**Study on morphological characterization of tree characters of half-sib seedling genotypes of mango hybrid Sonpari**

**Abstract**

The present study was carried out at Agriclture Experimental Station, Navsari Agricultural University, Paria, Gujarat, India, during year 2023 & 2024 with 40 half sib seedling genotypes of mango hybrid variety Sonpari (Alphanso × Baneshan) which were evaluated and compared using morphological characters like tree height, trunk circumference, crown diameter, crown shape and descriptive statistics analysis was done. Mango hybrid Sonpari was taken as check variety. Among the half-sibs studied, genotypes SHS-61, SHS-123 and Sonpari were medium heighted (6.1-9.0 m) and remaining selected cultivars were short hieghted ((≤6.0 m). Highest tree circumference (99.61 cm) and crown diameter (6.17 m) were recorded in genotypes SHS-46 and SHS-146 respectively. Among the selected half-sib genotypes, nineteen genotypes had oblong crown shape while semi-circular crown shape was observed in eight genotypes. The spherical crown shape was observed in eleven genotypes however three genotypes had broadly pyramidal crown shape. Thirty-two genotypes had spreading tree growth habit whereas, remaining nine genotypes had erect tree growth habit.

***Keywords:*** *Mango, Half-sib, Sonpari, morphological, SHS*

**Introduction**

Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) a member of the family Anacardiaceae, considered to be an allopolyploid, most probably amphidiploid and outbreeding species having chromosome number 2n=40 (Mukherjee, 1950). Mango has been in cultivation in the Indian subcontinent from 4000 years ago (Candole, 1984). Mango has an origin from the Indo-Myanmar region, especially the North-Eastern part of India (Iyre, 1991). The genus *Mangifera* contains several species that bear edible fruit. However, the trees which commonly known as mango belong to the species *Mangifera indica*. The other edible *Mangifera* species generally have inferior quality fruit and are commonly referred to as wild mango. In India, Andhra Pradesh leads in area of mango cultivation occupying 3.76 lakh hectare followed by Uttar Pradesh occupying 2.79 lakh hectare area whereas Uttar Pradesh leads in production 4.806 Lakh MT followed by Andhra Pradesh producing 4.517 lakh MT. Gujarat produces 997.83 MT mango from an area of 1. 68 lakh hectares (Anonymous, 2021). It is highly heterozygous plant and considered to be a difficult plant species to improve by breeding as a result of several intrinsic biological factors which includes a high level of heterozygosity and unpredictable outcomes in crossing, long juvenile phase, only one seed per fruit, heavy fruit drop, polyembryony in many cultivars and a large area required for proper assessment of progeny (lyer and Schnell, 2009).

The world needs to increase crop productivity for the development of the valuable varieties to changing environmental and biological challenges that meets to evolve the needs of local communities. To meet these needs and challenges, farmers and scientists not only must have access to a wide range of plant genetic resources but also must have access to the essential information about those plant genetic resources that will allow effective used. Phenotypic characters are visually evaluated in most cases and are thereby subjective morphological characteristics that can improve characterizations for defining the potential use of any genotype. These traits have long been the means of studying variability among populations in fruit crops. In this experiment, the morphological variability of 40 mango half sib seedling genotypes of Sonpari including check variety Sonpari was assessed and compared using morphological characteristics.

**Material and Methods**

The present investigation entitled Studies on morphological characterization half sib seedlinggenotypes of mango hybrid Sonpari was carried out during the years 2023 and 2024 at Agriculture Experimental Station, Navsari Agricultural University, Paria, (Gujarat). Total 40 half-sib seedling genotypeds of mango hybrid Sonpari were assessed for various morphological characters like tree height, trunk circumference, crown diameter, crown shape and tree growth habit. All the observation will be recorded as per the mango descriptors (IPGRI, 2006). Descriptive statistics like mean, range and CV % will be calculated for quantitative traits of mango genotypes.

**Results and Discussion**

**Tree hieght**

Results revealed in (table-1) that during two consecutive years the average height of tree of half sib genotypes of mango hybrid Sonpari was recorded according to short (≤6.0 m), medium (6.1 – 9.0 m), tall (9.1 – 12.0 m) and very tall (>12.0 m). Observations for tree height was recorded that mango genotypes SHS-3, SHS-15, SHS-16, SHS-33, SHS-37, SHS-46, SHS-49, SHS-55, SHS-56, SHS-58, SHS-63, SHS-64, SHS-71, SHS-74, SHS-80, SHS-82, SHS- 95, SHS-96, SHS-97, SHS-113, SHS-114, SHS-128, SHS-144, 145, SHS-146, SHS-150, SHS-156, SHS-174, SHS-76, SHS-192, SHS-193, SHS-194, SHS-197, SHS-225, SHS-242, SHS-266, and SHS-294 had short height (≤ 6.0 m) while, mango genotypes SHS-61, SHS-123 and Sonpari were medium heighted (6.1-9.0 m). The height of plant is one of the most important quality parameters which reflect the growth and quality of mango tree. Different cultivars of mango varied in their performance and these differences are governed by various genetic, cultural and environmental factors. The varietal interactions with agro-climatic conditions could possibly explain the differences in tree height between genotypes (Barua *et al.* (2023)

**Trunk circumference**

The observations recoded for trunk circumference was found to exhibit variability among half-sib seedling genotypes of mango hybrid Sonpari tabulated in Table-1 and figure-1. Trunk circumference during the year 2023 ranged from 40 to 99 cm with an average mean of 64.68 cm. During the year 2024, trunk circumference ranged from 41.16 to 100.21 cm with an average of 65.56 cm. However, the pooled data of two years (2023 and 2024) showed the range of 40.58 to 99.61 cm and average mean of 65.07 cm for trunk circumference. Thus, the significantly higher and lower trunk circumference were observed in the mango genotypes like SHS-46 (99.61 cm) and SHS-64 (40.58 cm), respectively. It is apparent from the data that tree character like trunk circumference showed remarkable variations in the genotypes studied which may be due to seedlings of heterozygous nature besides environmental influence.Similar trend of results have also been reported by Sanjana *et al.* (2022) and Kaur *et al.* (2014).

**Crown Diameter**

The recorded observations revealed variations for crown diameter among half-sib seedling genotypes of mango hybrid Sonpari were presented in Table-2 and figure-2 and figure-2. The crown diameter varied from 1.65 to 6.10 m with an average mean of 3.90 m during the year 2023, while, in year 2024 crown diameter ranged from 1.8 to 6.24 m with an average of mean 4.05 m. In pooled analysis, crown diameter ranged from 1.73 to 6.17 m with an average mean of 3.97 m. Hence, the significantly maximum and minimum crown diameter were observed in the mango genotypes like SHS-146 (6.17 m) and SHS-115 (1.73 m), respectively. These results are in close confirmation with results presented by Rai *et al.* (2023) and Kaur *et al.* (2014).

**Crown shape**

The crown shape of different half-sib seedling genotypes of mango hybrid Sonpari was presented in Table 1. The oblong crown shape was observed in the genotypes such as SHS-3, SHS-37, SHS-46, SHS-61, SHS- 63, SHS-64, SHS- 95, SHS-96, SHS-97, SHS-115, SHS-128, SHS-156, SHS-176, SHS-192, SHS-193, SHS-194, SHS-242, SHS-294 and Sonpari while, semi-circular shape was observed in genotype SHS-16, SHS-49, SHS-55, SHS-58, SHS-144, SHS-145, SHS-150 and SHS-197. The spherical crown shape was observed in mango genotypes SHS-33, SHS-56, SHS-71, SHS-74, SHS-80, SHS-82, SHS-113, SHS-123, SHS-146, SHS-174 and SHS-225 while, in mango genotypes SHS-15, SHS-114 and SHS-266 broadly pyramidal crown shape was observed. These results are in close confirmation with results presented by Sridhar *et al.* (2022).

**Tree Growth Habit**

The observations recorded for the tree growth habit (Table 1) revealed the variation among the half-sib seedling genotypes of mango hybrid Sonpari. The spreading growth habit was observed in genotypes SHS-3, SHS-15 SHS-16, SHS-33, SHS-49, SHS-55, SHS-56, SHS-58, SHS-63, SHS-64, SHS-71, SHS-74, SHS-82, SHS-95, SHS-96, SHS-113, SHS-114, SHS-115, SHS-123, SHS-128, SHS-144, SHS-145, SHS-146, SHS-150, SHS-174, SHS-192,SHS-194, SHS-197, SHS-225, SHS-242 , SHS-266 and Sonpari while, erect growth habit was observed in genotype SHS-37, SHS-46, SHS-61, SHS-80, SHS-97, SHS-156, SHS-176, SHS-193 and SHS-294. Aaccording to Ribeiro *et al*. (2013) revealed that selected plants had semi-veritical growth habit. These results are in line with findings of Rajwana *et al.* (2011).

**Conclusion**

Different half-sib genotypes of mango hybrid sonpari varied in their performance with respect to the studied morphological characters like tree height, trunk circumference,crown diameter, tree crown shape and tree growth habit. The morphological information obtained in the present study is the most comprehensive for half-sib seedling genotypes of mango hybrid Sonpari, in this way may be of help in various genetic breeding programs for mango cultivars.

**References**

1. Anonymous (2021). *Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of Gujarat*. Retrieved from <https://agriwelfare.gov.in/en/PublicationReports> [Accessed 20 May, 2024].
2. Candole, A. D. (1984). *Origin of Cultivated Plants*. Vegal Paul Trench and Company, London. pp. 1-67.
3. H. Barua, M. M. A. Patwary and M. H. Rahman (2013). Performance of BARI mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) varieties in Chittagong region. Bangladesh J. Agric. Res., 38: 203-209.
4. IPGRI (2006). Descriptors for Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.). International Plant Genetic Resources Institute, Rome, Italy. 28-44 pp.
5. Iyer, C. P. A. and Schnell, R. J. (2009). In “The mango botany, production and uses, breeding and genetics”, ed Litz R. E. CABI, Wallingford, UK, 2nd ED, pp 67-96.
6. Iyre, C. P. A. (1991). Recent advance in varietal improvement in mango. *Acta Hortic*., 291:32-109.
7. Kaur, M.; Bal, J. S.; Sharma, J. S. and Bali, S. K. (2014). An evaluation of mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) germplasm for future breeding programme. *Afr. J. Agric. Res.,* 9(20): 1530-1538.
8. Mukherjee, S. K. (1972). Origin of mango. *Econ. Bot*., 26(3): 260-264.
9. Rai, A. K.; Sengupta, S.; Kumar, R.; Ruby R.; Pandey, A.; Suman, K. and Singh. G. P. (2023a). Morphological characterization of different primary genotypes of mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) in Bihar. *Emer. Life Sci. Res*., 9(2): 77-82.
10. Rajwana, I. A.; Khan, I. A.; Malik, A. U.; Saleem, B. A.; Khan, A. S.; Ziaf, K.; Anwar, R. and Amin, M. (2011). Morphological and biochemical markers for varietal characterization and quality assessment of potential indigenous mango (*Mangifera indica*) germplasm. *Int. J. Agric. Biol*., 13: 151–158.
11. Ribeiro, I. C. N. D. S.; Santo, C. A. F.; and Neto, F. P. L. (2013). Morphological characterization of Mango (*Mangifera indica*) accessions based on brazilian adaptedDescriptors. *J. Agric. Sci. & Tech*., 3 (2013): 798-800.
12. Sanjana, U.; Kavino, M.; Auxcilia , J. and Raveendran, M. (2023). Evaluation of half sib progenies of guava var. Arka Kiran for fruit yield and quality. *Biological forum- Int. J.*, 14(2): 1451-1455.
13. Sridhar, D.; Ghosh, B.; Das, A. and Pramanik, P. (2022). morphological characterization of mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) cultivars.  Biol Forum Int. J., 14(1): 1676-1682.

**Table-1: Morphological variability in tree height, crown shape and tree growth habit flowers of half-sib seedling genotypes of mango hybrid Sonpari**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sr. No. | **Code of Genotypes** | **Tree height** | **Crown shape** | **Tree growth habit** |
|  | **SHS-3** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-15** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Broadly pyramidal | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-16** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Semi circular | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-33** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Spherical | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-37** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Erect |
|  | **SHS-46** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Erect |
|  | **SHS-49** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Semi circular | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-55** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Semi circular | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-56** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Spherical | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-58** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Semi circular | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-61** | Medium (6.1-9.0 m) | Oblong | Erect |
|  | **SHS-63** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-64** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-71** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Spherical | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-74** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Spherical | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-80** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Spherical | Erect |
|  | **SHS-82** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Spherical | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-95** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-96** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-97** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Erect |
|  | **SHS-113** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Spherical | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-114** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Broadly pyramidal | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-115** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-123** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Spherical | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-128** | Medium (6.1-9.0 m) | Oblong | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-144** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Semi circular | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-145** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Semi circular | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-146** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Spherical | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-150** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Semi circular | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-156** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Erect |
|  | **SHS-174** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Spherical | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-176** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Erect |
|  | **SHS-192** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-193** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Erect |
|  | **SHS-194** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-197** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Semi circular | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-225** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Spherical | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-242** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-266** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Broadly pyramidal | Spreading |
|  | **SHS-294** | Short (≤ 6.0 m) | Oblong | Erect |
|  | **Sonpari** | Medium (6.1-9.0 m) | Oblong | Spreading |

**Table-2**: **Descriptive statistics for extent of variability in trunk circumference and crown diameter belonging to half-sib seedling genotypes of mango hybrid Sonpari**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No.** | **Code of Genotypes** | **Trunk circumference (cm)** | | | **Crown diameter (m)** | | |
| **2023** | **2024** | **Pooled** | **2023** | **2024** | **Pooled** |
| 1 | **SHS-3** | 62.00 | 63.10 | 62.55 | 3.29 | 3.41 | 3.35 |
| 2 | **SHS-15** | 77.50 | 78.32 | 77.91 | 3.39 | 3.57 | 3.48 |
| 3 | **SHS-16** | 49.80 | 50.92 | 50.36 | 2.65 | 2.77 | 2.71 |
| 4 | **SHS-33** | 73.50 | 74.28 | 73.89 | 5.75 | 5.96 | 5.86 |
| 5 | **SHS-37** | 53.00 | 53.98 | 53.49 | 4.90 | 5.02 | 4.96 |
| 6 | **SHS-46** | 99.00 | 100.21 | 99.61 | 6.00 | 6.16 | 6.08 |
| 7 | **SHS-49** | 66.10 | 67.45 | 66.78 | 2.75 | 2.87 | 2.81 |
| 8 | **SHS-55** | 75.50 | 76.21 | 75.86 | 4.60 | 4.75 | 4.68 |
| 9 | **SHS-56** | 55.00 | 56.38 | 55.69 | 3.36 | 3.48 | 3.42 |
| 10 | **SHS-58** | 77.00 | 78.49 | 77.75 | 4.96 | 5.09 | 5.03 |
| 11 | **SHS-61** | 62.90 | 63.10 | 63.00 | 4.20 | 4.32 | 4.26 |
| 12 | **SHS-63** | 70.80 | 71.30 | 71.05 | 3.20 | 3.37 | 3.29 |
| 13 | **SHS-64** | 40.00 | 41.16 | 40.58 | 2.45 | 2.56 | 2.51 |
| 14 | **SHS-71** | 66.00 | 67.32 | 66.66 | 3.30 | 3.45 | 3.38 |
| 15 | **SHS-74** | 64.00 | 65.38 | 64.69 | 5.15 | 5.32 | 5.24 |
| 16 | **SHS-80** | 71.00 | 71.98 | 71.49 | 5.15 | 5.28 | 5.22 |
| 17 | **SHS-82** | 83.50 | 83.87 | 83.69 | 5.30 | 5.47 | 5.39 |
| 18 | **SHS-95** | 83.40 | 84.29 | 83.85 | 5.10 | 5.26 | 5.18 |
| 19 | **SHS-96** | 82.70 | 83.64 | 83.17 | 5.11 | 5.22 | 5.17 |
| 20 | **SHS-97** | 80.50 | 81.29 | 80.90 | 5.60 | 5.78 | 5.69 |
| 21 | **SHS-113** | 69.80 | 70.58 | 70.19 | 3.00 | 3.12 | 3.06 |
| 22 | **SHS-114** | 72.00 | 73.20 | 72.60 | 3.30 | 3.49 | 3.40 |
| 23 | **SHS-115** | 40.20 | 41.20 | 40.70 | 1.65 | 1.80 | 1.73 |
| 24 | **SHS-123** | 94.20 | 95.09 | 94.65 | 5.28 | 5.40 | 5.34 |
| 25 | **SHS-128** | 73.00 | 74.39 | 73.70 | 4.65 | 4.81 | 4.73 |
| 26 | **SHS-144** | 65.20 | 66.56 | 65.88 | 5.14 | 5.32 | 5.23 |
| 27 | **SHS-145** | 70.20 | 71.93 | 71.07 | 4.30 | 4.44 | 4.37 |
| 28 | **SHS-146** | 76.80 | 77.20 | 77.00 | 6.10 | 6.24 | 6.17 |
| 29 | **SHS-150** | 51.50 | 52.17 | 51.84 | 2.95 | 3.09 | 3.02 |
| 30 | **SHS-156** | 56.40 | 57.36 | 56.88 | 3.02 | 3.16 | 3.09 |
| 31 | **SHS-174** | 67.90 | 68.18 | 68.04 | 2.90 | 3.08 | 2.99 |
| 32 | **SHS-176** | 54.40 | 55.72 | 55.06 | 2.95 | 3.09 | 3.02 |
| 33 | **SHS-192** | 54.60 | 55.29 | 54.95 | 3.25 | 3.40 | 3.33 |
| 34 | **SHS-193** | 48.20 | 49.16 | 48.68 | 3.05 | 3.19 | 3.12 |
| 35 | **SHS-194** | 40.10 | 41.29 | 40.70 | 3.15 | 3.35 | 3.25 |
| 36 | **SHS-197** | 47.50 | 48.80 | 48.15 | 3.00 | 3.14 | 3.07 |
| 37 | **SHS-225** | 55.50 | 56.20 | 55.85 | 3.15 | 3.25 | 3.20 |
| 38 | **SHS-242** | 54.00 | 55.27 | 54.64 | 2.20 | 2.33 | 2.27 |
| 39 | **SHS-266** | 42.30 | 43.33 | 42.82 | 2.25 | 2.36 | 2.31 |
| 40 | **SHS-294** | 47.10 | 47.90 | 47.50 | 2.90 | 3.07 | 2.99 |
| 41 | **Sonpari** | 73.80 | 74.30 | 74.05 | 5.54 | 5.69 | 5.62 |
| **Mean** | | 64.58 | 65.56 | 65.07 | 3.90 | 4.05 | 3.97 |
| **Range** | | 40.00-99.00 | 41.16-100.21 | 40.58-99.61 | 1.65-6.10 | 1.8-6.24 | 1.73-6.17 |
| **Standard Deviation** | | 14.70 | 14.64 | 14.67 | 1.22 | 1.23 | 1.22 |
| **Variance** | | 216.01 | 214.40 | 215.17 | 1.48 | 1.50 | 1.49 |
| **C.V. %** | | 22.76 | 22.34 | 22.54 | 31.23 | 30.28 | 30.74 |

**SHS-**Sonpari half-sib

**Fig.1: Variation in trunk circumference (cm) of half-sib seedlings genotypes of mango hybrid Sonpari**

**Fig.2: Variation in crown diameter (m) of half-sib seedling genotypes mango hybrid Sonpari**