



RESEARCH PAPER

Evaluation of genotypes of bell pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) in cold desert zone of Tabo valley of Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh

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Abstract : Identification and development of new varieties of bell pepper adapted to Spiti valley of Himachal Pradesh is very important because farmers are cultivating off-season pea on commercial scale but are ignorant about the production technology of bell pepper or Shimla Mirch (*Capsicum annuum* L.) cultivation under low polytunnels. The present investigations were undertaken at Regional Horticultural Research Sub- station, Tabo, Spiti, Himachal Pradesh which is located at an elevation of 3280 m (10760 ft.) above mean sea level. Highest fruit yield per plant was observed in SP-701 (1350 g) which showed statistical superiority among all the genotypes under study. Hence, SP-701 can be recommended to the farmers for getting high yield in Tabo valley. High heritability coupled with high genetic gain were observed for average fruit weight, fruit yield /plant and fruit length which indicated the presence of additive gene action and thus, offers more scope for reliable and effective selection. It can be concluded from the study of the correlation that fruit yield per plant can be improved by improving the number of fruits per plant, average fruit weight, plant height and fruit breadth in bell pepper.

Key Words : Genetic variability, Correlation, Fruit yield, Mean performance, Bell pepper

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