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STANDARD HETEROSIS ANALYSIS IN MAIZE HYBRIDS UNDER WATER LOGGING CONDITION

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ABSTRACT

Maize is one of the important food and forage crops with abundant natural diversity. Determination of heterosis in CIMMYT maize hybrids under water logging condition is necessary for their commercial exploitation. The synthetics and composites have contributed to maize production in India in the initial stages of maize improvement programme, of late, hybrids are playing a vital role due to their high yielding potential. Breeding of water logging tolerant maize varieties will likely boosts maize production beyond the present level. Data derived from current study were complied to determine standard heterosis and identify high yielding hybrids. Among the tested 55 maize hybrids, the maize hybrids, namely, ZH17506, ZH17496 and VH11128 produced high heterosis which indicating that these hybrids are available for commercial cultivation. Maize hybrids that perform better than the checks could be used for release as hybrid variety after re-evaluation in multi-location trials.

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1 Introduction

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is one of the most important field crops cultivated in India to ensure food security. Maize contributes the greatest share of production and consumption together with other major cereal crops, such as wheat, rice and Sorghum. Among the cereal crops, maize ranks third in area coverage and total annual production and productivity in India (Economic Survey 2015-16, MoA and FW, GOI). Globally maize covers an area of 178 million hectares with a production of 978.1 million tonnes (USDA, 2014-15) and Indian maize occupies an area of 9.2 million hectares with a production of 22.99 million tonnes (Indiastat.com, 2014-15) and productivity of 2583 kg ha⁻¹. Initially synthetic and composite have contributed to maize production in India but now heterosis breeding play a key role due to their high yielding potential.

Generally, heterosis is an important trait used by breeders to evaluate the performance of offspring in relation to their parents. It estimates the enhanced performance of hybrids as compared to their parents. Often, the superiority of F₁ is estimated over the average of the two parents, or the mid parent or standard check (Shushay, 2014). Heterosis played an important role in maize breeding and selection of heterosis is dependent on level of dominance and differences in gene frequency. The manifestation of heterosis depends on genetic divergence of the two parental varieties (Hallauer & Miranda, 1988). Heterosis is manifested as an increase in vigor, size, growth rate, yield or other characteristics. But in some cases, the hybrid may be inferior to the weaker parent, which is also considered as heterosis. That means heterosis can be positive or negative (Ram Reddy et al., 2015; Shah et al., 2016). The interpretation of heterosis depends on the nature of trait under study and the way it is measured.

The low grain yield can be attributed to a number of constraints which include biotic stress and abiotic stress. Unlike wetland crops, maize plants do not have a gaseous exchange system between above-ground plant parts and inundated roots under water lodging conditions. Therefore, excess soil moisture will results in anoxic soil condition for maize crop. Therefore, breeding of water logging tolerant maize varieties will likely boosts maize production beyond the present level (Kaur et al., 2019). Progress in different discipline of plant breeding for increased resistance for biotic and abiotic stress depends predominantly on the extent of heterosis present in germplasm. So the present investigation conducted to exploit standard heterosis to select best water logging resistance hybrid.

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Estimation of mean performance and heterosis

This experimental study was carried out during crop season *Kharif* 2017 in alpha lattice design with two replications at the Agriculture

Research Farm of Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, UP, India. The experiment genotypes comprised of 55 maize genotypes in which two standard checks (900MG from Monsanto and P3502 from Pioneer) and 53 maize hybrids were obtained from CIMMYT (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, Mexico) germplasm under the project- "Climate Resilient Maize for Asia (CRMA)". Each hybrid was planted in a single row of 3 meters in length with a spacing of row to row 60cm and plant to plant 25 cm. Water logging stress was imposed at V₆-V₇ growth stage/ knee height stage of crop growth (35 days after sowing). Draining out of excess water was done on seventh day (Zaidi et al., 2016). The crop was raised as per the recommended agronomic package of practices. The observations were recorded for fifteen characters viz. pre harvest data like-number of nodes bearing brace roots, number of surface roots, days to 50 percent anthesis, days to 50 percent silking, plant height (cm), ear height (cm) and post harvest data like-ears per plot, grain weight (t/h), plant population, ear length (cm), ear diameter (cm), number of kernel rows per ear, number of kernels per row, 100 seed weight (g) and yield per plant (g). The statistical analysis of data based on the mean value of recorded observations on five random plant basis was done.

Standard heterosis was estimated for grain yield per plant as deviation of F₁ hybrid from the check included in the trial. It is expressed as percentage superiority over standard check. Standard heterosis was calculated for those traits that showed statistically significant differences among genotypes as suggested by Falconer & Mackay (1996). These were computed as percentage increase or decrease of the cross performances over best standard check as follows.

$$\text{Standard heterosis (SH)} = \frac{F_1 - \text{Check}}{\text{Check}} \times 100$$

Where, F₁ = mean value of F₁ ; SH = mean value over replication of the local commercial check

2.2 Test of significance

The significance of heterosis was tested by using 't' test as suggested by Snedecor & Cochran (1989) and Paschal & Wilcox (1975).

$$SE(d) = \sqrt{\frac{2MSE}{r}}$$

$$t = \frac{F_1 - \text{standard Check}}{SE(d)}$$

Where, *SE (d)* is standard error of the difference; MSE is error mean square and *r* is number of replications and calculated *t* value was compared against the tabulated *t*-value at degree of freedom for error.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Mean performance of genotypes

The mean performances of the genotypes (the 53 hybrid progenies and two standard checks) across site are given in Table 1. Yield

Table1. Mean performance of 55 maize (Zea mays L.) hybrids

S.No.	Genotype	Number of surface roots	Number of nodes bearing brace roots	Days to 50% anthesis	Days to 50% silking	Plant height (cm)	Ear height (cm)	Plant population	Ears per plot	Grain weight (t/h)	Ear length (cm)	Ear diameter (cm)	Number of rows per ear	Number of kernels per row	Yield per plant (gm)	100 seed weight (gm)
1	ZH15546	12	2.5	56.5	59	110	42.5	15.5	14.5	0.78	11.19	3.72	12.6	16	41	26.83
2	ZH15547	14.5	3	61	65	135	67.5	14.5	15.5	0.92	9.5	4.01	15.7	13.7	51.6	25.85
3	ZH15548	7	3	60.5	62.5	112.5	57.5	14	16.5	0.93	10.02	3.66	11.6	15.8	43.4	26.84
4	ZH15549	10.5	3	63.5	62.5	127.5	67.5	17	21	1.62	11.21	3.88	14.2	15	66.5	28.15
5	ZH15550	6.5	2.5	64.5	63	100	47.5	10.5	14	1.02	11.25	3.89	13.2	20.9	80.8	26.03
6	ZH15551	11.5	2.5	57.5	61	110	45	11	11	0.4	10.96	3.85	12.4	14	49.5	25.63
7	ZH17494	16	2.5	60.5	60	110	40	14	16	1.04	10.44	3.9	14	17.6	60.7	48.16
8	ZH17495	15.5	3	63.5	65	132.5	60	14.5	18	1.3	10.96	4.11	14	17.8	69.2	21.35
9	ZH138260	16	2.5	56	61	122.5	60	15	13	1.08	11.68	4.08	13.8	13	65.1	27.12
10	ZH17496	15.5	2.5	60	60	137.5	67.5	16.5	19	2.31	14.7	3.75	14.8	23	99.1	24.95
11	ZH15553	9.5	2.5	58	59.5	130	67.5	15.5	16.5	1.11	13.27	4.36	16.2	17.9	72.4	28.32
12	ZH15554	10	3	61.5	61	125	47.5	11	12	1.01	12.92	3.97	12.4	23.4	74.5	26.66
13	ZH15555	13.5	2.5	58.5	62	115	50	12.5	10.5	0.92	11.34	4.14	14	19.8	63.1	31.19
14	ZH15556	12	2	61	58.5	95	40	11.5	8.5	0.88	13.2	4.13	15	21	77.3	24.19
15	ZH15557	5.5	3.5	63	62.5	102.5	37.5	16.5	10.5	0.86	10.7	3.51	11.2	18.7	57.8	23.6
16	ZH17497	8.5	2.5	61.5	63.5	90	22.5	14	8	0.47	12.77	3.74	12.4	18.7	30.7	21.01
17	ZH17228	11	2.5	59.5	61	140	62.5	11	15.5	1.2	14.85	3.8	13	24	71.4	22.85
18	ZH138267	13	2.5	63	63	132.5	55	11	9.5	1.05	14.75	4.08	14.2	21.3	70.5	25.12
19	ZH17229	11.5	2.5	64.5	62.5	132.5	50	16	12	1.32	14.6	4.27	14.8	24.1	97.7	23.19
20	ZH15558	11.5	2.5	57	63	125	50	14.5	12	0.76	9.75	3.85	14.4	15.5	52.9	18.28
21	ZH15559	11.5	1.5	60	59.5	117.5	57.5	14	14	0.74	10.5	3.81	12.8	16.7	69	24.3
22	ZH15560	14.5	3	59	62	125	55	14	15	1.21	13.26	4.1	14.8	22.6	74.6	20.71
23	ZH15561	10	3	63	62.5	117.5	55	11	15.5	1.09	13.05	4.18	15.6	19.8	64.6	22.25
24	ZH17498	10.5	2.5	60.5	62.5	117.5	60	10	15	1.07	10.91	6.9	14.2	17.1	60.6	25.49
25	ZH17499	11.5	2	60.5	62.5	147.5	72.5	14	16	1.3	13.31	3.96	14.4	22.3	77.3	25.71
26	ZH138269	11	3	60	61.5	135	67.5	17	17	1.81	12.9	4.48	14.8	15.6	89.1	28.09
27	ZH15562	12	3.5	59	65.5	102.5	47.5	16.5	17.5	1	11.1	3.76	11.1	17	59.5	27.92
28	ZH15563	15.5	3.5	57.5	62	80	37.5	12.5	6	0.51	10.52	3.23	12.2	12.3	42.7	22.7

S. No.	Genotype	Number of surface roots	Number of nodes bearing brace roots	Days to 50% anthesis	Days to 50% silking	Plant height (cm)	Ear height (cm)	Plant population	Ears per plot	Grain weight (t/ha)	Ear length (cm)	Ear diameter (cm)	Number of rows per ear	Number of kernels per row	Yield per plant (gm)	100 seed weight (gm)
29	ZH15564	8	3	60	62.5	85	35	7	7	0.25	10.4	2.75	7	10.8	12	20.75
30	ZH17500	14	3	61.5	64.5	97.5	47.5	10.5	12	0.84	11.63	3.7	14	18.5	67.4	23.27
31	ZH17501	5	3.5	64	62	127.5	60	12.5	15	1.43	11.6	3.93	15.6	19.7	68.2	25.78
32	ZH138294	10	3.5	62	62	120	55	13.5	12	1.41	14.13	3.82	12.8	20.6	83	28.56
33	ZH17230	14	3	63	61.5	127.5	55	14.5	9.5	1.25	14.73	4.12	15	23.5	90.8	22.07
34	ZH15565	7	4	68.5	68.5	120	55	15.5	14.5	1.33	14.12	3.87	12.6	22.3	70	28.64
35	ZH15566	10	2.5	57.5	58.5	100	45	12.5	16.5	1.02	12.75	3.88	13.6	17	53.1	24.77
36	ZH17502	7	2	56.5	63.5	112.5	52.5	15.5	17	1.28	11.6	4.18	14.4	17.6	43.9	28.21
37	ZH17503	14	2	64.5	66.5	127.5	60	15.5	14.5	1.19	11.2	3.64	13	16.8	47.7	25.46
38	ZH138303	19.5	3	62.5	62.5	112.5	52.5	13.5	10	0.76	8.94	3.66	11.2	15.9	46.7	25.6
39	ZH17504	13	3.5	57	59.5	115	52.5	14	17.5	1.26	10.98	4.01	10	10.7	43.4	24.28
40	ZH15567	15.5	3.5	68.5	64	95	35	15.5	14	0.79	10.39	3.7	13.4	16.8	47.1	24.11
41	ZH17505	9	2.5	59.5	60	87.5	25	10	8	0.41	10.96	3.51	11.4	17.5	46.3	28.26
42	ZH138305	9.5	2	59	63	120	60	12	21	1.71	12.08	3.81	12.4	20.4	47.2	27.08
43	ZH17506	14.5	2.5	62	63.5	120	45	11	14	1.61	15.63	4.13	15	27.5	100.6	26.17
44	ZH17507	14.5	2	62.5	63.5	77.5	20	12.5	7.5	0.48	10.3	3.83	11.2	17.9	36.4	22.41
45	ZH17508	5	4	59	60.5	102.5	50	16.5	15	1.05	13.1	3.68	13.2	19.2	59.6	25.97
46	ZH138312	12	2	61.5	63	112.5	47.5	18	15	1.19	12.39	3.97	12.8	21.6	69.6	21.62
47	ZH17231	11	2.5	68.5	66.5	112.5	50	16	12.5	1.49	12.5	3.75	12.8	23.3	82.2	20.41
48	ZH15568	5.5	3	64.5	63	120	52.5	14	13	1.1	13.59	3.93	13.2	24	78.9	25.3
49	ZH138278	6.5	2.5	61	63	122.5	52.5	12	13.5	1.29	13.37	4.03	12.8	22.1	77.7	28.6
50	ZH17232	17	3	59	62.5	107.5	40	12.5	11	0.85	13.19	3.74	13.8	18	61.8	24.42
51	ZH17509	6.5	2.5	59.5	63	145	70	16.5	16.5	1.75	11.75	4	13.2	20.5	65.5	27.4
52	ZH17510	17	2.5	65	65	132.5	60	14	13	1.06	13.62	3.62	10.8	27.1	55.7	21.84
53	VH11128	10	3	59.5	63	115	45	14	12	1.48	13.52	4.1	11	24.9	99.1	28.66
54	900MG	11	3	62	61.5	137.5	62.5	13.5	15.5	1.59	12.42	4	13.4	19.6	67.3	26.76
55	P3502	10.5	3	60.5	64	147.5	77.5	14	15	1.17	10.1	4.36	14	17.5	61	26.52
Mean		11.35	2.75	61.07	62.44	116.86	51.86	13.66	13.66	1.1	12.12	3.94	13.23	19.02	63.91	25.55
Range Lowest		5	1.5	56	58.5	77.5	20	7	6	0.25	8.94	2.75	7	10.7	12	18.28
Range Highest		19.5	4	68.5	68.5	147.5	77.5	18	21	2.31	15.63	6.9	16.2	27.5	100.6	48.16
Standard error		3.86	0.68	3.39	2.83	9.79	6.47	2.76	3.92	0.46	1.98	0.62	1.68	3.95	21.54	3.46

per plant was recorded with a range of 12.00 g (ZH15564) to 100.00 g (ZH15506). Among the tested hybrids, ZH15506 yielded higher than 900MG check (67.3g). The presence of crosses having mean values better than the standard checks indicate the possibility of obtaining good hybrid (s) for future use in breeding program or for commercial use general mean was observed 63.9g. Number of surface roots ranged from 5 (ZH17501, ZH17508) to 19.5 (ZH138303) with general mean 11.34 surface root per plant. Number of nodes bearing brace roots were recorded with a class from 1.50 (ZH15559) to 4.10 (ZH15560) with an average mean of 2.75.

The number of days to 50 % anthesis and days to 50% silking classified from 56.00 (ZH138260) to 68.50 for (ZH15565) and 57.40 (ZH15547) to 68.5 (ZH15565) coupled with a general mean of 61.07 and 62.30 days respectively among 55 maize genotypes studied. Most of the crosses showed longest number of days to anthesis and silking. This shows that it might be because of late crosses in these genotypes. Late maturing hybrids are important in the breeding programs for development of high yielding hybrids in areas that receive sufficient rain fall (Hosana et al., 2015). Further evaluation and recommendation of this group of materials should be based on agro-ecological suitability.

At maturity, plant height and ear height mean value of different genotypes arranged from 77.50 cm (ZH17507) to 147.50 cm (ZH17499, P3502) and from 20.00cm (ZH17507) to 77.50 cm (P3502) with an average mean of 116.8 cm and 51.86 cm respectively. In line with these finding, Hosana et al. (2015) reported higher grain yield from taller plants; this could be attributed to high photosynthetic products accumulation during long period for grain filling.

Plant population ranged from 7.00 (ZH15564) to 18.00 (ZH138312) with an average mean of 13.60. Ear per plots ranged from 6.00 (ZH17497) to 21.00 (ZH15563) with an average mean of 13.66. Grain weight (weighing the total ears in a plot and later converted in to tones per hectars) was varied from 0.24 (ZH15564) to 2.30 ton per hectare (ZH17496). Ear length and ear diameter was recorded with a range of ranged from 8.90 cm (ZH15561) to 15.60 cm (ZH17232) and 2.70 cm (ZH15564) to 6.90 cm (ZH17498) with an average mean of 12.12cm and 3.90 cm respectively. The number of kernel rows per ear ranged from 7.00 to 16.20 with the mean 13.20. The lowest rows were found in ZH15564 whereas the highest was found in ZH15553. The number of kernels per row for 55 maize genotypes varied from 10.70 (ZH15504) to 27.50 (ZH17506) with a general mean 19.01. Wait for 100 grains for all 55 genotypes ranged from 18.27 g in ZH15558 to 48.15g in ZH17494 genotype. The observed mean was 25.5 g. The genotypes showing high mean value for post harvest yield attributing traits under water logging

condition can be exploited further for high soil moisture resistance genotype development (Zaidi et al., 2010; Shushay, 2014;).

3.2 Standard heterosis

The estimates of standard heterosis over the standard check 900MG were computed for grain yield and yield related traits and presented in Table 2. As the mean value of yield per plant higher for 900MG check than P3502 check, so 900MG check exploit as standard check in this experiment. Three hybrids showed positive and significant heterosis to 900 MG standard check for grain yield per plant. Standard heterosis for grain yield per plant ranged from - 82.17 (ZH 15564) to 49.48% (ZH17506). ZH17496 and VH1128 (47.25%) exhibited positive standard heterosis to the standard check. Positive heterosis for this trait indicates increased yield advantage over the existing standard check. Maize hybrids that perform better than the checks could be used for release as hybrid variety after verification.

Standard heterosis for days to 50% anthesis and silking ranged from -9.68 to 10.48% and -4.88 to 11.38% to 900MG respectively. Three hybrids showed positive and significant heterosis for these traits to check indicating that these hybrids were late maturing as compared to the checks. Heterosis in the negative direction for these traits indicates earliness of the crosses over the standard checks so negative heterosis is desirable for them. Significant negative heterosis for days to tasseling was observed in ZH15546, ZH138260, ZH15558, ZH17502 and ZH17504 crosses. Earlier Amiruzzaman et al. (2013) and Bello & Olawuyi (2015) reported negative heterosis for these traits in maize.

Standard heterosis for surface and brace roots showed three and two genotypes positively significant respectively. The positive heterosis in these traits indicates desirable hybrids with more water logging resistance. Positively significant genotypes for plant height and ear height indicated desirable hybrids with more photosynthetic efficiency. Similarly post harvest data (yield data) indicates viz- ear length, ear diameter, number of rows per ear, number of kernels per row and 100 seed weight showed positive significant heterosis for those hybrids which can be used for commercialization of hybrids (Singh & Jha 2007; Ulaganathan et al., 2015).

Conclusion

Three hybrids (ZH17506, ZH17496 and VH1128) showed positive and significant heterosis to 900 MG standard check for grain yield per plant. Maize hybrids that perform better than the checks could be used for release as hybrid variety after re-evaluation in multi-location trials.

Table 2. Standard Heterosis (%) analysis in maize hybrids to 900MG standard check under water logging condition

S. No.	Genotypes	Number of surface roots	Number of nodes bearing brace roots	Days to 50% anthesis	Days to 50% silking	Plant height (cm)	Ear height (cm)	Plant population	Ears per plot	Grain weight	Ear length	Ear diameter	Number of rows per ear	Number of kernels per row	Yield per plant	100 seed weight (gm)
1	ZH15546	9.09	-16.67	-8.87*	-4.07	-20.00*	-32.00*	14.81**	-3.33**	-33.33**	-9.90**	-7.00**	-5.97**	-18.37**	-39.08	0.26
2	ZH15547	31.82	0	-1.61	5.69	-1.82**	8.00**	7.41**	3.33**	-21.37**	-23.51**	0.25**	17.16**	-30.10**	-23.33	-3.4
3	ZH15548	-36.36	0	-2.42	1.63	-18.18*	-8.00**	3.70**	10.00**	-20.51**	-19.32**	-8.50**	-13.43**	-19.39**	-35.51	0.3
4	ZH15549	-4.55	0	2.42	1.63	-7.27**	8.00**	25.93**	40.00**	38.46**	-9.74**	-3.00**	5.97**	-23.47**	-1.19	5.19
5	ZH15550	-40.91	-16.67	4.03	2.44	-27.27*	-24.00*	-22.22**	-6.67**	-12.82**	-9.42**	-2.75**	-1.49**	6.63**	20.06	-2.73
6	ZH15551	4.55	-16.67	-7.26	-0.81	-20.00*	-28.00*	-18.52**	-26.67**	-65.81**	-11.76**	-3.75**	-7.46**	-28.57**	-26.45	-4.22
7	ZH17494	45.45	-16.67	-2.42	-2.44	-20.00*	-36.00*	3.70**	6.67**	-11.11**	-15.94**	-2.50**	4.48**	-10.20**	-9.81	79.97**
8	ZH17495	40.91	0	2.42	5.69	-3.64**	-4.00**	7.41**	20.00**	11.11**	-11.76**	2.75**	4.48**	-9.18**	2.82	-20.22*
9	ZH138260	45.45	-16.67	-9.68*	-0.81	-10.91**	-4.00**	11.11**	-13.33**	-7.69**	-5.96**	2.00**	2.99**	-33.67**	-3.27	1.35
10	ZH17496	40.91	-16.67	-3.23	-2.44	0.00**	8.00**	22.22**	26.67**	97.44**	18.36**	-6.25**	10.45**	17.35**	47.25*	-6.76
11	ZH15553	-13.64	-16.67	-6.45	-3.25	-5.45**	8.00**	14.81**	10.00**	-5.13**	6.84**	9.00**	20.90**	-8.67**	7.58	5.83
12	ZH15554	-9.09	0	-0.81	-0.81	-9.09**	-24.00*	-18.52**	-20.00**	-13.68**	4.03**	-0.75**	-7.46**	19.39**	10.7	-0.37
13	ZH15555	22.73	-16.67	-5.65	0.81	-16.36*	-20.00*	-7.41**	-30.00**	-21.37**	-8.70**	3.50**	4.48**	1.02**	-6.24	16.55
14	ZH15556	9.09	-33.33*	-1.61	-4.88	-30.91*	-36.00*	-14.81**	-43.33**	-24.79**	6.28**	3.25**	11.94**	7.14**	14.86	-9.6
15	ZH15557	-50	16.67	1.61	1.63	-25.45*	-40.00*	22.22**	-30.00**	-26.50**	-13.85**	-12.25**	-16.42**	-4.59**	-14.12	-11.81
16	ZH17497	-22.73	-16.67	-0.81	3.25	-34.55*	-64.00*	3.70**	-46.67**	-59.83**	2.82**	-6.50**	-7.46**	-4.59**	-54.38*	-21.49*
17	ZH17228	0	-16.67	-4.03	-0.81	1.82**	0.00**	-18.52**	3.33**	2.56**	19.57**	-5.00**	-2.99**	22.45**	6.09	-14.61
18	ZH138267	18.18	-16.67	1.61	2.44	-3.64**	-12.00**	-18.52**	-36.67**	-10.26**	18.76**	2.00**	5.97**	8.67**	4.75	-6.13
19	ZH17229	4.55	-16.67	4.03	1.63	-3.64**	-20.00*	18.52**	-20.00**	12.82**	17.55**	6.75**	10.45**	22.96**	45.17	-13.34
20	ZH15558	4.55	-16.67	-8.06*	2.44	-9.09**	-20.00*	7.41**	-20.00**	-35.04**	-21.50**	-3.75**	7.46**	-20.92**	-21.4	-31.69*
21	ZH15559	4.55	-50.00*	-3.23	-3.25	-14.55*	-8.00*	3.70**	-6.67**	-36.75**	-15.46**	-4.75**	-4.48**	-14.80**	2.53	-9.19
22	ZH15560	31.82	0	-4.84	0.81	-9.09**	-12.00**	3.70**	0.00**	3.42**	6.76**	2.50**	10.45**	15.31**	10.85	-22.61*
23	ZH15561	-9.09	0	1.61	1.63	-14.55*	-12.00**	-18.52**	3.33**	-6.84**	5.07**	4.50**	16.42**	1.02**	-4.01	-16.85
24	ZH17498	-4.55	-16.67	-2.42	1.63	-14.55*	-4.00**	-25.93**	0.00**	-8.55**	-12.16**	72.5	5.97**	-12.76**	-9.96	-4.75
25	ZH17499	4.55	-33.33*	-2.42	1.63	7.27**	16.00**	3.70**	6.67**	11.11**	7.17**	-1.00**	7.46**	13.78**	14.86	-3.92
26	ZH138269	0	0	-3.23	0	-1.82**	8.00**	25.93**	13.33**	54.70**	3.86**	12.00**	10.45**	-20.41**	32.39	4.97
27	ZH15562	9.09	16.67	-4.84	6.5	-25.45*	-24.00*	22.22**	16.67**	-14.53**	-10.63**	-6.00**	-17.16**	-13.27**	-11.59	4.33
28	ZH15563	40.91	16.67	-7.26	0.81	-41.82*	-40.00*	-7.41**	-60.00*	-56.41**	-15.30**	-19.25**	-8.96**	-37.24**	-36.55	-15.17

S. No.	Genotypes	Number of surface roots	Number of nodes bearing brace roots	Days to 50% anthesis	Days to 50% silking	Plant height (cm)	Ear height (cm)	Plant population	Ears per plot	Grain weight	Ear length	Ear diameter	Number of rows per ear	Number of kernels per row	Yield per plant	100 seed weight (gm)
29	ZHI15564	-27.27	0	-3.23	1.63	-38.18*	-44.00*	-48.15*	-53.33*	-78.63*	-16.26**	-31.25*	-47.76*	-44.90*	-82.17*	-22.46*
30	ZHI17500	27.27	0	-0.81	4.88	-29.09*	-24.00*	-22.22**	-20.00**	-28.21**	-6.36**	-7.50**	4.48**	-5.61**	0.15	-13.04
31	ZHI17501	-54.55*	16.67	3.23	0.81	-7.27**	-4.00**	-7.41**	0.00**	22.22**	-6.60**	-1.75**	16.42**	0.51**	1.34	-3.66
32	ZHI138294	-9.09	16.67	0	0.81	-12.73**	-12.00**	0.00**	-20.00**	20.51**	13.77**	-4.50**	-4.48**	5.10**	23.33	6.73
33	ZHI17230	27.27	0	1.61	0	-7.27**	-12.00**	7.41**	-36.67**	6.84**	18.60**	3.00**	11.94**	19.90**	34.92	-17.53
34	ZHI15565	-36.36	33.33*	10.48*	11.38**	-12.73**	-12.00**	14.81**	-3.33**	13.68**	13.69**	-3.25**	-5.97**	13.78**	4.01	7.03
35	ZHI15566	-9.09	-16.67	-7.26	4.88	-27.27*	-28.00*	-7.41**	10.00**	-12.82**	2.66**	-3.00**	1.49**	-13.27**	-21.1	-7.44
36	ZHI17502	-36.36	-33.33*	-8.87*	3.25	-18.18*	-16.00**	14.81**	13.33**	9.40**	-6.60**	4.50**	7.46**	-10.20**	-34.77	5.42
37	ZHI17503	27.27	-33.33*	4.03	8.13*	-7.27**	-4.00**	14.81**	-3.33**	1.71**	-9.82**	-9.00**	-2.99**	-14.29**	-29.12	-4.86
38	ZHI138303	77.27**	0	0.81	1.63	-18.18*	-16.00**	0.00**	-33.33**	-35.04**	-28.02**	-8.50**	-16.42**	-18.88**	-30.61	-4.33
39	ZHI17504	18.18	16.67	-8.06*	-3.25	-16.36*	-16.00**	3.70**	16.67**	7.69**	-11.59**	0.25**	-25.37*	-45.41*	-35.51	-9.27
40	ZHI15567	40.91	16.67	10.48*	4.07	-30.91*	-44.00*	14.81**	-6.67**	-32.48**	-16.34**	-7.50**	0.00**	-14.29**	-30.01	-9.9
41	ZHI17505	-18.18	-16.67	-4.03	-2.44	-36.36*	-60.00*	-25.93**	-46.67**	-64.96**	-11.76**	-12.25**	-14.93**	-10.71**	-31.2	5.61
42	ZHI138305	-13.64	-33.33*	-4.84	2.44	-12.73**	-4.00**	-11.11**	40.00**	46.15**	-2.74**	-4.75**	-7.46**	4.08**	-29.87	1.2
43	ZHI17506	31.82	-16.67	0	3.25	-12.73**	-28.00*	-18.52**	-6.67**	37.61**	25.85**	3.25**	11.94**	40.31	49.48*	-2.2
44	ZHI17507	31.82	-33.33*	0.81	3.25	-43.64*	-68.00*	-7.41**	-50.00**	-58.97**	-17.07**	-4.25**	-16.42**	-8.67**	-45.91	-16.26
45	ZHI17508	-54.55*	33.33*	-4.84	-1.63	-25.45*	-20.00*	22.22**	0.00**	-10.26**	5.48**	-8.00**	-1.49**	-2.04**	-11.44	-2.95
46	ZHI138312	9.09	-33.33*	-0.81	2.44	-18.18*	-24.00*	33.33**	0.00**	1.71**	-0.24**	-0.75**	-4.48**	10.20**	3.42	-19.21*
47	ZHI17231	0	-16.67	10.48*	8.13*	-18.18*	-20.00*	18.52**	-16.67**	27.35**	0.64**	-6.25**	-4.48**	18.88**	22.14	-23.73*
48	ZHI15568	-50	0	4.03	2.44	-12.73**	-16.00**	3.70**	-13.33**	-5.98**	9.42**	-1.75**	-1.49**	22.45**	17.24	-5.46
49	ZHI138278	-40.91	-16.67	-1.61	2.44	-10.91**	-16.00**	-11.11**	-10.00**	10.26**	7.65**	0.75**	-4.48**	12.76**	15.45	6.88
50	ZHI17232	54.55*	0	-4.84	1.63	-21.82*	-36.00*	-7.41**	-26.67**	-27.35**	6.20**	-6.50**	2.99**	-8.16**	-8.17	-8.74
51	ZHI17509	-40.91	-16.67	-4.03	2.44	5.45**	12.00**	22.22**	10.00**	49.57**	-5.39**	0.00**	-1.49**	4.59**	-2.67	2.39
52	ZHI17510	54.55*	-16.67	4.84	5.69	-3.64**	-4.00**	3.70**	-13.33**	-9.40**	9.66**	-9.50**	-19.40**	38.27**	-17.24	-18.39
53	VHI1128	-9.09	0	-4.03	2.44	-16.36	-28.00*	3.70**	-20.00**	26.50**	8.86**	2.50**	-69.40*	-79.08**	47.25*	7.1
54	P3502	-4.55	0	-4.02	4.07	7.27**	24.00*	3.70**	-8.93**	-5.98**	-18.68**	15.50**	4.10**	42.02**	-9.36	-0.9

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Conflict of Interest

Authors would hereby like to declare that there is no conflict of interests that could possibly arise.

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