

Original Research Article

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Genetic Variability among Landraces of Sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

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Twenty one genotypes including check Krishna were evaluated in randomized block design with three replications during *kharif*-2017 at research farm of TCA, Dholi for estimation of genetic variability among them. Genotypes varied significantly for all the morpho-physiological characters indicating the presence of considerable variability among the genotypes. Significant bidirectional shift was observed in the mean values as compared to better check, thus provided scope for selection. A close proximity between PCV and GCV indicated strong base of genetic component in phenotypic expression of all the characters under study. High heritability coupled with high genetic advance for yield traits suggested the preponderance of additive gene effect in the expression of these characters.

Introduction

Sesame is a high value food crop which is an important source of edible oil and is also used as a spice. India is the largest producer of Sesame covering 42 % of world's Sesame area and 27 per cent of the production. Genetic and environmental factors influence the oil content and fatty acid compositions of sesame (Carlsson *et al.*, 2008). Generally yield contributing attributes, their genetic nature and magnitude of association are

responsible for realization of yield potential. Therefore, the present investigation was taken up to assess the extent of genetic variability for yield and yield attributes.

Materials and Methods

The experiment was carried out with twenty one genotypes including check Krishna following RBD with three replications during *kharif*, 2017 at TCA, Dholi, Bihar. Data on yield attributing traits were recorded. Mean

data of six plants in all the replications were used for statistical analysis for eleven characters. The analysis of variance (ANOVA) was worked out for each character as per methodology advocated by Panse and Sukhatme (1967).

Results and Discussion

According to the mean performance, a wide range of variation was found for most of the characters among genotypes. The highest phenotypic variability was recorded for plant height (1090.88). The genotypic variance for all the eleven characters; days to 50 per cent flowering, plant height, number of branches per plant, days to maturity, productive branches per plant, productive capsules per plant, number of seeds per capsule, 1000 seed

weight, biological yield per plant, harvest index, and seed yield per plant were recorded as 17.31, 1202.58, 1.48, 52.08, 1.21, 422.50, 81.41, 0.19, 11.07, 78.35 and 2.49, respectively.

The narrow differences between PCV and GCV were recorded for almost all the traits under study. A wide range of PCV was observed for the traits under investigation ranged from 6.98 (days to 50 per cent flowering) to 53.39 (seed yield per plant). High PCV was recorded for plant height (26.47), number of branches per plant (31.83), number of productive branches per plant (31.62), number of productive capsules per plant (44.58), biological yield (21.17), harvest index (47.59) and seed yield per plant (53.39) (Table 1).

Table.1 Mean performance of twenty one genotypes of sesame for eleven characters

Characters Genotypes	Days to 50% Flowering	Plant Height (cm)	Number of Branches/Plant	Days to Maturity	Number of Productive Branches/Plant	Number of Productive Capsules/Plant	Number of Seeds /Capsule	1000 Seed Weight (g)	Biological Yield (dry Matter/Plant (g)	Harvest Index (%)	Seed Yield/Plant (g)
NIC-16073	61.33	144.27*	2.17	86.33	1.83	31.00	48.67	2.51	17.73	10.10	1.77
S-0175	56.33	141.30*	1.97	81.33	1.97	24.67	39.00	2.20	16.74	10.02	1.67
NIC-13586	64.00	185.50	5.67	88.33	5.00	61.33	57.67	2.36	20.33	14.96	3.01
NIC-8225	59.00	153.00*	5.00	84.00	4.67	56.67	56.67	2.18	15.80	19.53	3.06
ES-58	65.00	160.50	4.00	90.00	3.83	51.67	64.00	2.50	10.27	30.38	3.04
IC-204533	63.33	158.00*	6.00	88.33	5.67*	80.00	63.00	2.26	19.66	22.07	4.35
Lolgida Local	57.00	156.33*	4.57	82.00	4.17	66.00	59.67	2.60	13.54	8.74	1.18
IC-54035	61.67	108.07*	4.77	88.33	3.50	51.33	59.67	2.01	14.29	34.09*	4.78
S-0527	57.33	107.60*	3.67	82.33	3.50	29.33	61.67	2.27	18.82	20.86	3.91
IC-81563	58.67	132.93*	3.90	84.67	3.50	82.33	56.33	2.28	17.11	27.60	4.71
Jubong Sesame	57.33	131.07*	3.83	82.33	3.83	48.00	54.00	2.05	16.73	17.99	2.99
SI-1865-1-B	61.33	129.90*	3.00	86.33	2.67	32.00	38.00	2.58	14.10	12.53	1.75
S-0062-A	65.67	125.27*	3.00	98.00	3.00	30.33	53.00	2.22	10.39	13.71	1.38
IS-346	61.33	117.00*	3.03	100.00	3.00	47.00	49.33	2.47	12.76	13.93	1.75
NIC-17274-C	59.00	102.60*	3.43	99.00	3.33	26.33	60.67	2.23	15.53	12.81	1.97
847-1-C	63.33	72.50*	2.57	99.33	2.17	15.33	44.67	2.19	13.03	7.61	0.98
IS-425-C	59.00	69.73*	3.47	93.00	3.17	19.33	49.00	2.50	16.03	20.82	3.32
SI-2670	61.33	88.17*	2.73	93.33	2.17	29.33	46.33	2.19	11.50	10.94	1.26
RT-54	48.00*	107.00*	4.00	75.00*	3.83	49.67	51.33	2.92	17.38	18.12	3.14
Pragati	56.00	184.33	4.20	81.33	3.67	60.00	67.33	3.40	18.16	35.89*	6.46*
Krishna	55.00	176.17	5.40	80.00	4.67	76.67	60.67	3.65	20.17	27.90	5.62
Mean	59.57	131.01	3.83	87.78	3.48	46.11	54.32	2.46	15.72	18.60	2.96
C.D. 5%	1.94	17.44	0.99	2.73	0.88	7.75	8.14	0.30	2.74	5.46	0.59
CV	1.97	8.06	15.65	1.8	15.27	10.19	9.08	7.35	10.58	17.80	12.02
± S.Em	0.68	6.1	0.35	0.96	0.31	2.71	2.85	0.1	0.96	1.91	0.21

*Superior to Krishna

The genotypic coefficient of variation was high for plant height (25.21), number of branches per plant (27.72), number of productive branches per plant (27.69), number of productive capsules per plant (43.40), harvest index (44.14) and seed yield per plant (52.02).

Both PCV and GCV estimates were high for number of capsules per plant. Similar results were also observed Revathi *et al.*, (2012) for this character. High heritability estimates coupled with high genetic advance as per cent of mean was recorded for number of capsules per plant, seed yield per plant, total dry matter production per plant, 1000-seed weight, number of branches per plant, plant height, days to 50 per cent flowering and number of seeds per capsule. It was suggested that these characters are controlled by additive gene

effects and hence simple selection may be effective to improve these characters. Days to maturity and capsule length recorded high heritability coupled with moderate genetic advance as per cent of mean indicating that these traits are conferred by additive gene effect; therefore selection is effective for these characters.

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