

Short Communication

Combining ability studies in chilli (*Capsicum annuum* L.)

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Chilli (*Capsicum annuum* L) is an important spice cum vegetable crop for domestic as well as export purpose. The crop was introduced in India by portugues and now cultivated all over the country. India produces nearly 8.5 lakh tons followed by China and Pakistan. The extent of genetic variation for different traits of economic values and their inheritance are pre requisite to breeder for further upgrading yield (Tembhurene *et al.* 2008). Similarly, knowledge of combining ability for yield and its components of different parents used in the development of superior hybrid is equally important for sustainable yield advantage (Shrivastav *et al.* 2004). Hence the genetic nature of yield and its components of various parents were studied to select parents and their superior cross and to understand gene action which helps breeder to formulate effective breeding methodology for genetic improvement.

The present investigation was undertaken at Vegetable Research Farm Department of Horticulture, JNKVV, Jabalpur during 2009-2010. Thirty five days old seedlings of thirty and seven parents were transplanted in randomized block design at 60 x 60 cm spacing with three replications. The data were recorded on 5 randomly selected plants in each treatment over replication for 16 major characters (table-1). The analysis of data were carried out as per standerd procedure. The combining ability estimates were worked using line X tester method (Kemthron, 1957).

The analysis of variance for all 16 traits showed significant differences which revealed the existence of

substantial genetic variability in parents and their progenies (table 2). High genotypic and phenotypic coefficient of variations were observed for number of fruits per plant, seed yield per plant, number of seeds per fruit, dry fruight, dry fruit yield, fruit length and fresh fruit weight. Similar finding was also reported by several workers namely Mishra *et al.* (2001) Manju and Sreelathakumary (2004) and Abu and Ugaru (2006). Heritability is the measure of contributing of crosses to total variation. It provides the relationship between genotypic variances and indicates heritable portion of the phenotypic variance. Similarly, genetic advance determines architecture of any population. Therefore, the estimate of heritability and genetic advance together give exact picture of superiority of parents and their crosses. High heritability coupled with high genetic advance was found for seed percentage, primary braches per plant, followed by days to maturity and plant height. These traits showed additive gene action; hence phenotypic selection on these above traits can bring genetic improvement.

Successful breeding programme depends on the correct understanding the genetics involved in determining different characters together. High significant estimates of g.c.a. were revealed that parent namely Sankeshwar was found good general combiner for plant height, branches fruit length, fruit dry weight likewise parents Hisarvizay, Phule Mukti and Pant C-1 were found good general combiners for day to maturity, fruit length, fresh fruit weight, fruits per plant and fruit yield per plant. Similarly, parent JM 218 and KA 2 found better for secondary braches, fruits per plant and seed yield per plant. These findings support the observations of Shrivastav *et al.* (2005). The best specific combiner for fruits per plant were ACBGA 2, Pant C-1 and JNKVVA-1 X JM 218 for seed per plant and JNKVVA-1 X JM 218 and JNKVVA-1 X Sankeshwar for plant height, dry fruit weight similarly JNKVVA-I X Sankeshwar were found good specific heterotic combinations may be due to gene concentration and interaction between favorable

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dominant genes contributed by above parents. Therefore these crosses can be utilized as hybrid variety.

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