# Combining ability analysis and gene action for seed cotton yield and fibre quality traits in cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.) 

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#### Abstract

In the present investigation, combining ability was studied with ten parents in half diallel crossing design along with their parents for fourteen characters in order to identify suitable parents/ crosses, which could be utilized for further improvement programme of American cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.). The results indicated that general combining ability ( $g c a$ ) variances due to parents and specific combining ability (sca) variances due to parents $v$ s hybrids were significant for all the characters except for days to 50 per cent flowering and uniformity ratio. The estimates of gca effects revealed that the parents SCS-1207, PBH-13 and GSHV 177 were found to be best general combiners for yield and fibre quality traits in desired direction. The cross combinations viz., SCS $1207 \times$ GSHV 177, SCS $1207 \times$ PBH 13 and GSHV $177 \times$ L1231 registered high sca effects along with high per se performance for seed cotton yield/plant and its component traits. However, the analysis of variance for combining ability revealed that, the gca variances were higher than sca variances for all the characters except for ginning outturn (\%) indicating predominance of non additive gene action.


Key Words: Combining ability, half- diallel analysis, Gossypium hirsutum L.

Cotton is a major crop of global importance and has high commercial value. In India cotton is being grown over an area of 122 lakh ha with an annual production of 377 lakh bales ( 1 bale $=170 \mathrm{~kg}$ of lint) and productivity of 524 kg lint/ha (Anonymous, 2018). There are four cultivated cotton species including two diploids (Gossypium herbaceum L. and Gossypium arboreum L.) and two tetraploids (Gossypium hirsutum L. and Gossypium barbadense L.). Approximately 95 per cent of the world cotton production is from Gossypium hirsutum L. Hybridization is the most potent technique for breaking yield barriers. Selection of parents on the basis of phenotypic performance alone is not a sound procedure, parents should be chosen on
the basis of their combining ability and gene action and hence the concept of combing ability has been proposed. It plays a significant role in crop improvement as it helps the breeder to determine the nature and magnitude of gene action involved in the inheritance of traits. Combining ability is useful in selection of desirable parents for exploitation of hybrids and transgressive expressions and also to assess the ability of parents to generate potential hybrids with a reasonable level of stability.

The present investigation was carried out by crossing ten parents viz., L788, HYPS 152, L770, L1493, L1231, SCS 1207, PBH 13, GJHV 497, GSHV 177 and GTHV 13/32 in half diallel fashion and forty five intra specific cross
combinations were generated and evaluation of hybrids along with parents was done at Regional Agricultural Research Station, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, during kharif, 2017-2018. Each entry was represented by following $105 \mathrm{~cm} \times 60$ cm spacing with one row for each entry with a row length of 6 m . Recommended doses of fertilizers 120: 60: 40 ( N : P: K) kg/ha were applied in split doses. Observations were recorded on five randomly selected plants from each genotype/ replication for the characters viz., days to 50 per cent flowering, plant height (cm), monopodia/ plant, number of sympodia /plant, Bolls / plant, boll weight (g), seed index (g), lint index (g), ginning outturn (\%), 2.5 per cent span length (mm), micronaire value $\left(10^{-6} \mathrm{~g} /\right.$ inch $)$, bundle strength ( $\mathrm{g} /$ tex), uniformity ratio and seed cotton yield /plant. The fibre quality parameters were studied at Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT), Regional Unit, RARS, Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh by using HVT Expert 1201 high volume fibre tester instrument. The data were statistically analyzed.

The analysis of variance for combining ability recorded significant differences for most of the traits studied (Table1). The differences among the parents were significant for all the characters except for lint index (g). Whereas, the differences among the parents $v$ s hybrids were significant for all the characters except for days to 50 per cent flowering and uniformity ratio. The analysis of variance for combining ability revealed that, the variance due to specific combining ability (sca) variances were lesser than general combining ability ( $g c a$ ) variances for all the characters except for ginning outturn (\%), thus indicating predominance of non additive gene action for all the characters and
additive gene action for ginning outturn (\%). General combining ability effects of parents and specific combining ability effects of crosses were estimated and presented in Table 2 and 3, respectively. The gca effects revealed that none of the parents recorded significant gca effects for all the characters studied. Among the parents, the genotype SCS 1207 showed significant positive gca effects for eight traits viz., plant height, sympodia /plant, bolls/plant, boll weight, seed index, lint index, uniformity ratio, micronaire value, bundle strength and seed cotton yield /plant followed by GSHV 177 which showed significant positive gca effects for four traits viz., plant height, sympodia / plant, boll /plant and seed cotton yield /plant. The parent PBH 13 showed significant positive gca effects for seven traits namely, plant height, sympodia / plant, bolls / plant, boll weight, seed index, lint index, micronaire value and seed cotton yield /plant. These results are in agreement with the findings of Tuteja and Banga (2013), Deosarkar et al., (2014) Bayyapureddy et al., (2016) and Lingaraja et al., (2017).

The cross combinations, HYPS $152 \times$ SCS 1207 (12.58*), PBH $13 \times$ GTHV 13/32 (1.84) and GSHV $177 \times$ GTHV $13 / 32$ (4.56) showed significant positive sca effects in desirable direction for plant height. Two hybrid combinations, HYPS $152 \times$ GJHV 497 (3.11*) and SCS $1207 \times$ GJHV 497 (2.75*) expressed positive and significant sca effects in desirable direction for days to 50 per cent flowering. Out of 45 cross combinations, three hybrid combinations viz., GJHV $497 \times$ GSHV 177 ( $0.97^{* *}$ ), GJHV $497 \times$ L1231 (0.67**) and SCS $1207 \times$ GJHV 497 (1.02**) showed significant positive sca effects for monopodia /plant. Eight cross combinations viz.,
Table 1. Analysis of variance for combining ability for yield and its components in intra-specific hybrids of cotton

| Source of variation | d. f. | Plant <br> height <br> (cm) | Days to 50 per cen flowering | Mono- <br> podia/ <br> plant | Sym- <br> podia/ <br> plant | Bolls/ <br> plant | Boll weight (g) | Seed index <br> (g) | Lint index (g) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gin- } \\ \text { ning } \\ \text { outturn } \\ (\%) \end{gathered}$ | 2.5 per cent <br> span <br> length <br> (mm) | Uniformity ratio | Micron- <br> aire <br> value <br> ( $10^{-6} \mathrm{~g}$ / <br> inch) | Bundle strength (g/tex) | Seed cotton yield/ plant (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mean sum of squares |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Replicates | 2 | 66.72 | 4.07 | 0.068 | 0.92** | 11.84 | 0.01 | 1.53 | 0.27 | 2.44 | 0.19 | 0.26 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 22.23 |
| Treatments | 54 | 451.68** | 12.23** | 1.19** | 11.68** | 111.15** | 0.51** | 3.14** | 1.17** | 6.86** | 8.49** | 2.91** | 0.18** | 4.42** | 1978.65** |
| Parents | 9 | 886.32** | 31.27** | 0.28** | 8.80** | 102.48** | 1.19** | 2.51** | 0.36 | 6.63** | 19.74** | 4.84** | 0.362** | 7.02** | 811.47** |
| Hybrids | 44 | 318.27** | 8.48** | 1.20** | 9.89** | 79.90** | 0.20** | 2.43** | 1.28** | 5.95** | 5.43** | 2.58 | 0.12** | 3.18** | 1816.34** |
| Parent V/s Hybrids | 1 | 2410.38** | 5.77 | 8.62** | 116.37** | 1563.93** | 8.07** | 39.78** | 3.18* | 49.04** | 41.67** | 0.21 | 1.24** | 35.34** | 19625.08** |
| Error | 108 | 90.4 | 4.46 | 0.09 | 2.72 | 19.58 | 0.03 | 0.73 | 0.47 | 1.03 | 0.67 | 1.56 | 0.03 | 0.4 | 219.77 |
| Total | 164 | 209.07 | 7.02 | 0.45 | 5.65 | 49.64 | 0.19 | 1.53 | 0.69 | 2.97 | 3.24 | 1.99 | 0.08 | 1.72 | 796.51 |
| GCA | 9 | 551.63** | 9.02** | 0.75** | $6.17{ }^{* *}$ | 80.89** | 0.32** | 2.01** | 0.43** | 2.02** | 10.57** | 1.12* | 0.14** | 4.06** | 1544.50** |
| SCA | 45 | 70.34** | 3.08** | 0.32** | 3.44** | 28.28** | 0.14** | 0.85** | 0.38** | 2.34** | 1.28** | 0.94** | 0.04** | 0.95** | 482.56** |
| Error | 108 | 30.13 | 1.48 | 0.03 | 0.91 | 6.52 | 0.01 | 0.24 | 0.15 | 0.34 | 0.22 | 0.52 | 0.01 | 0.13 | 73.25 |

Table 2. Estimates of general combining ability (gca) effects of parents for 14 traits in cotto

|  | Parents | Plant <br> height <br> (cm) | Days to 50 per cent flowering | Mono- <br> podia/ <br> plant | Sym- <br> podia/ <br> plant | Bolls/ <br> plant | Boll weight <br> (g) | Seed index <br> (g) | Lint index <br> (g) | Gin- <br> ning outturn (\%) | $\begin{gathered} 2.5 \\ \text { per cent } \\ \text { span } \\ \text { length } \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | Uni- <br> formity <br> ratio | Micron- <br> aire value $\left(10^{-6} \mathrm{~g}\right.$ / inch) | Bundle strength (g/tex) | Seed cotton yield/ plant <br> (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | L788 | -5.51** | -0.65 | 0.08 | -0.86** | -3.661** | 0.155** | -0.094 | -0.123 | -0.155 | 0.059 | -0.133** | -0.320** | -0.072 | -9.617** |
| 2 | HYPS 152 | 2.54 | 1.51** | -0.19** | 0.38 | -3.508** | 0.201** | 0.049 | -0.238* | - 0.656** | 1.801** | -0.188** | 1.191** | -0.128 | -10.236** |
| 3 | L770 | -7.95** | $-1.51^{* *}$ | -0.01 | -0.64* | 0.512 | -0.205** | 0.207 | 0.149 | 0.010 | 0.657** | -0.038 | 0.305** | -0.267 | -8.203** |
| 4 | L 1493 | -7.94** | -0.03 | -0.17** | -1.04** | -2.330** | -0.103** | -0.009 | -0.040 | -0.060 | 1.012** | 0.062* | 0.327** | -0.572** | -9.041** |
| 5 | SCS 1207 | 4.68** | -0.78* | -0.23** | 0.52* | 2.884** | 0.233** | 0.867** | 0.338** | -0.590** | -0.091 | 0.081** | 0.227* | 0.400* | 17.230** |
| 6 | PBH 13 | 8.83** | -0.03 | -0.08 | 1.12** | 3.406** | 0.119** | 0.347* | 0.275* | 0.061 | -0.504** | 0.109** | -0.245* | 0.039 | 13.107** |
|  | GJHV 497 | 3.81* | -0.06 | 0.62** | 0.45 | 1.776* | -0.117** | -0.154 | -0.055 | 0.138 | -0.674** | 0.153** | -0.309** | 0.178 | -1.813 |
|  | GSHV 177 | 5.51** | 0.40 | -0.08 | 0.55* | 1.923** | -0.015 | -0.253 | -0.124 | 0.100 | -0.521** | -0.022 | -0.309** | 0.233 | 16.823** |
|  | GTHV13/37 | 4.99** | 0.96** | -0.08 | -0.06 | -1.502* | -0.181** | -0.347* | -0.049 | $0.487^{* *}$ | -0.266* | -0.083** | 0.136 | -0.183 | -7.523** |
|  | L 1231 | -8.97** | 0.21 | 0.14** | -0.42 | 0.501 | -0.088** | -0.613** | -0.133 | 0.666** | -1.474** | 0.059 | -1.003** | 0.372 | -0.726 |
|  | SE (gj) | 2.24 | 0.49 | 0.07 | 0.38 | 1.04 | 0.04 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.24 | 0.19 | 0.04 | 0.15 | 0.29 | 3.49 |

[^0]L788 x L 770 (3.28**), L770 x L1493 (2.36*), L1493 x PBH 13 (2.72**), L1493 x GJHV 497 (2.76**), SCS 1207 x PBH 13 (2.03*), SCS 1207 x GTHV 13/32 (1.97*), PBH 13 x GSHV 177 (2.69**) and GSHV $177 \times$ L1231 (3.99**) exhibited significant positive sca effects for sympodia / plant. The top ten cross combinations based on sca effects identified for bolls / plant, were L788 x HYPS 152 (7.05**), L 788 x PBH 13 (6.27*), L788 x GJHV 497 (7.56**), L770 x L1493 (8.10**), L770 x GJHV 497 (6.66**), L1493 x PBH 13 (5.34*), SCS 1207 x GJHV 497 (6.35**), PBH 13 x GJHV 497 (6.76**), PBH 13 x GTHV 13/32 (4.77*), GJHV 497 x GSHV 177 (5.51*) and GSHV 177 x GTHV 13/32 (9.86**). For boll weight, the hybrid combinations viz., HYPS 152 x SCS 1207(0.28**), HYPS 152 x L1231 (0.46**), L770 x L1493 (0.20*), L770 x GTHV 13/ 32(0.41**), L1493 x SCS 1207 (0.64**), SCS 1207 x PBH 13 ( $0.45^{* *}$ ) and GJHV 497 x GTHV 13/32 $\left(0.31^{* *}\right)$ has recorded significant positive sca effects. Based on sca effects for seed index the superior hybrid combinations were HYPS 152 x PBH 13 (0.301**), L 770 x GSHV 177 (1.13*), L1493 x SCS 1207 (2.63**) and L1493 x GSHV 177 (0.92*).

The best six cross combinations identified among 45 crosses for lint index based on sca effects were HYPS 152 x PBH 13 (1.09**), L 770 x GSHV 177 (0.93*), L 1493 x GTHV 13/32 (0.94*), SCS 1207 x GTHV 13/32 (1.12**), PBH 13 x GSHV 177 ( $0.91^{*}$ ) and GSHV 177 x L1231 (0.85*). For ginning outturn (\%), the cross combinations viz., L770 x SCS 1207 (1.17*), L 1493 x GTHV 13/32 (2.15**), SCS 1207 x L1231 (2.90**), L 770 x L1231 (1.46**) and GSHV 177 x L1231 (1.74**) registered significant positive sca effects. The promising eight cross combinations identified based on sca effects were significant
for $2.5 \%$ span length are HYPS $152 \times$ L 770 (0.91*), HYPS $152 \times$ PBH 13 (1.54**), HYPS $152 \times$ GSHV 177 (1.62**), PBH $13 \times$ GJHV 497 (1.31**), PBH $13 \times$ GSHV 177 (0.93*), L1493 × SCS 1207 (1.08*), L1493 $\times$ GSHV 177 (1.14**) and GTHV 13/32× L1231 (1.04*). The best hybrid combinations for micronaire value were L $788 \times \operatorname{SCS} 1207$ ( $0.27^{* *}$ ), HYPS $152 \times \operatorname{L770}$ (0.20*), HYPS $152 \times$ SCS 1207 (0.42**), L770 × SCS 1207 (0.23*), SCS $1207 \times$ GSHV 177 ( $0.28^{* *}$ ), GJHV $497 \times$ GTHV 13/32 (0.40**) and GTHV $13 / 32 \times \operatorname{L1231}$ (0.37**). The top ten cross combinations identified based on sca effects for bundle strength were HYPS 152 x GSHV 177 (1.22**), HYPS $152 \times$ L1231(0.82*), L770 x PBH 13(0.71*), L770 x GSHV 177 (1.74**), L770 x L1231(0.87*), L1493 x SCS 1207 (1.29**), L1493 x GJHV 497 (0.69*), L1493 x GSHV 177 (1.49**), L1493 x GTHV 13/32 (1.18**), PBH 13 x GJHV 497 (1.29**) and GJHV 497 x L1231 (1.29**). Among forty five cross combinations only one cross showed significant positive sca effects for uniformity ratio were L1493 x GTHV 13/32 (1.98**). The superior fourteen cross combinations for seed cotton yield / plant were L788 x GJHV 497 (21.05*), L788 x L1231 (16.91*), HYPS 152 x SCS 1207 (20.89*), L770 x GJHV 497 (26.43**), L770 x GSHV 177 (25.86**), L1493 x SCS 1207(37.53**), L1493x GTHV 13/32 (21.52**), SCS 1207 x GSHV 177 (25.98**), SCS 1207 x GTHV 13/32 (37.37**), PBH 13 x GJHV 497 (24.07**), PBH 13 x L1231 (28.04**), GSHV 177 x GTHV 13/32 (24.07**) and GSHV 177 x L1231 (28.04**).

From the present study, it was observed that the hybrid combinations, SCS 1207 x GSHV 177, GSHV $177 \times$ L1231 and SCS $1207 \times$ PBH 13 recorded high per se performance (180.76, 175.00 and 167.81 g , respectively) for seed cotton yield

|  | Parents | Plant height (cm) | Days to 50 per cent flowering | Monopodia/ plant | Sym- <br> podia/ <br> plant | Bolls/ <br> plant | Boll weight (g) | Seed index (g) | Lint index (g) | Ginning outturn (\%) | 2.5 per cent span length (mm) | Uniformity ratio | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Micron- } \\ & \text { aire } \\ & \text { value } \\ & \left(10^{-6} \mathrm{~g} /\right. \\ & \text { inch }) \end{aligned}$ | Bundle strength (g/tex) | Seed cotton yield/ plant (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | L788 x HYPS-152 | 0.379 | 0.03 | 0.754** | 0.857 | 7.051** | -0.249* | -0.131 | 0.015 | 0.195 | -0.587 | 0.758 | 0.101 | 0.074 | 0.702 |
| 2 | L788 $\times$ L770 | 2.279 | $-2.942^{*}$ | 0.032 | 3.282** | -1.569 | -0.11 | 0.854 | 0.424 | -0.348 | -0.142 | -0.104 | -0.083 | -0.373 | -0.204 |
| 3 | L788 x L1493 | 2.84 | 1.586 | -0.193 | -2.315* | -0.46 | 0.045 | -0.747 | -0.31 | 0.539 | -0.031 | 0.202 | -0.249* | 0.538 | -6.99 |
| 4 | L788 x SCS-1207 | -1.755 | 1.003 | 0.393* | -0.085 | 1.059 | -0.114 | -0.126 | 0.035 | 0.298 | -1.328** | -0.437 | -0.169 | 0.071 | 2.083 |
| 5 | L788 x PBH-13 | 2.859 | 1.253 | 0.112 | 1.182 | 6.270* | -0.024 | -0.589 | -0.082 | 0.855 | 1.186** | -1.076 | 0.270** | 0.277 | 2.002 |
| 6 | L788 x GJHV-497 | 2.109 | -0.72 | 0.337* | 1.521 | 7.567** | -0.055 | 0.025 | 0.012 | 0.067 | 2.788** | -0.215 | 0.126 | 0.507 | 21.059* |
| 7 | L788 x GSHV-177 | -12.488* | 0.475 | -0.052 | -3.146** | -1.213 | 0.07 | 0.051 | -0.853* | $-2.292^{* *}$ | -0.231 | 0.396 | 0.034 | 0.24 | -12.624 |
| 8 | L788 x GTHV-13/32 | -5.205 | -0.747 | -0.285 | -0.499 | -3.021 | -0.227* | 0.425 | 0.322 | 0.019 | -0.587 | 0.48 | 0.162 | -0.804* | -6.217 |
| 9 | L788 x L1231 | 0.234 | -0.997 | -0.052 | 0.062 | -1.558 | 0.07 | 0.827 | 0.477 | -0.221 | 0.555 | -0.076 | -0.013 | -0.365 | 16.919* |
| 10 | HYPS-152 $\times$ L770 | 1.418 | 0.225 | -0.29 | 0.901 | -2.888 | 0.054 | 0.867 | -0.187 | -1.797** | 0.916* | 0.952 | 0.206* | -0.285 | 13.898 |
| 11 | HYPS-152 $\times$ L1493 | 5.745 | 0.086 | 0.085 | 0.037 | 4.054 | -0.397** | -0.384 | -0.161 | 0.183 | -1.973** | -0.742 | 0.006 | -0.34 | 2.313 |
| 12 | HYPS-152 $\times$ SCS-1207 | 12.584* | -1.497 | -0.463** | 1.001 | -3.227 | 0.287** | 0.784 | 0.047 | -1.031 | -0.77 | 0.619 | 0.420** | -0.64 | 20.892* |
| 13 | HYPS-152 $\times$ PBH-13 | -7.802 | 0.419 | -0.477** | -1.265 | -3.816 | 0.094 | 1.301** | 1.097** | 0.466 | 1.544** | 1.313 | -0.174 | 0.632 | -5.169 |
| 14 | HYPS-152 $\times$ GJHV-497 | -6.152 | 3.114** | 0.548** | 0.673 | 0.548 | -0.03 | 0.218 | -0.183 | -0.842 | 0.247 | 0.508 | 0.081 | 0.329 | 1.384 |
| 15 | HYPS-152 $\times$ GSHV-177 | 3.551 | -1.359 | -0.074 | 0.173 | 1.201 | -0.116 | -0.88 | -0.351 | 0.619 | 1.627** | -1.215 | -0.011 | 1.229** | -3.271 |
| 16 | HYPS-152 $\times$ GTHV13/32 | 5.868 | -1.247 | 0.360* | 0.587 | 3.226 | -0.086 | 0.804 | 0.15 | -1.064 | 0.472 | -1.131 | -0.116 | -0.282 | -0.405 |
| 17 | HYPS-152 $\times$ L1231 | 9.373 | -2.164 | 0.560** | 0.882 | 1.99 | 0.467** | 0.037 | -0.815* | $-2.187^{* *}$ | -0.22 | 1.313 | 0.176 | 0.824* | -13.426 |
| 18 | L770 x L1493 | 7.912 | 0.447 | 0.562** | 2.362* | 8.101** | 0.205* | -0.335 | -1.319** | $-2.822^{* *}$ | 0.672 | -1.604* | 0.023 | -0.821* | 2.67 |
| 19 | L770 x SCS-1207 | 0.284 | -2.470* | -0.518** | -0.374 | 0.82 | -0.037 | -0.174 | 0.476 | 1.174* | 0.841 | 0.091 | 0.237* | 0.146 | 4.453 |
| 20 | L770 $x$ PBH-13 | -1.268 | 0.114 | -0.265 | -1.307 | -5.302* | 0.07 | 0.643 | -0.391 | -1.883** | 0.222 | -1.215 | -0.024 | 0.718* | -23.255** |
| 21 | L770 x GJHV-497 | -0.452 | 1.808 | 0.826** | -2.635** | 6.662** | 0.105 | -0.263 | -0.354 | -0.457 | -1.009* | 0.98 | 0.064 | 0.049 | 26.439** |
| 22 | L770 $\times$ GSHV-177 | 2.851 | -1.664 | -0.129 | 0.865 | -1.285 | 0.367** | 1.136* | 0.932* | 0.317 | 0.338 | 0.591 | -0.094 | 1.749** | 25.869** |
| 23 | L770 $\times$ GTHV-13/32 | -6.966 | 0.447 | -0.329* | -1.321 | -1.794 | 0.410** | 0.653 | 0.116 | -0.856 | -0.217 | 1.008 | 0.101 | 0.138 | -23.104** |
| 24 | L770 $\times$ L1231 | 1.44 | -0.47 | 0.404* | 1.107 | 0.737 | 0.11 | 0.059 | 0.678 | 1.465** | 0.124 | 1.119 | -0.074 | 0.877* | 8.529 |
| 25 | L1493 $\times$ SCS-1207 | 3.612 | 0.058 | 0.390* | 0.096 | 2.862 | 0.648** | 2.636** | 0.655 | -2.223** | 1.086* | 0.73 | -0.097 | 1.290** | 37.537** |
| 26 | L1493 $\times$ PBH-13 | 10.226* | -1.692 | 0.243 | 2.729** | 5.340* | -0.175 | -1.195* | -0.795* | 0.123 | -1.367** | -0.242 | 0.076 | -0.971** | 9.149 |
| 27 | L1493 $\times$ GJHV-497 | 9.143 | -0.331 | -0.465** | 2.768** | -2.83 | 0.294** | 0.55 | 0.602 | 0.379 | -0.431 | 0.952 | -0.236* | 0.693* | -18.634* |
| 28 | L1493 $\times$ GSHV-177 | 1.979 | -0.803 | 0.046 | 1.735 | -2.377 | 0.466** | 0.925* | 0.511 | -0.246 | 1.149* | 0.563 | 0.006 | 1.493** | -27.856** |
| 29 | L1493 $\times$ GTHV13/32 | -2.538 | -0.359 | 0.179 | -0.185 | 0.181 | 0.612** | -0.058 | 0.942* | 2.151** | -0.373 | 1.980** | 0.167 | 1.182** | 21.520** |
| 30 | L1493 $\times$ L1231 | 1.001 | -0.942 | -0.054 | -1.357 | -1.555 | $0.20{ }^{*}$ | 0.379 | -0.4 | -1.672** | 0.236 | 0.758 | 0.126 | 0.421 | 3.776 |
| 31 | SCS-1207 $\times$ PBH-13 | 0.332 | 1.391 | 0.296 | -1.407 | -2.274 | 0.452** | -0.147 | 0.373 | 1.056 | -0.098 | 1.119 | -0.244* | -0.071 | 5.446 |
| 32 | SCS-1207× GJHV-497 | 0.315 | 2.753* | 1.021** | 2.032* | 6.356** | 0.005 | 0.864 | -0.083 | -1.555** | 0.638 | -0.02 | 0.012 | 0.293 | 3.789 |
| 33 | SCS-12 07×GSHV-177 | 3.751 | 0.28 | -0.502** | 1.165 | 0.142 | 0.016 | -0.587 | -0.851* | -1.127* | -1.148* | -1.076 | 0.287** | -1.673** | 25.983** |
| 34 | SCS-1207×GTHV13/32 | 15.668** | -1.275 | -0.368* | 1.979* | 3.501 | 0.216* | 0.884 | 1.127** | 0.967 | 0.83 | -0.659 | -0.019 | 0.349 | 37.379** |
| 35 | SCS-1207 $\times$ L1231 | 5.24 | 0.141 | 0.198 | 0.807 | 1.598 | -0.111 | -1.354** | 0.239 | 2.901** | 0.172 | -1.215 | -0.061 | 0.254 | -24.788** |
| 36 | PBH-13 $\times$ GJHV-497 | 0.829 | 1.669 | -0.227 | -0.535 | 6.767** | -0.101 | 0.027 | 0.287 | 0.582 | 1.319** | 0.341 | -0.016 | 1.299** | 24.078** |
| 37 | PBH-13 $\times$ GSHV-177 | 3.598 | 0.53 | 0.151 | 2.698** | 0.387 | 0.04 | 0.849 | 0.912 * | 0.63 | 0.933* | 0.285 | -0.141 | 0.432 | -19.411* |
| 38 | PBH-13 $\times$ GTHV-13/32 | 1.848 | 0.308 | 0.885** | 0.779 | 4.779* | 0.009 | 0.14 | -0.08 | -0.457 | -0.856 | -0.298 | -0.147 | -0.179 | 16.379* |
| 39 | PBH-13 $\times$ L1231 | 1.754 | 0.058 | -0.615** | 1.673 | 0.509 | $0.216^{*}$ | -0.414 | 0.075 | 0.87 | 0.752 | -0.52 | 0.078 | 0.593 | 28.045** |
| 40 | GJHV-497 $\times$ GSHV-177 | 0.082 | -0.109 | 0.976 ** | -0.296 | 5.517* | 0.122 | 0.09 | -0.558 | -1.591** | 0.369 | -1.187 | 0.014 | -2.271** | 8.759 |
| 41 | GJHV497×GTHV13/32 | -10.935* | 0.669 | 0.576** | -1.149 | -4.191 | 0.312** | 0.208 | -0.346 | -1.308* | 0.913* | -1.437* | 0.409** | 0.285 | -11.095 |
| 42 | GJHV-497 $\times$ L1231 | 1.904 | 2.419* | 0.676** | -0.654 | -1.194 | -0.035 | 0.671 | 0.235 | -0.59 | 0.388 | -0.992 | 0.067 | 1.290** | -8.382 |
| 43 | GSHV177×GTHV13/32 | 4.568 | -0.47 | 0.087 | -0.782 | 9.862** | 0.027 | 0.31 | 0.129 | -0.283 | 0.561 | -0.826 | -0.016 | 0.352 | 24.079** |
| 44 | GSHV-177 $\times$ L1231 | -8.593 | -1.053 | -0.013 | -0.821 | 1.092 | 0.267* | 0.196 | 0.854* | 1.741** | 0.102 | 0.952 | 0.209* | 0.257 | 38.172** |
| 45 | GTHV-13/32 $\times$ L1231 | 17.657** | -1.942 | -0.479** | 3.993** | 7.684** | 0.296** | 0.387 | -0.655 | -2.309** | 1.047* | -0.965 | 0.370** | 0.013 | 2.879 |
|  | SE ( $\mathrm{s}_{\text {ij }}$ ) | 5.05 | 1.12 | 0.16 | 0.87 | 2.35 | 0.1 | 0.45 | 0.36 | 0.54 | 0.43 | 0.66 | 0.1 | 0.34 | 7.88 |

/ plant and significant positive sca effects (25.98, 38.17 and 37.37 , respectively). These cross combinations also recorded high per se performance and significant positive sca effects for other important yield contributing characters such as boll weight (SCS 1207 x PBH 13), lint index (SCS $1207 \times$ PBH 13), ginning outturn (GSHV $177 \times$ L1231) and also for uniformity ratio (GSHV $177 \times$ L1231) and (SCS $1207 \times \mathrm{PBH} 13$ ). Similar results for these characters were earlier reported by Rajanna (2010), Imran et al., (2012), Senthil Kumar et al., (2013), Tuteja and Banga (2013), Rajamani et al., (2014) and Bayyapu Reddy et al., (2016). The ratio of general combining ability component of variance to specific combining ability component of variance indicated the preponderance of additive gene action for plant height and non additive gene action for remaining traits studied. The traits governed by additive gene action may be exploited through simple selection procedures in recombination breeding or pedigree method of breeding. Whereas, the traits governed by non additive gene action could be improved through breeding procedures such as hybridization, biparental mating and diallel selective mating system.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the per se performance and gca effects the parents viz., SCS 1207, PBH 13 followed by GSHV 177 were identified to be the best combiners for further utilization as parents in the crossing programme. Similarly, the hybrid combination SCS 1207 x PBH 13 was found to be
the best hybrid with high sca effects for most of the traits studied followed by GSHV $177 \times$ L1231. In majority of the hybrids, high sca was either due to high x low or low x low combining parents, which further substantiate the operation of non additive gene action be explored in one, where (additive dominance and dominance $x$ dominance epistatic interaction). It could be inferred that the choice of parents for crossing programme should not be based only on the per se performance and gca effects but also on sca effects of the cross combinations. Parents with good individual performance and good gca effects may not nick well but the parents with poor gca effects may nick well due to complementary gene action. An ideal combination to be explored in one, where high magnitude of gca in both or at least one of the parents.

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[^0]:    * Significant at $5 \%$ level ** Significant at $1 \%$ level

