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# Research Paper

# Development of F<sub>1</sub> hybrids in tomato for yield, quality and field tolerance to bacterial wilt

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Thirty two  $F_1$  hybrids developed as a result of line x tester design involving 8 lines and 4 testers were evaluated with three replications during 2005-2006 at Horticulture department, Gandhi Krishi Vignyan Kendra, Bangalore. The data pertaining to yield, quality, field tolerance to bacterial wilt were recorded. Three hybrids viz., Vybhav x Arka Alok ( $L_2$  x  $T_2$ ), PKM-1 x Arka Abha ( $L_4$  x  $T_1$ ) and Hissar Anmol x Sankranthi ( $L_3$  x  $T_3$ ) were found to be moderately resistant to bacterial wilt and with yield as 3.04 kg per plant 960.80 t/ha), 3.00 kg per plant (60.00 t/ha) and 2.96 kg per plant (59.20 t/ha), respectively. The quality of the fruit was also satisfactory. Arka Abhijith was used as commercial check to asses yield, quality and field tolerance to bacterial wilt for all the hybrids developed.

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**Key words:** Tomato, F, hybrids, Bacteria wilt, Field tolerance

## INTRODUCTION

Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) is one of the most important, extremely popular and extensively grown vegetables around the world and belongs to the family Solanaceae. Due to its high nutritional values, there is ever increasing demand for this vegetable. To meet this demand there is a need for development of hybrids with improved yield, quality and tolerance to diseases and pests. Developing commercially acceptable tomato varieties and hybrids with good horticultural qualities and tolerance to bacterial wilt has been the objective of many breeding programmes. In view of this a study was conducted at Department of Horticulture, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore during 2005 – 2006.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment material consisted of eight lines and four testers to develop  $32 \, F_1$  hybrids.  $F_1$  hybrids, parents along with commercial check Arka Abjijith (Table 1)were assessed for yield, quality and field tolerance to bacterial wilt in a Randomized Complete Block Design with three replications. A spacing of  $100 \, x \, 50$  cm was adopted and

the plants were provided with simple staking. The observations were recorded for yield, quality and disease parameters on five plants selected at random in each cross

Table 1: Details of lines, testers and commercial check used for liney tester analysis

101	illex tester allarysis	
Sr. No.	Details	Devloped by
Lines		
$L_1$	L-15 (Megha)	UAS Dharwad
$L_2$	Vybhav	UAS Bangalore
$L_3$	Hissar Anmol	HAU-Hissar.IARI,New
		Delhi
$L_4$	PKM-1	TNAU-Coimbatore
$L_5$	Pusa Ruby	IARI,New Delhi
$L_6$	Arka vikas	IIHR, Bangalore
L <sub>7</sub>	Arka Meghali	IIHR, Bangalore
$L_8$	Arka Sourabh	IIHR, Bangalore
Testers		
$T_1$	BWR-1 (Arka Abha)	IIHR, Bangalore
$T_2$	BWR-1 (Arka Alok)	IIHR, Bangalore
$T_3$	Sankranthi	UAS Bangalore
$T_4$	Nandi	UAS Bangalore
Commercial	Arka Abhijith.	IIHR, Bangalore
Check		

(2 mm2 /63)	Se	3.75	2.26	80 80 80			90 81		200		3		2.13	3,73	33.35			3.60	3.5	88. 89.	3.8	3.33	3.20	S. C.	0 / 0			53 m	2.10		3.20	3.16	Table 7
	\$ 1 EX	) 000 1	.03		1.56	133	1.3				361			3.7.8	es.	50 50 50		65 86 89	9/1	(X)	3.00	3.70	3.70	1.26	3.96	1.03	1.20	500		9/1	09.7	3.76	Contd.
201.02m)	· ·	500	.0%		50	500	3.03	92 93 (*)			1.03	96 89			/ .63			% m	3.97	200 X	3.50	3.70	3.60	361	38.8	/ 03	1.20	3,73		1.23	/ 30	1.93	
80	Ø.	/	1.03	90'/	1.83	33	.0.	3.93	1.03		%O. /	3.53	90 /		131			133	1.26			123	1.33	30	0	123	1.36	9//	9//	1.23	/ 30	1.53	
18.0 10.2 7.0.2/ 5.2.7.	3/ .	7,33	98		35	800		50	99".			97.	200	99.						S2.	2.30	2.16	9	2.55	2.53	2.10		2.96	2.16	8	2.20	2.0	
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Av E WG B	99 84	99	1.133		5/33	99.69	16	/6.33	52.28		12.66	16.33	88 69	99.89	56.07.	663		20/3	58.66	75.66	28.98	63.66	00.99	98.00	99 /9	52.00	999	7.09	58.8	90.39	63.33	52.00	
Voera cue	A. A. C.	29.62	80	93	29.3	5000	213	23.83	186		500	2.5	2.5	26.33	26.08	1616		21.00	27.00	3.00	29.33	33.66	32.00	26.66	26.00	26.00	21.33	30.33	28.66	3.00	28.85	30.33	
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		% %		8		83.78	3.53	32.53			30.53	100	28.3	26.6	30.00	30.65		29.16	30.00	28.08.0	7.65.653	2012	7,85,83	29,000	35.05	27.66	27.66	30.90	20.00	27. 000	27.66	37.75	
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	(%) (%)	2.67	997.	27.56	57.33	76.66	6. 56	50.00 50.00	8	1.93		800	3,03
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<b>%</b> 0	2.03	1	.0.57	977	B	1.37.	061	<i>S</i>	S	6//	637	1.33	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

in each replication. Data were recorded on plant height (cm), number of primary branches, number of secondary branches, days to 50 per cent flowering, days to first fruit maturity, number of fruits cluster per plant, average fruit weight (g), total yield per plant (kg), TSS (<sup>o</sup>Brix), pericarp thickness (mm), number of locules per unit and fruit firmness (kg/cm<sup>2</sup>). Statistical as per Singh and Choudary (1977). Diseases parameters were recorded as per cent incidence of diseases based on the survival of plants in the field.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The observations recorded for different yield and quality parameters are expressed in Table 2. The salient results of the investigation area:

The analysis of variance, mean sum of squares due to genotypes was significant for all the characters studied. The mean performance of hybrids was superior over mean performance of parents for days to fifty per cent flowers, days to first fruit maturity, plant height, primary branches among morphological characters, number of fruit cluster per plant average fruit weight and yield per plant among yield parameters and was superior for fruit firmness, less locule number and total soluble solids (TSS) among the fruit quality traits.

The bacterial wilt disease scoring was done based on the survival percentage in the field. All  $F_1$  hybrids with resistant and moderately resistant parents showed high degree of survival in the field. Three hybrids viz., Vybhav x Arka Alok ( $L_2$  x  $T_2$ ), PKM-1 x Arka Abha ( $L_4$  x  $T_1$ ) and Hissar Anmol x Sankranthi ( $L_3$  x  $L_3$ ) found to be moderately resistant to bacterial wilt and with yield as 3.04 kg per plant (960.80 t/ha), 3.00 kg per plant (60.00 t/ha) and 2.96 kg per plant (59.20 t/ha), respectively the

quality of the fruit was also satisfactory. The hybrids  $L_2 x T_2$ ,  $L_4 x T_1$  and  $L_3 x T_3$  were found to be most promising and can be exploited for hybrids vigour, disease tolerance and for commercial exploitation. These results corroborate with the findings of Dundi (1991), Ashok *et al.* (2004) and Bosch *et al.* (1985).

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