GENETIC DIVERGENCE IN BANANA*

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The information about the extent of genetic divergence is critical for the improvement programme of any crop. Though clonally propagated, significant variation is observed among banana cuftivars (Nayar et al., 1979, Sreerangaswamy et al., 1980). Hence an experiment was undertaken in the College of Horticulture, Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikkara to estimate the genetic divergence among 62 cultivars of banana, considering 22 characters simultaneously.

Materials and Methods

Sixty two cultivars of banana belonging to different genomic groups were used for the study. They were raised in a randomised block design with three replications. There were four plants in each replication. Observations made on plant height, plant girth, leaves per plant, leaf area per plant, petiole length, planting to flowering interval, flowering to harvest interval, bunch weight, hand weight, number of hands, number of fingers, pedicel length, finger length, finger weight, finger volume, pulp peel ratio on volume basis, pulp peel ratio on weight basis, TSS, total sugars, non-reducing sugars, acidity and sugar/acid ratio.

After testing the significance of differences among the treatments through 'F' test and Wilk's test, the data were subjected to the analysis of genetic divergence using Mahalanobis D^2 statistics and grouping was done by Tocher's method as described by Rao (1952).

Results and Discussion

The computed D^2 values ranged from 226.74 to 38402.74 indicating wide divergence. The 62 cultivars could be grouped into eight clusters, one of which had a single entry (Table 1). The clustering pattern was not influenced by the genomic constitution. The same cluster included cultivars belonging to different genomic groups.

The intra and intercluster values (Table 2) showed that the intracluster distance was lesser than the intercluster distance suggesting that the clusters were homogeneous within themselves and heterogeneous among themselves. The intracluster D value was maximum in cluster 7(53.19) and minimum in cluster 5(30.55). The maximum divergence was observed between cluster 6 and cluster 8 (D value 161.79) and the minimum between cluster 1 and cluster 7 (D value 60.11). White selecting cultivars for hybridization purpose considerable care should be

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taken to select particular clusters and to select particular cultivars from the selected clusters. The study showed that cultivars belonging to the same genomic group were highly variable since they belonged to different clusters.

The character pulp/peel ratio on volume basis (34.06%) followed by finger weight (20.57%) and total sugars (19.46%) contributed the maximum towards divergence. These characters along with length of petiole and finger volume contributed (74.09%) of the total divergence.

Table 1
Distribution of cultivars in different clusters

Cluster No.		Cultivars included				
1		Pacha Chingan (AAB), Mannan (AAB), Nendra Padathi (AAB), Krishna Vazhai (AB), Vannan (AB), Thiruvananthapurum (AAB), Manoranjithm (AA), Sugandhi (AAB), Karim Kadali (AAB), Virupakshi (AB), Chingan (AA), Charapadathi (AAB), Malakali (AAB), Pacha Nadan (AAB), China (AAB), Chinali (AAB), Agniswar (AB), Wather (AAA), Sirumalai (AB)				
I!	14	Kostha Bontha (AB), Jurmoney Kunthali (ABB), Karpooravally (ABB), Pey'Kunnan (ABB), Venneettu Mannan (ABB) Chirapunchi (ABB), Rasthali (AAB), Peyan (ABB), Adakka Kunnan (AB), Ney Poovan (AB), Valia Kunnan (AB), Dudhsagar (AAB), Thaen Kunnan (AB), Padali Moongil (AB)				
111	13	Muthia (ABB), Pacha Bontha BatheeSa (ABB), Alukehel (ABB), Bluggoe (ABB), Kallu Monthan (ABB), Chetti (ABB), Ney Vannan (ABB), Walha (ABB), Malai Monthan (ABB), Kari Bontha (ABB), Hybrid Sawai (ABBB), Kapok (ABB) Ashy Batheesa (ABB)				
IV	3	Palayankodan (AAB), Kullan (AAB), Sanna Chenkadali (AA),				
V	2	Galanamalu (AAA), Red Banana (AAA)				
VI	7	Bodies Altafort (AAAA), Harichal (AAA), Gros Michel (AAA), Sapumal Anamalu (AAA), Highgate (AAA), Pedda Pacha (AAA), Basrai (AAA)				
VII	3	Namarai (AA), Tongat (AA), Eraichivazhai (AA),				
VIII	1	Elavazhai (BB)				

Table 2
Average intracluster (diagonal) and intercluster (above diagonal) distance (D values)

Clust	er							
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	45.11	69.01	63.04	82.75	105.29	69.44	60.11	152.21
2		50.22	75.64	79.94	98.50	87.31	73.99	112.06
3			50.68	105.56	97.16	69.78	94.80	149.98
4				40.13	106.03	95,92	65.30	149.26
5					30.55	81.38	107.72	153.50
6		, the state of		into and princip		48.22	78.15	161.79
7							53.19	143 28
8								0

Table 3
Contribution of characters towards divergence

	Character	Per cent contribution	
T. L. Ha	Plant height (cm)	2.75	
	Plant girth (cm)	1.43	
	Leaves per plant	0.00	
	Leaf area per plant (m²)	0.00	
	Petiole length (cm)	7.93	7. 7
	Planting to flowering interval (days)	2,27	
	Flowering to harvest interval (days)	0.58	
	Bunch weight (kg)	0.42	
	Hand weight (g)	0.79	
	Number of hands	0.05	
	Number of fingers	0.11	
	Pedicel length (cm)	0.16	
	Finger length (cm)	0.37	
	Finger weight (g)	20.57	
	Finger volume (cc)	4,81	
	Pulp/peel ratio on volume basis	34.06	
	Pulp/peel ratio on weight basis	3.54	
	TSS (%)	0.00	
	Total sugars (%)	19.46	
	Non-reducing sugars (%)	0.37	
	Acidity (%)	0.00	
	Sugar/acid ratio	0.32	

Summary

On the basis of multivariate analysis **62** cultivars of banana belonging to different genomic groups were grouped into 8 clusters considering 22 characters simultaneously. The characters pulp/peel ratio on volume basis followed by the weight of fruit contributed the maximum towards divergence.

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വെളളാനിക്കരയിലെ ഹോർട്ടികഠച്ചർ കോളേജിൽ വാഴയിലെ ജനിതക വ്യത്യാസം നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതിന് നടത്തിയ പരീ ക്ഷ ണങ്ങളിൽ 22 സ്വഭാവങ്ങറാ ചെയോ ഗിച്ച് 62 ഇനം വാഴകളെ 8 കൂട്ടങ്ങളായി തിരിച്ചു. പഴത്തിൻെ വ്യാപ്തത്തിൽ പറാപ്പിൻേറയും തൊലിയുടേയും അനുപാതവും, പഴത്തിൻോ തൂക്കവും ജനിതക വ്യത്യാസത്തിൻൊ ഏറാവും കൂടുതൽ ശതമാനം സംഭാവന ചെയ്യുന്നതായി കണ്ടു.

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