

Study of selection indices for drought tolerance in some of grain maize hybrids

... () ...
... () ...
... () ...
... () ...
NS504 BC678 BC652 BC504
(SSI)
(GMP) (STI) (MP) (TOL) (Harm)
KSC647 KSC320 KSC302 BC404 BC652 BC504
Harm GMP MP STI

GMP

STI

SSI

(Fischer, and Maurer, 1978)

(Cakir, 2004)

()

)
()
(

STI MP TOL SSI STI

(Roseille and Hamblin, 1981;

.Fernandez, 1992)

(Larson and Clegg, 1999)

()

(Edmeads *et al.*, 1999)

$$= \text{_____} \times$$

$$MP = \frac{Y_p + Y_s}{2}$$

TOL

(Fischer and (SSI)

:Maures, 1978)

(Fernandez, (STI)

$$STI = \left(\frac{Y_p}{\bar{Y}_p} \right) \left(\frac{Y_s}{\bar{Y}_s} \right) \left(\frac{\bar{Y}_s}{\bar{Y}_p} \right) = \frac{(Y_p)(Y_s)}{(\bar{Y}_p)^2}$$

STI

$$SSI = \frac{1 - (Y_s / Y_p)}{SI}$$

$$SI = 1 - \left(\frac{\bar{Y}_s}{\bar{Y}_p} \right)$$

SI

SSI

(Harm)

:(Rosielle and Hamblin, 1981)

(GMP)

$$Harm = \frac{2(Y_p \times Y_s)}{Y_p + Y_s}$$

:(Fernandez, 1992)

$$GMP = \sqrt{(Y_s)(Y_p)}$$

hc (TOL)

Yp , Ys

(MP)

=Yp

=Ys

$$TOL = Y_p - Y_s$$

$$= \overline{Y_p}$$

BC504

$$= \overline{Y_s}$$

KSC302 BC652

BC678 NS540

Excel , Statisca

SAS Minitab

KSC302 BC504 BC652

()

Harm

(Campose *et al.*, 2004)

BC678 NS540

(STI)

()

KSC302 BC652 BC504

ASI

(Edmeads *et al.*, 1999)

BC678 NS540

GMP

BC652 BC504

KSC302

GMP

BC652 BC504

NS540 BC678

(,)

Table 1. Changes in mean of grain yield and its components under normal and drought stress conditions

| Trait | Variation (%) | Stress | Normal |
|--------------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| Rows/ ear | 11.93 | 13.72 | 15.58 |
| Kernel/ ear row | 38.88 | 23.36 | 38.22 |
| Ear diameter | 10.47 | 3.76 | 4.20 |
| Kernel No/ear | 50.50 | 292.91 | 591.11 |
| Kernel depth | 15.03 | 0.70 | 0.83 |
| Hectolitre | 12.05 | 612.10 | 696.00 |
| 1000 Kernel Weight | 29.30 | 146.94 | 207.84 |
| Kernel diameter | 27.23 | 3.42 | 4.70 |
| Kernel width | 9.93 | 7.31 | 7.86 |
| (Yield (t/ha)) | 31.72 | 4.160 | 6.093 |

Table 2. Estimation of drought tolerance indices in grain maize hybrids

| Entry | Hybreds | Y _p * | Y _s | TOL | MP | GMP | SSI | Harm | STI |
|-------|---------|------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | BC582 | 5.62fhg | 4.31gf | 1.31 | 4.96 | 4.92 | 0.73 | 4.87 | 0.65 |
| 2 | BC678 | 4.92j | 2.83i | 2.09 | 3.87 | 3.73 | 1.34 | 3.59 | 0.37 |
| 3 | BC504 | 8.35a | 5.07b | 3.28 | 6.71 | 6.50 | 1.24 | 6.30 | 1.14 |
| 4 | NS540 | 5.28hi | 2.05m | 3.23 | 3.66 | 3.28 | 1.93 | 2.95 | 0.29 |
| 5 | BC666 | 5.79fe | 4.38gf | 1.41 | 5.08 | 5.03 | 0.76 | 4.98 | 0.68 |
| 6 | BC652 | 7.28cb | 5.60a | 1.68 | 6.44 | 6.38 | 0.72 | 6.33 | 1.10 |
| 7 | BC572 | 5.39hg | 3.37k | 2.02 | 4.38 | 4.26 | 1.18 | 4.14 | 0.49 |
| 8 | MV502 | 5.79fe | 4.03ih | 1.76 | 4.91 | 4.83 | 0.96 | 4.75 | 0.63 |
| 9 | KSC500 | 5.58fhg | 3.29k | 2.29 | 4.43 | 4.28 | 1.29 | 4.13 | 0.49 |
| 10 | OSSK499 | 5.53fhg | 4.50ef | 1.03 | 5.01 | 4.98 | 0.58 | 4.96 | 0.67 |
| 11 | BC462 | 5.05ji | 4.22gf | 0.83 | 4.63 | 4.61 | 0.51 | 4.59 | 0.57 |
| 12 | DSSK444 | 5.70feg | 4.35gf | 1.35 | 5.02 | 4.98 | 0.75 | 4.93 | 0.67 |
| 13 | BC404 | 6.97c | 4.61ed | 2.36 | 5.79 | 5.66 | 1.06 | 5.54 | 0.86 |
| 14 | BC418 | 5.96c | 4.74cd | 1.22 | 5.35 | 5.31 | 0.64 | 5.28 | 0.76 |
| 15 | KSC320 | 7.39b | 4.06ih | 3.33 | 5.72 | 5.47 | 1.42 | 5.24 | 0.81 |
| 16 | KSC302 | 6.96g | 4.88cb | 2.08 | 5.92 | 5.82 | 0.94 | 5.73 | 0.91 |
| 17 | KSC250 | 5.67feg | 4.31gf | 1.36 | 4.99 | 4.94 | 0.75 | 4.89 | 0.66 |
| 18 | KSC260 | 6.28d | 5.00b | 1.28 | 5.64 | 5.60 | 0.64 | 5.56 | 0.84 |
| 19 | KSC647 | 6.59d | 3.88ij | 2.71 | 5.23 | 5.05 | 1.29 | 4.88 | 0.69 |
| 20 | KSC704 | 5.54fhg | 3.69j | 1.85 | 4.61 | 4.52 | 1.05 | 4.42 | 0.55 |

Means, in each column, followed by similar letters are not significantly different at the 5% probability level, using Duncan's Multiple Range Test.
Y_p = Yield potential Y_s = Yield in Stress TOL = Tolerance Index MP = Mean Productivity Harm = Harmonic Mean
GMP = Geometric Mean Productivity SSI = Stress Susceptibility Index STI = Stress Tolerance Index

$$TOL = \frac{OSSK499 + BC462 + BC678 + NS540}{(MP)} \cdot \left(\frac{Y_s}{Y_p} \right)$$

" "

Harm

() %

TOL

(Fernandez, 1992)

TOL

()

()

BC504 KSC320

NS540

()

BC504

BC652

(MP)

(SSI)

(GMP)

(STI)

()

(Harm)

(SSI)

BC462

OSSK499

TOL SSI

()

KSC320 NS540

SI

(Fernandez, 1992)

() /

()

)

SSI

SSI (

(Fernandez, 1992)

:

(

BC504

(A)

(

()

(B)

STI GMP

MP

(C)

KSC302 BC652 BC504

(D)

A

()

A

MP

GMP

BC504

X

Y

KSC302 BC652

Z

MP

GMP

A

(C D B)

A

Harm

()

BC504 BC652

KSC302

x-y

A

D C ,B ,A

A

(Fernandez, 1992)

()

TOL

OSSK499 BC462

BC462

SSI

TOL

OSSK499

A

KSC320 NS540

()

C

C

A

KSC320

SSI

Yp TOL

SSI

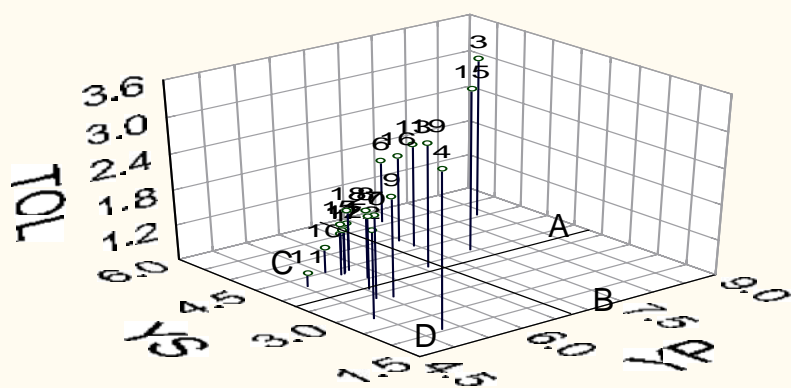
Ys TOL

()

C

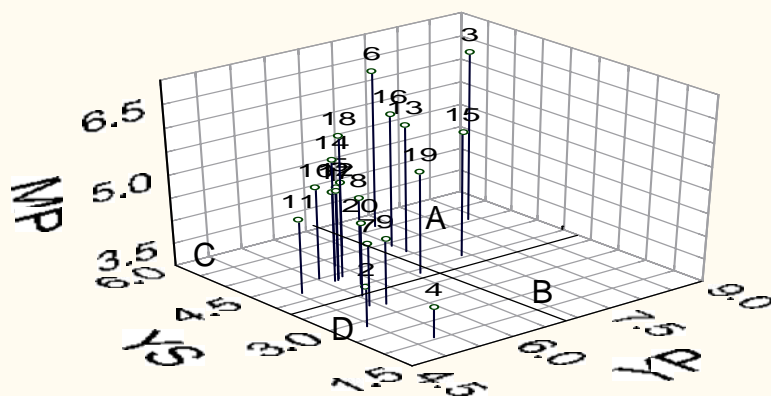
A

A C



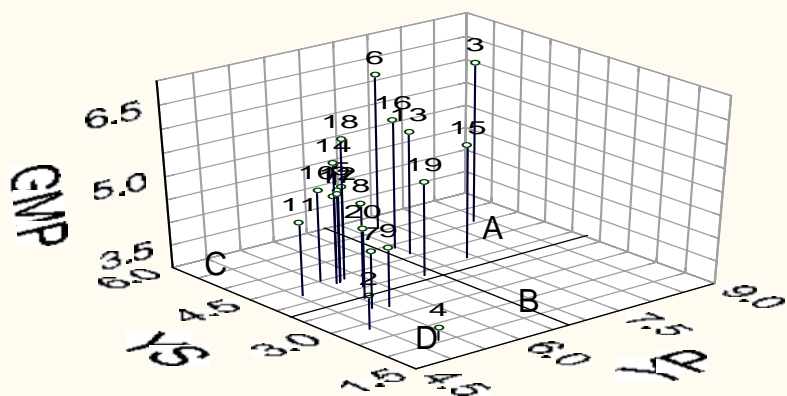
TOL

Fig. 1. 3-D graph for drought tolerance in maize hybrids based on TOL index



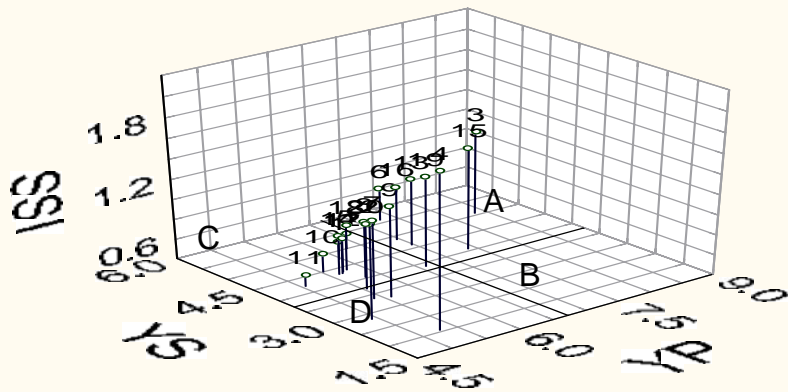
MP

Fig. 2. 3-D graph for drought tolerance in maize hybrids based on MP index



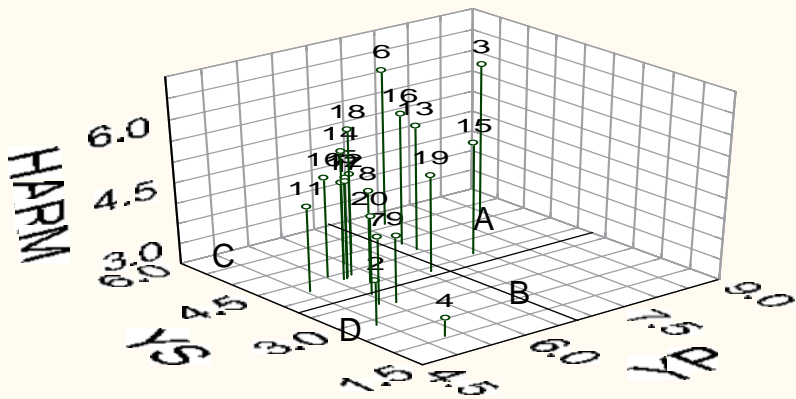
GMP

Fig. 3. 3-D graph for drought tolerance in maize hybrids based on GMP index



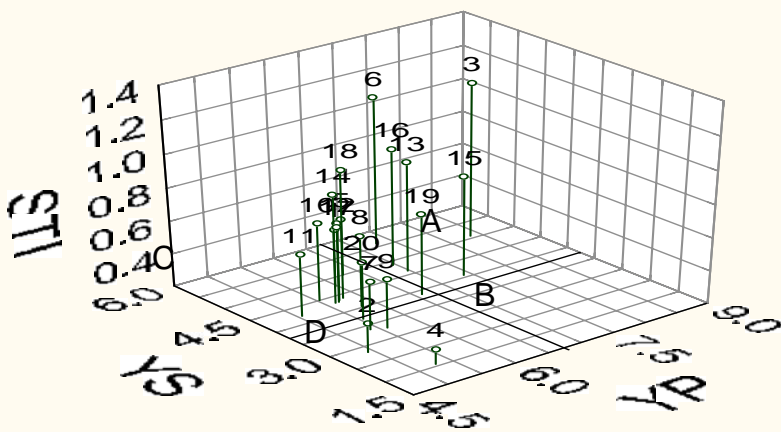
SSI

Fig. 4. 3-D graph for drought tolerance in maize hybrids based on SSI index



Harm

Fig. 5. 3-D graph for drought tolerance in maize hybrids based on Harm index



STI

Fig. 6. 3-D graph for drought tolerance in maize hybrids based on STI

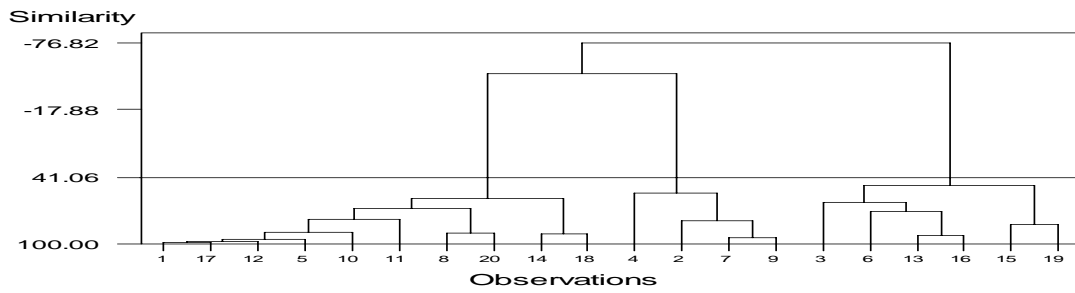
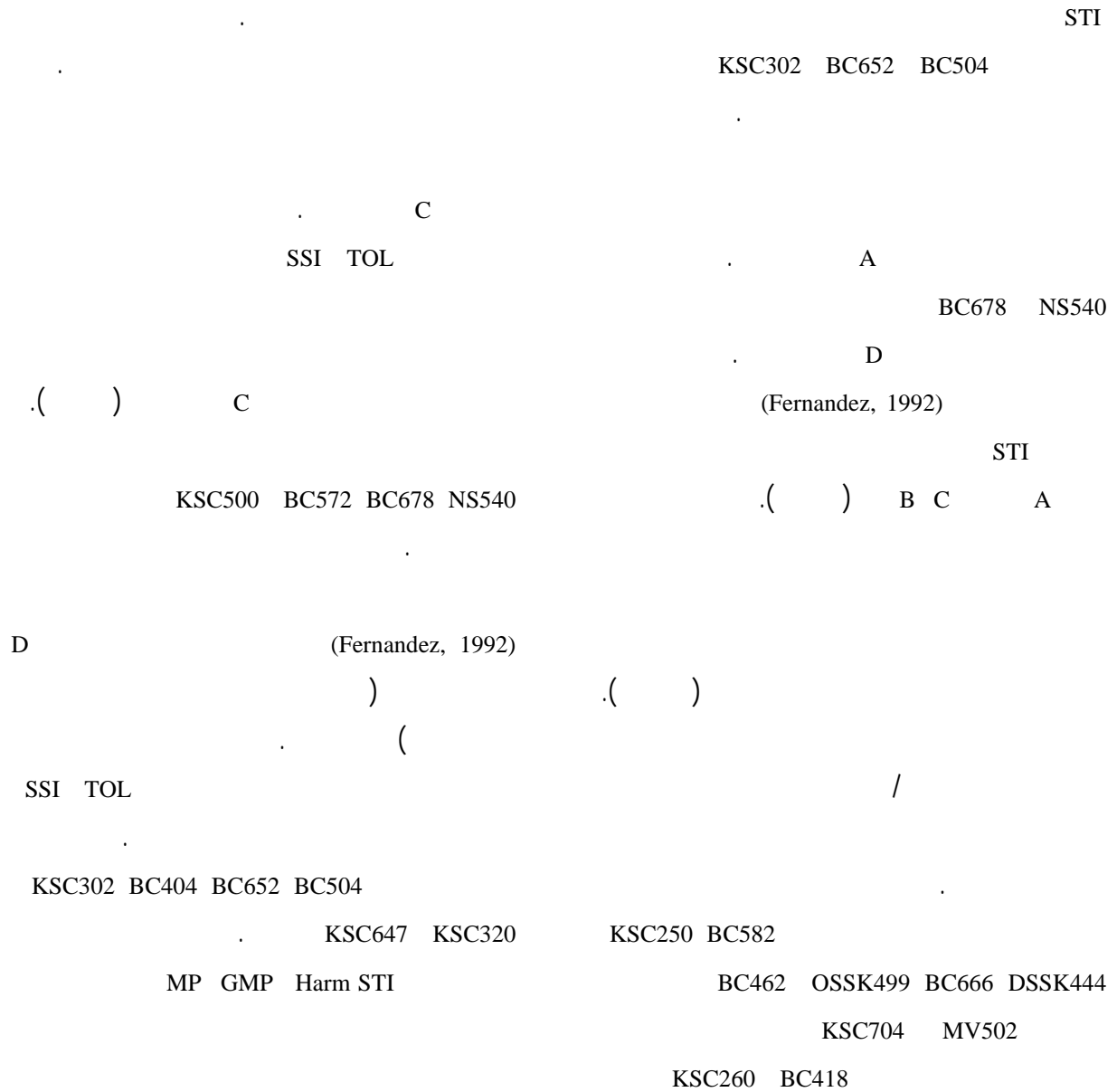


Fig. 7. Dendrogram of cluster analysis of maize hybrids based on tolerance and susceptibility indices and grain yield



| stress conditions | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|-----|
| | YP | YS | TOL | MP | GMP | SSI | HARM | STI |
| YP | 1 | | | | | | | |
| YS | 0.61** | 1 | | | | | | |
| TOL | 0.51* | -0.35 ^{ns} | 1 | | | | | |
| MP | 0.90** | 0.89** | 0.10 ^{ns} | 1 | | | | |
| GMP | 0.85** | 0.93** | 0.0016 | 0.99** | 1 | | | |
| SSI | -0.09 ^{ns} | -0.71** | 0.89** | -0.32 ^{ns} | -0.42 ^{ns} | 1 | | |
| HARM | 0.80** | 0.96** | -0.091 | 0.97** | 0.99** | -0.50* | 1 | |
| STI | 0.88** | 0.90** | 0.063 ^{ns} | 0.99** | 0.99** | -0.36 ^{ns} | 0.98** | 1 |

* and ** : Significant at 5% and 1% levels of probability , respectively.

ns: Non-Significant

References

Cakir. R. 2004. Effect of water stress at different development stage on vegetative and reproductive growth of corn. Field Crops Res. 89(1):1-16.

Campose. H., Cooper. M. , Habben. J.E and J. R. Schussler. 2004. Improving drought tolerance in maize: a

view from industry. *Field Crops Res.* 90 (1): 19-34.

Edmeads, G. O. J. Bolanas. J. and , H. R. Laffitte. 1990. Selection for drought tolerance in maize adapted to the lowland tropics. Mexico D. F., Mexico, CIMMYT.

Fernandez, G. C. 1992. Effective selection criteria for assessing plant stress tolerance. In: Proceeding of a Symposium, Taiwan, 13-18 Aug. Chapter 25. pp. 257-270.

Fischer. R. A. and R. Maurer 1978. Drought resistance in spring wheat cultivars. I. Grain Yield responses. *Australian J. Agri. Res.* 29:897-912.

Larson , E. J. and M. O. Clegg. 1999. Using corn maturity to maintain grain yield in the presence of late season drought. *Journal of Production Agriculture.* 12(3): 400-405.

Rosielle. A. A., and J. Hamblin. 1981. Theoretical aspects of selection for yield in stress and non-stress environments. *Crop Sci.* 21: 943- 946.

Study of selection indices for drought tolerance in some of grain maize hybrids

Jafari, A¹., R. Choukan², F. Paknejad³ and A. Pourmaidani⁴

ABSTRACT

Jafari, A., R. Choukan, F. Paknejad and A. Pourmaidani. 2007. Study of selection indices for drought tolerance in some of grain maize hybrids. *Iranian Journal of Crop Sciences*. 9(3): 200-212.

To study the drought tolerance in some of grain maize hybrids, this study was carried out in Qom province in 2006 cropping season. Twenty maize hybrids were evaluated in randomized complete block design with four replications, in two separate experiments, under normal irrigation (30% depletion of available water) and drought stress (60% depletion of available water). Results of analysis of variance for grain yield and its components showed variation among hybrids under normal and drought stress conditions. The highest yield under normal and stress conditions belonged to hybrids BC504 and BC652, respectively. While, hybrids BC678 and NS504 showed the lowest yield under normal and stress conditions, respectively. To evaluate the response of hybrids to drought stress, different indices, including, Stress Susceptibility Indices (SSI), Harmonic mean (Harm), Tolerance index (TOL), Mean Productivity (MP), Stress Tolerance Index (STI) and Geometric Mean Productivity (GMP) were used. Different indices revealed hybrids BC504, BC652, BC404, KSC302, KSC320 and KSC647 as tolerance under stress condition. STI, MP, GMP and Harm indices, were identified as suitable indices to be used in applied maize breeding programs. These indices showed the highest correlation between grain yield under normal and drought stress conditions.

Key words : Maize, Hybrid, Drought stress, Normal condition, Tolerance indices, Grain yield

Received: September, 2007.

1- Former M.Sc. Student, Islamic Azad University, Karaj Unit, Karaj, Iran.

2- Faculty member, Seed and Plant Improvement Institute, Karaj, Iran (Corresponding author).

3- Faculty member, Islamic Azad University, Karaj Unit, Karaj, Iran.

4- Faculty member, Agriculture and Natural Research Center of Qom Province, Qom, Iran.