



## Research Note

# Genetic variability, correlation and path coefficient for grain yield and quantitative traits of elite rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) genotypes at Uttar Pradesh

Mahendra Bhati, G. Suresh Babu and Aishwarya Singh Rajput

Experimentation Centre of Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, Allahabad School of Agriculture, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, (Deemed-to-be-University), Allahabad-211007, U.P.  
Email- bhati.mk393@gmail.com

(Received: 25 July 2014; Accepted: 28 Mar 2015)

### Abstract

Studies on genetic variability, correlation and path coefficient analysis were conducted on 30 elite rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) genotypes. Analysis of variance among 30 genotypes showed significant difference for all characters studied. Highest genotypic coefficient of variance (GCV) phenotypic coefficient variance (PCV) was observed for grain yield per hill followed by harvest index indicating that these characters could be used as selection for crop improvement. High estimates of heritability coupled with high genetic advance were observed for plant height and spikelets per panicle. Correlation studies revealed that grain yield per hill was positively significant correlated with harvest index, biological yield per hill, test weight and plant height at both genotypic and phenotypic level. Path coefficients revealed the harvest index, biological yield per hill, number of spikelets per panicle, number of tillers per hill and plant height had high positive direct effect on grain yield at both genotypic and phenotypic level.

### Keywords

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), genetic variability, correlation and path coefficients.

Rice is the most important food grain crop of the world and forms the staple diet of 2.7 billion peoples. Rice provides 75% of the calories and 55% of the protein in the average daily diet of the peoples. Rice contributes the 43% of total food grain production and 46% of total cereal production. (FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] (2012). India stands first in area and second in production. India is a major rice growing country of the world with an area 43.97 m ha, production 104.32 million tones and productivity of 2.4 t/ha (Agricultural Statistics at a glance, 2012). Genetic variability for quantitative traits is the key component of breeding programme for broadening the gene pool of rice and other crops. High magnitude of variability in a population provides the opportunity for selection to evolve a variety having desirable characters. The genetic coefficient of variation together with heritability estimate would give the best picture of the amount of advance to be expected from the selection. The amount of genetic advance under selection mainly depends on the amount of genetic variability (Jayasudha and Sharma, 2010).

Information on association of characters, direct and indirect effects contributed by each character towards yield will be in added advantage in aiding the selection process. Correlation and path analysis establish the extent of association between yield and its components and also bring out relative importance of their direct and indirect effects, thus

giving an obvious understanding of their association with grain yield (Babu *et al.*, 2011). The

present study was undertaken to investigate the genetic variability, heritability and association between grain yield and yield related traits as a basic for selection of high yielding rice genotypes. The experimental material consisted of 30 elite rice genotypes and present investigation was carried out at the field experimentation centre, Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, Allahabad school of Agriculture, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture Technology and Sciences, (deemed-to-be-university), Allahabad (U.P.) during *kharif* 2013-14. Twenty one days old seedlings were transplanted in 2 x 1 m<sup>2</sup> plot in randomized block design with three replications. Distance between plant to plant and row to row were 20 cm and 15 cm respectively. Standard agronomic practices were followed throughout the crop growth period to obtain good harvest. Observations were recorded on five randomly selected plants from each progeny row for 13 biometrical characters viz, days to 50% flowering, plant height, flag leaf length, flag leaf width, tillers per hill, panicles per hill, panicle length, spikelets per panicle, days to maturity, biological yield, harvest index, test weight and grain yield per hill. The Analysis of variance was estimated as per procedure suggested by Panse and Sukhatme (1961), coefficient of variation (GCV and PCV) by Burton (1952). Heritability for the grain yield and yield components in rice were worked out in broad sense by adopting formula suggested by Burton and Devane (1953). Genetic advance was calculated by the method suggested by Johnson *et al.*, (1955). Genotypic and phenotypic correlation coefficients for all the possible comparisons were computed as

per formula suggested by Johnson *et al.* (1955). The partitioning of genotypic and phenotypic correlation coefficient in to direct and in direct effects was carried out using the procedure suggested by (dewey and lu, 1959).

The success of any breeding programme depends upon the genetic variability present in the base population and relationship of various characters towards yield. Analysis of variation shown highly significant differences among the genotypes for all the traits studied indicating the presence of considerable genetic variation among the study materials (Table 1). High genetic variability for different quantitative traits in rice was also reported earlier by Khan *et al.* (2009), Akinwale *et al.* (2010) and Babu *et al.* (2011). Coefficient of variation truly measure of variance among the different traits (Table 2). The estimates of phenotypic coefficient of variation (PCV) were slightly higher than those of genotypic coefficient of variation (GCV) for all the traits studied. In this study slight differences indicated minimum environmental influence and consequently greater role of factors On the expression of the traits. Genotypic coefficient of variation and phenotypic coefficient of variation was highest for grain yield per plant followed by harvest index, flag leaf length and test weight. Similar results were obtained by (Jayasudha and Sharma, 2010).

Heritability plays an important role in deciding the suitability and strategy for selection of a character. In the present study high heritability was observed for traits viz. plant height followed by flag leaf length, flag leaf width, test weight, number of spikelets per panicle, panicle length, grain yield per hill, days to maturity, days to 50% flowering. It suggests high component of heritable portion of variation that can be exploited by breeders in the selection of superior genotypes on the basis of phenotypic performance. While the moderate heritability observed for harvest index and low heritability was observed for number of tillers per hill and number of panicles per hill which indicates the possibility of using for rice improvement program, but their expression can be very much influenced by the environment. Similar results were also reported by Tripathi *et al.* (1999) recorded high heritability for plant height.

The characters exhibiting high heritability may not necessarily give high genetic advance. Johnson (1955) reported that high heritability should be accompanied by high genetic advance to arrive at more reliable conclusion. The breeder should be cautious in making selection based on heritability as it includes both additive genes actions. In the present study high heritability along with high genetic advance was exhibited by plant height and

no. of spikelets per panicle. These characters shows ample scope of selection. Similar result reported earlier in rice by Seyoum *et al.* (2011). Genotypic and phenotypic correlation coefficients (Table 4) indicated that the genotypic and phenotypic correlation coefficient showed similar trend but genotypic correlation coefficients were of higher in magnitude than the corresponding phenotypic correlation coefficients which might be due to the masking or modified effect of environment on character association at the genetic level. This finding agreed with those of kole *et al.* (2008).

Grain yield was found to be positively and significantly associated with test weight, harvest index, biological yield per hill, plant height and panicle length both at genotypic and phenotypic levels, indicating the relative utility of these traits for selection with respect to grain yield. The positive correlation of grain yield with various traits was supported by Sharma and Dubey (1997) for panicle length, Sharwagi *et al.* (1997) for harvest index, Basavraja *et al.* (1997) for plant height and Chakarborty *et al.* (2001) for test weight. The correlation show positive non significant association with flag leaf width, number of spikelets per panicle, days to 50% flowering, days to maturity and tillers per hill both at genotypic and phenotypic level. Similar reported by Seyoum *et al.* (2012) for tillers per hill. In the present study path coefficient analysis has been conducted taking grain yield per hill as depended variable and other characters as independent is presented in (Table 4). Path coefficient analysis revealed that tillers per hill had highest positive direct effect on grain yield followed by harvest index, biological yield per hill, plant height and spikelets per panicle. Positive direct effect of these traits indicated that direct selection for these traits would likely be effective in increasing grain yield. Similar results were also reported by Gawai *et al.* (2006) for tillers per plant and harvest index and plant height and Ekka *et al.* (2011) for leaf length. On the other hand the highest positive direct effect has been reported for number of tillers per hill by Agahi *et al.* (2007). The direct effects of panicles per hill were negative followed by test weight, panicle length, flag leaf width and days to 50% flowering at genotypic level. In the present study path coefficient revealed that number of tillers per hill, harvest index and biological yield per hill had high influence on grain yield per hill. Selection of plants on these traits would certainly lead to improvement in grain yield.

#### References

- Agahi, K., E.Farshadfar and M.H. Fotokian. 2007. Correlation and path coefficient analysis for some yield related traits in some genotypes (*Oryza sativa L.*). *Asian J. Plant Sci.*, **4**: 29-33.



- Akinwale, A.G., G. Gregorio, F. Nwilene, B.O. Akinyele, S.A. Ogunbayo and A.C. Odiyi. 2011. Heritability and Correlation coefficient analysis for yield and its component in rice (*Oryza sativa L.*). *African. J. Plant Sci.*, **5**: 29-33.
- Babu, S. G., Lavanya, G. R. and Singh, A. P. 2011. Genetic variability for grain yield and character association studies in upland rice (*Oryza sativa L.*). *Envir. Ecol.*, **29** (1): 164-168.
- Basavaraja, P., Rudraradhya, M. and Kulkarni, R. S. 1997. Genetic variability, correlation and path analysis of yield components in two F4 population of five rainfed . *Mysore J. Agric. Sci.*, **31**: 1-6.
- Burton, G.W. (1952). Quantitative inheritance in grasses *Proc. 6th Grassland Congr.*, **1**:356-363
- Burton GW, Devane EH (1953). Estimating heritability in tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) from replicated clonal material. *Agron J.*, **45**: 478-481
- Chakraborty, S., Das, P. K., Guha, B., Barman, B. and Sarmah, K. K. 2001. Coheritability correlation and path analysis of yield components in boro rice. *Oryza.*, **38**: 99-101.
- Dewey, D. R. and Lu, K. H. 1959. Correlation and path coefficients analysis of components of crested wheat grass seed production. *Agron. J.*, **51**: 575-581.
- FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] .2012. Agricultural outlook 2009-2025.
- Gawai, M.P. Veer, K.T. Patil, D.K. and Dheware, R.M. 2006. Genetic variability and path coefficient in some promising lines of rice. *New Botanist.*, **33**: 209-214
- Johanson, H. W., Robinson, H. F. and Comstock, R. E. 1955. Estimates of genetic and environmental variability in soybean. *Agron. J.*, **47** (7): 314-315.
- Jayasudha, S., Sharma, D., (2010). Genetic parameters of variability, correlation and path- coefficient for grain yield and physiological traits in rice (*Oryza sativa L.*) under shallow lowland situation. *Electron. J. Plant Breed.*,**1**(5), 33-38.
- Khan, A.S., M. Imran and M. Asfaq. 2009. Estimation of genetic variability and correlation for grain yield components in rice (*Oryza sativa L.*). *Am. Eurasian J. Agric. Environ. Sci.*, **6**: 585-590.
- Kole PC, and Hasib KM. 2008. Correlation and regression analysis in scented rice. *Madras Agri. J.*, **95**(1-6): 178- 182.
- Panase VG, and Sukhatme PV. 1961. Statistical methods for agricultural workers. 2nd Edn ICAR, New Delhi pp.361.
- Ruth Elizabeth Ekka, A.K. Sarawagi and Raja R Kanwar. 2011. Correlation and path analysis in traditional rice accession of Chhattisgarh. *J. Rice. Res.*, **4**: 10-18
- Sarawgi, A.K., N.K. Rastogi and D.K. Soni. 1997. Correlation and path analysis in rice accessions from Madhya Pradesh. *Field Crop Res.*, **52**: 161-167.
- Seyoum Mulugeta, Sentayehu Alamerew and Kassahun Bantte. 2012. Genetic variability, heritability, correlation coefficient and path analysis for yield and yield related traits in upland rice (*Oryza sativa L.*). *J. Plant Sci.*, **10**: 1-10.
- Sharma, R. K. and Dubey, S. D. 1997. Variation and association among panicle traits in rice. *Oryza*, **34**: 8-12.
- Tripathi, A.K., Singh, J.K. and Bhandarkar. (1999). Studies on variability, stability and correlation studies on lowland rice (*Oryza sativa L.*). *Indian J. Agric. Sci.*, **69**(1): 233-235.



**Table 1. Analysis of variance for different quantitative characters in 30 genotypes of rice**

Source of variation	D F	Days to 50% Flowering	Plant height (cm)	Flag leaf width (cm)	Flag leaf Length (cm)	Tillers per hill	Panicles per hill	Panicle length (cm)	Spikelets per panicles	Days to maturity	Biological yield per hill(g)	Harvest index	Test Weight (g)	Grain yield per hill(g)
Replication	2	0.43	2.20	1.65	0.001	6.18*	7.12*	0.08	4.31	1.23	6.63	20.01	0.018	2.17
Treatment	29	26.84**	329.93**	61.86**	0.10**	5.55**	6.11**	19.25**	676.89**	26.13**	281.77**	104.35**	26.58**	67.21**
Error	58	3.29	7.12	1.50	0.002	1.90	2.11	1.82	35.03	3.16	36.89	19.03	0.99	6.53

Significant at 1% level \* and Significant at 5%\*\* level of significance respectively

**Table 2. Variability parameters for 13 traits in 30 genotypes of rice**

Traits: Parameter:	Days to 50% flowering	Plant Height (cm)	Flag Leaf Length (cm)	Flag Leaf Width (cm)	Tillers per hill	Panicles per hill	Panicle length (cm)	Spikelets per Panicle	Days to Maturity	Biological Yield per hill (g)	Harvest index	Test weight (g)	Grain yield per hill(g)	
Range	Min.	87.00	86.58	26.79	1.22	14.26	11.93	21.18	141.33	117.00	53.33	23.75	18.63	16.33
	Max.	100.00	135.80	44.87	1.98	20.53	18.60	31.13	213.22	130.00	86.66	47.29	30.45	35.00
Mean		90.86	109.41	33.13	1.46	17.83	15.99	25.31	178.55	120.66	71.36	33.93	23.31	23.92
SEm		1.03	1.51	0.69	0.02	0.78	0.82	0.76	3.35	1.00	3.44	2.47	0.56	1.45
PCV (%)		3.67	9.79	14.03	13.04	9.91	11.61	10.91	8.83	2.72	15.25	20.30	13.23	21.62
GCV (%)		3.08	9.48	13.53	12.55	6.17	7.22	9.52	8.19	2.29	12.66	15.71	12.52	18.80
Heritability broad sense h <sup>2</sup> (%)		70.40	93.80	93.00	92.60	38.90	38.70	76.10	85.90	70.80	68.90	29.90	89.50	75.60
Genetic advance		4.84	20.69	8.91	0.36	1.41	1.48	4.33	27.93	4.79	15.44	8.50	5.69	8.05



**Table 3. Correlation coefficient at genotypic and phenotypic level between yield.**

Character	Plant height (cm)	Flag leaf length(cm)	Flag leaf width(cm)	Tillers/hill	Panicles/hill	Panicle length(cm)	Spikelets/panicle	Days to maturity	Biological yield/hill (g)	Harvest index	Test weight (g)	Grain yield/hill
Days to 50% flowering	G 0.0877 P 0.0564	0.0865 0.0832	0.2073 0.2142*	-0.4253** -0.2502*	-0.4238** -0.2399*	-0.0470 -0.0883	0.3670** 0.2647*	1.0836 0.7936**	-0.3882** -0.2351*	0.4043** 0.2610*	-0.0978 -0.0760	0.0548 0.0939
Plant height(cm)	G P	0.5340** 0.5001**	0.3510 0.3309**	-0.1821 -0.1121	-0.1371 -0.1034	0.4924** 0.4277**	0.3682** 0.3668**	0.1194 0.0841	0.3302** 0.2778**	0.1932 0.1458	0.1661 0.1585	0.4415** 0.3677**
Flag leaf length(cm)	G P		0.5430** 0.5214**	-0.1597 -0.0685	-0.1697 -0.0691	0.4708** 0.3863**	0.2398* 0.2009	0.1293 0.0930	0.3326** 0.2590*	0.0310 0.0390	0.2610* 0.2667*	0.2233* 0.1822
Flag leaf width(cm)	G P			-0.3136** -0.1593	-0.3561** -0.1827	0.7404** 0.6186**	0.2989** 0.2623*	0.1898 0.1715	0.1034 0.0587	0.1310 0.1085	0.0407 0.0407	0.1351 0.1269
Tillers/hill	G P				0.9934** 0.9706**	-0.1972 -0.1147	-0.5345** -0.3367**	-0.4651** -0.2209*	0.6138** 0.3038**	-0.6206** -0.2311*	0.3209** 0.2065	0.0141 0.0702
Panicles/hill	G P					-0.2088* -0.1222	-0.4990** -0.3141**	-0.4635** -0.2126*	0.6388** 0.3184**	-0.6916** -0.2540*	0.2645* 0.1785	-0.0368 0.0500
Panicle length(cm)	G P						0.2766** 0.2354*	-0.0261 0.0118	0.2350* 0.1641	0.1602 0.0945	0.0353 0.0139	0.2542* 0.2079*
Spikelets/panicle	G P							0.4212** 0.3242**	0.0041 0.0244	0.1577 0.0860	-0.2193* -0.1999	0.1460 0.1173
Days to maturity	G P								-0.3398** -0.2631*	0.4255** 0.2578*	-0.0602 -0.0688	0.0813 0.0810
Biological yield/hill (g)	G									-0.2927**	0.1567	0.5195**
Harvest index	G P									-0.3094**	0.1647 0.4006**	0.4433** 0.6249**
Test weight(g)	G p										0.2838**	0.6055** 0.4575** 0.3813**



**Table 4. Direct and indirect effect between yield and its relates traits in 30 rice genotypes at genotypic level**

Character	Days to 50% flowering	Plant height (cm)	Flag leaf length (cm)	Flag leaf width (cm)	Tillers/ hill	Panicles/ hill	Panicle length (cm)	Spikelets/ panicle	Days to maturity	Biological yield /hill (g)	Harvest index	Test weight (g)	Grain yield per hill (g)
Days to 50% flowering	-0.074	-0.007	-0.006	-0.015	0.031	0.031	0.004	-0.027	-0.080	0.029	-0.030	0.007	0.055
Plant height (cm)	0.038	0.429	0.229	0.151	-0.078	-0.059	0.211	0.158	0.051	0.142	0.083	0.071	0.442
Flag leaf length (cm)	0.006	0.038	0.072	0.039	-0.011	-0.012	0.034	0.017	0.009	0.024	0.002	0.019	0.223
Flag leaf width (cm)	-0.028	-0.048	-0.074	-0.137	0.043	0.049	-0.101	-0.041	-0.026	-0.014	-0.018	-0.006	0.135
Tillers/ hill	-1.776	-0.760	-0.667	-1.310	4.176	4.149	-0.824	-2.232	-1.943	2.563	-2.592	1.340	0.014
Panicles/ hill	1.511	0.489	0.605	1.270	-3.542	-3.565	0.744	1.779	1.652	-2.277	2.466	-0.943	-0.037
Panicle length (cm)	0.007	-0.069	-0.066	-0.104	0.028	0.029	-0.140	-0.039	0.004	-0.033	-0.022	-0.005	0.254
Spikelets/ panicle	0.102	0.102	0.067	0.083	-0.148	-0.138	0.077	0.277	0.117	0.001	0.044	-0.061	0.146
Days to maturity	-0.004	0.000	-0.001	-0.001	0.002	0.002	0.000	-0.002	-0.004	0.001	-0.002	0.000	0.081
Biological yield/hill(g)	-0.173	0.147	0.148	0.046	0.273	0.284	0.105	0.002	-0.151	0.445	-0.130	0.070	0.520
Harvest index	0.404	0.193	0.031	0.131	-0.620	-0.690	0.160	0.158	0.425	-0.292	0.998	0.400	0.625
Test weight (g)	0.043	-0.072	-0.114	-0.018	-0.140	-0.115	-0.015	0.095	0.026	-0.068	-0.174	-0.435	0.458