*Short Research Article*

Genetic Variability, Heritability and Genetic Advance Analysis in Advance Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) Breeding Lines

.

ABSTRACT

|  |
| --- |
| Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) holds significant importance as one of the leading cereal crops in the world, serving as a primary source of food. The genetic improvement of any breeding population largely depends on the amount of genetic variability present in a crop species. The current study was undertaken to obtain information of important genetic variability parameters in a set of fifty genotypes. The experiment was conducted at the farm of Wheat and Maize research Unit, Parbhani (Maharashtra) during *Rabi* season 2023-24. The genotypes were grown in randomized block design with two replications and data were collected on ten morphological traits. Analysis of variance showed significant differences among the genotypes for all the characters studied, indicating availability of wide range of variability among the genotypes. The estimation of genotypic coefficient of variance were found to be high for number of grains per spike, number of productive tillers/plant, grain yield/plant, 1000 grain weight. Heritability estimates were highest for number of grains per spike followed by days to 50% heading, grain yield/plant and spike length. The estimates of genetic advance as % of mean were highest for number of grains/spike, number of productive tillers/plant, grain yield/plant, and harvest index. High heritability coupled with high genetic advance as per cent mean was observed for number of productive tillers per plant, number of grains per spike, grain yield per plant which suggested that selection for these characters would be more effective for desired genetic improvement. |

*Keywords: Bread wheat; genetic variability; GCV; heritability; genetic advance*

1. INTRODUCTION

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is one the most important cereal crop grown worldwide. it is a member of the Gramineae family (sub-family Poaceae) and demonstrates remarkable adaptability, flourishing in various soil types and climatic conditions. Unlike rice, wheat is grown on every continent. Among major cereal crops, it is particularly resilient to both cold and drought conditions. Wheat Serves as a primary food source for a vast proportion of the global population, often known as the "king of cereals." As a key food source, it significantly contributes to fulfilling the nutritional requirements of a large share of the world's population. People use wheat in the form of flour to create various foods, including chapatis, pasta, bread, biscuits, cookies, noodles, dalia, maida, vermicelli, and more. Additionally, wheat straw serves as fodder for livestock and as packaging materials. Nutritionally, wheat is a valuable cereal, comprising mainly carbohydrates (65-70%) and proteins (11-12%). Gluten, the primary protein, makes up 75-85% of the total protein found in bread wheat. A 100-gram serving of wheat offers 327 kilocalories of energy along with a variety of essential nutrients, including proteins, dietary fibers, manganese, phosphorus, and niacin. It also contains a significant amount of vitamin b-complex. Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) Is of special significance in Indian agriculture for triggering green revolution and during the coming decades it is expected to play a more important role in stabilizing national food production. Wheat (*Triticum spp.)* Is the second most important winter cereal in India after rice. “The share of wheat in total food grain production is around 36.25% and share in area is about 24.83 % of the total area under food grains globally, wheat is cultivated on an area of 224.05 million hactares with a production of 793.37 mt. In India, wheat covers an area of 31.82 million hactares with a production and productivity of 112.74 million tonnes and 35.43 quintal per ha, respectively” (anonymous, 2023). In Maharashtra area under wheat cultivation was 1046000 ha, production of 1988000 tonnes and productivity was 1899 kg/ha in the year 2023-24.

The primary aim of wheat breeding is to develop high-yielding genotypes adaptable to diverse agro-climatic conditions and stress environments. Effective breeding programs depend on the availability of genetic variability within the crop population. Thus, genetic diversity in the gene pool is essential for initiating selection strategies. Mishra *et al*. (2019) reported higher PCV than GCV for grain yield per plant and plant height, indicating a substantial environmental influence on these traits. “Heritability serves as a reliable indicator of the extent to which traits are passed from parents to offspring” (Falconer, 1960). “Genetic advance refers to the difference between the average genotypic value of selected lines and that of the original parental population before selection. Both heritability and genetic advance are key selection parameters for improving specific traits or yield. Studying genetic advance is essential as it quantifies the genetic gain achieved through selection for a particular trait. A combination of high genetic advance and high heritability provides the ideal conditions for effective selection” (Johnson *et al*., 1955). Therefore, in any crop improvement program based on selection, analyzing genetic variability, heritability, and genetic advance together proves to be highly beneficial. Hence, the present investigation was carried out to estimate the genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance which can be further used in breeding and crop improvement programme.

2. material and methods

**2.1 Experimental Site and Experimental Design**

The present investigation was carried out at Wheat and Maize research Unit, Parbhani (Maharashtra) during *Rabi* season 2023-24 under normal irrigated condition. The material used in the study comprised of fifty bread wheat genotypes received from Wheat and Maize research Unit, Parbhani. The genotypes sown in a randomized block design with two replications having plot size 4.0 X 0.20 m2 and plant spacing of 20cm and 10cm respectively. All the recommended practices were followed to grow a healthy crop.

**2.2 Characters Studied**

The data were recorded from five randomly selected plants from each genotype on ten distinct morphological characters viz., days to 50% heading, days to maturity, plant height (cm), number of effective tillers/plants, spike length (cm), number of grains/spike, 1000-grains weight (g), grain yield/plant (g), biological yield/plant (g) and harvest index (%). Days to 50% heading and days to maturity observations were recorded on plot basis only once.

**2.3 Statistical Analysis**

The overall mean values of different characters were subjected to statistical analysis. Analysis of variance was done by subjecting the data to the statistical method on randomized block design (RBD) as described by Panse and Sukhatme (1985). The genotypic coefficient of variation (GCV) and phenotypic coefficient of variation (PCV) was computed according to the method suggested by Burton and de Vane (1953). The expected genetic advance (GA) expressed in percentage of mean were calculated by using the method suggested by Johnson *et al*. (1955).

3. results and discussion

**3.1 Analysis of Variance**

An analysis of variance for ten characteristics was conducted, and the sums of squares are summarized in (Table 1). In this study, significant genotypic differences were identified for all ten traits Significant differences among the genotypes for different traits. The presence of variability suggests that there is considerable opportunity to select superior genotypes that can either be used directly as a new variety or as parent sources in upcoming breeding programs. This study indicated that the variability observed in these fifty genotypes is due to the presence of diverse genotypes with different genetic backgrounds, as well as environmental influences. Similar results were also earlier reported by Kumar *et al*. (2016), Prasad *et al*. (2020) and Rahman *et al*. (2016) in wheat crop.

**Table 1. Analysis of variance for yield and yield contributing characters in fifty genotypes of wheat.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **CHARACTERS** | **Mean sum of squares** | | |
| **Replications (df=1)** | **Treatments (df=49)** | **Error (49)** |
| **1** | Days to 50% heading | 5.290 | **25.740\*\*** | 2.657 |
| **2** | Days to maturity | 1.210 | **29.357\*\*** | 6.679 |
| **3** | Plant height | 28.048 | **37.601\*\*** | 13.130 |
| **4** | Number of tillers per plant | 0.003 | **0.920\*\*** | 0.179 |
| **5** | Spike length | 0.274 | **0.802\*\*** | 0.112 |
| **6** | Number of grains per spike | 4.335 | **25.346\*\*** | 1.753 |
| **7** | 1000 seed weight | 1.734 | **36.918\*\*** | 8.081 |
| **8** | Biological yield per plant | 0.006 | **6.653\*\*** | 1.669 |
| **9** | Grain yield per plant | 0.304 | **2.297\*\*** | 0.310 |
| **10** | Harvest index | 9.183 | **28.848\*\*** | 13.173 |

\*, \*\* Significant at P = 0.05 and P = 0.01 levels of probability, respectively

**3.2 Mean Performance**

The average performance of 50 genotypes along with mean, CV (%) and CD (5%) are presented in (Table 2). Based on mean performance, genotype PBN 345 (10.65 g), PBN 385 (10.50 g), PBN 351 (10.28 g), PBN 353 (10.26 g) and PBN 359 (10.25 g) exhibited higher grain yield per plant. While minimum grain yield/plant was noticed in genotype PBN 382 (6.50 g) followed by PBN 388 (6.62 g) and PBN 368 (6.62 g). It was observed that the mean value ranged from 6.50 g to 10.65 g with general mean of 8.47 g. Therefore, high variability for ten traits of fifty bread wheat genotypes indicated that there was reasonably sufficient variability to allow plant breeders to pick superior and desired genotypes for further improvement. In general, all of the traits studied had a wide range of variation. Similar results for variability of all characters were found in Singh *et al*. (2024), Yadav *et al*. (2020) and Ali *et al*. (2024).

**3.3 Genotypic and Phenotypic coefficient of Variation**

The estimates of mean, range, genotypic coefficient of variation (GCV) and phenotypic coefficient of variation (PCV) for ten characters studied are presented in (Table 3). In plant breeding programme, direct selection for yield as could be misleading. A successful selection depends upon the information on the genetic variability and association of morpho-agronomic traits with grain yield. The PCV values were higher than GCV values for all the characters. However, differences among them were small indicating that the influence of environment on the expression of traits was low. High PCV and GCV values were observed for number of grains/spike (17.20) and (15.88), number of productive tillers/plant(13.84) and (12.26), grain yield/plant (13.47) and (11.76) and harvest index (11.97) and (7.31) indicating better opportunity for improvement in these traits through selection. However, moderate PCV and GCV was observed for 1000 grain weight (10.31) and (8.26), biological yield per plant (9.19) and (7.11), spike length (8.05) and 6.99). The lowest estimates of PCV and GCV were observed for days to maturity (3.93) and (3.11) respectively followed by plant height and days to 50% heading. The magnitude of PCV ranged from 3.93 for days to maturity to 17.02 for number of grains/spike while GCV ranged from 3.11 for days to maturity to 15.88 for number of grains/spike. The characters with high phenotypic coefficient of variation indicated more influence of environmental factors. Similar results on variability for different characters were reported by Arya *et al.* (2017), Meles *et al.* (2017). Fikre *et al.* (2015) Bhushan *et al.* (2013) Abinasa *et al.* (2011) Naik *et al.* (2015), Chauhan *et al.* (2023), Bishwas *et al.* (2023) Reddy *et al*.(2020) and Hayder et al. (2020).

**3.4 Heritability and Genetic Advance as percent of mean**

Heritability specifies the proportion of the genotypic variance to the total phenotypic variance. It is a good index for transmission of characters from parents to the offsprings. Genetic advance is the difference between mean genotypic value of selected lines and mean genotypic value of parental population (original population before selection). Heritability and genetic advance are important selection parameters for improvement of specific traits or yield. High genetic advancement coupled with high heritability estimates offer the most suitable condition for selection. Therefore, for any crop improvement programme through selection, the study of genetic variability and heritability together with genetic advance will be more useful.

The estimates of heritability and expected genetic advance for various characters studied are shown in (Table 3). Heritability estimates were highest for number of grains/spike (87.06), followed days to 50% heading (81.28), grain yield/plant (76.21), spike length (75.45). Lowest heritability shown by harvest index (37.21) followed by plant height (48.24).

Highest value of expected genetic advance expressed as percent of mean was observed for number of grains/spike (30.53), number of productive tillers/plant (22.8) and grain yield/plant (21.15). High heritability coupled with high genetic advance (per cent of mean) was observed for grain number of productive tillers per plant, number of grains per spike, grain yield per plant which suggested that these characters can be considered as important for improvement through selection. 1000 grains weight, spike length and harvest index showed high heritability coupled with moderate genetic advance. Low genetic advance values were found for days to maturity and plant height indicating slow progress through selection for these characters. The results were in accordance with Arya *et al.* (2017), Meles *et al.* (2017), Fikre *et al.* (2015), Bishwas *et al.* (2023) and Sivakumar *et al*. (2023).

4. Conclusion

The results of the present study indicate that there was considerable genetic variability among the genotypes for most of the traits examined. Traits with moderate to high levels of variability and genetic advance should be prioritized for effective yield improvement. The presence of predominantly additive gene action, which is heritable and has high selection value, suggests that applying selection pressure on these traits would be beneficial. Such traits can be effectively improved through appropriate breeding methods. Selection is expected to be more successful when traits exhibit moderate to high heritability combined with moderate to high genetic advance. Also, the phenotypic coefficient of variation (PCV) exceeded the genotypic coefficient of variation (GCV) for all traits indicates that influence of environmental factors on expression of traits. The small difference between PCV and GCV for certain traits further suggests strong genetic control, enhancing the potential for effective selection.

Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)

Option 1:

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

Option 2:

Author(s) hereby declare that generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models, etc. have been used during the writing or editing of manuscripts. This explanation will include the name, version, model, and source of the generative AI technology and as well as all input prompts provided to the generative AI technology

Details of the AI usage are given below:

1.

2.

3.

References

**Anonymous.** (2023). Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2023–24. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India.

**Mishra, U., Sharma, A. K., & Chauhan, S.** (2019). Genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance in bread wheat (Triticum aestivum L.). International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences, 8(7), 2311–2315.

**Falconer, D. S.** (1960). The inheritance of liability to certain diseases, estimated from the incidence among relatives. Annals of Human Genetics, 29, 61–76.

**Johnson, H. W., Robinson, H. F., & Comstock, R. E.** (1955). Genotypic and phenotypic correlation in soybean and their implication in selection. Agronomy Journal, 47, 477–483.

Panse, V. G. and Sukhatme, P. V. (1985). *Statistical methods for agricultural workers*. 2nd edn, I.C.A.R., New Delhi, India, pp: 381.

**Burton, G. W., & Devane, E. H.** (1953). Estimating heritability in tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea) from replicated clonal material. Agronomy Journal, 45(10), 478–481.

**Kumar, P., Singh, G., Kumar, S., Kumar, A., & Ojha, A.** (2016). Genetic analysis of grain yield and its contributing traits for their implications in improvement of bread wheat cultivars. Journal of Applied and Natural Science, 8(1), 350–357.

**Prasad, J., Dashora, A., Chauhan, D., Bangarwa, S. K., & Nesara, K.** (2020). Genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance in bread wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) genotypes. International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences, 9(10), 868–872.

**Rahman, M. A., Kabir, M. L., Hasanuzzaman, M., Rumi, R. H., & Afrose, M. T.** (2016). Study of variability in bread wheat (Triticum aestivum L.). International Journal of Agricultural Research, 8(5), 66–76.

Singh,S. P., Chand, P., Singh, V., Singh, A., Tiwari, A., Singh, A., & Kumar, M. (2024). Morphological Characterization and Assessment of Genetic Variability, Heritability and Genetic Advance in Bread Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L*.). Plant cell biotechnology and molecular biology*, 25(1-2), 120-128.

Yadav, S. K., Singh, A. K., Singh, S., & Baghel, M. J. (2020). Assessment of genetic variability and diversity for yield and its contributing traits among CIMMYT based wheat germplasm. *Journal of Wheat Research*, 6(2), 154-156.

Ali, A., Javed, M., Ali, M., Rahman, S. U., Kashif, M., & Khan, S. U. (2024). Genetic variability, heritability, and genetic gain in F3 populations of bread wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) for production traits. SABRAO Journal of Breeding and Genetics, 56(2), 505–518.

**Arya, V. K., Singh, J., Lokendra, K., & Rajendra Kumar, P. K.** (2017). Genetic variability and diversity analysis for yield and its components in wheat (Triticum aestivum L.). Indian Journal of Agricultural Research, 51(2), 128–134.

**Meles, B., Mohammed, W., & Tsehaye, Y.** (2017). Genetic variability, correlation and path analysis of yield and grain quality traits in bread wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) genotype at Axum, Northern Ethiopia. Journal of Plant Breeding and Crop Science, 9(10), 175–185.

**Fikre, G., Alamerew, S., & Tadesse, Z.** (2015). Genetic variability studies in bread wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) genotypes at Kulumsa Agricultural Research Center, South East Ethiopia. Journal of Biology, Agriculture and Healthcare, 5(7), 89–98.

**Bhushan, B., Bharti, S., Ojha, A., Pandey, M., Gourav, S. S., Tyagi, B. S., & Singh, G.** (2013). Genetic variability, correlation coefficient and path analysis of some quantitative traits in bread wheat. Journal of Wheat Research, 5(1), 21–26.

Abinasa, M., Ayana, A., & Bultosa, G. (2011). Genetic variability, heritability and trait associations in durum wheat (Triticum turgidum L. var. durum) genotypes. African Journal of Agricultural Research, 6(17), 3972–3979.

**Naik, V. R., Biradar, S. S., Yadawad, A., Desai, S. A., & Veeresha, B. A.** (2015). Study of genetic variability parameters in bread wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) genotypes. Research Journal of Agricultural Science, 6(1), 123–125.

**Chauhan, S., Gupta, A., Tyagi, S. D., & Singh, S.** (2023). Genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance analysis in bread wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) genotypes. International Journal of Plant & Soil Science, 35(19), 164–172.

**Bishwas, S., & Singh, B.** (2024). Assessment of heritability, genetic advance and correlation coefficient in wheat (Triticum aestivum L.). International Journal of Plant & Soil Science, 36(1), 82–88.

Reddy,J. P., Kumar, M., Kalubarme, S., Avinashe, H., & Dubey, N. (2020). Studies on choice of traits for seed yield improvement through breeding in bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) Genotypes. *Plant Archives*, 20(2), 7813-7819.

Haydar, F. M. A.; Ahamed, M. S.; Siddique, A. B.; Uddin, G. M.; Biswas, K. L. and Alam, M. F. (2020). Estimation of genetic variability, heritability and correlation for some quantitative in wheat. *Journal of Bio Science*. 28(4): 81-86.

Sivakumar, U., & Kumar, A. (2023). Genetic variability, heritability, and genetic advance analysis in bread wheat (Triticum aestivum L.). The Pharma Innovation Journal, 12(8), 800–804.

**Table 2. Mean values of 50 genotypes for different yield attributing characters in wheat under field conditions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Genotypes** | **Days to 50 % heading** | **Days to maturity** | **Plant height(cm)** | **Number of tillers per plant** | **Spike length (cm)** | **Number of grains per spike** | **1000 seed weight(g)** | **Biological yield per plant(g)** | **Harvest index (%)** | **Grain yield per plant(g)** |
| 1 | PBN 344 | 71.00 | 108.50 | 89.50 | 7.70 | 8.60 | 17.55 | 36.60 | 20.86 | 34.94 | 7.28 |
| 2 | PBN 345 | 65.00 | 105.00 | 96.80 | 9.35 | 9.95 | 28.06 | 50.25 | 27.33 | 39.08 | 10.65 |
| 3 | PBN 346 | 69.00 | 110.00 | 84.35 | 8.40 | 7.85 | 21.00 | 44.14 | 21.08 | 45.02 | 9.49 |
| 4 | PBN 347 | 66.00 | 106.00 | 91.90 | 8.60 | 8.25 | 22.79 | 41.62 | 20.72 | 43.45 | 9.00 |
| 5 | PBN 348 | 74.50 | 114.50 | 92.50 | 8.20 | 8.25 | 19.15 | 44.95 | 21.73 | 37.22 | 8.05 |
| 6 | PBN 349 | 68.00 | 103.50 | 85.40 | 9.35 | 10.10 | 30.47 | 54.29 | 26.98 | 37.13 | 10.00 |
| 7 | PBN 350 | 65.00 | 108.00 | 91.08 | 7.58 | 8.45 | 21.16 | 40.68 | 21.39 | 37.76 | 8.08 |
| 8 | PBN 351 | 69.00 | 106.50 | 89.80 | 9.28 | 8.30 | 24.50 | 46.43 | 22.63 | 45.58 | 10.28 |
| 9 | PBN 352 | 69.50 | 108.00 | 90.62 | 8.20 | 8.70 | 20.43 | 41.71 | 22.87 | 38.46 | 8.78 |
| 10 | PBN 353 | 72.50 | 105.50 | 84.19 | 9.35 | 9.50 | 29.60 | 47.24 | 23.80 | 43.13 | 10.26 |
| 11 | PBN 354 | 66.00 | 108.00 | 84.95 | 8.10 | 8.50 | 19.71 | 43.76 | 21.38 | 39.64 | 8.48 |
| 12 | PBN 355 | 74.50 | 112.50 | 83.76 | 7.38 | 8.75 | 18.93 | 42.63 | 22.48 | 33.45 | 7.53 |
| 13 | PBN 356 | 66.00 | 104.50 | 84.15 | 7.78 | 8.30 | 18.91 | 49.77 | 22.11 | 38.80 | 8.59 |
| 14 | PBN 357 | 68.50 | 107.50 | 86.95 | 8.98 | 9.25 | 25.02 | 54.12 | 25.29 | 37.97 | 9.59 |
| 15 | PBN 358 | 71.50 | 104.00 | 85.73 | 7.48 | 8.45 | 22.95 | 44.06 | 21.78 | 34.65 | 7.55 |
| 16 | PBN 359 | 72.50 | 106.00 | 94.38 | 9.35 | 8.20 | 26.92 | 47.56 | 22.34 | 45.89 | 10.25 |
| 17 | PBN 360 | 73.50 | 113.00 | 92.55 | 9.28 | 8.10 | 20.11 | 43.86 | 21.45 | 41.66 | 8.94 |
| 18 | PBN 361 | 69.50 | 109.50 | 81.17 | 8.00 | 8.40 | 22.08 | 47.91 | 21.50 | 40.19 | 8.64 |
| 19 | PBN 362 | 75.00 | 115.50 | 89.00 | 9.28 | 8.55 | 20.95 | 48.20 | 21.16 | 42.58 | 8.99 |
| 20 | PBN 363 | 69.00 | 108.50 | 91.71 | 8.78 | 8.50 | 21.88 | 51.71 | 24.45 | 34.30 | 8.38 |
| 21 | PBN 364 | 74.50 | 115.50 | 87.57 | 8.80 | 8.35 | 21.44 | 46.16 | 21.27 | 37.42 | 7.96 |
| 22 | PBN 365 | 72.00 | 108.50 | 83.30 | 7.65 | 7.45 | 16.33 | 43.39 | 19.48 | 35.15 | 6.75 |
| 23 | PBN 366 | 67.50 | 105.50 | 85.75 | 7.90 | 8.45 | 20.69 | 42.51 | 22.05 | 33.73 | 7.45 |
| 24 | PBN 367 | 68.00 | 106.50 | 92.70 | 8.90 | 7.60 | 20.10 | 44.06 | 21.52 | 37.32 | 8.03 |
| 25 | PBN 368 | 70.00 | 109.00 | 92.17 | 8.18 | 7.05 | 15.22 | 47.43 | 19.35 | 34.60 | 6.62 |
| 26 | PBN 369 | 73.00 | 105.50 | 83.85 | 9.10 | 7.95 | 19.52 | 47.75 | 21.53 | 35.41 | 7.63 |
| 27 | PBN 370 | 72.50 | 110.50 | 87.63 | 9.00 | 7.90 | 20.45 | 44.29 | 22.57 | 36.42 | 8.21 |
| 28 | PBN 371 | 70.50 | 105.50 | 86.40 | 8.30 | 7.90 | 22.56 | 34.30 | 22.66 | 33.78 | 7.66 |
| 29 | PBN 372 | 71.50 | 109.00 | 92.95 | 7.90 | 8.00 | 21.89 | 49.57 | 22.51 | 38.32 | 8.62 |
| **S.No** | **Genotypes** | **Days to 50 % heading** | **Days to maturity** | **Plant height(cm)** | **Number of tillers per plant** | **Spike length (cm)** | **Number of grains per spike** | **1000 seed weight(g)** | **Biological yield per plant(g)** | **Harvest index (%)** | **Grain yield per plant(g)** |
| 30 | PBN 373 | 66.50 | 106.50 | 88.03 | 8.90 | 8.05 | 20.84 | 44.27 | 22.80 | 34.68 | 7.90 |
| 31 | PBN 374 | 64.00 | 105.50 | 85.41 | 9.35 | 9.50 | 28.28 | 52.75 | 24.46 | 41.62 | 10.18 |
| 32 | PBN 375 | 70.00 | 106.00 | 92.40 | 7.85 | 8.29 | 22.13 | 46.76 | 22.64 | 35.53 | 8.05 |
| 33 | PBN 376 | 66.50 | 104.50 | 82.88 | 8.25 | 8.05 | 23.80 | 44.73 | 22.98 | 37.10 | 8.53 |
| 34 | PBN 377 | 66.50 | 111.50 | 82.80 | 7.38 | 7.45 | 15.75 | 49.59 | 17.97 | 40.94 | 7.22 |
| 35 | PBN 378 | 68.00 | 102.00 | 83.36 | 8.40 | 8.25 | 19.90 | 45.94 | 23.55 | 33.53 | 7.87 |
| 36 | PBN 379 | 69.00 | 108.50 | 92.60 | 8.50 | 8.20 | 20.10 | 45.01 | 22.54 | 35.01 | 7.88 |
| 37 | PBN 380 | 74.50 | 106.00 | 77.86 | 8.10 | 8.30 | 21.10 | 43.18 | 22.33 | 35.67 | 7.96 |
| 38 | PBN 381 | 60.00 | 104.50 | 84.20 | 8.70 | 8.30 | 20.29 | 42.78 | 21.83 | 38.63 | 8.42 |
| 39 | PBN 382 | 74.50 | 116.00 | 87.05 | 7.35 | 7.23 | 17.20 | 46.11 | 18.05 | 36.60 | 6.50 |
| 40 | PBN 383 | 74.50 | 111.00 | 91.75 | 8.40 | 8.25 | 19.46 | 45.75 | 20.57 | 44.48 | 9.14 |
| 41 | PBN 384 | 68.00 | 101.50 | 89.74 | 7.98 | 8.45 | 20.85 | 43.18 | 22.06 | 33.98 | 7.42 |
| 42 | PBN 385 | 75.00 | 101.00 | 80.00 | 9.28 | 9.50 | 20.00 | 48.75 | 21.94 | 47.84 | 10.50 |
| 43 | PBN 386 | 74.00 | 105.50 | 86.75 | 9.35 | 8.95 | 29.08 | 53.75 | 24.94 | 40.98 | 10.23 |
| 44 | PBN 387 | 67.00 | 108.00 | 84.80 | 7.93 | 8.05 | 20.52 | 40.62 | 21.58 | 35.77 | 7.73 |
| 45 | PBN 388 | 70.50 | 108.50 | 86.95 | 7.78 | 7.60 | 16.55 | 47.54 | 19.92 | 33.14 | 6.60 |
| 46 | PBN 389 | 69.00 | 106.00 | 85.30 | 7.98 | 8.25 | 21.18 | 42.47 | 22.85 | 36.54 | 8.35 |
| 47 | PBN 390 | 74.00 | 115.50 | 95.03 | 7.68 | 8.65 | 19.50 | 53.82 | 22.23 | 39.60 | 8.81 |
| 48 | PBN 391 | 73.50 | 112.00 | 85.60 | 7.35 | 8.50 | 21.90 | 41.23 | 21.60 | 39.99 | 8.60 |
| 49 | PBN 392 | 77.50 | 115.50 | 93.55 | 7.35 | 8.65 | 23.33 | 46.71 | 21.25 | 43.77 | 9.27 |
| 50 | PBN 393 | 70.00 | 104.00 | 94.55 | 9.28 | 9.45 | 28.85 | 52.46 | 25.03 | 35.08 | 8.78 |
| **Range lowest** | | **60** | **101** | **77.86** | **7.35** | **7.05** | **15.22** | **34.3** | **17.97** | **33.14** | **6.5** |
| **Range highest** | | **77.5** | **116** | **96.8** | **9.35** | **10.1** | **30.47** | **54.29** | **27.33** | **47.84** | **10.65** |
| **Mean** | | **70.15** | **107.99** | **87.86** | **8.38** | **8.39** | **21.61** | **45.96** | **22.18** | **38.27** | **8.47** |
| **C.V.(%)** | | **2.32** | **2.39** | **4.12** | **5.04** | **3.99** | **6.12** | **6.18** | **5.82** | **9.48** | **6.57** |
| **C.D.(5%)** | | **3.23** | **5.12** | **7.19** | **0.83** | **0.66** | **2.62** | **5.64** | **2.56** | **7.2** | **1.1** |

## Table 3. Estimates of variability parameters for ten characters for yield and yield contributing characters in 50 genotypes of wheat.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No** | **Characters** | **Mean** | **Range** | | **PCV (%)** | **GCV (%)** | **Heritability(b.s) (H2) (%)** | **Genetic Advance as**  **% of mean** |
| **Min** | **Max** |
| 1 | Days to 50 %  heading | 70.15 | 60 | 77.5 | 5.37 | 4.84 | 81.28 | 8.994 |
| 2 | Days to  maturity | 107.99 | 101 | 116 | 3.93 | 3.11 | 62.93 | 5.09 |
| 3 | Plant height  (cm) | 87.86 | 77.86 | 96.8 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 48.24 | 5.69 |
| 4 | Number of  productive tillers/plant | 8.38 | 7.35 | 9.35 | 13.84 | 12.26 | 67.45 | 22.80 |
| 5 | Spike length  (cm) | 8.39 | 7.05 | 10.10 | 8.05 | 6.99 | 75.45 | 12.52 |
| 6 | Number of  grains/spike | 21.61 | 15.22 | 30.47 | 17.02 | 15.88 | 87.06 | 30.53 |
| 7 | 1000 grain  weight (g) | 45.96 | 34.30 | 54.29 | 10.31 | 8.26 | 64.08 | 13.62 |
| 8 | Biological yield/plant (g) | 22.18 | 17.97 | 27.33 | 9.19 | 7.11 | 59.93 | 11.35 |
| 9 | Harvest  index% | 38.27 | 33.14 | 47.84 | 11.97 | 7.31 | 37.31 | 14.20 |
| 10 | Grain  yield/plant (g) | 8.47 | 6.50 | 10.65 | 13.47 | 11.76 | 76.21 | 21.15 |

GCV = Genotypic coefficient of variation, PCV = Phenotypic coefficient of variation

**Fig. 1. Genotypic and Phenotypic coefficient of variation for ten characters in wheat**

**Fig. 2. Heritability and Genetic advance as per cent of mean for ten characters in wheat**