

(Francis and
 Kannenberg, 1978) (Hill,1976; Westcott,1986)
 (CV_i) ×
 (W^2_i) Becker, 1988)
 (σ^2_i) (Kang, 1998; Ceccarelli, 1989;
 (b_i) (Adaptation)
 (Wide adaptation)
 (Wricke, 1962) (Specific adaptation)
 ×
 (Shukla, 1972) (Paolo, 2002)
 (Finlay and
 Wilkinson, 1963) (Lin and Binns, 1988; Barah *et al.*, 1981)
 $b_i =$ (Lin *et al.*, 1986)
 (S^2_i)
 (b>1) (CV_i)
 (b<1)

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$(S^2 d_i)$$

(Eberhart and Russell, 1966)

$$(b_i)$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$(\bar{X})$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$(\quad)$$

(Pinthus, 1973)

$$(R^2)$$

$$(\quad) /$$

$$(\quad)$$

(Lin and Binns, 1988)

(Lin *et al.*, 1986)

$$(MS_{Y/L})$$

(Kang, 1993)

$$(\quad)$$

$$(\quad)$$

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Table 1. Pedigree of bread wheat genotypes

Entry	Code	Pedigree
1	C-80-1	C-73-20 (Shahryar)
2	C-80-2	C-75-5
3	C-80-3	Vee "s"/Nac//1-66-23/3/Vee "s"/Snb"s"//1-66-22
4	C-80-4	Shi#4414/Crow"s"//Kvz/6/1-68-120/5/Gds/4/Anza...
5	C-80-5	Shi#4414/Crow"s"//V82187/T.AestxTi;(La(Fr-KadxGh))
6	C-80-6	Bow"s"/Crow"s"//Kie"s"/Vee"s"
7	C-80-7	Tx62A4793-7/CB809//Vee"s"/3/Shi#4414/Crow"S"
8	C-80-8	DH-34
9	C-80-9	Spb*2/Tjb338.251/Buc
10	C-80-10	Omid/H7/4P839/Omid/Tdo/5/CWHA81-1473
11	C-80-11	Gds/4/Anza/3/Pi/Nar//Hys/5/1-66-75
12	C-80-12	Gds/4/Anza/3/Pi/Nar//Hys/5/1-66-75
13	C-80-13	(Rsh*2-10120)*2/4/Anza/3/Pi/Nar//Hys
14	C-80-14	Omid/Shi#4414/Crow"s"
15	C-80-15	Omid/Shi#4414/Crow"s"
16	C-80-16	Jup/4/ClIF/3/Il14.53/Odin//Cl 13431/...
17	C-80-17	Batera//Buc/To173
18	C-80-18	DH4-263-1557F3 Vee"s"/Nac//1-66-22
19	C-80-19	DH4-168-1577F3 Vee"s"/Nac//1-66-22
20	C-80-20	DH4 Vee"s"/Nac//1-66-22

LSD

*

(S^2_i)

(W^2_i)

(CV_i)

(b_i)

(σ^2_i)

(Domitruk *et al.*, 2001)

$(S^2 d_i)$

(R^2)

$(MS_{Y/L})$

(Kang, 1993) (YS)

×

*

*

(b_i)

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×

(b_i)

(YLD)

Table 2. Combined analysis of variance of grain yield (YLD) for bread wheat genotypes

S.O.V.	df	MS
		YLD
Location	9	165635101 ^{ns}
Year	1	121902750 ^{ns}
(Y × L)	9	116681780**
Rep (Y × L)	40	1608571
Genotype	19	6224043**
(G × L)	171	1786335*
(G × Y)	19	2073232 ^{ns}
(G × L × Y)	171	1353056**
Error	760	566148

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

ns: Non-significant

(YLD)

Table 3. Stability parameters for grain yield (YLD) in 10 locations and two years

Genotype	\bar{X} (kg ha ⁻¹)	Class	S_i^2	CV_i	w_i^2	σ_i^2	b_i	$S^2 d_i$	R^2	MSy/l
1	6670	C	2614734	24.2	5404860	286464	1.00 ^{ns}	300269 ^{ns}	89	2502110
2	6091	E	2368802	25.3	22034699	1258985	0.76*	108115 ^{ns}	57	2157897
3	6818	C	2356752	22.5	9674192	536133	0.89 ^{ns}	506644**	79	2809330
4	7157	B	4218398	28.7	13260140	745837	1.25*	577390**	87	335712
5	6336	C	275570	26.2	6190863	332429	1.02 ^{ns}	342890*	88	2081736
6	7156	B	3161141	24.8	7582689	413822	1.091 ^{ns}	400503**	88	3336755
7	6843	C	2540070	23.3	8011709	438911	0.95 ^{ns}	439856**	84	2136620
8	6667	C	2800764	25.1	13767873	775529	0.94 ^{ns}	757384**	74	3098580
9	6488	C	3196038	27.5	8369389	459828	1.09 ^{ns}	443334**	87	2283098
10	6777	C	2173645	21.8	9356112	517531	0.86 ^{ns}	471650**	79	1558416
11	7025	C	4214892	29.2	14894081	841389	1.24*	691451**	65	1700508
12	6581	C	3704245	29.2	7280108	396128	1.21*	294194 ^{ns}	93	1927863
13	6518	C	2402226	23.8	8902487	491004	0.91 ^{ns}	476495**	81	2249663
14	6264	C	2524311	25.4	34773887	173542	1.00 ^{ns}	192989 ^{ns}	93	2141817
15	6597	C	2849180	25.6	6143436	329656	1.04 ^{ns}	337125*	89	2563622
16	6569	C	3204852	27.3	9420818	521315	1.08 ^{ns}	507448**	85	3330309
17	6830	C	3223089	26.3	11487851	642194	1.06 ^{ns}	629042**	81	3020864
18	6093	E	2516917	26.0	12607706	707683	0.90 ^{ns}	674343**	75	2613380
19	6164	D	2144909	23.8	4436751	229849	0.91 ^{ns}	226323 ^{ns}	90	1741799
20	6874	C	1853821	19.8	10100924	561088	0.78*	445476**	77	1459928

Mean 6626

LSD(%5)= 420 kg/ha LSD(%1)= 547 kg/ha

* and **: Significant at 5% and 1% probability level, respectively

ns: Non-significant

C: Not significantly different compared to the check cultivar (no.1)

B: Higher than check cultivar (no.1) at $LSD_{0.05}$

D: Lower than check cultivar (no.1) at $LSD_{0.05}$

E: Lower than check cultivar (no.1) at $LSD_{0.01}$

b_i : values tested against one.

$(MS_{Y/L})$

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× ×

(S^2_i)

(Eberhart and Russell, 1966)

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(Eborhart and Russel, 1966)

(R^2)

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نتایج حاصل از بررسی پایداری عملکرد دانه
 ژنوتیپ ها با استفاده از پارامتر ضریب تغییرات
 محیطی (CV_i) تا حدودی مشابه پارامتر واریانس
 محیطی (S^2_i) بود. بر اساس این پارامتر ژنوتیپ های
 شماره ۲۰، ۱۰، ۳ و ۷ از لحاظ عملکرد دانه
 (کیلوگرم در هکتار) به عنوان مطلوب ترین ژنوتیپ ها
 شناخته شدند. ژنوتیپ های مذکور ضمن احراز ضریب
 تغییرات محیطی (CV_i) کمتر در بین ژنوتیپ های
 تحت مطالعه، از میانگین عملکرد بالاتر از شاهد نیز
 برخوردار بودند. ضعیفی زاده و همکاران (۱۳۷۵)
 پایداری ۲۰ ژنوتیپ گندم بهاره را با شش روش
 پایداری در

(CV_i)

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(W^2_i)

(σ^2_i)

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(Akcura et al., 2005)

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C-80-6 C-80-4

YS

(YS =)

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C-80-4

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C-80-4

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C-80-4

YS

(YS)

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C-80-4

C-80-4

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C-80-4

(CV)

,C-80-6

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(YLD)

Table 4. Stability analysis of grain yield (YLD) using simultaneous selection for yield and stability

Genotype	() Mean yield ($kg\ ha^{-1}$)	() Yield rank (1)	() Adjustment (2)	() Adjusted (3)	Stability variance	() Stability rating(4)	() (YS) (5)
1	6670	12	0	12	286464 ^{ns}	0	12
2	6091	1	-3	-2	1258985 ^{**}	-8	-10
3	6818	14	1	15	536133 ^{ns}	0	15+
4	7157	20	2	22	745837 ^{ns}	0	22+
5	6336	5	-2	3	332429 ^{ns}	0	3
6	7156	19	2	21	413822 ^{ns}	0	21+
7	6843	16	1	17	438911 ^{ns}	0	17+
8	6667	11	-1	10	775529 ^{ns}	0	10
9	6488	6	-1	5	459828 ^{ns}	0	5
10	6777	13	1	14	517531 ^{ns}	0	14+
11	7025	18	2	20	841389 ^{ns}	0	20+
12	6581	9	-1	8	396128 ^{ns}	0	8
13	6518	7	-1	6	491004 ^{ns}	0	6
14	6264	4	-2	2	173542 ^{ns}	0	2
15	6597	10	-1	9	329656 ^{ns}	0	9
16	6569	8	-1	7	521315 ^{ns}	0	7
17	6830	15	1	16	642194 ^{ns}	0	16+
18	6093	2	-3	-1	707683 ^{ns}	0	-1
19	6164	3	-2	1	229849 ^{ns}	0	1
20	6874	17	1	18	561088 ^{ns}	0	18+

Mean of check= 6670 Kg/ha

LSD 0.05= 270 kg/ha

** Significant at 1% probability level

ns: Non- significant

(1): Among the genotypes the highest and the lowest yield received 20 and 1, respectively

(2): Comparison of the genotypes with the mean of check cultivar no. 1 ($6670\ kg\ ha^{-1}$) using LSD value

0: Comparison of the genotypes with the check cultivar (no. 1)

-1: Mean yield less than check mean yield

-2: Mean yield less than check mean yield by 1 LSD

-3: Mean yield less than check mean yield by 2 LSD

1: Mean yield higher than check mean yield

2: Mean yield higher than check mean yield by 1 LSD

(3): Sum of columns (1) and (2)

(4): (-8): Stability variance in significant at 1% probability level; and (0): Stability variance is non-significant

(5): Sum of columns (3) and (4)

(+): Superior genotypes compared to the check cultivar (no. 1)

C-80-6

C-80-6

%

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Table 5. Agronomic characteristics of the superior lines

Genotype	Pedigree	(DHE)	(DMA)	() PLH(cm)	() TKW(g)	(KC)	(GH)	(%) Lod (%)	(Origin)
C-80-4	Shi#4414/Crow's//Kvz/6/1-68-120/5/Gds/4/Anza...	140	184	94	40	W	W	Resistant	Karaj
C-80-6	Bow's//Crow's//Kie's//Vee's	137	180	94	41	A	W	Resistant	ICARDA
C-80-11	Gds/4/Anza/3/Pi/Nar//Hys/5/1-66-75	137	182	89	41	A	W	Resistant	Ardebil
C-80-14	Omid/Shi#4414/Crow's	138	184	98	42	A	F	Resistant	Mashhad
C-80-19	DH4-168-1577F3 Vee's//Nac//1-66-22	135	181	93	45	A	F	Resistant	Karaj
C-80-20	DH4 Vee's//Nac//1-66-22	139	185	74	41	A	F	Resistant	Karaj

GH: W(winter), F(facultative)

KC: W(white), A(amber)

()F,()W:

()A,()W:

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(*Triticum aestivum* L.)

C-80-6 C-80-4

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Stability of grain yield in promising winter and facultative wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) lines

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ABSTRACT

Kebriyai, A., A. Yazdansepas, S. Keshavarz, M. R. Bihamta and T. Najafi Mirak. 2007. Stability of grain yield in promising winter and facultative wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) lines. **Iranian Journal of Crop Sciences. 9(3): 225-236.**

To study genotype×environment interaction and stability of grain yield in bread wheat genotypes, 20 promising winter and facultative bread wheat lines were evaluated for grain yield (YLD) in 10 locations in 2001/02 and 2002/03 cropping seasons. Ten locations included Karaj, Zanjan, Ardebil, Arak, Miandoab, Jolgerokh, Mashhad, Hamedan, Eqlid and Tabriz. Experimental design in each environment was randomized complete block (RCB) with three replications. Stability parameters including environmental variance (S_i^2), environmental coefficient of variation (CV), Wricke's ecovalence (W_i^2), stability variance of Shukla (σ_i^2), regression coefficient (b_i), deviation from regression (S^2d_i), coefficient of determination (R^2), intra-locational variance (MSy/l) and simultaneous selection for grain yield and stability (YS) were estimated. Results of stability analysis showed that based on the most methods, lines C-80-14, C-80-19 and C-80-20 were determined more stable than the otherse considering the majority of the statistic parameters. However, based on simultaneous selection for yield and stability method genotypes C-80-4, C-80-6 and C-80-11 were identified as the superiors. Among these genotypes, C-80-4 and C-80-6 were further evaluated in on- farm and verification trials in farmers' fields in different regions of cold zone which based on the results they produced higher yield than the commercial cultivars of the regions.

Key words: Wheat, Genotype × environment interaction, Stability parameters, Variance

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