

Journal of Advances in Biology & Biotechnology

Volume 27, Issue 3, Page 149-170, 2024; Article no.JABB.114416 ISSN: 2394-1081

Estimate of Genotypic and Phenotypic Correlation and Path Coefficients in Bread Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* **L.)**

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/JABB/2024/v27i3730

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/114416

Original Research Article

Received: 05/01/2024 Accepted: 09/03/2024 Published: 14/03/2024

ABSTRACT

The significant positive correlation of phenotypic and genotypic performance as well as path correlation of crops helps in selection of the superior cultivars. Based upon important significance of these estimates, it was applied in our research. For this an experiment was conducted on different genotypes during crop season of *Rabi* 2021-2022 and 2022-2023 under normal (nonstressed) or (heat-stressed) conditions. With the aim of to work out direct and indirect effects of different characters on yield. The field experiments were planted comprising 80 germplasm of

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bread wheat. Therefore, our experimental trials were conducted in 12 environments (E1 to E12), for the identification of superior yielding and stable germplasm accessions possessing heat-stress tolerance. The field experiments were laid out in Augmented Block Design (ABD). Observations were recorded on twenty -six quantitative characters. Grain yield per plant showed significant positive association with Grain weight per spike (0.7998**), followed by Harvest index (0.7768**), Spike bearing tillers per plant (0.6627**), Number of grain per plant (0.658**), Plant biomass (0.5754**), Grain length (0.4203**), Spike length (0.3174**), Number of grain per spike (0.2734 *). And significant negative association with Peduncle length (-0.4282**), Plant waxiness (0.291**), Plant height (-0.258*), Chlorophyll content (-0.254*). Grain yield per plant showed highly significant positive association with spike bearing tillers per plant (0.634**), grain weight per spike (0.662**), number of grain per plant (0.550**), plant biomass (0.465**), number of grain per spike (0.166**), flag leaf area (0.1431^*) , flag leaf length (0.127^*) .

Keywords: Bread wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) correlation genotypic; phenotypic; path coefficient; quantitative trait.

1. INTRODUCTION

Most wheat types grown now are hexaploid (2n=42) species of the genus Triticum, which includes bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). The tetraploid durum wheat (*Triticum durum*), which has 2n=28, is the second-most important species of wheat. It is a self-pollinating, hexaploid (AABBDD) plant with an estimated genome size of 16 GB and a number of chromosomes 42 (2n $= 6x = 42$. Simple starches, or carbohydrates, make up 55–75% of the dry grain weight of mature wheat grains, with storage proteins making up the remaining 10–20% of the starchy endosperm. With a level of protein of around 13%, which is comparatively high when compared to other main cereals, it is the primary source of vegetarian protein in human meals and the most significant source of carbohydrates in most nations worldwide. In addition to their importance in nutrition, wheat accounts for 20% of global dietary calories and about 55% of carbs. Its main contribution is the distinctive material known as "gluten," which is vital for backers. Wheat straw is an excellent source of fodder for our country's cattle. The starchy endosperm of mature wheat grain is made up of carbohydrates (simple starches) that account for 55-75% of the total dry grain weight, as well as storage proteins that account for 10-20%. Wheat, when eaten whole, contains vitamins and dietary fibre. It includes minerals, vitamins, and lipids [1,2]. Correlation in grouping with path analysis will provide a better understanding of the causeand-effect relationship between distinct pairs of characters [3]. Path analysis allows for the partitioning of total correlation into direct and indirect effects, which helps to make selection more successful. Correlation studies, along with path analysis, can offer a better knowledge of the

interrelationship between different traits and grain yield, which can benefit breeders throughout the selection process. Correlation analyses are important for determining the degree and direction of the link between yield and its component qualities. Meanwhile, route coefficient analysis assesses the direct and indirect contribution of independent factors to dependent variables, which may help breeders determine yield components and identify the source of link between two variables. Path coefficient analysis provides information in indirect selection for yield genetic improvement, while direct selection does not supply enough information for a low heritable characteristic like yield.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The current investigation entitled was conducted at three different locations; namely:

- 1. Crop research farm, Nawabganj,
- 2. Crop research farm, Araul
- 3. Crop research farm, Daleep Nagar.

during crop season of *Rabi* 2021-2022 and 2022- 2023 under normal (non-stressed) and late sown (heat-stressed) conditions. The field experiments were planted comprising 80 germplasm of bread wheat. Therefore, our experimental trials were conducted in 12 environments (E1 to E12), for the identification of superior yielding and stable germplasm accessions possessing heat-stress tolerance. The field experiments were laid out in Augmented Block Design (ABD). Each experimental plot consisted of three rows of 2m length with 20 cm spacing between rows

covering an area of 2 m x 0.20 m (1.2 m²) under irrigated condition. Observations were recorded on twenty- six quantitative characters *viz*., D50F, GFP, FLL, FLW, FLA, PH, PL, SBTPP, CC, CTD, PW, LR, SL, NSPS, PM, PB, GWPS, NGPS, NGPP, GL, GW, GLWR, TW, GYPP, HI, YPP. The analysis of variance for 26 quantitative traits among 80 genotypes showed significant variation for all the traits studied. This indicates the presence of high degree of variability among the genotypes and ample scope of improvement by selection.

In plant breeding, correlation coefficient analysis measures the mutual relationship between various plant characters and determines the component characters on which selection can be based for genetic improvement in yield. The phenotypic and genotypic correlation coefficients are ranged from -1 to +1 were calculated by following the method proposed by Goulden [4].

I. Genotypic correlation coefficient $(r_{\text{g(xv)}})$:

Genotypic correlation coefficient
$$
r_{g(xy)} = \frac{COV. g(xy)}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 g_x \times \sigma^2 g_y}}
$$

Where,

 $r_{g(xv)}$ = Genotypic correlation coefficient

 $COV. g(xy) = Genotypic covariance between the$ variables x and y

 $\sigma^2 g_x$, $\sigma^2 g_y$ = Genotypic variance of the variables x and y respectively

 x, y = Independent variable and dependent variable respectively

The significance of phenotypic correlation coefficients was tested against (n-2) degrees of freedom at 5% and 1% probability level. Where, n is the number of germplasms on which the observations were recorded.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Genotypic Correlation

Grain yield / plant had a significant positive correlation with grain weight per spike followed by harvest index, spike bearing tillers per plant, number of grain per plant, plant biomass, grain length, spike length and number of grain per spike. Yield per plot showed highly significant positive association with grain weight per spike, grain length and number of grain per plant. It was found that these results coincided with the findings of Laxman et al. [5], Diyali et al*.* [6], Abdul Hamid et al*.* [7], Shimelis et al*.* [8] and Akbarzai et al*.* [9] for grain weight per spike; Ahmad et al*.* [10] for spike length; Pooja et al*.* [11] for harvest index, Shehrawat et al*.* [12], Ezici et al*.* [13], Tanveer et al*.* [14], Akbarzai et al*.* [15] and Hussain et al*.* [16] for grain weight per spike, grain length and number of grain per plant. Traits such as grain weight per spike, grain length and number of grain per plant were found to be common in both grain yield per plant and yield per plot, thus selection based on these positively correlated characters will help in increasing the yield.

Days of 50% Heading: Days to 50% Heading showed highly significant positive association with Physiological maturity (0.318 **), and Leaf rolling (0.295 **)**.**

Grain filling period (days): Grain filling period showed highly significant positive association with Number of spikelets per spike (0.625 **), followed by Physiological maturity (0.585 **), Leaf rolling (0.421**), Number of grain per spike (0.240 *), Chlorophyll content (0.236 *), and significant negatively associated with Grain length (-0.481 **), Grain L/W ratio (-0.359 **), Plant waxiness (-0.358 **).

Flag leaf length (cm): Flag leaf length showed highly significant positive association with Flag leaf area (0.891**), Chlorophyll content (0.385 **) and significant negatively associated with Physiological maturity (-0.392**).

Flag leaf width (cm): Flag leaf width showed highly significant positive association with flag leaf area (0.625**), peduncle length (0.321**), grain weight per spike (0.265*), and significant negatively associated with plant waxiness (-0.309**), 1000 grain weight (-0.259*).

Flag leaf area (cm²): Flag leaf area showed highly significant positive association with grain weight per spike (0.334**), chlorophyll content (0.3**), number of spikelets per spikes (0.298*), harvest index (0.280*), grain yield per plant (0.244*) and significant negatively associated with plant maturity (-0.372), plant waxiness (- 0.228*), plant height (-0.222*).

Plant height (cm): Plant height showed highly significant positive association with peduncle length (0.882**), chlorophyll content (0.281*), and significant negatively associated with grain weight per spike (-0.530**), leaf rolling (-0.363**), yield per plot (-0.244*), grain yield per plant (0.280) ^{*}).

Peduncle length (cm): Peduncle length showed highly significant positive association with chlorophyll content (0.331**), and significant negatively associated with grain weight per spike (-0.624**), leaf rolling (-0.478**), physiological maturity (-0.435**), grain yield per plant (-0.428), yield per plot (-0.403**).

Spike bearing tillers per plant: Spike bearing tillers per plant showed highly significant positive association with number of grain per plant (0.738**), followed by grain yield per plant (0.662**), plant biomass (0.552**), canopy temperature depression (0.489**), harvest index (0.445**) and significant negatively associated with yield per plot (-0.481**), chlorophyll content (-0.354**), plant waxiness (-0.293**).

Chlorophyll content: Chlorophyll content showed highly significant positive association with number of grain per spike (0.246*), and significant negatively associated with grain length (-0.310**), plant biomass (-0.273*), and grain yield per plant (-0.254*).

Canopy temperature depression (°C): Canopy temperature depression showed highly significant positive association with harvest index (0.344**), grain length (0.341**), 1000 grain weight (0.320**), and significant negatively associated with number of grain per spike (- 0.369**), physiological maturity (-0.311**), leaf rolling (-0.295**).

Plant waxiness (0-10 scale): Plant waxiness showed highly significant positive association with leaf rolling (0.233*),1000 grain weight (0.224*), and significant negatively associated with plant biomass (-0.454**), spike length (-

0.437**), number of spikelets per spike (-0.318**).

Leaf rolling (0-10 scale): Leaf rolling showed highly significant positive association with grain length (0.234*).

Spike length (cm): Spike length showed highly significant positive association with number of spikelets per spike (0.609**), followed by plant biomass (0.478**), grain yield per plant (0.317**), grain length (0.282*), number of grain per plant (0.231*), and significant negatively associated with 1000 grain weight (- 0.267*).

Number of spikelets per spike: Number of spikelets per spike showed highly significant positive association with grain width (0.298**), followed by yield per plot (0.231*), plant biomass (0.224*), and significant negatively associated with grain length (-0.674**), Grain L/W ratio (- $0.496**$).

Physiological maturity (days): Physiological maturity showed highly significant positive association with number of grain per spike (0.234*), and significant negatively associated with 1000 grain weight (- 0.370**), harvest index (-0.282*).

Plant biomass (gm): Plant biomass showed highly significant positive association with grain yield per plant (0.575**), grain length (0.522**), number of grain per plant (0.334**), grain weight per spike (0.333**).

Grain weight per spike: Grain weight per spike showed highly significant positive association with grain yield per plant (0.799**), followed by harvest index (0.728**), grain length (0.422**), yield per plot (0.367**), number of grain per spike (0.244^*) .

Number of grain per spike: Number of grain per spike showed highly significant positive association with number of grain per spike (0.638**), grain yield per plant (0.273*), harvest index (0.257*), and significant negatively associated with grain length (-0.743**), Grain L/R ratio (-0.401**).

Number of grain per plant: Number of grain per plant showed highly significant positive association with Grain yield per plant (0.658**), harvest index (0.481**), and significant negatively associated with yield per plot (- 0.388**), grain length (-0.377**), Grain L/R ratio (-0.241*).

Grain length (mm): Grain length showed highly significant positive association with grain vield per plant (0.420**), followed by Grain L/R ratio (0.332**), yield per plot (0.255*), harvest index (0.225*), and significant negatively associated with grain width (-0.370**).

Grain width (mm): grain width negatively associated with Grain L/R ratio (-0.893**).

Grain L/W ratio: Grain L/R ratio showed highly significant positive association with grain length (0.332**) and significant negatively associated with number of spikelets per plant (-0.496**), number of grain per spike (-0.401**).

1000 grain weight (gm): 1000 grain weight showed highly significant positive association with canopy temperature depression (0.320**). plant waxiness (0.224*).

Grain yield / plant (gm): significant positive association with Grain weight per spike (0.7998**), followed by Harvest index (0.7768**), Spike bearing tillers per plant (0.6627**), Number of grain per plant (0.658**), Plant biomass (0.5754**), Grain length (0.4203**), Spike length (0.3174**), Number of grain per spike (0.2734 *). And significant negative association with Peduncle length (-0.4282**), Plant waxiness (0.291**), Plant height (-0.258*), Chlorophyll content (-0.254*).

Harvest index (%): harvest index showed highly significant positive association with grain weight per spike (0.728**), grain yield per plant (0.776**), number of grain per plant (0.481**).

Yield per plot (g): yield per plot showed highly significant positive association with grain weight per spike (0.367**), grain lenth (0.255*), number of grain per plant (0.231*), and significant negatively associated with spike bearing tillers per plant (-0.481**), peduncle length (-0.403**), plant height (-0.335**).

3.2 Phenotypic Correlation

Path coefficient analysis of different traits contributing towards grain yield per plant showed that flag leaf length had highest positive direct effect followed by number of grain per plant, flag leaf width, physiological maturity and yield per plot. Findings of Mohanty et al*.* [17] supported the direct effect of number of grain per plant and yield per plot for grain yield per plant. Amin et al*.* [18] also supported the direct effect of physiological maturity for grain yield per plant. Similar results were found by Khanal et al*.* [19] for flag leaf width Sapi et al*.* [20], Meena et al*.* [21], Oliveira et al*.* [22], Rohith et al*.* [23], Abo-Elwafa et al*.* [24], Kumar et al*.* [25], Santhoshini et al*.* [26] and Singh et al*.* [27] for number of grain per plant, flag leaf width, physiological maturity and yield per plot. Selection focusing on these traits may result in yield improvement.

Days of 50% Heading: Days to 50% heading showed significant positive association with physiological maturity (0.160*), leaf rolling (0.153*).

Grain filling period (days): Grain filling period showed significant positive association with physiological maturity (0.147*), and significant negatively associated with grain length (-0.133*), harvest index (-0.129^{*}).

Flag leaf length (cm): flag leaf length showed highly significant positive association with flag leaf area (0.804**), followed by grain weight per spike (0.174**), chlorophyll content (0.17**), leaf rolling (0.167**), harvest index (0.135*), and significant negatively associated with plant waxiness (-0.147*).

Flag leaf width (cm): flag leaf width showed highly significant positive association with flag leaf area (0.643**), grain weight per spike (0.148*), and significant negatively associated with plant waxiness (-0.180**), 1000 grain weight $(-0.171**)$.

Flag leaf area (cm²): flag leaf area showed highly significant positive association with grain weight per spike (0.207**), chlorophyll content (- 0.141*), grain yield per plant (0.143*), and significant negatively associated with plant waxiness (-0.193**).

Plant height (cm): plant height showed highly significant positive association with peduncle length (0.498**), and significant negatively associated with leaf rolling (-0.199**), grain weight per spike (-0.177**), number of spikelets per spike.

Peduncle length (cm): peduncle length showed highly significant positive association with chlorophyll content (0.149*), and significant negatively associated with grain yield per plant (- 0.265**), grain weight per spike (-0.237**), leaf rolling (-0.168**).

Spike bearing tillers per plant: Spike bearing tillers per plant showed highly significant positive association with number of grain per plant (0.764**), followed by grain yield per plant (0.634**), harvest index (0.4485**), plant biomass (0.295**), and significant negatively associated with number of grain per plant.

Chlorophyll content: Chlorophyll content showed highly significant positive association with flag leaf length (0.17**), peduncle length (0.149*), flag leaf area (0.141*).

Canopy temperature depression (°C): Canopy temperature depression showed highly significant positive association with 1000 grain weight (0.202**), number of spikelets per spike (0.136*), and significant negatively associated with physiological maturity (-0.180**).

Plant waxiness (0-10 scale): plant waxiness showed highly significant positive association with 1000 grain weight (0.179**), and significant negatively associated with grain yield per plant (- 0.156*).

Leaf rolling: leaf rolling showed significant positive association with flag leaf length (0.167**), days of 50% heading (0.153*).

Spike length(cm): spike length showed significant positive association with number of spikelets per spike (0.152*), and significant negatively associated with 1000 grain weight (- 0.135*).

Number of spikelets per spike: Number of spikelets per spike showed highly significant positive association with plant biomass (0.143*), and significant negatively associated with harvest index (-0.173**).

Physiological maturity (days): Physiological maturity showed significant negatively associated with 1000 grain weight (- 0.145^{*}).

Plant biomass (gm): plant biomass showed highly significant positive association with grain yield per plant (0.465**), grain weight per spike (0.270**), number of grain per plant (0.216**), and significant negatively associated with harvest index (-0.220**).

Grain weight per spike: Grain weight per spike showed highly significant positive association with grain yield per plant (0.662**), harvest index (0.498**), yield per plot (0.136*).

Number of grain per spike: Number of grain per spike showed highly significant positive association with number of grain per plant (0.687**), grain yield per plant (0.166**).

Number of grain per plant: Number of grain per plant showed highly significant positive association with grain yield per plant (0.550**), harvest index (0.388**) and significant negatively associated with yield per plot (- 0.144 ^{*}).

Grain length (mm): Grain length showed highly significant positive association with grain L/R ratio (0.433**).

Grain width (mm): Grain width showed highly significant negatively associated with grain L/R ratio (-0.716).

Grain L/W ratio: Grain L/W ratio showed highly significant positive association with grain length (0.437**), and significant negatively associated with grain width (-0.716**).

1000 grain weight (gm): 1000 grain weight showed highly significant positive association with canopy temperature depression (0.202**), plant waxing (0.179**), and significant negatively associated with physiological maturity (-0.145*).

Grain yield / plant (gm): Grain yield per plant showed highly significant positive association with spike bearing tillers per plant (0.634**), grain weight per spike (0.662**), number of grain per plant (0.550**), plant biomass (0.465**), number of grain per spike (0.166**), flag leaf area (0.1431*), flag leaf length (0.127*).

Harvest index (%): Harvest index showed highly significant positive association with grain yield per plant (0.667**), grain weight per spike (0.498**), and significant negatively associated with grain filling period (-0.129^{*}).

Yield per plot (g): Yield per plot showed highly significant positive association with grain weight per spike (0.136*), and significant negatively associated with spike bearing tillers per plant (-0.213**), peduncle length (- 0.161*).

3.3 Path Coefficient Analysis

The estimation of genotypic path coefficient is depicted in Tables 4 and 5.

3.3.1 Genotypic path

Direct effect: Path coefficient analysis of different traits contributing towards grain yield per plant showed that flag leaf length (24.356), had highest positive direct effect followed by number of grain per plant (17.724), flag leaf width (15.355), physiological maturity (4.701), yield per plot (4.355). All other traits showed direct effects which were mostly negative.

Days to 50% heading: Days to 50% heading had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through physiological maturity (1.496), and flag leaf length (1.456). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via flag leaf width (-0.726), and flag leaf area (- 0.452).

Grain filling period (days): Grain filling period had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through number of grain per plant (2.905), physiological maturity (2.752), Grain weight per spike (1.465). While, it had negative indirect effect on Grain yield per plant via Plant waxiness (-0.897), flag leaf width (-0.628).

Flag leaf length (cm): Flag leaf length had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through flag leaf width (3.421), plant height (1.194), While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via flag leaf area (- 23.111).

Flag leaf width (cm): Flag leaf width had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through flag leaf length (5.427), number of grain per plant (1.021), While, it had negative indirect effect on Grain yield per plant via flag leaf area (-16.215), grain weight per spike (- 2.574).

Flag leaf area (cm²): Flag leaf area had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through flag leaf length (21.722), flag leaf width (9.608), While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via grain weight per spike (-3.251), physiological maturity (-1.753).

Plant height (cm): Plant height had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through flag leaf area (5.772), followed by grain weight per spike (5.156), While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via flag leaf length (-6.318), yield per plot (-1.461).

Peduncle length (cm): Peduncle length had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through grain weight per spike (6.071), flag leaf width (4.934). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via plant height (-4.064), flag leaf length (-3.683).

Spike bearing tillers per plant: Spike bearing tillers per plant had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through number of grain per plant (13.095), followed by canopy temperature depression (1.785), plant biomass (1.386). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via yield per plot (-2.097), grain weight per spike (-0.825).

Chlorophyll content: Chlorophyll content had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through flag leaf length (9.377), followed by spike bearing tillers per plant (4.368), While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via flag leaf area (-7.774), number of grain per plant (-2.481).

Canopy temperature depression: Canopy temperature depression had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through number of grain per spike (3.084), number of grain per plant (1.948). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via: spike bearing tillers per plant (-6.036), physiological maturity (-1.462).

Plant waxiness: Plant waxiness had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through flag leaf area (5.921), spike bearing tillers per plant (3.618), While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via flag leaf width (-4.753), number of grain per plant (- 4.907).

Leaf rolling: Leaf rolling had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through flag leaf length (8.151), followed by plant height (1.673), spike per plant (0.602) While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via flag leaf area (-5.139).

Spike length (cm): Spike length had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through number of grain per plant (4.110), flag leaf length (1.679), number of grain per spike (1.490), While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via spike bearing tillers per plant (-4.567).

Number of spikelets per spike: Number of spikelets per spike, had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through flag leaf length (5.807), flag leaf width (3.379). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via flag leaf area (-7.738), grain filling period (-1.276).

Physiological maturity (days): Physiological maturity had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through flag leaf area (9.664), number of grain per plant (1.610). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via flag leaf length (- 9.550).

Plant biomass (gm): Plant biomass had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through number of grain per plant (5.921), flag leaf width (1.34), While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via peduncle length (-0.608).

Grain weight per spike: Grain weight per spike**,** had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through flag leaf length (8.039), flag leaf width (4.067). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via flag leaf area (-8.667).

Number of grain per spike: Number of grain per spike**,** had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through number of grain per plant (11.308), flag leaf width (2.695), While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via flag leaf width (-2.464), grain weight per spike (-2.372).

Number of grain per plant: Number of grain per plant**,** had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through harvest index (1.565), flag leaf width (0.884), plant biomass (0.838). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via number of grain per spike (-5.332).

Grain length (mm): Grain length**,** had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through number of grain per spike (6.209), canopy temperature depression (1.243). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via number of grain per plant (-6.688), grain weight per spike (-4.102).

Grain width (mm): Grain width**,** had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through number of grain per plant (3.548), flag leaf area (3.046). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via flag leaf length (-2.412).

Table 2. Genotypic correlation

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Table 3. Phenotypic correlation

Cont.

Cont.

Table.4. Phenotypic Path Analysis

Residual effect = 0.0764

Table. 5. Genotypic Path Analysis

Residual effect = 0.8297

Grain L/W ratio: Grain L/W ratio, had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through number of grain per spike (3.355), flag leaf length (2.175). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via number of grain per plant (-4.289).

1000 grain weight (gm): 1000 grain weight, had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through flag leaf area (1.687), canopy temperature depression (1.167). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via flag leaf width (-3.986).

Harvest index (%): Harvest index had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through number of grain per plant (8.533), flag leaf length (6.631). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via; flag leaf area (-7.277).

Yield per plot (g): Yield per plot had maximum positive indirect effect on grain yield per plant through spike bearing tillers per plant (5.939), flag leaf length (2.363). While, it had negative indirect effect on grain yield per plant via Number of grain per plant (-6.878), grain weight pes pike (-3.568).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the above result of correlation studies it could be concluded that characters like Yield per plot showed highly significant positive association with grain weight per spike, grain length and number of grain per plant. Path coefficient analysis of different traits contributing towards grain yield per plant showed that flag leaf length had highest positive direct effect followed by number of grain per plant, flag leaf width, physiological maturity and yield per plot. Thus, this finding indicated that these traits could utilize in various breeding as well as improvement programmes. The information may further help the breeders in formulating
appropriate strategy aimed at getting appropriate strategy aimed at getting higher yield and character improvement in Bread wheat.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The first author is thankful to the whole Department of Genetics and Plant

Breeding for providing necessary facilities to conduct an experiment and specially my Advisor Dr. Vijay Kumar Yadav for their kind suggestions and inspirations during research work.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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