KB1434 were the most stable, however, most of studied measures pointed towards RD2552G5 and DWRB156 as the unstable genotypes, stable genotypes according to Huehn's nonparametric measures from uncorrected values demonstrated high mean yield. In other words, with maintenance of genotype effect in each cell of two-way data, mean yield confounds GEI and affects stability analysis (Farshadfar et al., 2014). Simultaneous selection for both mean vield and stability is an important consideration as

Kang and Pham (1991) studied several stability methods simultaneous for yield and stability. These methods provide a lot of flexibility for plant breeders for the simultaneous selection for both mean yield and stability (Mohammadi *et al.*, 2007).

According to table 3, genotype JB322 followed by UPB1054 were the most stable as well as RD2552 and DWRB156 were of unstable performance based on a corrected dataset that produced a mean of corrected ranks (CMR), standard deviation of corrected ranks (CSD), coefficient of variation of corrected ranks (CCV) and all Huehn's nonparametric measures (CSi1, CSi2, CSi3, CSi4, CSi5 CSi6 and CSi7). Also genotypes UPB1054 and HUB113 were identified as the most stable and KB1436 and RD2552 were unstable based on the above mentioned nonparametric measures of phenotypic stability (Karimizadeh et al., 2012). In the mentioned strategy, the following concept of stability was applied; it determines the stability of genotype over environment if its rank is similar over other environments (biological concept). Many authors (Ebadi-Segerloo et al., 2008; Zali et al., 2011; Sabaghnia et al., 2006) have used the nonparametric measures based on corrected values for stability and demonstrated that these statistics were associated with the biological concept of stability.

Nonparametric indices of Thennarasu's evaluated the genotypes performance differently i.e. NPi (1) pointed towards JB322 and UPB1054 as stable in comparison to others and RD2552 along BH946 unstable (Table 3) while, genotype PB891 showed lowest value NPi (2) followed by KB1434 and because of high value stabilities of BH946 and RD2552 were low, NPi (3) unlike NPi (2) identified BH1005 as the most stable followed by BH949. The unstable genotypes based on NPi (3) were JB322 and HUB250. Stability parameters NPi (4) like NPi (2)

identified PB891 and KB1434 and BH946 but like NPi(3) pointed towards unstable performance of HUB250. The results of first two NPs were very similar for unstable performance of RD2552 and last two NPs towards HUB250 as unstable genotypes (Mohammadi *et al.*, 2007).

Clustering of genotypes as per non parametric measures

Ward's method of hierarchical cluster analysis exploited to group genotypes and different according to yield nonparametric measures of phenotypic stability. The clustering considered squared Euclidean distance as dissimilarity measure among genotypes in Ward's method (Figure 2). In Ward's procedure, the dissimilarity between two clusters is shown by the "loss of information" from joining the two clusters

with this loss of information measured by the increase in error sum of squares. The cluster analysis revealed four distinct clusters among twenty seven genotypes: cluster of high to moderate yielders consisted of genotypes JB890, PL890, BH902, and RD2922 as UPB1054 as the most favorable and next cluster of four genotypes consisted of unstable genotypes RD2552, DWRB156, BH946 and HUB250. Third cluster of six genotypes comprised of moderately yielder genotypes. Finally fourth cluster grouped highly unstable genotypes as per non parametric measures. It seems that according to corrected statistics, genotypes UPB1054, HUB113 and JB322 were the most stable, but when based on uncorrected statistics. genotypes UPB1054 and KB1434 were the most stable. Regarding mean yield regardless of stability, the most favorable genotypes were JB322 and PL890.

Table.1 Parentage details of feed barley genotypes along with environmental conditions

Code	Genotype	Parentage	Locations	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (m)
IVTIRFB-1	KB1436	LAKHAN/JB137	Durgapura	26°51 'N	75°47 'E	390
IVTIRFB-2	BH959	BH393/BH331	Hisar	29°10 'N	75°46 ' E	215.2
IVTIRFB-3	RD2922	RD2809/RD2743	Ludhiana	30°54 ' N	75° 52' E	247
IVTIRFB-4	HUB250	RD2618/RD2660	Tabiji	26°35'N	74°61'E	456.1
IVTIRFB-5	BH1004	33rd IBON200/BH902	Pant Nagar	29°02 ' N	79°48' E	237
IVTIRFB-6	UPB1054	IBYT-LRA-M-12(Sr.No.27 of EIBGN 2013-14)	Karnal	29 °43 ' N	76°58 ' E	252
IVTIRFB-7	PL890	DWRUB52/DWRUB62	Varanasi	25°20 ' N	83°03 'E	75.5
IVTIRFB-8	JB325	RD2615/DL88	Rewa	24°31 ' N	81°15 'E	365.7
IVTIRFB-9	BH1006	15th HBSN-4/BH902	Faizabad	26°47 'N	82°12 'E	113
IVTIRFB-10	HUB113	KARAN280/C138	Kanpur	26°29 ' N	80°18 'E	125.9
IVTIRFB-11	KB1434	GLORIA-	Sabour	25°24 ' N	87°04 'E	41
		BAR/COPAL//PM5/BEN/3/SEN/4/PETUNIA1/5/BBSC/CONGON				
		A// BLLU/3/CIRU				
IVTIRFB-12	RD2786	RD2634/NDB1020//K425	SK Nagar	24°19 ' N	72°19 'E	154.5
IVTIRFB-13	BH902	BH495/RD2552	Sagar	23°83 ' N	78°73 'E	523
IVTIRFB-14	JB322	JB101/BH331	Morena	26°56 ' N	78°80 ' E	152
IVTIRFB-15	UPB1053	IBYT-MRA-12(Sr.No.35 of EIBGN 2013-14)	Udaipur	24°34 ' N	70°42 ' E	582
IVTIRFB-16	PB891	IBON 343/12th HSBN-176				
IVTIRFB-17	BH1005	BHMS24A/WG127				
IVTIRFB-18	HUB249	RD2618/RD2660				
IVTIRFB-19	NDB1634	IBON-HI-40 (2009-10				
IVTIRFB-20	BH946	BHMS22A/BH549//RD2552				
IVTIRFB-21	RD2923	RD2552/RD2786				
IVTIRFB-22	KB1425	K508/NDB1295				
IVTIRFB-23	DWRB157	ALANDA02/4/ARIZONA5908/ATHS//ASSE/3/F208.74/5/ALAND				
		A/3/CI08887/CI05761//LIGNEE640-34				
IVTIRFB-24	RD2921	RD2508/RD2743				
IVTIRFB-25	JB319	LAKHAN/BH353				
IVTIRFB-26	RD2552	RD2035/DL472				
IVTIRFB-27	DWRB156	P.STO/3/LBIRAN/UNA80//LIGNEE640/4/BLLU/5/PETUNIA				
		1/6/M9846//CCXX14.ARZ3/PA				

Code	Genotype	Yield (q/ha)	MR	SD	CV	Med	S_i^1	S_i^2	S_{i}^{3}	S_i^4	S_{i}^{5}	S_{i}^{6}	S_i^7
IVTIRFB-1	KB1436	32.52	20.87	6.13	0.29	23.00	6.82	7.26	25.19	5.84	4.83	3.47	37.55
IVTIRFB-2	BH959	36.74	16.67	6.43	0.39	18.00	7.52	7.24	34.76	6.06	5.33	4.80	41.38
IVTIRFB-3	RD2922	39.68	11.00	6.60	0.60	10.00	7.64	7.63	55.45	6.29	5.33	7.27	43.57
IVTIRFB-4	HUB250	41.30	10.53	8.35	0.79	9.00	9.71	9.16	92.63	6.85	7.10	10.11	69.70
IVTIRFB-5	BH1004	35.55	16.87	7.14	0.42	19.00	8.29	8.07	42.32	6.83	5.89	5.24	50.98
IVTIRFB-6	UPB1054	39.91	11.53	5.30	0.46	13.00	6.17	5.93	34.14	4.84	4.43	5.76	28.12
IVTIRFB-7	PL890	41.45	10.07	6.80	0.68	7.00	7.41	8.38	64.26	5.93	5.15	7.67	46.21
IVTIRFB-8	JB325	40.76	9.87	6.28	0.64	10.00	7.33	7.44	55.92	6.06	4.94	7.51	39.41
IVTIRFB-9	BH1006	35.52	18.40	6.66	0.36	20.00	7.77	7.44	33.78	6.44	5.57	4.54	44.40
IVTIRFB-10	HUB113	39.51	11.60	6.56	0.57	11.00	7.54	7.75	51.86	6.30	5.17	6.69	42.97
IVTIRFB-11	KB1434	33.79	19.40	6.32	0.33	20.00	7.20	7.48	28.85	6.11	4.99	3.86	39.97
IVTIRFB-12	RD2786	40.52	11.93	7.89	0.66	13.00	9.22	8.96	72.98	7.26	6.48	8.15	62.21
IVTIRFB-13	BH902	40.99	10.13	6.59	0.65	8.00	7.45	7.35	59.97	6.01	5.51	8.16	43.41
IVTIRFB-14	JB322	41.85	8.87	4.79	0.54	9.00	5.66	5.53	36.29	4.60	3.88	6.56	22.98
IVTIRFB-15	UPB1053	38.97	13.00	7.73	0.59	13.00	8.99	9.50	64.31	6.90	5.87	6.77	59.71
IVTIRFB-16	PB891	33.77	19.60	8.19	0.42	24.00	9.07	9.10	47.94	7.74	6.88	5.27	67.11
IVTIRFB-17	BH1005	37.35	15.67	6.07	0.39	15.00	7.16	6.72	32.89	5.52	5.11	4.89	36.81
IVTIRFB-18	HUB249	34.93	18.00	7.65	0.43	18.00	8.91	8.72	45.56	7.23	6.27	5.22	58.57
IVTIRFB-19	NDB1634	37.52	14.27	7.56	0.53	13.00	8.95	8.15	56.14	6.76	6.55	6.89	57.21
IVTIRFB-20	BH946	41.24	11.80	8.82	0.75	9.00	10.25	9.35	92.24	8.39	7.76	9.86	77.74
IVTIRFB-21	RD2923	39.59	12.73	6.86	0.54	14.00	8.11	7.82	51.75	5.89	5.62	6.62	47.07
IVTIRFB-22	KB1425	36.77	15.73	7.52	0.48	18.00	8.67	8.30	50.27	6.60	6.36	6.06	56.50
IVTIRFB-23	DWRB157	39.57	13.93	8.17	0.59	15.00	9.56	8.89	67.10	7.89	7.01	7.55	66.78
IVTIRFB-24	RD2921	38.33	14.73	8.28	0.56	14.00	9.79	8.90	65.09	7.99	7.18	7.31	68.50
IVTIRFB-25	JB319	38.72	13.53	7.42	0.55	15.00	8.78	8.08	57.02	6.74	6.36	7.05	55.12
IVTIRFB-26	RD2552	39.01	13.27	9.71	0.73	11.00	11.33	10.12	99.42	9.34	8.68	9.82	94.21
IVTIRFB-27	DWRB156	40.54	13.00	9.51	0.73	14.00	11.18	10.38	97.38	9.06	8.13	9.38	90.43

Table.2 Descriptive statistics and non-parametric measures based on original values

Table.3 Descriptive statistics and non-parametric measures based on corrected values

Code	Genotype	CMR	CSD	CCV	CMed	CSi1	CSi2	CSi3	CSi4	CSi5	CSi6	CSi7	$NP_{i}^{(1)}$	$NP_i^{(2)}$	$NP_i^{(3)}$	$NP_i^{(4)}$
IVTIRFB-1	KB1436	13.33	8.99	0.67	11.00	10.53	13.93	148.70	10.53	9.49	10.68	141.61	7.667	0.333	0.551	0.505
IVTIRFB-2	BH959	14.07	7.19	0.51	13.00	8.44	8.44	58.60	7.33	6.51	6.94	58.88	6.267	0.348	0.445	0.506
IVTIRFB-3	RD2922	13.13	6.75	0.51	11.00	7.85	8.83	53.76	6.86	5.33	6.09	50.43	5.333	0.533	0.624	0.713
IVTIRFB-4	HUB250	14.60	8.87	0.61	13.00	10.44	11.03	92.44	8.48	8.16	8.38	96.40	7.333	0.815	0.901	0.991
IVTIRFB-5	BH1004	13.60	8.61	0.63	14.00	10.21	10.45	88.06	8.48	7.64	8.43	85.55	7.333	0.386	0.530	0.605
IVTIRFB-6	UPB1054	14.33	5.77	0.40	16.00	6.80	7.17	40.67	6.20	5.42	5.67	41.64	4.733	0.364	0.541	0.590
IVTIRFB-7	PL890	14.00	6.81	0.49	13.00	7.89	9.84	63.00	6.47	5.98	6.40	63.00	5.267	0.752	0.762	0.783
IVTIRFB-8	JB325	13.87	6.65	0.48	14.00	7.71	9.22	62.00	7.50	6.21	6.72	61.41	4.933	0.493	0.767	0.782
IVTIRFB-9	BH1006	14.80	8.64	0.58	17.00	9.96	10.83	83.70	9.05	7.63	7.73	88.49	7.533	0.377	0.494	0.541
IVTIRFB-10	HUB113	12.40	6.54	0.53	12.00	7.56	7.97	49.13	6.22	5.09	6.16	43.51	5.067	0.461	0.549	0.652
IVTIRFB-11	KB1434	13.40	7.94	0.59	14.00	9.28	12.85	106.24	9.55	7.39	8.27	101.69	6.467	0.323	0.502	0.478
IVTIRFB-12	RD2786	14.13	8.58	0.61	14.00	10.15	10.18	78.00	8.48	7.22	7.67	78.74	6.933	0.533	0.718	0.851
IVTIRFB-13	BH902	13.87	6.61	0.48	12.00	7.43	10.54	59.19	7.38	5.19	5.62	58.63	5.067	0.633	0.730	0.733
IVTIRFB-14	JB322	14.80	5.99	0.40	17.00	6.78	9.33	69.63	7.95	7.36	7.46	73.60	4.600	0.511	0.935	0.765
IVTIRFB-15	UPB1053	13.33	8.16	0.61	15.00	9.64	9.42	69.98	7.25	6.60	7.43	66.64	6.467	0.497	0.607	0.741
IVTIRFB-16	PB891	14.87	7.90	0.53	16.00	9.24	11.48	81.38	8.98	7.03	7.09	86.41	6.467	0.269	0.458	0.471
IVTIRFB-17	BH1005	13.53	6.53	0.48	15.00	7.62	8.12	49.21	6.07	5.47	6.06	47.57	5.333	0.356	0.425	0.486
IVTIRFB-18	HUB249	13.67	8.98	0.66	13.00	10.57	10.94	103.24	9.00	8.60	9.44	100.79	7.733	0.430	0.539	0.587
IVTIRFB-19	NDB1634	13.07	8.18	0.63	12.00	9.66	9.02	73.36	7.74	7.08	8.13	68.47	6.933	0.533	0.560	0.677
IVTIRFB-20	BH946	15.00	9.58	0.64	13.00	11.22	11.32	95.97	9.79	8.48	8.48	102.83	8.400	0.933	0.830	0.951
IVTIRFB-21	RD2923	14.33	7.02	0.49	15.00	8.25	8.24	50.77	6.27	5.88	6.16	51.98	5.733	0.410	0.547	0.648
IVTIRFB-22	KB1425	13.33	8.70	0.65	14.00	10.21	10.25	85.93	7.99	7.45	8.38	81.84	7.333	0.407	0.555	0.649
IVTIRFB-23	DWRB157	15.87	8.81	0.56	19.00	10.15	9.36	72.09	8.59	8.15	7.70	81.70	7.400	0.493	0.627	0.729
IVTIRFB-24	RD2921	13.73	8.72	0.64	14.00	10.34	9.58	78.64	8.48	7.52	8.21	77.14	7.467	0.533	0.576	0.702
IVTIRFB-25	JB319	14.00	7.76	0.55	14.00	9.20	8.76	60.38	7.00	6.43	6.89	60.38	6.400	0.427	0.555	0.680
IVTIRFB-26	RD2552	13.80	10.29	0.75	11.00	12.00	10.75	107.73	9.94	9.22	10.02	106.19	9.067	0.824	0.750	0.905
IVTIRFB-27	DWRB156	15.13	9.74	0.64	16.00	11.39	10.58	92.25	9.30	8.80	8.72	99.71	8.200	0.586	0.742	0.876

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Table.4 Loadings of rank

PC2



Fig.1 Principal component analysis (PC1 vs PC2) plot of ranks based on measures

	Yield	MR	SD	CV	Med	S_i^1	S_i^2	S_i^3	S_i^4	S _i ⁵	S_i^6	S_i^7	CMR	CSD	CCV	CMed	CSi1	CSi2	CSi3	CSi4	CSi5	CSi6	CSi7	NP _i ⁽¹⁾	NP _i ⁽²⁾	$NP_i^{(3)}$
MR	-0.950																									
SD	0.070	0.105																								
CV	0.817	-0.729	0.553																							
Med	-0.889	0.931	-0.027	-0.775																						
S_i^1	0.051	0.113	0.984	0.535	-0.003																					
S_i^2	0.115	0.042	0.957	0.599	-0.078	0.922																				
S_i^3	0.587	-0.464	0.786	0.921	-0.552	0.781	0.793																			
S_i^4	-0.072	0.226	0.933	0.438	0.102	0.951	0.894	0.690																		
S _i ⁵	0.015	0.163	0.967	0.481	0.038	0.978	0.866	0.739	0.915																	
S_i^6	0.773	-0.671	0.603	0.975	-0.737	0.590	0.605	0.946	0.484	0.567																
S_i^7	0.070	0.105	1.000	0.553	-0.027	0.984	0.957	0.786	0.933	0.967	0.603															
CMR	0.392	-0.172	0.281	0.283	-0.045	0.260	0.200	0.267	0.200	0.276	0.305	0.281														
CSD	-0.239	0.433	0.756	0.193	0.278	0.741	0.701	0.422	0.760	0.734	0.237	0.756	0.155													
CCV	-0.353	0.496	0.672	0.097	0.319	0.665	0.653	0.331	0.710	0.654	0.128	0.672	-0.172	0.916												
CMed	0.002	0.111	-0.017	-0.182	0.358	-0.005	-0.009	-0.141	0.013	-0.015	-0.187	-0.017	0.572	-0.126	-0.246											
cSi1	-0.270	0.447	0.757	0.171	0.295	0.742	0.710	0.402	0.765	0.736	0.211	0.757	0.097	0.988	0.939	-0.131										
cSi2	-0.248	0.392	0.416	0.013	0.232	0.328	0.418	0.096	0.425	0.337	0.034	0.416	0.179	0.687	0.609	-0.111	0.659									
cSi3	-0.319	0.474	0.514	0.000	0.310	0.458	0.506	0.153	0.553	0.460	0.030	0.514	0.070	0.860	0.824	-0.118	0.855	0.898								
cSi4	-0.299	0.455	0.495	-0.003	0.325	0.469	0.440	0.157	0.587	0.470	0.047	0.495	0.244	0.832	0.730	-0.035	0.800	0.870	0.934							
cSi5	-0.237	0.436	0.543	0.033	0.324	0.522	0.491	0.207	0.581	0.521	0.066	0.543	0.251	0.910	0.805	0.028	0.896	0.722	0.912	0.897						
cSi6	-0.308	0.469	0.535	0.004	0.329	0.514	0.509	0.182	0.585	0.511	0.026	0.535	0.038	0.904	0.894	-0.107	0.910	0.716	0.938	0.869	0.959					
cSi7	-0.287	0.464	0.515	0.009	0.318	0.462	0.501	0.153	0.555	0.460	0.034	0.515	0.202	0.857	0.772	-0.045	0.838	0.901	0.985	0.960	0.929	0.922				
$NP_i^{(1)}$	-0.357	0.552	0.729	0.074	0.388	0.724	0.655	0.322	0.758	0.729	0.125	0.729	0.117	0.975	0.917	-0.077	0.972	0.671	0.838	0.819	0.882	0.878	0.835			
$NP_i^{(2)}$	0.733	-0.692	0.518	0.900	-0.831	0.503	0.518	0.855	0.405	0.469	0.906	0.518	0.106	0.247	0.203	-0.357	0.224	0.044	0.083	0.060	0.110	0.105	0.063	0.154		
$NP_i^{(3)}$	0.824	-0.745	0.323	0.853	-0.781	0.290	0.374	0.730	0.221	0.247	0.837	0.323	0.263	0.178	0.086	-0.163	0.132	0.126	0.143	0.133	0.181	0.143	0.153	0.023	0.849	
NP _i ⁽⁴⁾	0.827	-0.730	0.488	0.949	-0.776	0.477	0.531	0.869	0.389	0.419	0.924	0.488	0.286	0.247	0.153	-0.145	0.223	0.052	0.103	0.089	0.170	0.136	0.109	0.115	0.915	0.936

Table.5 Speraman's rank correlation of yield with non-parametric measures calculated from original and corrected values

Critical values of Spearman correlation at 5% and 1% level of significance (df 25) are 0.398 and 0.510 respectively



Fig.2 Hierarchical cluistering of feed barley genotypes as per non parametric measures

Relationship among nonparametric statistics

Spearman's rank correlations among rank of genotypes as per various non-parametric measures were then calculated (Table 5). According to results of rank correlations there was a highly significant (p<0.01) positive rank correlation between mean yield with Si3,Si6 NPi(2) NPi(3), NPi(4) and highly significant negative association with MR and CV (Mohammadi et al., 2007). Yield expressed low correlation of inverse relation with CSi1, CSi2, CSi3, CSi4, CSi5, CSi6 and CSi7. MR had significant negative rank correlation with CV, Si6 NPi (2) NPi(3) NPi(4) whereas significant positive with CSi1,CSi2,CSi3,CSi4,CSi5,CSi6 and CSi7 (Mahtabi et al., 2013). SD had a highly significant positive with most of the measures either based on original or corrected values. Si1 showed highly significant positive rank correlation with Si2,Si3,Si4 Si5.Si6.Si7 CSi1,CSi5 CSi6, NPi(1) and significant Positive CSi3, CSi6, NPi (2) and NPi(4) (Mohammadi and Ahmed, 2008). Significant positive association among Sis, Si3 showed significant correlation with NPi(s).

Si4 and. Si3 maintained same type of relationship with other measures. Similar behavior expressed by Si7 to show positive relationship. CSD showed significant positive correlation with CSis, and with very low positive interaction with NPi(s). CSi1 had positive significant relationship and very low with NPi(s). More over CSis were positively associated among themselves. NPi(2) expressed significant positive rank correlation with NPi(3) and NPi(4) (Mortazavian and Azizinia, 2014).

Biplot analysis of non-parametric measures

Principal component (PC) analysis based on the rank correlation matrix generated by non para-metric measures was performed understand relationships if any among these measures. Table 4 shows the loading of the first two PCA of ranks of non-parametric measures as two first PCs (PC1 and PC2) explained 80.6% (49.36 and 31.23 % by PC1 and PC2, respectively) of the total variance. Better visualization of relationships among the different measures and yield (Y) displayed graphically by biplot (Dehghani *et al.*, 2009). In this plot, the PC1 axis mainly distinguished mean yield besides the measures of CV, MR and (6) is from the other measures.

Thus, the first principal component separated the measures into two groups according to the stability concepts (biological two and agronomic concept of stability). The second PC separated the nonparametric measures of phenotypic stability into two groups according to the yield and stability (Fig. 1). original data-based nonparametric The measures showed close correlation with CV, Si3 Si6 and no relation with CMR, Si4, Si7 as vectors corresponding to these measures expressed right angle with vector of yield (Mortazavian and Azizinia, 2014). Genotypes HUB250, RD2786, DWRB156, UPB1053 and DWRB157 clustered with measures based on original yield values. Corrected data-based nonparametric measures were closely related among themselves and clustered together.

Yield showed nearly straight line angle with vectors of MR and Median. These measures favored HUB249, KB1425, BH1004 and PL891.

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