

GENE ACTION AND COMBINING ABILITY IN SOME TOMATO (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) CROSSES GROWN IN LATE SUMMER SEASON

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ABSTRACT

Gene action and combining ability effects were estimated in forty five hybrids obtained from crossing fifteen lines with three testers using line x tester mating design. These genotypes (fifteen lines, three testers and forty five hybrids) were evaluated for vegetative growth, yield and its quality in late summer season. This study was carried out at Faculty of Agriculture, Kafrelsheikh University, Sidi Salim district, North-Delta Region of Egypt. G.C.A and P.C.V. % ranged from 0.88 to 0.98, which was confirmed by the estimated ratio of G.C.V. / P.C.V. Furthermore, broad sense heritability (h^2 s) values ranged from 0.66 to 0.70 suggesting less effect of environmental and the large portion of σ_p^2 was due to the σ_g^2 on these traits. The magnitude of variance due to general and specific combining ability was highly significant indicating importance of the additive (σ^2_A) and non-additive (σ^2_D) gene action. However, the ratios of $\sigma^2_{GCA} / \sigma^2_{SCA}$ (< 1) and σ^2_A / σ^2_D (< 1) revealed the preponderance of non-additive variance in the inheritance of all studied traits. The average degree of dominance revealed over-dominance for all studied traits except for ascorbic acid content, which was revealed partial dominance. Highly significant differences were observed among the parents and hybrids for general combining ability (GCA) and specific combining ability (SCA) effects. The parental lines HE-13-2-1, HE-16-0-1, HE-13-1-1 and D-7-3-1 displayed desirable general combiners for most studied traits. The cross combinations HE-13-1-1 x F.M.9, D-3-3-1 x F.M.9, D-2-1-2 x Super Strain B and HE-16-1-1 x Super Strain B are considered the best specific combinations since showed desirable significant SCA effect values for most studied traits.

Keywords: *Solanum lycopersicum* L., gene effects, GCA, heritability.

INTRODUCTION

Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) is one of the most important vegetable crops, with a value of over \$80.89 billion globally (FAOSTAT, 2011). Its production has increased tremendously due to its multifarious uses (Tiwari and Choudhury 1986). There is demand for developing high yielding cultivars and or hybrids worldwide. Hybrids are usually known to be characterized by good quality characters and high yield. Therefore, tomato hybrids were, extensively, used in commercial production (Solieman *et al.*, 2013 and Shalaby 2013). Combining ability analysis is an important technique to understand the genetic potential of parents and their hybrids. It also provides the information on gene effects to help breeders in formulating an effective breeding strategy. Griffing (1956) stated that general combining

ability (GCA) is due to additive type of gene action, while specific combining ability (SCA) is due to non-additive gene action. The present investigation was undertaken to determine the best parental combinations having high yield and quality for Local cultivation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiments were carried out at Sidi Salim district, Kafr El Sheikh Governorate during the period from 2010 to 2013. From previously done work, fifteen lines viz., M.1,2,1, M.3,3,1, M.12,2,1, D.2,1,2, D.4,3,1, D.7,3,1, HE.4,2,1, HE.6,5,1, HE.13,1,1, HE.13,2,1, HE.14,1,1, HE.15,2,1, HE.16,4,1, HE.19,1,1, and HE.19,3,1 were selected visually from three F_1 populations according to their good performance levels of vegetative and fruit quality traits, to be continued in the breeding program as lines. Before hybridization process the chosen fifteen lines were self-pollinated for three generations from 2010 to 2012 to achieve high degree of homozygosity and uniformity. These lines were crossed with three commercial cultivars viz., Super strain B, Super Bader and F.M.1 as testers in the summer season of 2013. Line x tester mating design (Kempthorne, 1957) was carried out to produce 45 F_1 hybrids. On 10th July 2013, seeds of the 15 lines, 3 testers and 45 F_1 hybrids were sown in an evaluation trial in a randomized complete block design with three replications. Each replicate consisted of 33 plots (15 lines, 3 testers, 45 F_1 hybrids) each plot was one ridge of 6 meters length, 1.20 meters width and 7.5 m². Also the distance between plants was 80 cm and each plot contained 12 plants. Cultural practices, such as fertilization, irrigation, and weed diseases and insects control were performed whenever they were thought necessary, as recommended for commercial tomato production in Kafr El Sheikh Governorate.

Data for plant height (cm), number of branches per plant were recorded after 60 days from transplanting. Number of nodes to first fruit cluster, total yield per plant (number and weight kg), average fruit weight (g), total soluble solids (T.S.S.%) and number of locules per fruit, ascorbic acid content (mg/100g) and titratable acidity percentage, were recorded. The analysis of variance, to estimate components of variance, coefficient of variability, genotypic and phenotypic coefficient of variation, combining ability, component of genetic variance (additive variance σ^2_A , dominance variance σ^2_D) were carried out as suggested by Kempthorne (1957), Singh and Chaudhary (1990). Degree of dominance was made according to Patel *et al.* (2004).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of variance

The analysis of variance for combining ability revealed significant differences among parents, crosses, lines, testers and their interaction for all studied characters (Tables 1 and 2), indicating a wide range of variability among the genotypes. The lines expressed greater magnitude of mean squares than testers for all studied traits with exception of number of nodes to

first cluster, average fruit weight and ascorbic acid content. Furthermore, mean square values of both lines and testers were higher in magnitude than those of lines x testers for all studied traits, indicating lines and testers were highly divergent which justifies the choice of these materials. High significant parents vs crosses (Heterosis) mean squares were observed for all the studied traits except for number of fruits per plant, ascorbic acid content and titratable acidity indicated the expression of heterotic effects. These results are in agreement that with those of Sharma *et al.* (1999) for total yield, average fruit weight and TSS% and Amin *et al.* (2001), for plant height and number of branches. Similarly, Garg *et al.* (2008) and Mondal *et al.* (2009) found significant mean square values parents vs hybrids for indicating considerable amount of average heterosis reflected in the hybrids for the same studied traits.

Table (1): Analysis of variance and mean squares, coefficient of variance (C.V. %) components of variance, heritability and components of genetic variance for some tomato characteristics.

S.O.V.	Plant height	No. of branches	No. of nodes to first cluster	Total yield/plant		Average fruit weight
				Number	Weight	
Replications	22.13*	1.33	0.26	210.10**	3.10**	10.89
Treatments	239.31**	10.76**	12.92**	739.38**	17.81**	1.0276,03**
Parents	273.36**	10.70**	27.18**	1602.00**	24.87**	2.182,67**
Crosses	220.92**	9.71**	7.94**	740.20**	14.02**	1.032,74**
Par. Vs crosses	29.44*	10.20**	33.92**	0.04	2.89**	2.470,30**
Lines	0.902**	14.78**	4.99**	1406.31**	30.37**	2.297,07**
Testers	1.732**	0.81	12.37**	33.07	9.92**	2.700,03**
Lines x testers	100.02**	7.87**	7.72**	283.42**	7.14**	1.007,00**
Residual	7.70	0.89	0.07	10.24	0.28	39.77
Mean	40.17	9.07	9.47	40.00	0.43	117.20
Rang	30.70 - 73.07	4.37 - 13.30	0.93 - 19.30	10.03 - 87.00	0.82 - 12.27	70.10 - 180.70
C. V. %	0.070	10.790	7.810	8.770	9.710	0.390
σ^2_g	81.89	3.21	4.02	278.11	7.08	0.72,04
σ^2_p	88.23	4.17	0.07	293.77	7.37	712.03
h ² bs	92.81	76.97	89.10	94.77	90.70	93.47
G.C.V. %	20.03	19.70	22.48	37.71	40.38	20.40
P.C.V. %	20.79	22.02	23.81	37.72	47.42	21.10
G.C.V. / P.C.V.	0.97	0.88	0.94	0.97	0.98	0.97
σ^2_L	40.440	0.707	-0.310	130.321	2.791	137.34
σ^2_T	-0.781	-0.180	-0.008	-0.823	-0.012	10.740
$\sigma^2_{average (GCA)}$	1.800	0.200	0.000	0.200	0.100	7.07
$\sigma^2_{L \times T (SCA)}$	31.27	2.32	2.30	89.39	1.90	343.71
$\sigma^2_{GCA/SCA}$	0.008	0.11	0.002	0.007	0.004	0.19
$\sigma^2_{Additive(A)}$	3.71	0.00	0.01	10.00	0.21	13.12
$\sigma^2_{Dominance(D)}$	31.27	2.32	2.30	89.39	1.90	343.71
σ^2_A/σ^2_D	0.110	0.22	0.004	0.112	0.108	0.28
degree of dominance	2.94	7.81	10.33	2.98	3.00	0.12
pro. Cont L %	70.21	48.1	21.97	71.81	78.91	47.77
pro. Cont T %	20.9	0.38	8.11	0.24	3.22	7.91

Pro. Cont = Proportional contribution % ** = Significant at 0.01 level of probability

Components of variance

Mean range, coefficient of variability (C.V. %) genotypic and phenotypic variance (σ^2_g and σ^2_p), heritability in broad sense (h^2_{bs}), genotypic and phenotypic coefficient of variance (G.C.V. and P.C.V. %) and the ratio of G.C.V. / P.C.V. are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Obtained data showed that, the variance varied from trait to another, since the coefficient of variation (C.V. %) ranged from 4.70 to 10.14%. The highest C.V. % value (10.14%) was recorded in titratable acidity, followed by (10.79 and 9.71) for number of branches per plant and total yield per plant, respectively. So that these three characters had the highest variation among the studied genotypes. On the contrary, the lowest variation (4.70) was observed for total soluble solids (T.S.S %).

Table (2): Analysis of variance and mean squares, coefficient of variance (C.V. %) components of variance, heritability and components of genetic variance for some tomato characteristics.

S.O.V.	Total soluble solids (T.S.S. %)	Number of locules / fruit	Ascorbic acid (V.C) (mg/100g)	Titratable acidity
Replications	0.00	0.32**	4.90	0.01
Treatments	0.03**	2.29**	47.06**	0.02**
Parents	0.31**	3.03**	43.18**	0.02**
Crosses	0.71**	1.80**	0.24**	0.02**
Par. Vs crosses	0.73**	11.71**	4.10	0.00
Lines	1.20**	3.39**	37.09**	0.02*
Testers	0.23**	1.89**	81.24**	0.02
Lines x testers	0.32**	1.00**	04.84**	0.02*
Residual	0.04	0.06	8.44	0.01
Mean	4.19	4.21	28.02	0.74
Rang	3.00 - 7.00	2.02 - 0.93	20.79 - 37.13	0.01 - 0.80
C. V. %	4.70	0.90	7.28	10.14
σ^2_g	0.21	0.72	13.37	0.03*
σ^2_p	0.20	0.78	17.78	0.03*
h^2_{bs}	84.38	92.34	70.73	23.08
G.C.V. %	10.96	20.22	12.82	8.01
P.C.V. %	11.93	21.04	14.74	17.70
G.C.V. / P.C.V.	0.92	0.96	0.87	0.45
σ^2_L	0.103	0.260	-2.028	0.001
σ^2_T	-0.027	-0.017	-0.037	-0.022
$\sigma^2_{average}$ (GCA)	0.003	0.01	-0.049	-0.001
$\sigma^2_{L \times T}$ (SCA)	0.094	0.31	10.47	0.003
$\sigma^2_{GCA/SCA}$	0.032	0.032	-0.003	-0.333
$\sigma^2_{Additive}$ (A)	0.007	0.02	-0.098	-0.002
$\sigma^2_{Dominance}$ (D)	0.094	0.31	10.47	0.003
σ^2_A/σ^2_D	0.074	0.060	-0.007	-0.767
degree of dominance	3.97	3.94	0.19	14.91
pro. Cont L %	74.87	09.80	23.18	30.07
pro. Cont T %	1.73	4.77	7.30	4.38
pro. Cont L x T %	23.4	30.37	79.47	70.00

Pro. Cont = Proportional contribution % ** = Significant at 0.01 level of probability

Regarding the genotypic and phenotypic variance (σ^2_g and σ^2_p), estimated σ^2_g vs. σ^2_p for the studied traits are presented in Tables 1 and 2.

The values were 81.89 vs. 88.23 for plant height; 3.21 vs 4.17 for number of branches; 4.02 vs. 0.07 for number of nodes to first fruit cluster; 278.11 vs 293.77 for number of fruits per plant; 6.08 vs. 6.26 for total yield per plant; 0.72, 0.4 vs. 612.02 for average fruit weight; 0.21 vs 0.20 for TSS%; 0.72 vs 0.78 for number of locules per fruit; 12.27 vs 17.68 for ascorbic acid content and 0.03 vs 0.13 for titratable acidity percentage respectively. In this respect, all the studied traits showed narrow of difference between phenotypic and genotypic variance, which led to a close correspondence varies between genotypic and phenotypic coefficient of variations (G.C.V. and P.C.V. %). The estimated G.C.V. vs P.C.V. % were: 20.03 vs 20.79 for plant height; 19.70 vs 22.02 for number of branches; 22.48 vs 23.81 for number of nodes to first cluster; 26.61 vs 27.62 for number of fruits per plant, 40.28 vs 46.42 for total yield per plant; 20.40 vs 21.10 for average fruit weight; 10.96 vs 11.92 for TSS%; 20.22 vs 21.04 for number of locules per fruit; 12.82 vs 14.74 for ascorbic acid content and 8.01 vs 17.70 for titratable acidity respectively. Consequently, the G.C.V. / P.C.V. ratio for the studied traits showed high values which ranged from 0.87 for ascorbic acid to 0.98 for total yield / plant except for titratable acidity where the ratio was 0.48. Estimates of broad sense heritability (h^2_{bs}) were found to be high for most of the studied traits except for titratable acidity percentage that was low. The ratio ranged from 23.08% for titratable acidity to 90.60 % for total yield per plant.

Generally, the difference between the genotypic (σ^2_g) and phenotypic (σ^2_p) variances indicated the contribution of environmental variance effects. The smaller the value of difference between σ^2_p and σ^2_g , the less will be the environmental effect on the character. Selection based on the phenotypic values will be effective only when the phenotypic values represented truly the genotypic values. In this respect, all the studied characters have closer values of σ^2_g and σ^2_p as well as G.C.V. % and P.C.V. %, respectively which was confirmed by the estimated G.C.V. / P.C.V. ratios that ranged from 0.48 to 0.98, and the broad sense heritability (h^2_{bs}) which ranged from 70.63 – 90.60 %, excluding that of titratable acidity that was 23.08. This suggests less effect of environmental on these traits and the large portion of σ^2_p was due to the σ^2_g . Hence, selection for these traits could be effective to improve tomato plants. These results are confirmed by earlier findings of Metwally *et al.* (1996), for early and total yield and average fruit weight; Joshi and Singh (2003) and Asati *et al.* (2008) for plant height and number of branches, total yield and average fruit weight.

Components of genetic variance

By line x tester mating design, the genetic variation could be partitioned into components of genetic variance in terms of additive and non-additive genetic variance. Both lines variance (σ^2_L) and testers variance (σ^2_T) estimate the general combining ability variance (σ^2_{GCA}) which considered as an indicator of additive (σ^2_A) and additive x additive ($\sigma^2_{AA} + \sigma^2_{AAA} + \dots$) portions of genetic variance. While, the line x tester variance ($\sigma^2_{L \times T}$) which is estimate the specific combining ability variance (σ^2_{SCA}) reflected the non-additive genetic portions including dominance (σ^2_D) and ($\sigma^2_{DD} + \dots$), in

addition to the maternal effect. However, Kallo (1988) mentioned that additive (σ^2_A) and dominance (σ^2_D) were the most important portions. The variance of lines (σ^2_L), testers (σ^2_T), average lines and testers (σ^2_{GCA} or σ^2_A), line x tester interaction (σ^2_{SCA} or $\sigma^2_{L \times T}$), degree of dominance, and the proportional contribution of lines, testers and L x T were obtained for all studied traits as shown in Tables 1 and 2. The results mentioned that the magnitude of (σ^2_L) was always larger than the corresponding (σ^2_T) for all the studied traits, except of number of nodes to first fruit cluster and ascorbic acid content, indicating the importance of right choice of the parents.

As mentioned before, the analysis of variance for combining ability revealed highly significant mean square values for lines, testers and line x tester interactions for all the studied traits. Then, the variance values for lines (σ^2_L), testers (σ^2_T) average lines by testers (general combining ability; i.e., σ^2_{GCA}) and $\sigma^2_{L \times T}$ (specific combining ability; i.e., σ^2_{SCA}) are considered highly significant, suggesting the importance of both additive (σ^2_A) and non-additive (σ^2_D) gene action in the inheritance of all studied traits. This information pointed out that the characters could be improved through selecting promising lines from superior hybrids. However, the ratio of $\sigma^2_{GCA} / \sigma^2_{SCA}$ was less than unit (<1) for all the studied traits, which revealed the preponderance of non-additive variance in the inheritance of these traits. The prevalence of the non-additive variance was further confirmed by calculated σ^2_A / σ^2_D ratios which also was less than one for all the studied traits, suggesting that heterosis breeding as another approach is effective for improvement these traits. The estimated average degree of dominance was also more than one (>1), indicating over-dominance for all the studied traits with the exception of fruit length and titratable acidity which showed complete dominance. Lastly, estimated proportional contribution values showed that, the lines recorded greater proportion than both testers and L x T interaction for all the studied traits, except for number of nodes to first fruit cluster, ascorbic acid content and titratable acidity percentage.

Regarding number of nodes to first cluster, the testers used reflected the highest value (19.93). Based on contribution of lines, testers and L x T interaction, it was evident that the variability among the crosses was mainly due to the contribution of lines for majority of the studied traits, which also justifies of choice of the parents. Several previous studies in tomato mentioned the significance of additive and non-additive genetic variances with predominance of non-additive gene action in the inheritance of studied same traits; e. g. Metwally *et al.* (1996), Amin *et al.* (2001), Bhatt *et al.* (2001), Hanan *et al.* (2007), Garg *et al.* (2008), Saeed *et al.* (2008) and Mondal *et al.* (2009).

General and specific combining ability effects

The estimates of GCA of the parents for different characters are presented in Table (3). The good combiner parents for the studied traits were HE.13,2,1 and M.5,3,1 for plant height; HE.13,1,1 and HE.13,2,1 for number of branches, D.4,3,1 for number of nodes to first cluster, D.7,3,1, D.7,3,1 and HE.19,1,1 for number of fruit per plant, HE.6,5,1 and HE.19,1,1 for total yield per plant, HE.15,4,1, HE.13,2,1 and HE.6,5,1 for average fruit weight,

HE.13,2,1 and D.2,1,2 for total soluble solids (TSS%), D.2,1,2 and HE.13,2,1 for number of locules per fruit and HE.19,1,1 for ascorbic acid content.

Table (3): General combining ability (GCA) effects of parental lines for some plant and fruit characteristics.

Lines	Plant height	No. of branches	No. of nodes to first cluster	Total yield/plant		Average fruit weight	Total soluble solids (T.S.S.%)	Number of locules / fruit	Ascorbic acid(V.C) (mg/100g)	Titratable acidity
				Number	Weight					
M.2,2,1	-0,07**	-1,08**	0,18	-0,94**	-1,93**	-23,27**	-0,03**	-1,27	-0,02	
M.0,3,1	11,89**	0,09	1,93**	-0,70	-0,09*	-9,77**	-0,93**	0,03	-0,10*	
M.12,2,1	-1,19	-1,21**	-0,08	-12,94**	-2,27**	-21,02**	-0,19*	0,08**	-1,02	-0,02
D.2,1,2	-8,08**	-0,88	-0,21	-9,02**	-2,28**	-20,12**	0,20**	0,81**	-0,13	0,02
D.2,3,1	-8,82**	-2,24**	-1,10**	-17,73**	-2,01**	-2,21	-0,11	-0,09**	-0,70	0,04
D.7,3,1	7,11**	1,08*	-0,03	20,33**	3,07**	-0,22	0,29**	-0,38**	-0,27	-0,06
HE.2,2,1	-2,81**	0,33	0,89*	-9,80**	-0,37	22,29**	0,20*	0,72**	-1,10	0,02
HE.10,2,1	9,12**	0,03	-0,72	8,83**	2,08**	18,24**	-0,08	0,32**	1,83	0,02
HE.13,2,1	1,90	2,23**	0,01	8,01**	0,83**	-1,87	0,38**	0,73**	-2,09	-0,03
HE.13,2,1	12,94**	2,18**	-0,27	9,20**	1,94**	12,12**	0,27**	0,23*	1,07	0,00
HE.12,2,1	0,04	-0,01	0,22	-2,79	-0,22	-0,27	-0,11	0,11	0,82	0,00
HE.10,2,1	-2,28	-0,31	0,19	-12,30**	-1,96**	-8,19*	-0,04	-0,32**	2,00	0,00
HE.10,2,1	-1,82	0,22	0,20	-0,87	1,12**	28,12**	0,07	0,04	-0,93	-0,04
HE.19,1,1	-7,76**	0,17	0,04	21,00**	2,17**	-2,37	0,01	-0,29**	2,30**	0,07
HE.19,2,1	-0,00**	-0,09	-0,06	2,78	0,33*	7,81*	0,00	-0,12	-0,81	0,07
LSD 0,05	2,71	0,90	0,72	2,93	0,03	7,33	0,19	0,23	2,91	0,09
LSD 0,01	2,73	1,22	1,04	0,27	0,72	8,79	0,27	0,22	2,02	0,13
TESTERS										
Super Strain B	-1,33	0,01	-0,16	-0,90	-0,01*	-8,00*	-0,07	-0,07	-0,00	-0,02
Super Bader	-0,36	-0,13	-0,23	0,82	0,09	0,70	0,08	0,23*	1,03	0,01
F.M.1	1,78	0,12	0,09	0,08	0,22	7,30*	-0,01	-0,17	-0,98	0,01
LSD 0,05	2,22	0,80	0,77	2,02	0,27	0,77	0,17	0,22	2,22	0,08
LSD 0,01	0,30	1,07	1,00	8,13	1,09	13,09	0,2	0,01	7,00	0,19

*, ** = significant at 0,05 and 0,01 probability levels, respectively.

Since they showed significant positive GCA values except for the number of nodes to first cluster. Parent D.2,3,1 showed highly significant negative value of GCA effect. High significant positive GCA values were obtained by some lines; e. g. for the various traits were: HE.13,2,1 for plant height and number of branches (12,94 and 2,18, respectively); D.2,3,1 for number of nodes to first cluster (-1,10); D.7,3,1 for total yield per plant and number of fruits per plant (20,33 and 3,07, respectively) and HE.10,2,1 for average fruit weight (28,12), and they are considered the best combiner parent for these traits in the present study. Generally, the lines D.7,3,1 and HE.13,2,1 were found to be the most desirable general combiner. It possesses dominance for four traits, followed by the lines HE.13,2,1 and HE.19,1,1 which were good general combiners for three and two traits, respectively. As previously known, the general combining ability (GCA) effects is considered as an indicator of additive (σ^2_A) and additive x additive ($\sigma^2_{AA} + \sigma^2_{AAA} + \dots$) portions of genetic variance and represent the fixable components of genetic variance. So, these characters could be improved using these lines in hybrid breeding programmes for the accumulation of favorable genes. In this respect, Garg *et al.* (2008), Mondal *et al.* (2009) and Kansouh and Zakher (2011) mentioned that, the GCA effects are mainly

attributed to additive and additive x additive interactions, which are fixable and parent lines/cultivars with high GCA may be recommended for utilization in genetic improvement of tomato through varietal breeding.

Table (4): Specific combining ability (SCA) effects of the cross combinations for some plant and fruit characteristics.

Crosses	Plant height	No. of branches	No. of nodes to first cluster	Total yield/plant	
				Number	Weight
1x16	3.77	.04	-.21	-3.07	.06
1x17	-3.86	-.27	-.17	-0.22	-.10
1x18	.09	-.27	.28	8.89**	.04
2x16	-.88	-.10	.11	3.21	-.00
2x17	0.1*	2.33**	-.06	-1.28	-.04
2x18	-0.12	-2.24**	-.04	-1.92	.09*
3x16	7.96**	-.13	.08	0.63	1.11*
3x17	-7.08**	.00	-.09	-.22	-.12
3x18	-.28	.12	-.04	-0.01	-.09*
4x16	9.08**	2.07**	1.98**	23.81**	1.42**
4x17	-0.02	.17	-.89	-7.71*	-.21
4x18	-0.07*	-2.24**	-1.10	-17.10**	-1.11*
0x16	-0.14	-2.30**	-.22	-7.70*	-.07*
0x17	-3.04	-1.07	.07	-1.07**	-1.00**
0x18	7.78**	3.27**	-.00	17.48**	2.22**
1x16	1.99	-1.39	.04	-8.00*	-1.80**
1x17	-7.98**	.14	-1.17	.21	.10
1x18	0.98**	.07	.02	8.29*	1.70**
2x16	7.04**	-.01	-.08	0.29	1.03*
2x17	-2.07	1.29	-.00	-.22	.17
2x18	-3.84	-.88	1.24*	-0.10	-1.20**
3x16	-0.00*	2.07*	.09	-1.20	-.20
3x17	7.88**	.02	-.11	-7.12*	-1.08*
3x18	-3.22	-2.08**	-.29	7.82*	1.43**
4x16	-0.04*	-.18	-1.81**	-3.22	-.02
4x17	0.16*	-1.84*	3.09**	0.22	-.07
4x18	.38	2.02*	-1.29*	-1.00	1.18**
10x16	-1.07	1.01	1.07*	-9.19**	-.04
10x17	3.10	-.04	-1.17	12.42**	2.03**
10x18	-1.04	-1.07	-.21	-3.22	-1.70**
11x16	-1.26	-.16	-.08	-3.72	-1.17**
11x17	-2.90	-.10	-.02	-7.71*	-.22
11x18	0.16	.07	.00	1.04**	1.08**
12x16	-0.02	-1.00	-1.02	2.02	.08*
12x17	0.11*	.12	-1.10	1.70	.08*
12x18	-0.10*	.08	2.17**	-3.72	-1.73**
13x16	-7.08**	-.26	.00	-2.07	-.04
13x17	-.02	-.27	-1.02	7.01*	1.27**
13x18	7.08**	.12	.07	-0.71	-.08*
14x16	1.24	-.04	-2.11**	2.11	2.03**
14x17	2.80	-.08	3.96**	9.00**	-1.10*
14x18	-0.14	1.20	-1.20*	-12.07**	-.09**
10x16	-0.24	1.01	1.29*	-2.72	-.02
10x17	3.02	-.26	.12	3.22	.08*
10x18	1.22	-1.07	-1.02*	-.07	-.02
L.S.D. .05	0.26	1.00	1.21	7.02	.08
.01	0.69	2.07	1.62	8.08	1.16

*, ** = significant at .05 and .01 probability levels, respectively.
 1 = M.0.2, 2 = M.0.2, 3 = M.12, 4 = D.2, 5 = D.0.2, 6 = D.0.2, 7 = D.0.2, 8 = HE.0.2, 9 = HE.12, 10 = HE.12, 11 = HE.12, 12 = HE.10, 13 = HE.10, 14 = HE.10, 15 = HE.10, 16 = Super Strain B 17 = Super Bader 18 = F.M.9

Table (6): Specific combining ability (SCA) effects of the cross combinations for some plant and fruit characteristics.

Crosses	Average fruit weight	Total soluble solids(T.S.S.%)	. Number of locules / fruit	Ascorbic acid(V.C) (mg/100g)	Titratable acidity
X16	21,47**	0,13	0,14	7,27	-0,02
X17	-3,71	0,39*	-0,17	0,76	0,12
X18	-17,70**	-0,02**	0,02	-3,03	-0,10
X16	-19,22**	0,13	-0,20	-0,30	0,03
X17	-7,30	0,12	-0,30	-3,47	0,01
X18	26,07**	-0,20	0,60**	3,81	-0,00
X16	14,06**	-0,07	-0,28	3,01	-0,04
X17	-2,90	0,19	0,08**	-0,80*	0,01
X18	-11,16*	-0,12	-0,30	7,34	0,02
X16	-21,84**	-0,01**	0,30	-3,79	-0,00
X17	2,80	0,48**	0,46*	-2,90	0,07
X18	19,04**	0,03	-0,70**	7,74**	-0,02
X16	-13,08*	-0,02	0,06	-1,20	0,04
X17	4,00	-0,30	0,02*	7,02	-0,07
X18	8,03	0,32*	-0,09**	-1,32	0,03
X16	-9,07	0,31	-0,08	7,27*	0,00
X17	1,70	-0,00**	-0,02	-0,69	0,00
X18	7,88	0,19	0,10	-0,08*	0,00
X16	0,22	-0,01**	-0,21	7,99	-0,10
X17	4,00	0,41*	0,30	2,30	0,04
X18	-9,27	0,10	-0,13	-0,29*	0,06
X16	-1,66	0,09	0,60**	0,72	-0,08
X17	-3,79	-0,32*	-0,29	0,24	-0,02
X18	0,40	0,23	-0,37	-0,96	0,10
X16	-1,29	-0,18	-0,86**	-4,30	0,00
X17	-22,79**	-0,32*	-0,13	0,39*	-0,00
X18	24,09**	0,00**	0,99**	-1,09	0,00
X16	9,64	0,33*	0,24	0,77	-0,03
X17	12,87*	-0,14	-0,07	7,24	0,01
X18	-22,01**	-0,19	-0,18	-3,01	0,01
X16	-20,48**	0,11	-0,37	4,43	0,11
X17	14,29**	0,10	-0,31	-7,11**	-0,13
X18	7,20	-0,21	0,68**	7,68	0,03
X16	16,44**	0,18	0,07	-2,68	0,09
X17	2,11**	-0,02	0,03	1,01	-0,03
X18	-36,00**	-0,14	-0,11	1,17	-0,06
X16	-2,21	0,13	0,06	-2,88	-0,01
X17	3,40	-0,08	-0,21	7,83	0,06
X18	-1,19	-0,00	0,10	0,00	-0,04
X16	20,10**	0,00	1,26**	-0,64	-0,11
X17	-31,21**	-0,01	-0,81**	2,09	0,00
X18	7,07	0,01	-0,40*	-1,40	0,06
X16	-2,06	-0,11	-0,70**	-0,12*	0,12
X17	8,01	0,01	0,41*	0,18	-0,07
X18	-0,40	0,10	0,33	4,94*	-0,04
S.D.0,00	10,38	0,32	0,4	4,78	0,17
0,1	13,87	0,43	0,04	7,39	0,21

* , ** = significant at 0,05 and 0,01 probability levels, respectively.

1= M.4,2,1 2= M.0,2,1 3= M.12,2,1 4= D.2,1,2 5= D.4,3,1 6= D.7,2,1 7= HE.4,2,1 8= HE.6,0,1 9= HE.13,1,1 10= HE.13,2,1 11= HE.14,4,1 12= HE.10,2,1 13= HE.10,4,1 14= HE.19,1,1 15= HE.19,3,1 16= Super Strain B 17= Super Bader 18= F.M.9

Regarding specific combining ability (SCA) effects, data are presented in Tables (4 and 6) for the various studied traits. The highest significant SCA values were reflected by the cross D-2-1-2 x Super Strain B

for plant height, number of branches per plant, number of fruits per plant and total yield (1,08, 2,07, 23,81 and 1,42, respectively); HE-19-1-1 x Super Strain B for number of nodes to first cluster, total yield, average fruit weight and number of locules per fruit (2,61, 2,03, 20,10 and 1,26, respectively); HE-12-1-1 x F.M.⁹ for number of branches per plant, number of nodes to first cluster, total yield, average fruit weight, total soluble solids (TSS%) and number of locules per fruit (2,02, 1,29, 1,18, 24,09, 1,00 and 1,99, respectively); D-4-3-1 x F.M.⁹ for plant height, number of branches, number of fruits per plant, total yield per plant and total soluble solids (TSS%) (7,68, 3,36, 17,48, 2,21 and 1,32, respectively); M-0-3-1 x Super Bader for number of branches; M-0-3-1 x F.M.⁹ for average fruit weight; HE-13-2-1 x Super Bader for total yield per plant; D-2-1-2 x F.M.⁹ for ascorbic acid could be considered the best combinations for each trait. Over the whole, the cross combinations D-4-3-1 x F.M.⁹ and HE-19-1-1 x Super Strain B considered the best combinations, since they showed significant SCA values for three traits, followed by the combination D-2-1-2 x Super Strain B and HE-12-1-1 x F.M.⁹ which showed good SCA effects for two traits. These crosses involved the tester Super Strain B or F.M.⁹ as one parent.

Generally, since the SCA effects are considered an indicator for heterosis effects, where high amount of heterosis could be expected for some important traits in nine crosses out of the 40 crosses studied. Thus, nine crosses showed highly significant heterosis for fruit weight and nine showed highly significant total fruit yield / plant. Meanwhile, 9 crosses showed significant total number of fruits / plant and another six showed highly significant one. This findings agrees with the previously estimated degree of dominance value (Table 1) which was more than one for all traits studied (over dominance). So, the heterosis breeding method (hybrid development) could be used effectively for all traits studied. These results are in agreement with those of Bhatt *et al.* (2001), Hannan *et al.* (2007), and Kansouh and Zakher (2011).

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الفعل الجيني والقدرة علي التآف لبعض هجن الطماطم المنزرعة في العروة الصيفية المتأخرة

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اجريت هذه الدراسة بكلية الزراعة جامعة كفر الشيخ وتم تنفيذ التجارب الحقلية بمركز سيدى سالم محافظة كفر الشيخ بإقليم شمال الدلتا في الموسم الصيفي المتأخر في الفتره من ٢٠٠٩-٢٠١٣ باستخدام طريقة التهجين القمي لعدد ١٥ سلاله مع ٣ كشافات وذلك لدراسة الفعل الجيني والقدرة علي التآف فيها . وتم تقييم الهجن القمية مع أباتها لمدة عام في تجربة مصممة بطريقة القطاعات الكاملة العشوائية في ثلاث مكررات. أظهرت الدراسة وجود تطابق إلي حد كبير بين قيم كل من التباين الوراثي مع التباين البيئي وبين الاختلاف الوراثي مع معامل الاختلاف البيئي في كل الصفات تحت الدراسة وهي إرتفاع النبات ، عددالأفرع ، عدد السلاميات حتي اول عنقود زهري ، المحصول الكلي للنبات (عدد ، وزن) ،متوسط وزن الثمرة ، المواد الصلبة الذائبة الكلية ، عدد الحبرات في الثمرة ، محتوى الثمرة من فيتامين ج ونسبة الحموضة. وقد أظهرت الدراسة اهمية كل من الفعل المضيف والغير مضيف للجينات في وراثه كل الصفات تحت الدراسة مع الاخذ في الاعتبار سيادة جزء التباين الغير مضيف للجينات في كل الصفات . كما أظهرت حسابات درجة السيادة وجود سيادة فائقة في جميع الصفات تحت الدراسة مما يشجع علي إنتاج الهجن. أظهرت النتائج أن السلالات HE.١٣,٢,١ ، HE.٦,٥,١ ، HE.١٣,١,١ ، HE.٧,٣,١ تعتبر أحسن السلالات من حيث القدرة العامة علي التآف في معظم الصفات التي درست. بينما أظهرت الهجن HE.١٣,١,١ x F.M.٩ ، HE.١٣,١,١ x F.M.٩ ، D.٤,٣,١ x Super Strain B ، HE.١٩,١,١ x Super Strain B، أنها أحسن توافقات لانها أعطت قيم معنوية للقدرة الخاصة علي التآف لمعظم الصفات التي درست مما يشجع علي الشروع في إنتاج الطماطم الهجين.