



## RESEARCH PAPER

# Assessment of diversity among trifoliolate citrus accessions based on floral traits

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**Abstract :** The study was planned to assess genetic diversity among citrus trifoliolate rootstocks. Sixteen *Citrus trifoliolate* (*Poncirus trifoliolate* and its hybrids) rootstocks were evaluated for different characters as per IPGRI citrus descriptors. Genotypes were significantly different for start of flowering, full bloom and end of flowering. Swingle was earliest to flower 21<sup>st</sup> February followed by X-639 (2<sup>nd</sup> March) and flying dragon (15<sup>th</sup> March) was the last to start flowering. Significant variation for all the quantitative flower traits was recorded. The highest mean flower diameter of 51.38 mm was recorded in U-852 and the lowest in flying dragon (20.14 mm). Flower length was highest in C-32 (25.59 mm) followed by U-852 (23.39 mm) and the lowest mean flower length was recorded in chethali trifoliolate (8.60 mm). C-32 exhibited highest pedicel diameter of 2.14 mm and the lowest was observed in swingle citrumelo (1.37 mm). Pedicel length was in the range of 0.00-9.81 mm. Longer mean petal length of 27.04 mm was observed in C-32. The highest stamen number of 29.50 was observed in C-32 which was statistically at par with carrizo (27.80) and the lowest number of 13.41 was observed in rubidoux. The dendrogram based on un-weighted pair group method with arithmetic mean (UPGMA) divided all the sixteen genotypes into six clusters (Group I, II, III, IV, V and VI).

**Key Words :** UPGMA, Citrus, Trifoliolate, Rootstock, Characterization

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