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Correlation Studies on Association of Morphological and Biochemical Traits for Potato Apical Leaf-Curl Disease Resistance or Susceptibility

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ABSTRACT

High phenotypic coefficient of variation and genotypic coefficient of variation were observed for percent potato apical leaf-curl disease (PALCD) incidence at 40, 60 and 80 DAP, whitefly population at 20 and 30 DAE and phenols. High heritability (broad sense) along with genetic advance as per cent of mean was found in plant height at 60 DAP, per cent PALCD incidence at 40, 60 and 80 DAP, whitefly population at 20, 30 and 40 DAE, phenols, number of stomata per leaf, foliage senescence at harvest, plant vigour at 60 DAP and total yield, indicating simple selection method for the improvement of these traits. Correlation studies revealed that per cent PALCD incidence was found significantly and positively associated with whitefly population and number of stomata per leaf, which indicates that for improving disease resistance, selection should be made for those lines, which have less number of whitefly and number of stomata. The per cent PALCD incidence was significant and negatively associated with plant height, plant vigour, weight of stem per hill, weight of leaves per hill, weight of foliage per hill, leaf area index, total yield, marketable yield, harvest index and phenols which suggests that for potato apical leaf-curl disease resistance, selection should be made on the basis of high values of these characters. Path analysis indicated that the per cent PALCD incidence had positive and highest contribution (1.941) towards plant height at 60 days after planting. Highest indirect contribution was exhibited by plant vigour at 60 days after planting (-0.032) Low population of whitefly, less number of stomata and high phenols were the main characters contributed towards potato apical leaf curl disease resistance.

Keywords

Potato, apical leaf curl disease, heritability, genetic advance, correlation coefficient.

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Introduction

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) is one of the most important vegetable crops and ranks third among food crops after rice and wheat in India and worldwide from human consumption point of view. India is the 3rd largest producer of potato in world after China and Russia. During 2010-11, this crop was grown on 18.30 lakh hectares with a production of 36.57 million tonnes (Anonymous, 2011a).

Potato is also an important vegetable crop of Haryana. Haryana ranks first in production and second in area among vegetable crops. In 2010-11, the area and production of potato were 26780 hectares and 598164 tones, respectively (Anonymous, 2011b). The productivity of potato crop in the state is quite lower (22.33 t/ha) than the potential yield. Potato crop is attacked by many diseases, which are widely spread and other, which

affect the crop growth and production, are localized. Garg *et al.*, (2001) reported that potato plants infected with apical leaf curl virus showed chlorotic blotching, crinkling, mosaic, apical leaf-curling and stunting. In Haryana state, the sporadic incidence of PALCD was observed first time in early October planted crop at Hisar during December 1996 and subsequently it spread to other parts. Severe yield losses due to this disease have been reported in potato by Lakra (2002). Annual loss due to potato viruses with an average of 30-40% incidence is about 25-30% yield reduction (Khurana, 1999).

Lakra, 2002 also reported that with 100 per cent disease incidence of PALCV, more than 50 per cent losses in yield has been reported in early sown potato cultivar Kufri Ashoka. The most deleterious effect was observed on reduction in leaf area, chlorophyll content, plant height, number of tubers per plant and weight of tubers per plant (Lakra, 2003a).

The genetic resistance is more safe, stable and economical in comparison to pesticide use. The pre-requisite for the development of disease resistant varieties is the availability of efficient and reliable screening techniques and the identification of resistant sources. Some of the biochemical and morphological attributes, which act as a defense mechanism in the host plant against insects and diseases, are also of considerable importance.

The biochemical reaction leading to susceptibility or resistance can be helpful in the screening germplasm at early stage against potato apical leaf curl disease in potato. Therefore, in view of the importance of crop and disease, the present investigation was planned to study the correlation of morphological and biochemical attributes of potato hybrids to justify their role in resistance or susceptibility to potato apical leaf curl disease (PALCD).

Materials and Methods

Studies were conducted at Research Area, Department of Vegetable Science, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar during winter (*Rabi*) season of 2012-13. Eight genotypes/varieties viz., Kufri Bahar, Kufri Pushkar, Kufri Surya, Kufri Pukhraj, Kufri Khyati, Kufri Sadabahar, Kufri Badshah and CP 1588 were evaluated. During the course of experiments, ten potato plants were selected at random in each replication and treatment and observations were recorded for the following parameters:

Growth parameters

The studied growth parameters included per cent plant emergence, plant height (cm) (at 45, 60, 75 and 90 DAP), number of stems per hill, number of leaves per hill, weight of leaves per hill (g), weight of stem per hill (g), Leaf area index (LAI), weight of foliage (g), number of stomata per leaf, plant vigour (at 60 DAP) and foliage senescence at harvest.

Tuber yield parameters

Total tuber yield (q/ha), marketable tuber yield (q/ha) and harvest index were calculated for all the genotypes and subjected to further studies to estimate variances, heritability and genetic advance.

Whitefly population and incidence of PALCD incidence

Whitefly population was counted on three plants from each plot. Number of whitefly was counted on three compound leaves at different positions, *i.e.*, bottom, middle and top of the plant and then worked out whitefly per leaf. Number of plants showing apical leaf curl symptoms were counted in each plot/genotype and percent disease incidence was calculated as below:

$$\text{Apical leaf curl disease (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of plants effected with apical leaf curl disease per plot}}{\text{Total number of plants per plot}} \times 100$$

The experiment was conducted in randomized block design. The data related to different characters were analyzed statistically by applying the Analysis of Variance Technique as suggested by Panse and Sukhatme (1957) and subjected to correlation and path-coefficient analysis studies.

Correlation studies for ascertaining the association of morphological and biochemical traits for PALCD resistance or susceptibility

Parameters of variability

Mean (\bar{X})

The mean value of each character was worked out by dividing the total values by corresponding number of observations

Variance (σ^2)

The variance is the measure of variability and is defined as the average of the squared deviation from the mean. The genetic variance was arrived at by deducting the variance of control plants from the total variance of the population.

Coefficient of variation (σ):

Genotypic and phenotypic coefficients of variation were estimated by the formula suggested by Burton (1952) for each character as:

Phenotypic coefficient of variation (P.C.V.) =

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2_{pii}}{\bar{X}}} \times 100$$

Genotypic coefficient of variation (G.C.V.) =

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2_{gii}}{\bar{X}}} \times 100$$

Where, \bar{x} is the mean of that particular/specific character

Heritability (in broad sense)

Heritability (%) in broad sense was calculated according to the formula suggested by Hanson *et al.*, (1956) for each character.

$$h^2 \text{ (bs)} = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{gij}^2}{\sigma_{pij}^2}} \times 100$$

Genetic advance expressed as percentage of mean

Estimates of appropriate variance components were substituted for the parameters expected genetic gain as suggested by Lush (1949) and Johnson *et al.*, (1955). The expected genetic advance was calculated at 5% selection intensity for each character as:

$$\text{Genetic advance (\% of mean)} = \frac{\sigma_{pKH}}{\bar{X}} \times 100$$

Where, K is the selection differential expressed in terms of phenotypic standard variations. Using 5% selection in a large sample from a normally and independent distributed population, the value of selection intensity (K) is equal to 2.06 (Allard, 1960).

- H = Heritability in broad sense
- \bar{X} = Mean value for that character over all the genotypes

Correlation coefficient analysis

Phenotypic ‘r(P)’ and genotypic ‘r(g)’ correlation coefficients for all possible pairs of 10 characters were calculated from the variance and covariance’s according to Johnson *et al.*, (1955). The genotypic correlation was estimated by $r(g) = \sigma_{xy}(g) / [\sigma_x(g) \times \sigma_y(g)]$.

Where, $\sigma_{xy}(g)$ = Genotypic covariance between characters x and y

$\sigma_x(g)$ = Genotypic variance of character x

$\sigma_y(g)$ = Genotypic variance of character y

The phenotypic correlation was measured by $r(P) = \sigma_{xy}(P) / [\sigma_x(P) \times \sigma_y(P)]$

Where,

$\sigma_{xy}(P)$ = Phenotypic covariance between characters x and y

$\sigma_x^2(P)$ = Phenotypic variance of character x

$\sigma_y^2(P)$ = Phenotypic variance of character y

Path-coefficient analysis

The genotypic correlation coefficients were used to work out path coefficient analysis. Path coefficient matrix was obtained according to Dewey and Lu (1959). A set of simultaneous equations in the following form were solved:

$$r_{iy} = P_{iy} + r_{ij}P_{2y} + \dots + r_{nx}P_{xy}$$

Where,

r_{ny} = Correlation coefficient of one character and yield

P_{ny} = Path coefficient between the character and yield

$r_{n2} r_{n3} \dots r_{nx}$ = represent correlation coefficient between that character and each of other yield components in turn.

Path coefficients P_{jy} were obtained as follows: $P_{jy} = (B^{-1}) \times A$

The indirect effects for a particular character through other characters were obtained by multiplication of direct Path and particular correlation coefficient between those characters, respectively.

$$\text{Indirect effect} = r_{ij} \times P_{jy}$$

Where,

$$i = 1 \dots n$$

$$j = 1 \dots n$$

$$P_{jy} = P_{1y} P_{2y} \dots P_{ny}$$

The residual factors *i.e.* the variation in yield unaccounted for those associated was calculated from the following formulae:

$$\text{Residual factor (x)} = 1 - R^2$$

Where,

$$R^2 = P_{1y} r_{1y} + P_{2y} r_{2y} + \dots + P_{ny} r_{ny}$$

R^2 , is squared multiple correlation coefficients and is the amount of variation in yield that can be accounted for by the yield component character.

Path coefficient analysis was determined as per method suggested by Dewey and Lu (1959).

Results and Discussion

Correlation coefficient analysis measures the mutual relationship between various

characters and determines the components on which selection can be based for improvement. Knowledge of correlation that exists among important characters may facilitate proper interpretation of results and provides a basis for planning efficient breeding programmes. The extent of observed relationship between two characters is known as phenotypic correlation. Genotypic correlation, on the other hand, is the inherent association between two characters (Harland, 1939). A path coefficient is simply a standardized partial regression coefficient and as such measures the direct influence of one variable upon another and permits the separation of the correlation coefficients into components of direct and indirect effects. The results based on above analytic studies are presented and discussed in detail below.

Estimates of Variances, Heritability and Genetic Advance for Various Growth, Yield and Biochemical Characters in Potato

Estimates of variances, heritability and genetic advance for various growth, yield and biochemical characters in potato are presented in Table 1.

Growth parameters

Per cent plant emergence 30 DAP

Phenotypic (7.46%) and genotypic (8.14%) coefficients of variance were found very low. However, heritability was found very high (84.11%) and genetic advance as per cent of mean was low (14.10%).

Plant height

In case of 45 DAP, phenotypic and genotypic covariance were 24.56 and 24.40%, respectively while heritability was very high (98.87%) and genetic advance was 49.69%.

Plant height at 60 DAP showed phenotypic (21.66%) and genotypic coefficients of variance (21.56%). The heritability in broad sense was found very high (99.12%), however, the genetic advance was 44.23%. Phenotypic and genotypic covariance was 19.64 and 19.67%, respectively, for plant height 75 DAP. The heritability for plant height at 75 days was recorded very high (99.62%) and genetic advance was 40.38%. When observed for plant height 90 DAP, phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were 19.59 and 19.66%, respectively. The heritability was found very high (99.33%) and genetic advance was 40.23%.

Plant vigour at 60 DAP

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance found 32.72 and 35.92%, respectively. Heritability was found 83.02% and genetic advance was 61.43%.

Number of stems per hill

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were observed 27.47 and 28.73%, respectively. Heritability was recorded 91.44%, while genetic advance was high 54.12%.

Number of leaves per hill

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were found 18.30 and 23.99%, respectively heritability was found low (58.21%) and genetic advance was found low 28.77%.

Weight of stem per hill

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance observed 15.73 and 24.47%, respectively. Heritability in broad sense was found minimum in growth parameters

(41.35%) and genetic advance found very low (20.84%).

Weight of leaves per hill

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were found 33.63 and 33.63%, respectively. Heritability was observed 46.89% while genetic advance was found 32.49%.

Weight of foliage per hill

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were observed 24.44 and 20.19%, respectively. Heritability and genetic advance were recorded 68.24 and 34.36%, respectively.

Leaf area index

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were found 26.41 and 24.60%, respectively, while high heritability (86.84%) was recorded for this character. Genetic advance was found 47.19%.

Number of stomata per leaf

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance was found 44.12 and 40.73%, heritability was 85.22% and genetic advance was found high (77.46%)

Foliage senescence at harvest

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were found 26.52 and 26.21%, respectively. Heritability was found high (97.67%). Genetic advance was recorded 53.12%.

Likewise, Ara *et al.*, (2009) observed high estimates of coefficients of variability, heritability and genetic gain (GA%) for fresh weight per plant, number of main shoot and

fresh weight of tubers per plant indicates that these characters are largely controlled by additive gene action and that straight selection for them would be effective.

Tuber yield parameters

Total tuber yield

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were found 28.97 and 27.33%, respectively. High heritability was recorded for total yield, which was 88.99% while genetic advance as percent of mean was found 53.12%.

Marketable yield

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were found 28.99 and 26.92%, respectively. Heritability was found 86.25% and genetic advance as percent of mean was found 51.51%.

Harvest index

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were found very low (10.59 and 9.55%), heritability was found high (81.33%) and genetic advance as percent of mean was very low (17.75%).

Phenols

Phenol content in the plant determines the resistance to the disease. Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were found 50.77 and 50.18%, respectively. Heritability was found 97.71% and genetic advance as percent of mean was found very high (102.19%).

Similar results were reported by Bhardwaj *et al.*, (2005) for yield per plant. Mondal (2003) also reported high heritability and genetic advance as percent of mean higher genotypic

and phenotypic coefficients of variance for average in potato. Khayatnezhad *et al.*, (2011) observed high heritability for tuber fresh weight at 90 days and plant height at 50 days suggested that selection for these characters will be effective and improvement is could be possible made though phenotypic selection. Sattar *et al.*, (2007) observed high heritability coupled with high genetic advance as percent of mean for number of potato tubers per plant, yield per plant and average weight of a tuber suggesting selection for these traits would give good response.

Estimates of Variances, Heritability and Genetic Advance for Whitefly Population and Per Cent PALCD

Whitefly population and incidence of PALCD incidence

Estimates of variances, heritability and genetic advance for whitefly population and per cent apical leaf curl disease incidence in potato are presented in Table 2.

Whitefly population at 20, 30 and 40 DAE

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were found 83.61 and 82.68%, respectively. High heritability (97.79%) and genetic advance (168.43%) were observed at 20 DAE. After 30 DAE all the parameters like phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance, heritability and genetic advance were found high (99.30%, 96.52%, 94.47% and 193.26%, respectively). High phenotypic (51.19%) and genotypic coefficient of variance (46.53%) were recorded for whitefly population at 30 days after emergence the heritability was found 82.61% and genetic advance was observed 87.12%.

Per cent PALCD incidence

At 40 DAP, phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were found high

which was 150.22 and 149.16%, respectively. Similarly heritability was observed 98.59% and genetic advance was recorded very high 305.09%. Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were found high (95.47% and 95.17%). Heritability was found high (95.47%) and genetic advance was also high (191.57%) at 60 DAP. The data presented in Table 1 also showed that phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variance were found high (79.90 and 79.43%), heritability was recorded high (98.81%) and genetic advance was also high (102.19%).

Correlation Studies for Ascertaining the Association of Morphological and Biochemical Traits for PALCD Resistance or Susceptibility

In order to know the association between disease and other attributes, genotypic and phenotypic correlation coefficients were estimated which are presented in Table 3 and 4. In general, the magnitude of correlation coefficients at genotypic level was found higher than their corresponding correlations at phenotypic level.

Growth parameters

The analysis of genotypic correlation showed that percent plant emergence at 30 DAP was significantly positive correlated with plant vigor at 60 DAP (0.460), foliage senescence (0.432), total tuber yield (0.717), marketable yield (0.661), harvest index (0.854) and phenols (0.552). However it was significant negatively correlated with number of stomata (-0.752), whitefly population at 20 DAE (-0.533), whitefly population at 30 DAE (-0.593), whitefly population at 40 DAE (-0.425), per cent PALCD at 40 DAP (0-.558), per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (0-.453), per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (0-.416).

Plant height at 45 DAP was significantly positively correlated with plant height at 60 DAP (0.988), plant height at 75 DAP (0.997), plant height at 90 DAP (0.976) and plant vigor at 60 DAP (0.549), no. of leaves per hill (0.806), weight of stem per hill (0.185), weight of leaves per hill (0.745), weight of foliage per hill (0.941), leaf area index (0.502), foliage senescence at harvest (0.740).

Plant height at 60 DAP showed significantly positively correlated with plant height at 75 DAP (0.997), plant height at 90 DAP (0.990), plant vigor at 60 DAP (0.529), number of leaves (0.802), weight of stem (0.190), weight of leaves (0.731), weight of foliage (0.921), leaf area index (0.564) and foliage senescence (0.808). Plant height at 75 DAP exhibited significantly positively correlated with plant height at 90 DAP (0.985), plant vigor at 60 DAP (0.507), number of leaves per hill (0.834), number of stem per hill (0.192), weight of leaves per hill (0.734), weight of foliage per hill (0.938), leaf area index (0.502), foliage senescence at harvest (0.789). Plant height at 90 DAP was found significantly positive correlation with plant vigor at 60 DAP (0.565), number of leaves per hill (0.885), weight of stem per hill (0.185), weight of leaves per hill (0.822), weight of foliage per hill (0.969), leaf area index (0.593), foliage senescence at harvest (0.792), marketable yield (0.414).

Plant vigor at 60 DAP had significantly positive correlated with weight of stem per hill (0.472), weight of leaves per hill (0.912), weight of foliage per hill (0.740), leaf area index (0.872), total yield (0.922), marketable yield (0.995), harvest index (0.516) and phenols (0.834), however it was negatively significant associated with number of stomata (-0.774), whitefly population at 20 DAE (-0.930), whitefly population at 30 DAE (-0.945), whitefly population at 40 DAE (-0.906), percent PALCD at 40 DAP (-0.935),

per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (-0.951) and per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (-0.920).

Number of stem per hill had significantly positive correlation with number of leaves per hill (0.413), leaf area index (0.507), total yield (0.423), however it was negatively significant correlated with whitefly population at 20 DAE (-0.435), whitefly population at 30 DAE (-0.444), whitefly population at 40 DAE (-0.461).

Number of leaves per hill was significantly positive correlated with weight of stem per hill (0.814), weight of leaves per hill (0.796), weight of foliage per hill (0.829), leaf area index (0.493), number of stomata (.494), foliage senescence at harvest (0.479), however it was negatively significant with harvest index (-0.820).

Weight of stem per hill was significantly and positively correlated with weight of leaves per hill (0.784), weight of foliage per hill (0.980), leaf area index (0.605), foliage senescence at harvest (0.442), total yield (0.414) and marketable yield (0.442). Weight of leaves per hill significantly positive correlated with weight of foliage per hill (0.934), leaf area index (0.948), foliage senescence at harvest (0.415), total yield (0.569), marketable yield (0.643) and phenols (0.730), however it was negatively significant with per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (-0.902), per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (-0.819), per cent PALCD at 40 DAP (-0.649), whitefly population at 20 DAE (-0.737), whitefly population at 30 DAE (-0.728) and whitefly population at 40 DAE (-0.843). Weight of foliage per hill had significantly positive correlation with leaf area index (0.711), foliage senescence at harvest (0.670), total yield (0.670), marketable yield (0.502), harvest index (0.548) and phenols (0.520), however it was negatively significant with per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (-0.620), per cent PALCD at 60

DAP (-0.565), per cent PALCD at 40 DAP (-0.474), whitefly population at 20 DAE (-0.503), whitefly population at 30 DAE (-0.501) and whitefly population at 40 DAE (-0.538).

Leaf area index was significantly positively correlated with foliage senescence at harvest (0.473), total yield (0.658), marketable yield (0.746) and phenols (0.765), however it was negatively significantly associated with per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (-0.890), per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (-0.883), per cent PALCD at 40 DAP (-0.801), whitefly population at 20 DAE (-0.915), whitefly population at 30 DAE (-0.917) and whitefly population at 40 DAE (-0.931).

Number of stomata per leaf had significantly positive correlation with per cent PALCD at 40 DAP (0.936), per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (0.775), per cent PALCD at 40 DAP (0.677), whitefly population at 20 DAE (0.740), whitefly population at 30 DAE (0.795) and whitefly population at 40 DAE (0.634), however it was negatively and significantly associated with total yield (-0.763). Marketable yield (-0.820) and harvest index (-0.970). Borah and Bordoloi (1998) reported similar results for tomato leaf curl virus and whitefly population.

Tuber yield parameters

Total yield was significantly and positively correlated with marketable yield (0.993), harvest index (0.730) and phenols (0.666), however it was negatively significant with per cent PALCD at 40 DAP (-0.783), per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (-0.742), per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (-0.730), whitefly population at 20 DAE (-0.829), whitefly population at 30 DAE (-0.865) and whitefly population at 40 DAE (-0.725). Marketable yield was significantly and positive correlated with harvest index (0.697) and phenols (0.759), however it was

negatively and significant correlated with per cent PALCD at 40 DAP (-0.869), per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (-0.850), per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (-0.831), whitefly population at 20 DAE (-0.902), whitefly population at 30 DAE (-0.932) and whitefly population at 40 DAE (-0.835).

Harvest index had significantly positive correlation with phenols (0.508), however it was negatively significantly correlated with per cent PALCD at 40 DAP (-0.706), per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (-0.523), per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (-0.410), whitefly population at 20 DAE (-0.559), whitefly population at 30 DAE (-0.607) and whitefly population at 40 DAE (-0.410). Similar result was found by Som (1973) for phenolic compounds in tomato.

Sattar *et al.*, (2007) observed high genotypic coefficients of variation for number of potato tubers per plant, yield per plant and average weight of a tuber suggesting selection for these traits would give good response. Khayatnezhad *et al.*, (2011) found significant positive correlations between starch content and dry matter content.

Stronger positive correlations were found between tuber yield and main stems per plant ($r= 0.925$), plant tuber weight ($r= 0.992$), plant height ($r= 0.843$). Similarly, Ara *et al.*, (2009) reported that potato yield per plant had a significant positive correlation with plant height, number of leaves per plant and fresh weight per plant depicted that the characters, namely tuber fresh weight per plant have high and positively correlatively towards yield per plant and could be considered as selection criteria in potato breeding programme.

Whitefly population and incidence of PALCD incidence

Whitefly population at 20 DAE had significantly positive correlated with per cent

PALCD at 40 DAP (0.884), per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (0.966), per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (0.959), whitefly population at 30 DAE (1.002) and whitefly population at 40 DAE (1.009) while it was negatively and significant correlated with phenols (-0.889). Whitefly population at 30 DAE had significantly positive correlated with per cent PALCD at 40 DAP (0.912), per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (0.968), per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (0.952), and whitefly population at 40 DAE (1.001) and showed negatively significant correlation with phenols (-0.888).

Whitefly population at 40 DAE had significantly positive correlation with per cent PALCD at 40 DAP (0.841), per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (0.985), per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (1.007), it was negatively significant correlated with phenols (-0.940). Borah and Bordoloi (1998) reported similar results for tomato leaf curl virus and whitefly population.

Percent PALCD at 40 DAP exhibited significantly positive correlated with per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (0.942), per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (0.860) it was negatively significant with phenols (-0.851). Percent PALCD at 60 DAP also showed significantly positive correlation with per cent PALCD at 80 DAP (0.986) and was negatively significantly correlated with phenols (-0.947). However, percent PALCD at 80 DAP had significantly negative correlation with phenols (-0.947).

The remaining characters showed non-significant correlation hence not explained.

Path Coefficient Analysis

In the present study, path coefficient using percent apical leaf-curl disease incidence as dependent character and remaining 23 characters as independent variables was

worked out. Percent PALCD incidence was chosen as dependent variable because it directly affects tuber yield severely. Path coefficient analysis was used to partition the genotypic correlation coefficient of 23 characters studied with per cent PALCD incidence into direct and indirect effects.

Since correlation studies alone are not adequate to establish a clear relationship among the characters, so the assessment of real contribution of individual character towards the disease incidence becomes essential. The direct and indirect effects of various characters along with their genotypic correlation coefficients with PALCD incidence per plant are presented in Table 5.

Direct Effect

At the genotypic level plant height at 60 DAP (1.941) had the highest direct positive effect on per cent PALCD at 80 DAP followed by plant height at 45 DAP (1.856), number of stomata (0.913), number of stem per hill (0.812), plant height at 75 DAP (0.786) and whitefly population at 30 DAE (0.508).

Indirect Effect

However plant vigour at 60 DAP (-0.032), number of leaves per hill (-0.686), weight of foliage per hill (-0.762), marketable yield (-0.219), harvest index (-0.064), whitefly population at 20 DAE (-0.542) and per cent PALCD at 60 DAP (-1.855) had the negative direct effect on per cent PALCD at 80 DAP. Similar results were found by Bhullar *et al.*, (1974) for phenolic compounds. Compared to the simple correlation analysis, path analysis of tuber yield and its traits demonstrated that plant height, medium tuber weight and big tuber weight evolved the highest direct influence, 2.19, 0.867 and 0.656, respectively (Khayatnezhad *et al.*, 2011).

Table.1 Estimates of variances, heritability and genetic advance for various characters in potato

Characters	Mean	Range	GV	PV	GCV (%)	PCV (%)	Heritability (%)	Genetic advance as percent of Mean
Per cent plant emergence at 30 DAP	90.25	76.66-96.11	45.43	54.02	7.46	8.14	84.11	14.10
Plant height at 45 DAP	37.69	26.84-57.77	83.66	84.62	24.26	24.40	98.87	49.69
Plant height at 60 DAP	48.30	37.68-72.70	108.54	109.50	21.56	21.66	99.12	44.23
Plant height at 75 DAP	55.57	43.87-80.42	119.12	119.58	19.64	19.67	99.62	40.38
Plant height at 90 DAP	60.54	48.73-87.94	140.80	141.75	19.59	19.66	99.33	40.23
Plant vigour at 60 DAP	2.70	1.33-3.66	0.78	0.94	32.72	35.92	83.02	61.43
Number of stem per hill	32.62	1.90-4.90	80.63	87.88	27.47	28.73	91.44	54.12
Number of leaves per hill	529.25	38.36-69.66	9386.00	16123.77	18.30	23.99	58.21	28.77
Weight of stem per hill	1173.33	96.33-169.00	0.03	0.08	15.73	24.47	41.35	20.84
Weight of leaves per hill	1386.25	72.00-184.33	101961.90	217413.69	23.04	33.63	46.89	32.49
Weight of foliage per hill	2532.50	168.33-353.33	0.26	0.38	20.19	24.44	68.24	34.36
Leaf area index	1.38	0.96-1.85	0.11	0.13	24.60	26.41	86.74	47.19
Number of stomata	3.75	2.33-7.33	2.33	2.73	40.73	44.12	85.22	77.46
Foliage senescence at harvest	2.67	2.16-4.18	0.48	0.50	26.21	26.52	97.67	53.36
Total yield	316.66	155.46-426.24	38.85	43.65	27.33	28.97	88.99	53.12
Marketable yield	297.84	148.22-426.24	33.34	38.66	26.92	28.99	86.25	51.51
Harvest index	63.79	49.05-68.91	37.17	45.70	9.55	10.59	81.33	17.75
Phenol	34.80	10.05-62.53	305.09	312.23	50.18	50.77	97.71	102.19

Table.2 Estimates of variances, heritability and genetic advance for whitefly population and per cent apical leaf curl disease incidence in potato

Characters	Mean	Range	GV	PV	GCV (%)	PCV (%)	Heritability (%)	Genetic advance as percent of Mean
Whitefly population at 20 DAE	49.41	10.00-75.66	1669.64	1707.45	82.68	83.61	97.79	168.43
Whitefly population at 30 DAE	29.25	2.33-79.33	797.11	843.73	96.52	99.30	94.47	193.26
Whitefly population at 40 DAE	4.29	1.33-14.00	3.98	4.82	46.53	51.19	82.61	87.12
Per cent PALCD at 40 DAE	16.25	3.66-35.66	587.50	595.91	149.16	150.22	98.59	305.09
Per cent PALCD at 60 DAE	36.25	6.66-69.33	1190.35	1246.78	95.17	97.40	95.47	191.57
Per cent PALCD at 60 DAE	50.29	9.33-100	1595.91	1615.06	79.43	79.90	98.81	162.66

Table.3 Genotypic correlation coefficient among different characters in potato

Genotypic correlation	Character 1	Character 2	Character 3	Character 4	Character 5	Character 6	Character 7	Character 8	Character 9	Character 10	Character 11	Character 12	Character 13	Character 14	Character 15	Character 16	Character 17	Character 18	Character 19	Character 20	Character 21	Character 22	Character 23	Character 24
Character 1																								
Character 2	-0.058 ^{NS}																							
Character 3	0.046 ^{NS}	0.988 ^{**}																						
Character 4	-0.016 ^{NS}	0.997 ^{**}	0.997 ^{**}																					
Character 5	0.020 ^{NS}	0.976 ^{**}	0.990 ^{**}	0.985 ^{**}																				
Character 6	0.460 [*]	0.549 ^{**}	0.529 ^{**}	0.507 [*]	0.565 ^{**}																			
Character 7	0.365 ^{NS}	-0.106 ^{NS}	-0.006 ^{NS}	-0.076 ^{NS}	0.074 ^{NS}	0.251 ^{NS}																		
Character 8	-0.397 ^{NS}	0.806 ^{**}	0.802 ^{**}	0.834 ^{**}	0.885 ^{**}	0.155 ^{NS}	0.203 ^{NS}																	
Character 9	0.115 ^{NS}	1.185 ^{**}	1.190 ^{**}	1.192 ^{**}	1.185 ^{**}	0.472 [*]	-0.119 ^{NS}	0.814 ^{**}																
Character 10	0.089 ^{NS}	0.745 ^{**}	0.731 ^{**}	0.739 ^{**}	0.822 ^{**}	0.912 ^{**}	0.413 [*]	0.796 ^{**}	0.784 ^{**}															
Character 11	0.062 ^{NS}	0.941 ^{**}	0.921 ^{**}	0.938 ^{**}	0.969 ^{**}	0.740 ^{**}	0.118 ^{NS}	0.829 ^{**}	0.980 ^{**}	0.934 ^{**}														
Character 12	0.371 ^{NS}	0.502 [*]	0.564 ^{**}	0.502 [*]	0.593 ^{**}	0.872 ^{**}	0.507 [*]	0.493 [*]	0.605 ^{**}	0.948 ^{**}	0.711 ^{**}													
Character 13	-0.759 ^{**}	-0.022 ^{NS}	-0.030 ^{NS}	0.011 ^{NS}	0.004 ^{NS}	-0.774 ^{**}	-0.077 ^{NS}	0.494 [*]	0.072 ^{NS}	-0.303 ^{NS}	-0.143 ^{NS}	-0.536 ^{**}												
Character 14	0.432 [*]	0.740 ^{**}	0.808 ^{**}	0.798 ^{**}	0.792 ^{**}	0.359 ^{NS}	-0.055 ^{NS}	0.479 [*]	1.042 ^{**}	0.415 [*]	0.670 ^{**}	0.473 [*]	-0.139 ^{NS}											
Character 15	0.717 ^{**}	0.347 ^{NS}	0.372 ^{NS}	0.330 ^{NS}	0.403 ^{NS}	0.922 ^{**}	0.423 [*]	-0.028 ^{NS}	0.414 [*]	0.569 ^{**}	0.502 [*]	0.658 ^{**}	-0.763 ^{**}	0.345 ^{NS}										
Character 16	0.661 ^{**}	0.362 ^{NS}	0.374 ^{NS}	0.339 ^{NS}	0.414 [*]	0.995 ^{**}	0.402 ^{NS}	0.006 ^{NS}	0.442 [*]	0.643 ^{**}	0.548 ^{**}	0.746 ^{**}	-0.820 ^{**}	0.315 ^{NS}	0.993 ^{**}									
Character 17	0.854 ^{**}	-0.251 ^{NS}	-0.226 ^{NS}	-0.264 ^{NS}	-0.260 ^{NS}	0.516 ^{**}	0.102 ^{NS}	-0.820 ^{**}	-0.227 ^{NS}	-0.156 ^{NS}	-0.206 ^{NS}	0.283 ^{NS}	-0.970 ^{**}	0.002 ^{NS}	0.730 ^{**}	0.697 ^{**}								
Character 18	-0.533 ^{**}	-0.277 ^{NS}	-0.307 ^{NS}	-0.265 ^{NS}	-0.366 ^{NS}	-0.930 ^{**}	-0.435 [*]	-0.086 ^{NS}	-0.287 ^{NS}	-0.737 ^{**}	-0.503 [*]	-0.915 ^{**}	0.740 ^{**}	-0.286 ^{NS}	-0.829 ^{**}	-0.902 ^{**}	-0.559 ^{**}							
Character 19	-0.593 ^{**}	-0.279 ^{NS}	-0.311 ^{NS}	-0.269 ^{NS}	-0.365 ^{NS}	-0.945 ^{**}	-0.444 [*]	-0.031 ^{NS}	-0.298 ^{NS}	-0.728 ^{**}	-0.501 [*]	-0.917 ^{**}	0.795 ^{**}	-0.294 ^{NS}	-0.865 ^{**}	-0.932 ^{**}	-0.607 ^{**}	1.002 ^{**}						
Character 20	-0.423 [*]	-0.257 ^{NS}	-0.289 ^{NS}	-0.247 ^{NS}	-0.365 ^{NS}	-0.906 ^{**}	-0.461 [*]	-0.219 ^{NS}	-0.226 ^{NS}	-0.843 ^{**}	-0.538 ^{**}	-0.931 ^{**}	0.634 ^{**}	-0.273 ^{NS}	-0.725 ^{**}	-0.835 ^{**}	-0.483 [*]	1.009 ^{**}	1.001 ^{**}					
Character 21	-0.558 ^{**}	-0.317 ^{NS}	-0.318 ^{NS}	-0.285 ^{NS}	-0.309 ^{NS}	-0.935 ^{**}	-0.126 ^{NS}	0.103 ^{NS}	-0.289 ^{NS}	-0.649 ^{**}	-0.474 [*]	-0.801 ^{**}	0.933 ^{**}	-0.287 ^{NS}	-0.783 ^{**}	-0.869 ^{**}	-0.706 ^{**}	0.884 ^{**}	0.912 ^{**}	0.841 ^{**}				
Character 22	-0.453 [*]	-0.309 ^{NS}	-0.317 ^{NS}	-0.287 ^{NS}	-0.359 ^{NS}	-0.951 ^{**}	-0.283 ^{NS}	-0.114 ^{NS}	-0.293 ^{NS}	-0.819 ^{**}	-0.565 ^{**}	-0.883 ^{**}	0.775 ^{**}	-0.271 ^{NS}	-0.742 ^{**}	-0.850 ^{**}	-0.523 ^{**}	0.966 ^{**}	0.968 ^{**}	0.985 ^{**}	0.942 ^{**}			
Character 23	-0.416 [*]	-0.306 ^{NS}	-0.317 ^{NS}	-0.289 ^{NS}	-0.385 ^{NS}	-0.920 ^{**}	-0.399 ^{NS}	-0.239 ^{NS}	-0.316 ^{NS}	-0.902 ^{**}	-0.620 ^{**}	-0.890 ^{**}	0.677 ^{**}	-0.269 ^{NS}	-0.730 ^{**}	-0.831 ^{**}	-0.410 [*]	0.959 ^{**}	0.952 ^{**}	1.007 ^{**}	0.860 ^{**}	0.986 ^{**}		
Character 24	0.552 ^{**}	0.204 ^{NS}	0.226 ^{NS}	0.205 ^{NS}	0.275 ^{NS}	0.834 ^{**}	0.218 ^{NS}	0.087 ^{NS}	0.303 ^{NS}	0.730 ^{**}	0.520 ^{**}	0.763 ^{**}	-0.747 ^{**}	0.370 ^{NS}	0.666 ^{**}	0.759 ^{**}	0.508 [*]	-0.889 ^{**}	-0.888 ^{**}	-0.940 ^{**}	-0.851 ^{**}	-0.947 ^{**}	-0.942 ^{**}	

Character 1- percent plant emergence at 30 DAP, 2- plant height at 45 DAP, 3- plant height at 60 DAP, 4- plant height at 75 DAP, 5- plant height at 90 DAP, 6- plant vigour at 60 DAP, 7- number of stem per hill, 8- number of leaves per hill, 9- weight of stem per hill, 10- weight of leaves per hill, 11- weight of foliage per hill, 12- leaf area index, 13- number of stomata, 14- foliage senescence at harvest, 15- total yield, 16- marketable yield, 17- harvest index, 18- whitefly population at 10 DAE, 19- whitefly population at 20 DAE, 20- whitefly population at 30 DAE, 21- per cent PALCD at 40 DAP, 22- per cent PALCD at 60 DAP, 23- per cent PALCD at 80 DAP, 24- phenols

*Significant at 5% level
 **Significant at 1% level

Table.4 Phenotypic correlation coefficient among different characters in potato

	Character 1	Character 2	Character 3	Character 4	Character 5	Character 6	Character 7	Character 8	Character 9	Character 10	Character 11	Character 12	Character 13	Character 14	Character 15	Character 16	Character 17	Character 18	Character 19	Character 20	Character 21	Character 22	Character 23	Character 24
Character 1																								
Character 2	-0.056 ^{NS}																							
Character 3	0.041 ^{NS}	0.983 ^{**}																						
Character 4	-0.008 ^{NS}	0.988 ^{**}	0.992 ^{**}																					
Character 5	0.024 ^{NS}	0.968 ^{**}	0.981 ^{**}	0.982 ^{**}																				
Character 6	0.355 ^{NS}	0.482 [*]	0.485 [*]	0.456 [*]	0.494 [*]																			
Character 7	0.301 ^{NS}	-0.103 ^{NS}	-0.004 ^{NS}	0.078 ^{NS}	0.069 ^{NS}	0.268 ^{NS}																		
Character 8	-0.379 ^{NS}	0.620 ^{**}	0.628 ^{**}	0.611 ^{**}	0.643 ^{**}	0.292 ^{NS}	0.252 ^{NS}																	
Character 9	0.052 ^{NS}	0.734 ^{**}	0.763 ^{**}	0.769 ^{**}	0.746 ^{**}	0.463 [*]	0.062 ^{NS}	0.662 ^{**}																
Character 10	-0.033 ^{NS}	0.541 ^{**}	0.529 ^{**}	0.502 ^{**}	0.548 ^{**}	0.622 ^{**}	0.314 ^{NS}	0.650 ^{**}	0.487 [*]															
Character 11	-0.010 ^{NS}	0.787 ^{**}	0.780 ^{**}	0.773 ^{**}	0.788 ^{**}	0.638 ^{**}	0.157 ^{NS}	0.746 ^{**}	0.787 ^{**}	0.894 ^{**}														
Character 12	0.384 ^{NS}	0.463 [*]	0.511 [*]	0.472 [*]	0.563 ^{**}	0.675 ^{**}	0.427 [*]	0.186 ^{NS}	0.279 ^{NS}	0.404 ^{NS}	0.404 ^{NS}													
Character 13	-0.655 ^{**}	-0.012 ^{NS}	-0.023 ^{NS}	0.007 ^{NS}	0.017 ^{NS}	-0.688 ^{**}	-0.078 ^{NS}	0.369 ^{NS}	-0.064 ^{NS}	-0.179 ^{NS}	-0.127 ^{NS}	-0.498 [*]												
Character 14	0.413 [*]	0.727 ^{**}	0.798 ^{**}	0.786 ^{**}	0.778 ^{**}	0.320 ^{NS}	-0.060 ^{NS}	0.372 ^{NS}	0.650 ^{**}	0.273 ^{NS}	0.547 ^{**}	0.434 [*]	-0.124 ^{NS}											
Character 15	0.629 ^{**}	0.332 ^{NS}	0.354 ^{NS}	0.319 ^{NS}	0.372 ^{NS}	0.780 ^{**}	0.338 ^{NS}	-0.062 ^{NS}	0.266 ^{NS}	0.436 [*]	0.441 [*]	0.570 ^{**}	-0.728 ^{**}	0.336 ^{NS}										
Character 16	0.580 ^{**}	0.343 ^{NS}	0.356 ^{NS}	0.318 ^{NS}	0.371 ^{NS}	0.826 ^{**}	0.303 ^{NS}	-0.026 ^{NS}	0.213 ^{NS}	0.523 ^{**}	0.479 [*]	0.607 ^{**}	-0.742 ^{**}	0.309 ^{NS}	0.975 ^{**}									
Character 17	0.701 ^{**}	-0.224 ^{NS}	-0.195 ^{NS}	0.244 ^{NS}	-0.244 ^{NS}	0.431 [*]	0.077 ^{NS}	-0.580 ^{**}	-0.265 ^{NS}	-0.075 ^{NS}	-0.179 ^{NS}	0.226 ^{NS}	-0.791 ^{**}	0.007 ^{NS}	0.624 ^{**}	0.639 ^{**}								
Character 18	-0.472 [*]	-0.274 ^{NS}	-0.302 ^{NS}	0.259 ^{NS}	-0.357 ^{NS}	-0.831 ^{**}	-0.421 [*]	-0.061 ^{NS}	-0.173 ^{NS}	-0.486 [*]	-0.402 ^{NS}	-0.858 ^{**}	0.707 ^{**}	-0.284 ^{NS}	-0.782 ^{**}	-0.835 ^{**}	-0.511 [*]							
Character 19	-0.503 [*]	-0.281 ^{NS}	-0.312 ^{NS}	0.258 ^{NS}	-0.345 ^{NS}	-0.849 ^{**}	-0.417 [*]	-0.060 ^{NS}	-0.176 ^{NS}	-0.476 [*]	-0.397 ^{NS}	-0.837 ^{**}	0.734 ^{**}	-0.288 ^{NS}	-0.812 ^{**}	-0.856 ^{**}	-0.568 ^{**}	0.983 ^{**}						
Character 20	-0.408 [*]	-0.234 ^{NS}	-0.262 ^{NS}	0.232 ^{NS}	-0.336 ^{NS}	-0.724 ^{**}	-0.419 [*]	-0.102 ^{NS}	-0.205 ^{NS}	-0.454 [*]	-0.386 ^{NS}	-0.853 ^{**}	0.616 [*]	-0.261 ^{NS}	-0.656 ^{**}	-0.691 ^{**}	-0.282 ^{NS}	0.928 ^{**}	0.889 ^{**}					
Character 21	-0.521 ^{**}	-0.315 ^{NS}	-0.318 ^{NS}	0.280 ^{NS}	-0.301 ^{NS}	-0.867 ^{**}	-0.134 ^{NS}	0.046 ^{NS}	-0.214 ^{NS}	-0.437 [*]	-0.393 ^{NS}	-0.743 ^{**}	0.875 ^{**}	-0.286 ^{NS}	-0.737 ^{**}	-0.802 ^{**}	-0.627 ^{**}	0.874 ^{**}	0.892 ^{**}	0.784 ^{**}				
Character 22	-0.404 ^{NS}	-0.303 ^{NS}	-0.305 ^{NS}	0.277 ^{NS}	-0.346 ^{NS}	-0.861 ^{**}	-0.264 ^{NS}	-0.103 ^{NS}	-0.216 ^{NS}	-0.553 ^{**}	-0.475 [*]	-0.826 ^{**}	0.753 ^{**}	-0.268 ^{NS}	-0.711 ^{**}	-0.785 ^{**}	-0.453 [*]	0.948 ^{**}	0.933 ^{**}	0.909 ^{**}	0.923 ^{**}			
Character 23	-0.371 ^{NS}	-0.300 ^{NS}	-0.314 ^{NS}	0.286 ^{NS}	-0.379 ^{NS}	-0.855 ^{**}	-0.380 ^{NS}	-0.202 ^{NS}	-0.231 ^{NS}	-0.615 ^{**}	-0.523 ^{**}	-0.826 ^{**}	0.642 [*]	-0.263 ^{NS}	-0.685 ^{**}	-0.764 [*]	-0.357 ^{NS}	0.944 ^{**}	0.922 ^{**}	0.919 ^{**}	0.853 ^{**}	0.972 ^{**}		
Character 24	0.517 ^{**}	0.198 ^{NS}	0.218 ^{NS}	0.205 ^{NS}	0.275 ^{NS}	0.728 ^{**}	0.188 ^{NS}	0.005 ^{NS}	0.132 ^{NS}	0.456 [*]	0.384 ^{NS}	0.735 ^{**}	-0.685 ^{**}	0.366 ^{NS}	0.621 ^{**}	0.695 ^{**}	0.452 [*]	-0.874 ^{**}	-0.843 ^{**}	-0.855 ^{**}	-0.828 ^{**}	-0.921 ^{**}	-0.925 ^{**}	

Character 1- percent plant emergence at 30 DAP, 2- plant height at 45 DAP, 3- plant height at 60 DAP, 4- plant height at 75 DAP, 5- plant height at 90 DAP, 6- plant vigour at 60 DAP, 7- number of stem per hill, 8- number of leaves per hill, 9- weight of stem per hill, 10- weight of leaves per hill, 11- weight of foliage per hill, 12- leaf area index, 13- number of stomata, 14- foliage senescence at harvest, 15- total yield, 16- marketable yield, 17- harvest index, 18- whitefly population at 10 DAE, 19- whitefly population at 20 DAE, 20- whitefly population at 30 DAE, 21- per cent PALCD at 40 DAP, 22- per cent PALCD at 60 DAP, 23- per cent PALCD at 80 DAP, 24- phenols

*Significant at 5% level
**Significant at 1% level

Table.5 Direct (diagonal) and indirect (off- diagonal) path coefficients of different characters in potato

	Character 1	Character 2	Character 3	Character 4	Character 5	Character 6	Character 7	Character 8	Character 9	Character 10	Character 11	Character 12	Character 13	Character 14	Character 15	Character 16	Character 17	Character 18	Character 19	Character 20	Character 21	Character 22	Character 24	reg with PALCD at 80 DAP
Character 1	0.036	-0.108	0.088	-0.013	-0.085	-0.015	0.297	0.272	0.040	0.009	-0.047	-0.435	-0.693	0.061	0.137	-0.145	-0.055	0.290	-0.425	-0.058	-0.328	0.841	-0.037	-0.416*
Character 2	-0.002	1.856	1.919	0.784	-4.053	-0.017	-0.086	-0.552	0.410	0.079	-0.717	-0.589	-0.020	0.105	0.066	-0.079	0.016	0.151	-0.200	-0.036	-0.186	0.574	-0.014	-0.306 ^{NS}
Character 3	0.002	1.835	1.941	0.784	-4.110	-0.017	-0.005	-0.550	0.412	0.078	-0.702	-0.661	-0.028	0.115	0.071	-0.082	0.014	0.167	-0.223	-0.040	-0.187	0.587	-0.015	-0.317 ^{NS}
Character 4	-0.001	1.851	1.936	0.786	-4.089	-0.016	-0.061	-0.571	0.413	0.079	-0.714	-0.588	0.010	0.113	0.063	-0.074	0.017	0.144	-0.193	-0.034	-0.168	0.532	-0.014	-0.289 ^{NS}
Character 5	0.001	1.812	1.922	0.774	-4.152	-0.018	0.060	-0.606	0.410	0.087	-0.738	-0.695	0.004	0.112	0.077	-0.091	0.017	0.199	-0.262	-0.050	-0.182	0.667	-0.018	-0.385 ^{NS}
Character 6	0.016	1.020	1.028	0.399	-2.347	-0.032	0.204	-0.106	0.163	0.097	-0.564	-1.022	-0.706	0.051	0.176	-0.218	-0.033	0.507	-0.677	-0.125	-0.549	1.765	-0.056	-0.920**
Character 7	0.013	-0.197	-0.011	-0.060	-0.308	-0.008	0.812	-0.139	-0.041	0.044	-0.090	-0.594	-0.071	-0.008	0.081	-0.088	-0.007	0.237	-0.318	-0.064	-0.074	0.524	-0.015	-0.399 ^{NS}
Character 8	-0.014	1.496	1.558	0.655	-3.673	-0.005	0.165	-0.686	0.282	0.085	-0.631	-0.577	0.451	0.068	-0.005	-0.001	0.052	0.047	-0.022	-0.030	0.061	0.211	-0.006	-0.239 ^{NS}
Character 9	0.004	2.200	2.310	0.937	-4.919	-0.015	-0.097	-0.558	0.346	0.083	-0.746	-0.709	0.066	0.148	0.079	-0.097	0.015	0.157	-0.213	-0.031	-0.170	0.544	-0.020	-0.316 ^{NS}
Character 10	0.003	1.383	1.418	0.581	-3.411	-0.029	0.335	-0.546	0.271	0.106	-0.711	-1.111	-0.277	0.059	0.108	-0.141	0.010	0.401	-0.521	-0.116	-0.381	1.520	-0.049	-0.902**
Character 11	0.002	1.748	1.789	0.737	-4.024	-0.023	0.096	-0.568	0.339	0.099	-0.762	-0.833	-0.131	0.095	0.096	-0.120	0.013	0.274	-0.359	-0.074	-0.279	1.049	-0.035	-0.620**
Character 12	0.013	0.933	1.095	0.395	-2.462	-0.028	0.411	-0.338	0.209	0.101	-0.542	-1.172	-0.490	0.067	0.125	-0.164	-0.018	0.498	-0.657	-0.129	-0.471	1.638	-0.051	-0.890**
Character 13	-0.027	-0.041	-0.059	0.009	-0.018	0.025	-0.063	-0.339	0.025	-0.032	0.109	0.629	0.913	-0.020	-0.145	0.180	0.062	-0.403	0.570	0.088	0.548	-1.438	0.050	0.677**
Character 14	0.015	1.374	1.569	0.627	-3.290	-0.011	-0.044	-0.328	0.361	0.044	-0.510	-0.554	-0.127	0.142	0.066	-0.069	0.000	0.156	-0.210	-0.038	-0.169	0.503	-0.025	-0.269 ^{NS}
Character 15	0.026	0.644	0.722	0.259	-1.674	-0.029	0.343	0.019	0.143	0.061	-0.382	-0.771	-0.697	0.049	0.190	-0.218	-0.047	0.452	-0.620	-0.100	-0.461	1.376	-0.044	-0.730**
Character 16	0.024	0.672	0.727	0.266	-1.718	-0.032	0.327	-0.004	0.153	0.068	-0.418	-0.874	-0.749	0.045	0.189	-0.219	-0.045	0.491	-0.668	-0.115	-0.511	1.578	-0.051	-0.831**
Character 17	0.030	-0.466	-0.439	-0.208	1.079	-0.016	0.082	0.562	-0.078	-0.017	0.157	-0.332	-0.886	0.000	0.139	-0.153	-0.064	0.305	-0.435	-0.067	-0.415	0.971	-0.034	-0.410*
Character 18	-0.019	-0.515	-0.596	-0.208	1.520	0.029	-0.353	0.059	-0.099	-0.078	0.383	1.072	0.676	-0.041	-0.158	0.198	0.036	-0.545	0.718	0.139	0.520	-1.792	0.059	0.959**
Character 19	-0.021	-0.518	-0.605	-0.212	1.517	0.030	-0.360	0.021	-0.103	-0.077	0.381	1.075	0.726	-0.042	-0.165	0.204	0.039	-0.546	0.717	0.138	0.536	-1.797	0.059	0.952**
Character 20	-0.015	-0.478	-0.560	-0.195	1.514	0.029	-0.374	0.150	-0.078	-0.090	0.410	1.091	0.579	-0.039	-0.138	0.183	0.031	-0.550	0.718	0.138	0.494	-1.827	0.063	1.007**
Character 21	-0.020	-0.588	-0.618	-0.224	1.283	0.030	-0.102	-0.071	-0.100	-0.069	0.361	0.939	0.852	-0.041	-0.149	0.190	0.045	-0.482	0.654	0.116	0.588	-1.748	0.057	0.860**
Character 22	-0.016	-0.574	-0.615	-0.225	1.492	0.030	-0.229	0.078	-0.101	-0.087	0.431	1.035	0.708	-0.038	-0.141	0.186	0.033	-0.526	0.694	0.136	0.554	-1.855	0.063	0.986**
Character 24	0.019	0.379	0.439	0.161	-1.142	-0.026	0.177	-0.060	0.105	0.078	-0.396	-0.894	-0.682	0.053	0.127	-0.166	-0.032	0.484	-0.636	-0.130	-0.500	1.757	-0.067	

Character 1- percent plant emergence at 30 DAP, 2- plant height at 45 DAP, 3- plant height at 60 DAP, 4- plant height at 75 DAP, 5- plant height at 90 DAP,6- plant vigour at 60 DAP, 7- number of stem per hill, 8- number of leaves per hill, 9- weight of stem per hill, 10- weight of leaves per hill, 11- weight of foliage per hill, 12- leaf area index, 13- number of stomata, 14- foliage senescence at harvest, 15- total yield, 16- marketable yield, 17- harvest index, 18- whitefly population at 10 DAE, 19- whitefly population at 20 DAE, 20- whitefly population at 30 DAE, 21- per cent PALCD at 40 DAP, 22- per cent PALCD at 60 DAP, 23- per cent PALCD at 80 DAP, 24- phenols

*Significant at 5% level
 **Significant at 1% level

It is concluded on the basis of correlation studies that per cent PALCD incidence was significantly and positively associated with whitefly population and number of stomata per leaf, which indicates that for improving disease resistance, selection should be made for those lines which have less number of whitefly and number of stomata. Per cent PALCD incidence was significant and negatively associated with plant height, plant vigour, weight of stem per hill, weight of leaves per hill, weight of foliage per hill, LAI, total yield, marketable yield, harvest index and phenols which suggests that for PALCD resistance, selection should be made on the basis of high values of these characters. Path analysis revealed that per cent PALCD incidence had positive and highest contribution (1.266) towards plant height at 45 DAP. Positive and direct contribution of foliage senescence, harvest index, number of stems per hill, number of whitefly at 30 DAE towards PALCD incidence was also observed. Highest indirect contribution was exhibited by plant height at 90 DAE (2.395).

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