

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2017.608.093>

Estimation of the Effect of Drought on Yield and Yield Contributing Traits in Coriander Genotypes (*Coriandrum sativum* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Drought, Yield traits, Coriander, Varieties and test weight.

Article Info

Accepted:

14 June 2017

Available Online:

10 August 2017

Eight Coriander varieties viz. Rcr-20, Rcr-41, Rcr-435, Rcr-436, Rcr-446, Rcr-475, Rcr-684 and Rcr-728 were conducted at the research farm of S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner, Jaipur (Rajasthan) during *Rabi*, 2016 in randomized block design with three replications on loamy sand soil. Under control condition plot were irrigated at regular interval while in drought condition plots were maintained under rainfed condition. Yield and yield contributing parameters were recorded at maturity stages and after harvesting. The Coriander varieties Rcr-20 and Rcr-446 behaved as drought tolerance varieties maintained higher seed yield along with number of umbels per plant, seeds per umbel, test weight, seed yield, biological yield, harvest index under drought conditions. The coriander varieties Rcr-435 and Rcr-728 maintained under higher seed yield along with number of umbels per plant, seeds per umbel, test weight, seed yield, biological yield, harvest index under control conditions.

Introduction

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) is an important seed spice crop a member of family *Apiaceae*, a tall herbaceous annual diploid ($2n=22$). It is highly cross pollinated crop believed to be native of Mediterranean region. The dry seed contains 6.3 per cent moisture, 1.3 per cent protein, 0.3-0.4 per cent volatile oil, 19.6 per cent nonvolatile oil, 24.6 per cent carbohydrates and 5.3 percent mineral matter. In Rajasthan it is mainly grown in the district of Baran, Kota, Bundi, Chittorgarh and Jhalawar with an area of 212725 ha and annual production of 227203 tones (Anonymous, 2015-2016). Drought is a meteorological term and is commonly defined as a period without significant rainfall. It is

one of the most universal and significant environmental stress affecting plant growth and productivity worldwide. Therefore, understanding crop response to this stress is very important. There are significant differences in the tolerance of plants to drought stress depending upon intensity and duration of stress, plant species and the development stage (Singh *et al.*, 2013).

Drought impacts include growth, yield, membrane integrity, pigment content, osmotic adjustment, water relations, and photosynthetic activity (Benjamin and Nielsen, 2006; Praba *et al.*, 2009).

Materials and Methods

The study was conducted using eight genotypes (Two drought tolerant and six drought susceptible) in randomized block design with three replications. The eight varieties of *Coriandrum sativum* namely Rcr-20, Rcr-446 (Drought tolerant) and Rcr-41, Rcr-435, Rcr-436, Rcr-475, Rcr-684 and Rcr-728 (Drought susceptible) were grown in field. In field the varieties were grown in randomized block design with control and drought conditions. Under control condition the plants were irrigated at flowering and seed formation stage while in drought the plants were maintained under rainfed condition. Observation was taken from all the plots between 10 A.M. to 12 noon. Observations on relative water content (RWC), chlorophyll content, Carotenoids, proline content and Membrane stability index (MSI) were taken twice, first at flowering and second at seed forming stage. Observation on 50 Per Cent flowering was taken when half of the plants in a plot flowered. Plant height, number of umbel per plant and seeds per umbel, umbellets per umbel were measured at time of harvesting, whereas, test weight, seed yield, harvest index, biological yield, and drought susceptibility index were measured after harvesting and threshing of the crop.

Results and Discussion

A reduction due to drought stress was noted in morpho- physiological parameters like relative water content (RWC), chlorophyll content Carotenoids, Membrane stability index (MSI) drought susceptibility index. While biochemical parameter like proline content is increase. Yield and yield contributing parameters like plant height, number of seeds per plant and seeds per umbel, umbellets per umbel, test weight, seed yield, harvest index, biological yield whereas days to 50 Per cent flowering was noted earlier under drought condition than control

condition. However, the degree of reduction or increase varied significantly among the varieties. Water stress is the major environmental stress, which limit the growth and productivity of crop in arid and semi-arid regions (Osmond *et al.*, 1980). Tolerant genotypes try to maintain the physiological process by maintaining the water status either by reducing the water losses or by increasing the absorption of water (Larcher, 2004). Coriander crop responds to water stress in the form of changes in various physiological, biochemical and molecular processes. Research on water stress tolerance mechanisms in Coriander has gained momentum in many laboratories around the world.

Result of present study showed that the relative water content decreased significantly in all the varieties at both flowering and seed formation stage during drought condition (Tables 1 and 2). The mean reduction in relative water content was about 8.38 per cent at both stages.

Leaf relative water content (LRWC) is an important physiological attributes which determines the tolerance of plants to drought stress (Sanchez-Blanco *et al.*, 2002).

In present investigation a significant and positive correlation of relative water content with seed yield was observed at flowering and seed formation stages. Thus, varieties like Rcr-446 and Rcr-728 maintained higher relative water content to other varieties is important or registering less reduction under drought compared to control. Other researchers have also reported that the tolerant varieties maintain higher relative water content under stress condition (Desmukh and Kushwaha, 2002). The varieties varied significantly for days to 50 per cent flowering under stress and the mean reduction was 11.83 per cent.

Table.1 Variations in Drought Susceptibility Index (DSI) among coriander varieties influenced by drought condition

Varieties	DSI
Rcr-20	0.94
Rcr-41	0.46
Rcr-435	1.55
Rcr-436	1.61
Rcr-446	1.01
Rcr-475	0.71
Rcr-684	0.88
Rcr-728	1.01
SEm±	0.010
CD (P=0.05)	0.031

Table.2 Variations in days to 50% flowering among coriander varieties under drought conditions

Varieties	Days to 50% flowering		
	Control	Drought	Mean
Rcr-20	61.80	52.51	57.16
Rcr-41	65.60	53.52	59.56
Rcr-435	58.50	55.95	57.23
Rcr-436	62.30	57.91	60.11
Rcr-446	68.21	54.38	61.30
Rcr-475	61.32	55.87	58.60
Rcr-684	63.52	55.61	59.57
Rcr-728	69.20	64.35	66.78
Mean	63.81	56.26	
	SEm±	CD (p=0.05)	
Variety (V)	1.08	3.12	
Stress (S)	0.54	1.56	
V x S	1.53	4.41	

Table.3 Variations in number of umbles per plant among coriander varieties under drought conditions

Varieties	Number of umbels per plant		
	Control	Drought	Mean
Rcr-20	35.20	31.50	33.35
Rcr-41	43.60	35.53	39.57
Rcr-435	35.60	30.52	33.06
Rcr-436	34.10	32.80	33.45
Rcr-446	32.91	28.82	30.87
Rcr-475	32.60	27.92	30.26
Rcr-684	39.80	25.88	32.84
Rcr-728	38.20	32.25	35.23
Mean	36.50	30.65	
	SEm±	CD (p=0.05)	
Variety (V)	0.94	2.71	
Stress (S)	0.47	1.36	
V x S	1.33	3.83	

Table.4 Variations in number of seeds per umbel among coriander varieties under drought conditions

Varieties	Number of seeds/umbel		
	Control	Drought	Mean
Rcr-20	34.10	30.80	32.45
Rcr-41	35.40	32.20	33.80
Rcr-435	32.80	28.10	30.45
Rcr-436	31.20	25.60	28.40
Rcr-446	29.20	24.20	26.70
Rcr-475	30.40	25.70	28.05
Rcr-684	26.20	22.10	24.15
Rcr-728	34.10	25.80	29.95
Mean	31.68	26.81	
	SEm±	CD (p=0.05)	
Variety (V)	0.80	2.30	
Stress (S)	0.40	1.15	
V x S	1.13	3.26	

Table.5 Variations in umbellates per umbel among coriander varieties under drought conditions

Varieties	Umbellates/umbel		
	Control	Drought	Mean
Rcr-20	4.25	3.90	4.08
Rcr-41	5.30	4.10	4.70
Rcr-435	4.80	4.15	4.48
Rcr-436	4.60	3.90	4.25
Rcr-446	4.70	3.85	4.28
Rcr-475	4.50	3.60	4.05
Rcr-684	3.90	3.15	3.53
Rcr-728	5.15	4.10	4.63
Mean	4.65	3.84	
	SEm±	CD (p=0.05)	
Variety (V)	0.107	0.309	
Stress (S)	0.054	0.155	
V x S	0.151	0.437	

Table.6 Variations in test weight (g) among coriander varieties under drought conditions

Varieties	Test weight		
	Control	Drought	Mean
Rcr-20	12.10	11.60	11.85
Rcr-41	11.30	11.10	11.20
Rcr-435	12.10	11.98	12.04
Rcr-436	12.30	12.06	12.18
Rcr-446	12.58	11.20	11.89
Rcr-475	13.50	12.78	13.14
Rcr-684	13.40	11.65	12.53
Rcr-728	13.30	12.08	12.69
Mean	12.57	11.81	
	SEm±	CD (p=0.05)	
Variety (V)	0.37	1.06	
Stress (S)	0.18	0.53	
V x S	0.52	NS	

Table.7 Variations in seed yield (g/plant) among coriander varieties under drought conditions

Varieties	Seed yield		
	Control	Drought	Mean
Rcr-20	5.30	5.00	5.15
Rcr-41	6.01	5.10	5.56
Rcr-435	5.60	4.30	4.95
Rcr-436	5.40	4.10	4.75
Rcr-446	4.92	4.80	4.86
Rcr-475	5.15	4.60	4.88
Rcr-684	4.40	3.82	4.11
Rcr-728	5.82	4.50	5.16
Mean	5.33	4.53	
	SEm±	CD (p=0.05)	
Variety (V)	0.16	0.47	
Stress (S)	0.08	0.23	
V x S	0.23	0.66	

Table.8 Variations in plant height (cm) among coriander varieties under drought conditions

Varieties	Plant height		
	Control	Drought	Mean
Rcr-20	64.10	60.20	62.15
Rcr-41	63.00	61.30	62.15
Rcr-435	69.50	58.60	64.05
Rcr-436	65.60	59.20	62.40
Rcr-446	69.20	60.00	64.60
Rcr-475	64.10	57.00	60.55
Rcr-684	70.30	58.90	64.60
Rcr-728	72.00	54.50	63.25
Mean	67.23	58.71	
	SEm±	CD (p=0.05)	
Variety (V)	1.65	4.76	
Stress (S)	0.82	2.38	
V x S	2.33	6.74	

This reduction indicates that drought condition caused some metabolic changes in the Coriander plants conversion from vegetative phase to reproductive phase. Water stress decreased number of pods per plant at 50 per cent flowering stage in chickpea (Hamid *et al.*, 1990). Water stress induced reduction in growth parameters was also reflected in number of seeds per pod, number of pods per plant and seed index. Plant height varied significantly among the varieties under control as well as drought conditions. The mean reduction under drought condition was 12.67 per cent. Singh and Choudhary (2003) reported that mean performance of genotypes for plant height was comparatively low under stress condition and reported 15.7 reduction due to stress for plant height.

Result on seed yield indicated that Rcr-446 exhibited maximum yield under control condition which was closely followed by Rcr-20 and Rcr-435. In contrast Rcr-446 exhibited maximum yield under drought condition which was closely followed by Rcr-728 and Rcr-41. These variations in yield were found attribute to the variations in yield contributing parameters vis-a-vis existence of drought tolerance mechanism at cellular and molecular level. In present investigation the highest yield of Rcr-446 under drought condition might be on account of better performance of this variety to yield contributing parameters like umbels per plant, seeds per umbel, umbellets per umbel, test weight, biological yield and harvest index. These parameters have been found positively correlated with seed yield indicating their influence on determination of yield (Tables 3–8).

Water stress caused decrease in biological yield as compared to non-stress condition. Biological yield is an important criterion for improvement in yield, which is strongly influenced by the environment (Kumar *et al.*,

2001). Harvest index, as an important criterion for improvement in the yield, strongly influenced by environment. Drought susceptibility of a genotype is often measured as a function of the reduction in yield under drought stress (Blum, 1988). Yield is the most important parameter for a crop. However, the yield contributing parameters are different in cereals, pulses, oilseed and seed spices crops. In case of Coriander, we have measured yield in control as well as water stress condition. In the present study, there is reduction in yield due to water stress at both the stages. The decrease was more in seed formation as compared to flowering in water stress. In the present study, genotypes Rcr-20 and Rcr-446 were less affected by water stress at both the stages. These results are supported by other parameters studied in this study. Thus it can be concluded that, an extensive water stress tolerance mechanism is active in coriander crop for both the stages.

In conclusion, the coriander varieties RCr-20 and RCr-446 behaved as drought tolerant varieties and maintained higher seed yield along with number of umbels per plant, seeds per umbel, umbellets per umbel, test weight, seed yield, biological yield and harvest index. All these traits of the varieties helped them to maintain lower drought susceptibility index. The correlation analysis indicated that most of the physiological and parameters had positive and significant correlation with seed yield of coriander both at flowering and seed formation stages. Further the correlation coefficient of yield attributes with seed yield of coriander showed a positive and significant correlation with most of the characters except total chlorophyll content and days to 50 per cent flowering.

Acknowledgements

The authors are thankful to the Head, Department of Plant Physiology, SKN

College of Agriculture (SKN Agriculture University) Jobner, Jaipur, Rajasthan (India) for providing facilities to carry out the present study.

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How to cite this article:

Mamta Bajya, B.L. Kakralya, Kamlesh Jangid and Anita Burdak. 2017. Estimation of the Effect of Drought on Yield and Yield Contributing Traits in Coriander Genotypes (*Coriandrum Sativum* L.). *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 6(8): 729-736.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2017.608.093>