



Short communication

## Genetics of seed yield and neurotoxin content in grasspea (*Lathyrus sativus* L.)

R. L. Pandey, K. S. Mourya, A. K. Geda and R. N. Sharma

Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics, Indira Gandhi Agricultural University, Raipur 492 012

(Received: April 2000; Revised: December 2001; Accepted: December 2001)

The present study was undertaken to know the genetic nature of grain yield and neurotoxin involving low ODAP parents through generation mean analysis of four grasspea (*Lathyrus sativus* L.) crosses, BioL-203 × BioL-222 (C<sub>1</sub>), BioL 203 × RLS-9 (C<sub>2</sub>), BioL-222 × BioR-231 (C<sub>3</sub>), BioL-222 × Pusa-24 (C<sub>4</sub>). Six generations viz. P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>1</sub>, F<sub>2</sub> BC<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub> and BC<sub>1</sub>P<sub>2</sub> were grown at Indira Gandhi Agricultural University, Raipur during winter 1997-98, in RBD with three replications accommodating six rows of each F<sub>2</sub> and single rows for other generations. Observations (Table 1) were recorded on single plants and ODAP content in dry seeds was estimated following Rao [1].

Both additive (d) and dominance (h) components in general, were significant for almost all the traits except for days to flower, seed size and ODAP content. Significant dominance effect was noted in all the crosses for days to flower and for seed size only in C<sub>1</sub>. For ODAP content additive genetic effect was significant in C<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>4</sub> while dominance effect was significant in C<sub>4</sub> only. Relative magnitude of dominance (h) component was invariably higher than additive component (d) indicating preponderance of non-additive gene action in the inheritance of these characters. Importance of additive and dominance gene effects has been reported in grasspea for branches, pod number and seed yield [2] and for ODAP content [3]. Preponderance of non-additive gene effects was also reported for days to flower, pod number, seed size and neurotoxin content [4].

All the three epistatic interactions were significant for grain yield/plant in three crosses, for pod number in C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>, for seeds<sup>-1</sup> plant in C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>4</sub>, for plant height and branches in C<sub>1</sub>, for seeds<sup>-1</sup> pod and ODAP content in C<sub>4</sub> respectively. Invariably additive × additive and dominance × dominance gene interactions

were significant for all the characters but later component was predominant indicating major effect of non-fixable gene action in the expression of the traits under study, as also evidenced by duplicate type of epistasis.

It is obvious that non fixable gene effects were more important for seed yield and its components Neurotoxin content showed variable genetic nature under different genetic backgrounds. Hence breeding methods can not be generalized. Approaches like intermating among superiors [2] and single seed descent methods [5] have been suggested for seed yield improvement. But breeding toxin free varieties being the basic objective in this crop, therefore, large F<sub>2</sub> population first be screened out for low/no neurotoxin content and there after SSD method should be practiced for 3-4 generations. In the end of such a cycle, population should again be screened out for confirming the toxin level of single plants and also be evaluated for higher seed yield.

### References

1. Rao S. L. N. 1978. A sensitive and specific calorimetric method for the determination of  $\alpha$ - $\beta$ -diaminopropionic acid and the *Lathyrus sativus* L. neurotoxin. *Analytical Biochem.* **86**: 386-395.
2. Dixit G. P. 1998. Gene action for yield and its components in grasspea. *Indian J. Genet.*, **58**: 91-95.
3. Quader M., Singh S. P. and Barat G. K. 1987. Genetic analysis of BOAA content in *Lathyrus sativus* L. *Indian J. Genet.* **47**: 275-279.
4. Kumari Vedna and Mehra R. B. 1995. Combining ability analysis of yield its components and quality traits in *Khesari* (*Lathyrus sativus* L.). *Legume Research*, **18**: 205-210.
5. Mitra Jiban and Mehra R. B. 2000. Comparison of breeding methods of yield and its components in grass pea. *Indian J. Genet.*, **60**: 77-80.

**Table 1.** Estimates of gene effects and interactions in and four crosses of grasspea

Crosses	m	d	h	i	j	l	epistasis
<b>Days to flower</b>							
Biol-203 × Biol-222	43.6	3.27**	9.49**	6.15**	3.00**	6.24	C
Biol-203 × RLS-9	43.3	-0.93	8.45**	8.08**	-2.10	-6.15	D
Biol-222 × BioR-231	50.3	-1.20	-5.58**	-8.78**	0.33	13.84**	D
Biol-222 × Pusa 24	46.1	1.13	-9.66**	-11.66**	1.40	29.13**	D
<b>Plant height</b>							
Biol-203 × Biol-222	63.5	9.20*	44.78**	47.04**	14.47**	-102.51**	D
Biol-203 × RLS-9	61.6	-0.86	47.30**	43.67**	5.23	-72.93**	D
Biol-222 × BioR-231	62.1	3.90*	13.35*	-	-	-	-
Biol-222 × Pusa 24	74.4	-7.06*	6.09	-1.13	-13.33**	-12.86	D
<b>Branches per plant</b>							
Biol-203 × Biol-222	17.1	9.73**	16.94**	12.31**	10.56**	-23.98*	D
Biol-203 × RLS-9	17.1	-0.27*	13.84**	13.18**	0.59	21.84	C
Biol-222 × BioR-231	15.6	-0.49	3.01*	-	-	-	-
Biol-222 × Pusa 24	16.4	-0.00**	5.61	2.84	-3.16*	0.68	C
<b>Pods per plant</b>							
Biol-203 × Biol-222	39.3	25.40**	54.60**	58.46**	25.60**	-109.00**	D
Biol-203 × RLS-9	48.4	10.26	48.19**	38.02**	12.10*	-70.08**	D
Biol-222 × BioR-231	41.8	1.11	4.70	-	-	-	-
Biol-222 × Pusa 24	38.0	5.67 <sup>8*</sup>	20.42**	-	-	-	-
<b>Seeds per pod</b>							
Biol-203 × Biol-222	2.5	-0.33**	0.75**	1.28**	-0.14	-3.92**	D
Biol-203 × RLS-9	2.1	0.24**	0.96**	-	-	-	-
Biol-222 × BioR-231	2.6	0.45*	0.46	0.63	0.41	-1.75*	D
Biol-222 × Pusa 24	2.6	-0.40*	2.22**	2.72*	-0.42*	-6.51**	D
<b>Seeds per plant</b>							
Biol-203 × Biol-222	68.3	-25.67**	88.88**	104.70**	-24.80**	-294.78**	D
Biol-203 × RLS-9	67.7	26.47	208.21**	158.18*	23.83	-281.58**	D
Biol-222 × BioR-231	36.8	15.40	148.17**	143.51**	14.93	-203.38**	D
Biol-222 × Pusa 24	52.1	-33.80*	211.90**	211.04**	-34.03**	-406.31**	D
<b>Grain yield per plant</b>							
Biol-203 × Biol-222	4.0	-1.08**	1.41	2.22*	-0.92**	-11.26**	D
Biol-203 × RLS-9	4.0	1.41	10.79**	7.83**	1.34	-15.73**	D
Biol-222 × BioR-231	2.1	1.48*	7.81**	7.69**	1.40*	-12.38**	D
Biol-222 × Pusa 24	2.8	-2.08**	11.97**	12.17**	-2.20**	-24.31**	D
<b>100 seed weight</b>							
Biol-203 × Biol-222	6.0	0.23	-4.43**	-4.50**	0.37	5.36**	D
Biol-203 × RLS-9	6.1	0.33	-1.86	-2.40*	0.34	1.11	D
Biol-222 × BioR-231	5.5	0.47	-0.23	0.10	0.30	-2.91	C
Biol-222 × Pusa 24	5.5	-0.16	-0.07	-	-	-	-
<b>ODAP content (%)</b>							
Biol-203 × Biol-222	0.25	0.02	0.07	0.03	-0.03	-0.04	D
Biol-203 × RLS-9	0.23	-0.07**	-0.06	0.02	-0.01	-0.05**	C
Biol-222 × BioR-231	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.05*	0.07	C
Biol-222 × Pusa 24	0.14	-0.13**	0.26**	0.23**	-0.03**	-0.17*	D

\* = P<sub>01</sub>, \*\* = P<sub>05</sub>, C = Complementary, D = Duplicate