

## THE ASIAN JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE Volume 12 | Issue 1 | June, 2017 | 59-62

Visit us -www.researchjournal.co.in

DOI: 10.15740/HAS/TAJH/12.1/59-62



## RESEARCH PAPER

Article history: Received: 10.02.2017 Revised: 25.04.2017 Accepted: 09.05.2017

# Diversity for shell texture in the natural population of walnut (Juglans regia L.) in the Kashmir valley

#### Author for correspondence: IMTIYAZ AHMAD LONE

Regional Research Station (SKUAST-K) Wadura, SOPORE (J&K) INDIA

### ■ IMTIYAZ AHMAD LONE

**ABSTRACT**: The present investigation entitled diversity for shell texture in the natural population of walnut (Juglans regia L.) in the Kashmir valley was carried out in order to document the available genetic variability in walnut germplasm and to select elite walnut genotypes possessing superior attributes and quality traits. During the survey, data was recorded on one hundred fifty two (152) walnut trees growing in different areas of Kashmir valley. Remarkable variability was observed in seedling walnut trees for different morphological, nut and kernel characters. Similarly, variations were also reported for other characters viz., tree vigour, growth habit, branching habit, leaflet shape, shoot colour, nut shape, shell texture, shell colour, shell seal, shell strength, shell integrity, kernel shrivel and kernel colour. Studies on shell texture revealed substantial variability among the seedling raised walnuts genotypes in Kashmir valley revealed that shell texture of walnut genotypes under the present study varied from very smooth to rough shell texture. Seventeen genotypes (11.18%) were found to possess rough shell texture. Seventy five genotypes (49.34%) had smooth shell texture, 52 genotypes (34.21%) had medium shell texture and 8 genotypes (5.27%) were very smooth shell textured.

**KEY WORDS:** Walnut, Diversity, Shell texture

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE: Lone, Imtiyaz Ahmad (2017). Diversity for shell texture in the natural population of walnut (Juglans regia L.) in the Kashmir valley. Asian J. Hort., 12(1): 59-62, DOI: 10.15740/HAS/TAJH/12.1/59-62.