## **Short Communication**

## Correlation and path analysis in oriental pickling melon

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Received: June, 2014 / Accepted: July, 2015

Oriental pickling melon (*Cucumis melo* L.var conomon) is native of India and it belongs to cucurbitaceae family with chromosome number 2n=24. In Andhra Pradesh, the vegetable is popularly known as cooking melon (or) Dosa kaya (Telugu). It is a warm season crop, basically cross pollinated with predominately monoecious sex expression. It is commonly cooked as curry, added in sambar or soup, daal and also in making dosa-aavakaaya (Indian pickle) and chutney. The fruits contain 285 mg phosphorus, 150 mg calcium, and 100 mg iron per 100 gram of pulp. For a successful improvement programmae, it is extremely important to study the interrelationships among various characters. Therefore, it is important to know the association between yield and its components as it would provide valuable information about the correlated response to selection. The knowledge of correlation alone does not present the complete picture, since the understanding of direct and indirect effects of important yield contributing traits is necessary for selecting high yielding genotypes. Path analysis separates the correlation coefficients into components of direct and indirect effects.

The experimental material consisted of 46 oriental pickling melon genotypes. Out of 46 germplasm lines of Oriental Pickling Melon 45 were obtained from NBPGR, Hyderabad and remaining 1 was obtained from Vegetable Research Station, ARI, Rajendranagar. The experiment was laid out in randomized block design with 46 treatments and two replications during kharif of 2012 at Vegetable Research Station, Agriculture Research

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Institute, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. The seeds were sown at a spacing of 3m from row to row and 0.5 m from plant to plant with in a row. The recommended package of practices was followed. Necessary plant protection measures were carried out uniformly to safe guard the germplasm lines. Observations on node number of first male flower, node number of first female flower, days to first male flower, days to first female flower, number of primary branches per vine, vine length (cm), days to first fruit harvest, number of fruits per vine, fruit length (cm), fruit girth (cm), flesh thickness(cm), average fruit weight (g), placenta weight per fruit (g), seed cavity length (cm), seed cavity width (cm), 100 seed weight (g), total soluble solids (<sup>0</sup>Brix) and yield per vine (kg) for each genotype were recorded from five randomly selected plants per replication. The analysis of variance was carried out according to the standard procedure suggested by Panse and Sukhatme (1967). The correlation coefficients at phenotypic and genotypic levels were estimated according to methods suggested by A1-Jibouri et al (1958) and path coefficient analysis was done according to Dewey and Lu (1959).

The phenotypic and genotypic correlation coefficients between different characters studied are presented in Table 1. From the perusal of table in general the magnitudes of genotypic correlation coefficients were higher than phenotypic correlation coefficients indicating strong association among various characters studied. The correlation study indicated that all the characters except node of first male flower, days to first male flower and vine length had significant positive association with fruit yield per vine at both phenotypic and genotypic levels and number of primary branches at phenotypic level. So improvement in fruit yield is possible by taking characters that had significant positive association with fruit yield per vine as criteria in selection scheme. Similar results were also reported by Ramana (2011) in oriental pickling melon; Reddy et al. (2007) in snap melon; Yadav and Ram (2002) and Tomar et al. (2008) in musk melon.

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Characters	Sode Noder of first male flower		Node first female flower flower		tiurī tīgisw (2)	tiur <del>T</del> Argani (cm)	tiurA fritg (m0)	(cm) thickness Flesh	bor man (8)	Days to first fruit harvest			TSS (°Brix) Number		Vine length (cm) Yumber of	primary branches per vine 100 Seed weight		Yield per Vine (لاھ)
Node number of first male flower	P 1.000	0.766**	-0.010	-0.0007	0.106	0.062	-0.007	-0.0259		-0.073								122
	G 1.000	0.875**	-0.039	-0.047	0.117	0.067	-0.005	-0.029		-0.097								.125
Days to		1.000	-0.065	-0.088	0.117	0.121	0.009	0.015		-0.149								.130
first male flower	G	1.000	-0.144	-0.159	$0.201^{*}$	$0.214^{*}$	0.078	0.049		-0.194								.160
Node number of first female flower	P		1.000	0.939"	0.635	0.563	0.478	0.536		0.952"								564
Dave to first female flower	6		1.000	1.068	0.681	0.621	0.558	0.572	0.663	0.977 ( 0.978" (	0.376 0.	0.601 0.5	0.522 -0.	-0.630 0	0.186 0.0	0.087 0.6	0.662 0.0	0.608
Lays Willst Ivilian INWY	G			1.000	0.712**	0.631	0.568	0.581**		1.0008 0								691 <sup>**</sup>
Fruit weight (g)	Ь				1.000	0.932**	0.799	0.881**		0.552** (								856**
	G				1.000	0.935**	0.813**	0.882		0.618* 0								940
Fruit length (em)	ľ					1.000	0.836	0.887		0.517								809
	G					1.000	0.826	0.893		0.602								935
Fruit girth (cm)	Ь						1.000	0.830		0.410								[691]
	G						1.000	0.862		0.505								882
Flesh thickness (cm)	Р							1.000		0.465								804
	C							1.000		0.525"								885"
Placenta weight										0.551								827
per fruit (g)	G									0.607								896
Dave to first fruit barwet	ł									1.000								503
	Ð									1.000								553
Seed cavity	4																	561
width (cm)	G																	633
Seed cavity	L																	793
length (cm)	G																	890
TSS (°Brix)	Ь											1.						724**
	G											1.						837
Number of fruits per vine	-												I					345
	G												I					502
Vine length (cm)	Р													1				.137
	G													I				.113
Number of primary branches per vine															1.			203
	G														1			.180
100 Seed weight (g/fruit)	Ы															11		855
	G														I	II		919

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Characters	Node number of	first male flower Days to first male	flower Node number of	rəwolî əlsməî izrî	Taviî ci sysu Tewolî elemeî	1117년 1년동(eW (3)	tiruf length (n:0)	tirrT dritg (r:0)	esenxioim) Flesh thiokness	tigiew streosl <sup>¶</sup> tiufi teq (g)	tiurît terîî ot eve teorred	viives bee2 AtbiW (mo)	Seed cavity Lergth (cm)	SST (xinB°)	ziurî îc redmuN per vine	dīgae, eniV (mo)	Number of primary branches per vine	tfgiəw bəə2 001 (tiufl\g)	Correlation with Yield per Vine (kg)
Node number of first male	P 0.0273	273 0.0209			0.000	0.0029	0.0017	-0.0002	-0.0007	0.0031	-0.0020	-0.0001	0.0015	0.0024	-0.0019	-0.0035	-0.0030	0.00230	0.1220
flower	G 0.2249			-0.0089 -(	0.0106	0.0264	0.0151	-0.0012	-0.0067	0.0286	-0.0219	-0.0034	0.0098	0.0216	-0.0180	-0.0162	-0.0212	0.0201	0.1251
	P 0.0182	182 0.0237			0.0021	0.0028	0.0029	0.0002	0.0004	0.0033	-0.0036	0.0019	0.0032	0.0030	70.0017	-0.0015	1000-	0.0022	0.1301
	G -0.2121			0.0349 0	0.0387	0.0489	-0.0519	0610.0	-0.0121	-0.0565	0.0470	-0.0301	-0.0477	-0.0543	0.0433	0.0124	0.0190	-0.0355	0.1608
Node number of first female	P 0.0017	1		<u>-0.1631</u> -(	0.1532	0.1037	-0.0919	-0.0780	-0.0875	-0.1026	-0.1554	-0.0574	-0.0902	-0.0783	0.0849	-0.0172	-0.0097	-0.1023	0.5643
llower	G 0.0075				0.2019	0.1287	-0.1173	-0.1055	-0.1082	-0.1255	-0.1847	-0.0711	-0.1136	-0 <u>.0987</u>	0.1191	-0.0353	-0.0165	-0.1251	0.6087
	P 0.0000	0900-0-0000		0.0643 0	0.0685	0.0355	0.0302	0.0264	0.0285	0.0354	0.0636	0.0167	0.0297	0.0265	-0.0299	0.0069	0.0034	0.0345	0.4706
Days to first female flower	G -0.0024	024 - 0.0082			0.0513	0.0365	0.0324	0.0292	0.0298	0.0358	0.0514	0.0171	0.0310	0.0280	-0.0363	0.0138	0.0061	0.0353	0.6192
	P 0.0756				3665	0.7082	0.6603	0.5660	0.6242	0.6725	0.3910	0.5314	0.6479	0.5908	-0.5212	-0.0391	0.0183	0.6923	0.8563
Fruit weight (g)	G 0.0005				10032	0.0045	0.0042	0.0036	0.0039	0.0043	0.0028	0.0033	0.0041	0.0037	-0.0033	0.0004	0.0004	0.0044	0.9403
	P -0.0135	135 -0.0262		-0.1211 -(	1.0947	0.2005	-0.2150	1.61.1.0-	-0.1909	-0.1903	-0.1112	-0.1620	-0.2101	-0.1754	0.1326	0.0316	0.0128	-0.1940	0.8099
Fruit length (cm)	G 0.0083				0776	0.1148	0.1227	0.1014	0.1096	0.1100	0.0740	0.0909	0.1213	0.0993	-0.0691	0.0006	0.0035	0.1126	0.9350
	P 0.0010	010 -0.0012		-0.0584 -(	0470	9160-0-	-0.1021	14410	-0.1014	-0.0896	1020.0-	-0.0752	-0.0972	-0.0975	0.0647	-0.0036	-0.0146	-0.0956	-0.6911
Fruit girth (cm)	G 0.0010				. 1058	0.1514	-0.1538	-0.1861	-0.1606	-0.1422	1+60-0-	-0.1112	-0.1505	-0.1500	0.0767	-0.0662	-0.0550	-0.1538	0.8821
	P -0.0028			0.0576 0	0447	0.0947	0.0953	0.0892	0.1074	0.0904	0.0500	0.0699	0.0891	0.0848	-0.0592	-0.0075	-0.0005	0.0918	0.8043
(cm)	G -0.0018				0344	0.0522	0.0529	0.0510	0.0592	0.0498	0.0311	0.0379	0.0494	0.0471	-0.0316	0.0024	0.0036	0.0507	0.8854
Placenta weight	P 0.0183	183 0.0222			0826	0.1519	0.1415	0.1174	0.1346	0.1599	0.0881	0.1112	0.1368	0.1175	1601.0-	-0.0037	0.0014	0.1446	0.8275
per fruit (g)	G 0.0562				3087	0.4219	0.3960	0.3376	0.3723	0.4420	0.2685	0.3052	0.3822	0.3273	-0.3140	0.0332	0.0262	0.4006	0.8967
	P -0.0				1261	0.0750	0.0703	LSS0 0	0.0633	0.0749	0.1359	0.0413	0.0696	0.0569	0.0594	0.0076	0.0022	0.0725	0.5036
Days to first fruit harvest	G -0.0058				0599	0.0371	0.0361	0.0303	0.0315	0.0364	0.0599	0.0204	0.0348	0.0289	-0.0338	0.0070	0.0025	0.0354	0.5531
	P 0.0005				0268	0.0827	-0.0830	0.0678	-0.0717	-0.0766	-0.0335	-0.1101	-0.0827	-0.0762	-0.0657	0.0124	-0.0039	-0.0818	0.5613
Scod cavity width (cm)	G 0.0021				0463	-0.1032	-0.1031	-0.0832	-0.0892	-0.0962	-0.0475	-0.1393	-0.1016	-0.0953	0.0813	0.0011	-0.0148	-0.1035	0.6336
		078 0.0194		0.0786 0	0615	0.1299	0.1388	0.1131	0.1178	0.1215	0.0728	0.1066	0.1420	0.1119	-0.0875	-0.0189	-0.0065	0.1264	0.7931
Seed cavity length (cm)	G 0.0054				0150	0.1143	0.1228	0.1004	0.1037	0.1075	0.0722	0.0907	0.1243	0.0983	-0.0743	-0.0025	0.0025	0.1121	0.8907
		112 0.0161		0.0606 0	0488	0.1053	0.1029	0.1008	0.0997	0.0927	0.0528	0.0873	0.0994	0.1262	-0.0775	-0.0048	0.0085	0.1034	0.7249
) (xugf <sup>b</sup> ) SSI	G 0.0248				1407	0.2157	0.2087	0.2078	0.2053	0.1910	0.1244	0.1764	0.2041	0.2579	-0.1513	0.0384	0.0444	0.2146	0.8379
	P -0.0				0.2493	0.4199	-0.3520	0.3023	-0.3144	-0.3892	-0.2496	-0.3404	-0.3514	-0.3505	0.5705	0.0984	0.0834	-0.4072	-0.3458
No. of fruits per vine	070- 10			-0.2562 -(	0.2874	0.3036	-0.2291	-0.1675	-0.2168	-0.2889	-0.2295	-0.2373	-0.2431	-0.2385	0.4067	-0.0257	0.0084	-0.3058	-0.5025
	P -0.0				0.0077	-0.0042	-0.0112	0.0023	-0.0053	-0.0017	0.0042	-0.0086	-0.0101	-0.0029	0.0131	0.0759	0.0666	-0.0033	0.1379
Vinc length (cm)	G -0.0080	1900-0- 930		0.0224 0	0.0322	960070	900070	0.0426	0.0048	0600-0	0-0140	-0.0009	-0.0024	0.0178	920070-	0.1197	0.1106	0.0046	0.1133
	P -0.0031	031 -0.0014	Ĩ	0.0017 0	0.0014	0.0007	70.0017	0.0035	-0.0001	0.0003	0.0005	0.0010	-0.0013	0.0019	0.0042	0.02.54	0.0289	0.0011	0.2037
	C 0.0	0.0005 0.0004		0-0005 0	0.0006	0.0005	0.0002	010010	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002	0.0006	$1000^{-0}$	0.0009	0.0001	0.0051	0.0055	0.0005	0.1803
	P 0.0393	393 0.0426		0.2937 0	0.2359	0.4579	0.4227	0.3669	0.4005	0.4235	0.2499	0.3478	0.4169	0.3836	-0.3342	-0.0206	-0.0174	0.4684	0.8552
100 seed weight(g)	G 0.0582	582 0.0955	-	0.4320 0	0.4490	0.6425	0.5986	0.5390	0.5585	0.5913	0.3853	0.4845	0.5884	0.5428	-0.4905	0.0253	0.0550	0.6523	0.9195

The estimation of direct and indirect effects of different characters on fruit yield per vine is presented in Table 2. The path coefficient analysis showed that 100 seed weight at both genotypic and phenotypic levels, placenta weight per fruit at genotypic level and fruit weight at phenotypic level exhibited high positive direct effect on yield per vine and these traits recorded significant, positive correlation with fruit yield per vine. It clearly indicates that direct selection based on these characters would be effective for an increase in yield. Similar results were also reported by Ramana (2011) in oriental pickling melon; Prasad *et al.* (1992) in cucumber; Singh and Lal (2005) in musk melon and Kumar *et al.* (2007) in bottle gourd.

Number of fruits per vine with high positive direct effect on yield at both genotypic and phenotypic levels showed negative significant correlation at genotypic and phenotypic levels suggesting restricted selection model to make use of the direct effect. Similar results were also reported by Hossain et al. (2010) in cucumber and Tomar et al. (2008) in musk melon. Selection of genotypes with heavier seeds and large fruits with higher placenta weight is desirable for improved yield in oriental pickling melon. In this study, the residual effect at genotypic level was low (0.0943) indicating that 90.57%of the variability in yield has been explained by the yield attributes included in the experiment. Correlation and path analysis revealed that the traits like fruit weight, placenta weight per fruit and 100 seed weight are regarded as primary yield contributing components which can be effectively utilized through selection in oriental pickling melon varietal improvement programmae.

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