

# PERFORMANCE OF SIX FABA BEAN GENOTYPES AND THEIR F<sub>2</sub> HYBRIDS AND RECIPROCALLS

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## ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out at Giza and Sids Research Stations during 2011/2012 to 2013/14 growing seasons. A diallel cross including reciprocals among six faba bean genotypes (, Giza 843, Nubaria 1, Cairo 25, Cairo 5, Cairo 33 and Misr 3) was utilized to estimate different sources of genetic variability and other derived parameters, seed yield and its components: pods, seeds and 100-seed weight. Analysis of parent and F<sub>2</sub>s indicated that Giza 843 and Nubaria 1 were good combiners for number of branches, seed yield/plant and 100-seed weight. The parent Cairo 25 was good combiner for pods/plant, seeds/plant and seed yield/plant. High GCA/SCA ratios revealed the predominance of additive gene action in most cases. Thus, selection could be favored for improving these traits. The additive genetic variance (D) was highly significant for pods/plant, seed yield/plant and 100-seed weight indicating that additive effect is important in the inheritance of these traits. Therefore selection would be expected to be effective. The component of variation due to dominance effects (H<sub>1</sub>) was highly significant for all traits indicating the presence of dominance with asymmetrical gene distribution in the parental genotypes. All traits had high values of H<sub>1</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> than "D" except 100-seed weight indicating the important role of dominance genetic variance. Heritability estimates in narrow sense ranged from 0.01% in plant height to 42% for number of branches. Both additive and non-additive genetic variances played role in inheritance of different traits. Significant reciprocal-cross differences in F<sub>2</sub> should impose direction of crossing in favor of plasmon effects.

**Key words:** Faba bean, Combining ability, Heritability, Gene action, Reciprocal-crosses.

## INTRODUCTION

Faba bean is one of the oldest crops in the world. Globally, it is the third most important feed grain legume after soybean (*Glycine max*) and pea (*Pisum sativum* L). According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), presently, it is grown in 58 countries. In Egypt, faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) is one of the most important pulse crops. It plays an important role in world agriculture due to the high protein content, its ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen and its capacity to grow and yield well on marginal lands (Alghamdi, 2007; Farag and Afia, 2012) [1, 2]. Great efforts have been directed to improve yield level and quality properties in faba bean. In this trend, heterosis and combining ability provide important information for improving seed yield and other economic traits. Superiority of hybrids over the better parent for seed yield and its attributes are associated with the magnitude of heterotic effects in important yield attributes, that is, number of branches per plant, pod setting percentage, number of pods per plant, 100-seed weight, shellout percentage and pod filling percentage. These heterotic effects may range from significantly positive to significantly negative for various traits according to genetic makeup of the parents (El-Keredy *et al.*, 1999; Darwish *et al.*, 2005; El-Hady *et al.*, 2006; Farag and Afia, 2012) [3, 4, 5, 2].

Combining ability analysis helps the breeders to identify the best combiners which may be hybridized either to exploit heterosis or to build up the favorable fixable genes. El-Hosary (1983), found that the additive variance as well as non-additive gene action might be controlling the inheritance of yield and its components in faba bean. Abdalla *et al.* (1999, 2001); Attia *et al.* (2006), El-Hady *et al.* (2006), Abdalla *et al.*, (2011a, 2015) [6, 7, 8, 9, 5, 10, 11] reported that both GCA and SCA variance were important for yield and its components.

The low heritability and consequent limited genetic improvement for yield in response to selection has led many scientists to search for characters which are associated with yield and are relatively highly heritable. Attia *et al.* (2002), Darwish *et al.* (2005); El-Hady *et al.* (2006), El-Hady *et al.* (2007) and Abdalla *et al.*, (2011a) [12, 4, 5, 13, 10] revealed that non-additive effects were more important for number of branches, pods, seeds and seed yield/plant than additive effects. On the other hand, the additive variance was important for 100-seed weight.

In systemic breeding program, the genetic variance components analysis in terms of type of gene action and breeding potentials of genetic entries involved in such program are obviously essential. The diallel analysis is a method for identifying parents that have superior combinations of the characters of interest.

The present study aimed to determine the magnitude of general and specific combining ability and nature of gene action of some faba bean hybrid combinations.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The field experiments of the present study were carried out at Giza and Sids Research Stations, Agriculture Research Center (ARC), Egypt during 2011/2012, and 2012 / 2013 and 2013/2014 seasons. Six diverse faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) varieties were used. The origin, pedigree and some features of these parental genotypes are presented in Table (1).

**Table (1): Origin, pedigree and some features of parental genotypes.**

Parent	Origin	Pedigree	Characters
Giza 843 (P <sub>1</sub> )	FCRI*	Cross 461 x Cross 561	Early flowering and maturity, tolerant to <i>Orobanche</i> and resistant to foliar diseases
Nubaria1 (P <sub>2</sub> )	FCRI	Selected from Giza Blanca	Large seeded type, with colorless hilum, resistant to foliar diseases and late flowering and maturity
Cairo 5 (P <sub>3</sub> )	ADFACU**	Synthetic variety	Medium seeds, tolerant to <i>Orobanche</i>
Cairo 25 (P <sub>4</sub> )	ADFACU	Synthetic variety	Medium seeds, tolerant to <i>Orobanche</i>
Cairo 33 (P <sub>5</sub> )	ADFACU	Individual selection from program	Medium seeds, tolerant to <i>Orobanche</i> , with colorless hilums
Misr3 (P <sub>6</sub> )	FCRI	L-667x (Cairo241x Giza 461)	Medium seeds, tolerant to <i>Orobanche</i>

\*FCRI= Field Crops Research Institute, ARC

\*\*ADFACU= Agron. Dept., Fac. Agric..., Cairo University.

A diallel-mating including reciprocals was carried out among the six faba bean genotypes during 2011/2012 season and the F<sub>1</sub> was raised in 2012/2013 to obtain F<sub>2</sub> in Giza. In 2013/14, at Sids an experiment was conducted in open field that included six parents and each of 30 F<sub>2</sub>'s. A randomized complete block design with five replications was used. Each ridge (plot) was 3 m long and 60 cm apart. Seeds were sown individually at one side of ridge at 20 cm distance. Sowing date took place on mid-November 2013 at Giza and Sids Research Stations and harvested on end of April 2014. Ordinary cultural practices were applied to the faba bean fields.

The following data were recorded: days to flowering, plant height (cm), number of branches/plant, number of pods/plant, number of seeds/plant, seed yield /plant (g), and 100-seed weight (g).

Data were analyzed according to Griffing(1956) [14] Method 1, Model 1. In this approach, the combining ability variances and effects were estimated. Significant differences among genotypes were tested by regular analysis of variance of the RCBD according to Gomez and Gomez (1976) [15]. Genetic components of variation and genetic parameters were estimated according to Hayman (1954a and b) and Jinks (1954) [16, 17, 18] using MSTAT-C Version 5.4 [19].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of statistical analysis presented in Table (2), revealed highly significant differences among genotypes for all studied characters, indicating wide genetic variability for all variables. **100-seed weight recorded the highest mean square preceded by Number of seeds/plant.**

**Table (2): Significant of mean squares for faba bean parents and the F<sub>2</sub> diallel crosses**

S V	d f	Days to flowering	Plant height	Branches/ plant	Pods/plant	Seeds/plant	Seed yield/ plant	100-seed weight
Genotypes	35	40.54**	192.23**	47.15**	26.12**	213.16**	178.54**	430.81**
G C A	5	14.82**	7.22	0.46**	4.84**	53.84**	61.92**	165.83**
S C A	15	10.72**	53.87**	0.15**	3.68**	44.98**	26.60**	75.74**
Reciprocals	15	3.26**	33.43**	0.32**	6.90**	36.54**	36.08**	70.03**
Error	70	0.65	8.59	0.05	0.76	9.37	7.64	17.97
GCA/SCA		1.38	0.13	2.99	1.32	1.20	2.33	2.19

**\*\* indicates significant at 0.01 level of probability.**

The mean performance of parental genotypes and their F<sub>2</sub> crosses are presented in Tables (3 and 4). **Cairo 33 and Misr 3 were the earliest parents (39.80).** The parental genotype Nubaria 1 (P<sub>2</sub>) exhibited the highest estimates of seed yield/plant (37.80) and the heaviest 100- seed weight (103.35). Cairo 25 (P<sub>3</sub>) recorded the tallest plants (86.83) with the highest number of pods/plant (17.08) and number of seeds/plant (46.96).

With respect to the tested F<sub>2</sub> crosses, results showed that **six crosses ((P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>), (P<sub>4</sub>x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>4</sub>x P<sub>3</sub>) and (P<sub>6</sub>x P<sub>5</sub>);** four crosses (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>), (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>) and (P<sub>3</sub>x P<sub>1</sub>); five crosses (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub>x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>) (P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>) and (P<sub>6</sub>x P<sub>3</sub>); four crosses (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>3</sub>), (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>) and (P<sub>4</sub>x P<sub>1</sub>); four crosses (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>), (P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>) and (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>); three crosses (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>) and (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>) and five crosses (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>), (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>) (P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>) and (P<sub>6</sub>x P<sub>3</sub>) had higher values for **days to flowering**, plant height, number of branches/plant, number of pods/plant, number of seeds/plant, seed yield /plant, and 100-seed weight, **respectively**. The cross (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>) had the highest mean values for all studied traits except for branches/plant and 100-seed weight.

**Table (3): Mean performance of faba bean parents and their F<sub>2</sub>crosses for studied traits**

Genotypes	Days to flowering		Plant height (cm)		Branches/ plant	
	Parents					
Giza 843 (P <sub>1</sub> )	45.80		79.38		3.27	
Nubaria 1 (P <sub>2</sub> )	50.00		83.07		3.57	
Cairo 25 (P <sub>3</sub> )	41.40		86.83		3.14	
Cairo 5 (P <sub>4</sub> )	45.20		80.17		3.31	
Cairo33 (P <sub>5</sub> )	39.80		77.41		2.83	
Misr 3 (P <sub>6</sub> )	39.80		76.72		2.89	
Crosses						
	F <sub>2</sub>	Reciprocals	F <sub>2</sub>	Reciprocals	F <sub>2</sub>	Reciprocals
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>2</sub>	45.20	44.00	93.66	84.13	3.67	4.19
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>3</sub>	42.80	45.40	88.38	98.35	3.80	3.68
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>4</sub>	45.20	43.40	90.07	85.18	2.89	4.64
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	43.40	46.20	82.23	84.07	3.21	3.69
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	50.00	51.20	80.00	82.02	3.46	3.84
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>3</sub>	45.20	48.20	74.59	87.39	2.57	3.95
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>4</sub>	45.80	50.20	81.76	92.18	3.90	4.25
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	50.00	45.80	95.17	85.36	4.26	3.11
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	43.40	45.80	93.26	81.34	3.99	2.83
P <sub>3</sub> xP <sub>4</sub>	48.60	40.60	88.98	87.39	3.03	2.97
P <sub>3</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	47.00	45.60	77.86	92.18	2.91	3.39
P <sub>3</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	45.80	46.40	100.93	85.36	3.27	4.16
P <sub>4</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	46.00	46.40	93.33	86.86	3.04	2.97
P <sub>4</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	47.80	45.80	84.33	89.25	3.33	3.08
P <sub>5</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	45.20	42.00	87.02	87.81	3.09	2.66
LSD 0.05		5.21		11.35		0.95

**Table (4): Mean performance of faba bean parents and their F<sub>2</sub>crosses for studied traits**

Genotypes	Pods/plant		Seeds/plant		Seed yield/plant		100-seed weight	
	Parents							
Giza 843 (P <sub>1</sub> )	12.20		33.21		26.47		79.35	
Nubaria 1 (P <sub>2</sub> )	12.00		36.43		37.80		103.35	
Cairo 25 (P <sub>3</sub> )	17.08		46.96		33.64		71.31	
Cairo 5 (P <sub>4</sub> )	16.25		46.44		31.25		68.42	
Cairo33 (P <sub>5</sub> )	13.57		36.41		28.82		79.19	
Misr 3 (P <sub>6</sub> )	14.08		37.61		29.69		78.59	
Crosses								
	F <sub>2</sub>	Reciproca ls	F <sub>2</sub>	Reciprocal s	F <sub>2</sub>	Reciprocal s	F <sub>2</sub>	Reciprocals
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>2</sub>	20.78	14.11	58.27	46.24	44.37	39.17	76.00	86.45
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>3</sub>	19.10	11.35	48.99	34.52	39.18	31.74	80.27	92.25
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>4</sub>	14.99	19.01	41.39	51.82	29.79	39.98	72.04	77.51
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	16.74	14.76	48.00	44.78	39.17	34.20	80.89	75.81
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	15.31	12.65	37.17	32.19	32.80	28.38	87.88	89.70
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>3</sub>	15.60	17.67	43.79	54.35	32.23	42.66	73.51	78.61
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>4</sub>	14.37	13.29	40.96	40.03	33.51	37.99	81.82	94.32
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	15.65	13.75	43.58	37.54	39.29	26.21	89.76	69.99
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	17.60	13.63	48.91	36.35	44.04	27.35	90.61	74.49
P <sub>3</sub> xP <sub>4</sub>	19.78	13.89	52.65	37.93	34.64	27.23	66.96	71.97
P <sub>3</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	13.21	15.07	34.82	37.24	28.46	29.28	82.90	78.65
P <sub>3</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	18.38	15.21	47.43	46.67	39.39	44.63	83.30	94.99
P <sub>4</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	14.83	14.30	44.37	36.67	35.30	24.34	82.38	67.05
P <sub>4</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	15.30	16.16	42.63	42.38	33.39	25.46	78.53	59.78
P <sub>5</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	12.59	13.64	33.95	36.96	27.74	25.07	81.42	67.66
LSD 0.05		4.17		11.90		10.90		16.97

## Combining ability

The dedication of general (GCA) and specific (SCA) combining ability of parental genotypes provides excellent information not only for selecting parents for crossing but also for applying the proper breeding scheme. The results shown in Table (5) suggested that the **genotypes Cairo 25, Cairo 33 and Misr 3 were good combiner for days to flowering**. The parental genotypes Giza 843 and Nubaria 1 were good combiners for number of branches, seed yield/plant and 100-seed weight. The parent Cairo 25 was good combiner for pods/plant, seeds/plant and seed yield/plant. Cairo 5 (P<sub>4</sub>) had significant positive GCA effects (g<sub>i</sub>) for pods/plant and seeds/plant. The previous results are in harmony with the mean performance of parental genotypes indicating the efficiency of phenotypic performance for detecting the potentiality of parents for inclusion in cross breeding programs. These results are in accordance with those obtained by Abdalla *et al.* (1999), Abd El-Mohsen (2004), Darwish *et al.* (2005), Abdalla *et al.* (2011a,b and c) and Ashrei *et al.* (2014) [7, 120, 4, 10, 21, 22, 23].

**Table (5): Estimates of the general combining ability effects (g<sub>i</sub>) of parental faba bean lines for studied**

Genotypes	Days to flowering	Plant height	Branches/plant	Pods/plant	Seeds/plant	Seed yield/plant	100-seed weight
GCA effects							
Giza 843 (P <sub>1</sub> )	-0.07	-0.44	0.22**	0.05	0.27	0.85*	1.80*
Nubaria 1 (P <sub>2</sub> )	1.95**	0.23	0.24**	-0.18	1.36*	3.41**	5.53**
Cairo 25 (P <sub>3</sub> )	-1.27**	1.28*	-0.07*	0.90**	2.15**	1.26*	-0.82
Cairo 5 (P <sub>4</sub> )	0.42*	0.02	-0.02	0.48*	1.43*	-1.45*	-5.56**
Cairo33 (P <sub>5</sub> )	-0.68**	-1.05*	-0.25**	-0.91**	-2.99**	-2.90**	-1.75*
Misr 3 (P <sub>6</sub> )	-0.35*	-0.04	-0.12*	-0.33*	-2.22**	-1.16*	0.80
S.E. for							
g <sub>i</sub>	0.21	0.77	0.06	0.23	0.81	0.73	1.12
g <sub>i</sub> -g <sub>j</sub>	0.33	1.20	0.09	0.36	1.25	1.13	1.73

traits

\* and \*\* indicate significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability, respectively.

The results of the specific combining ability (SCA) effects are presented in Table (6). Out of fifteen F<sub>2</sub> crosses, **five crosses (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>), (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>) and (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>)**; seven crosses (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>3</sub>), (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>), (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>), (P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>), and (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>); five crosses (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>3</sub>) (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>), and (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>); six (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>) (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>), (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>3</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>) and (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>); five crosses (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>) (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>), (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>3</sub>), and (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>); four crosses (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>), (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>), and (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>) and five crosses (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>3</sub>) (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>), (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>), (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>), and (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>) possessed significant or highly significant positive SCA effects for **days to flowering**, plant height, number of branches/plant, number of pods/plant, number of seeds/plant, seed yield /plant, and 100-seed weight, respectively.

Thus, SCA for seed yield seemed to be influenced by SCA for yield components. It is evident from the results that only some components of yield are more important for yield expression. The components may compete for metabolic substrates produced by the plant and conditions which favor the development of one component that could have an adverse effect on other components (Abo El-Zahab *et al.* 1994, Attia *et al.* 2002, Abdalla *et al.* 2017 a, b) [24, 12, 25, 26].

**Table (6): Estimates of specific combining ability effects (Sij) in the F<sub>2</sub> crosses of faba bean for studied traits**

Genotypes	Days to flowering	Plant height	Branches/ plant	Pods/plant	Seeds/plant	Seed yield /plant	100-seed weight
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>2</sub>	-2.85**	3.09*	0.05	2.36**	8.41**	4.05**	-5.76*
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>3</sub>	-0.13	6.51**	0.18*	-0.94*	-2.88*	-0.12	5.63*
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>4</sub>	-2.52**	2.03*	0.15*	1.25**	2.69*	2.03*	-1.12
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	1.18**	-1.37	0.06	1.40**	6.89**	5.28**	-1.36
P <sub>1</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	3.95**	-4.52**	0.14	-0.95*	-5.58**	-2.56*	6.53**
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>3</sub>	0.45	-6.54**	-0.32**	0.70*	3.35*	-0.69	-8.31**
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>4</sub>	2.17**	0.70	0.44**	-1.69**	-4.51**	0.33	8.44**
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	1.07*	5.07**	0.28*	0.58	-0.03	-1.21	-3.56*
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	-1.37**	1.10	-0.13	0.91*	1.28	-0.01	-3.44*
P <sub>3</sub> xP <sub>4</sub>	-1.82**	-2.75*	-0.31**	0.24	-0.50	-2.34*	-3.81*
P <sub>3</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	0.88*	-4.81**	0.06	-1.07*	-5.34**	-2.95*	3.69*
P <sub>3</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	2.25**	9.34**	0.50**	1.01*	4.91**	8.44**	9.51**
P <sub>4</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	2.20**	5.11**	-0.14	-0.22	-0.14	0.71	2.37
P <sub>4</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	1.17**	0.80	-0.07	0.36	1.09	-1.43	-5.75*
P <sub>5</sub> xP <sub>6</sub>	-0.93*	2.50*	-0.17*	-0.86*	-1.55	-3.00*	-4.17*
S.E. for							
S <sub>ij</sub>	0.49	1.76	0.13	0.52	1.84	1.66	2.55
S <sub>ij</sub> -S <sub>ik</sub>	0.74	2.68	0.20	0.79	2.79	2.52	3.87
S <sub>ij</sub> -S <sub>kl</sub>	0.66	2.39	0.17	0.71	2.99	2.26	3.46

\* and \*\* indicate significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability, respectively.

### Reciprocal differences

The estimates of significant differences in reciprocal crosses for significant cases are presented in Table (7). Reciprocal differences point to the presence of maternal and/or cytoplasmic components. Their presence necessitates need for including reciprocal crosses in biometrical analysis.

seven crosses (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>4</sub>x P<sub>3</sub>), (P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>3</sub>) and (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>); three reciprocals (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>) and (P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>); eight crosses (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>3</sub>) and (P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>3</sub>); eight crosses had (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>3</sub>), (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>) and (P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>) and four crosses (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>), (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>) and (P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>) possessed significant or highly significant positive reciprocal effects for plant height, number of branches/plant, number of pods/plant, number of seeds/plant, seed yield /plant, and 100-seed weight, respectively. Four F<sub>2</sub> crosses (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>1</sub>), (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>) and (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>3</sub>) had negative reciprocal effect for days to flowering. Such reciprocal differences will impose direction of the crossing in favor of maternal and plasmon effects (Abdalla 1977, 2017a and b) [27, 25, 26].

**Table (7): Estimates of reciprocal effects (Rij) of diallel crosses for studied traits of F<sub>2</sub> generations of faba bean**

Genotypes	Days to flowering	Plant height	Branches/ Plant	Pods/plant	Seeds/plant	Seed yield/ plant	100-seed weight
P <sub>2</sub> xP <sub>1</sub>	0.60	4.76**	-0.26*	3.33**	6.02	2.60*	-5.23*
P <sub>3</sub> xP <sub>1</sub>	-1.30**	-4.99**	0.06	3.87**	7.23	3.72*	-5.99*
P <sub>4</sub> xP <sub>1</sub>	0.00	2.45*	-0.88**	-2.01**	-5.21	-5.10**	-2.74
P <sub>5</sub> xP <sub>1</sub>	-0.20	-0.92	-0.24*	0.99*	1.61	2.48*	2.54
P <sub>6</sub> xP <sub>1</sub>	-2.10**	-1.01	-0.19*	1.33*	2.49	2.21	-0.91
P <sub>3</sub> xP <sub>2</sub>	-1.50**	-6.40**	-0.69**	-1.04*	-5.28	-5.21**	-2.55
P <sub>4</sub> xP <sub>2</sub>	-0.10	-5.21**	-0.17	0.54	0.46	-2.24*	-6.25*
P <sub>5</sub> xP <sub>2</sub>	2.10**	4.91**	0.57**	0.95*	3.02	6.54**	9.88**
P <sub>6</sub> xP <sub>2</sub>	0.00	5.96**	0.58**	1.99**	6.28	8.35**	8.06**
P <sub>4</sub> xP <sub>3</sub>	2.30**	4.40**	0.03	2.95**	7.36	3.71*	-2.51
P <sub>5</sub> xP <sub>3</sub>	-1.10*	-3.58*	-0.24*	-0.93*	-1.21	-0.41	2.13
P <sub>6</sub> xP <sub>3</sub>	-0.20	4.34*	-0.45**	1.58**	0.38	-2.62*	-5.85*



P <sub>5</sub> xP <sub>4</sub>	1.10*	3.23*	0.04	0.27	3.85	5.48**	7.67**
P <sub>6</sub> xP <sub>4</sub>	1.00*	-2.46*	0.13	-0.43	0.13	3.97*	9.37**
P <sub>6</sub> xP <sub>5</sub>	1.60**	-0.39	0.22*	-0.53	-1.50	1.33	6.88*
S.E. for							
R <sub>ij</sub>	0.57	2.07	0.15	0.61	2.16	1.95	2.99
R <sub>ij</sub> -R <sub>ki</sub>	0.81	2.93	0.21	0.87	3.06	2.76	4.24

\* and \*\* indicate significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability, respectively.

## Genetic parameters

Estimates of genetic and environmental component of variance and other derived parameters are given in Table (8).

The additive genetic variance (D) was highly significant (or significant) for all traits except for plant height indicating that additive effect seemed to be important in the inheritance of these traits. Therefore, selection for these traits in segregating generations would be effective.

The component of variation due to the dominance effects of genes (H<sub>1</sub>) was highly significant for all traits indicating the presence of dominance with a symmetrical gene distribution in the parents for all studied traits. Also (H<sub>2</sub>) components were highly significant for all traits indicating the importance of dominance effects controlling all studied traits. Since "D" was lower than "H<sub>1</sub>" and "H<sub>2</sub>" for all traits except for plant height, suggesting that the dominance genetic variance was more important. However, the other traits showed higher values of H<sub>1</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> than "D" indicating the important role of dominance genetic variance. H<sub>1</sub> was greater than H<sub>2</sub> indicating that positive and negative alleles at the loci were not equal in proportion in the parents. Theoretically, H<sub>2</sub> should be equal to or less than H<sub>1</sub> (Hayman 1954a) [16]. These results are in accordance with those obtained by El-Hady *et al.* (1991) [28].

The (F) letter denotes the mean of covariance of additive and dominance effects over the array. Such estimate is significant or highly significant for days to flowering, number of pods/plant and 100-seed weight indicating the excess of dominant alleles controlling these traits.

All estimates of environmental variance (E) were highly insignificant for plant height, number of branches and seed yield/plant indicating that the rest of traits have been greatly affected by environmental factors except the three mentioned traits.

Dominance variance over all heterozygous loci (h<sub>2</sub>) was highly significant for all studied traits except, number of seeds per plant, and 100-seed weight. Significant values of (h<sub>2</sub>) indicates the prevalent of dominance effect over all loci in all crosses, while insignificant values indicates the absence of dominance effect over all loci in the heterozygotes and that could be due to the presence of considerable amount of canceling dominant effects in the parental lines.

Heritability in narrow senses in F<sub>2</sub>'s are shown in Table (8). It ranged from 0.01% in plant height to 42% for number of branches. This is indicator for the importance of non-additive genetic variance in the inheritance of these traits. Therefore, it could be concluded from Hayman (1954a) [16] analysis and combining ability analysis that selection procedures which are known to be effective in shifting gene frequency when both additive and non-additive genetic variation are involved would be successful in improving most studied traits. It is worthy noting that the average degree of dominance (H<sub>1</sub>/D)<sup>1/2</sup> was greater than unity for all studied traits indicating the presence of over dominance in the inheritance of these traits.

The average frequency of negative vs. positive alleles in the parental genotypes could be detected by computing the ratio (H<sub>2</sub>/4H<sub>1</sub>) which was slightly below the maximum value of 0.25 (which arises when U=V=0.5) over all traits. It ranged between 0.19 for number of pods/plant and 100-seed weight to 0.24 for plant height and number of branches per plant. The parents seemed to carry more dominant alleles than recessive as indicated by positive values of F<sub>2</sub> components. This agrees with findings of Kaul and Vaid (1996) and Attia *et al.* (2006) [29, 9].



The proportion of dominant and recessive alleles ( $K_D/K_R$ ) in the parents was greater than unity in all traits except for number of branches /plant suggesting that dominant genes were more frequent than the recessive ones in the gene expression of the parental genotypes.

**Table (8): Estimates of genetic parameters for studied traits in  $F_2$  diallel crosses of faba bean**

parameter	Days to flowering	Plant height	Branches/plant	Pods/plant	seeds/plant	Seed yield/plant	100-seed weight
D	15.91**	8.05	0.04*	3.92**	28.02*	10.85**	141.72**
F	16.38**	10.21	-0.09*	4.54*	32.69	0.98	130.23**
H <sub>1</sub>	25.67**	97.58**	0.23**	8.60**	100.54**	52.05**	172.25**
H <sub>2</sub>	20.42**	95.12**	0.22**	6.52**	79.65**	42.98**	131.75**
h <sup>2</sup>	14.16**	113.85**	0.21**	3.95**	26.30	16.26**	-4.91
E	0.50	6.31**	0.04**	0.42	5.16	5.11**	9.86
(H <sub>1</sub> /D) <sup>1/2</sup>	1.27	3.48	2.56	1.48	1.89	2.19	1.10
(H <sub>2</sub> /4H <sub>1</sub> )	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.19
KD/Kr	2.36	1.45	0.33	2.28	1.89	1.04	2.43
h(n.s)	0.30	0.01	0.42	0.26	0.24	0.37	0.38
YD	24.42	63.77	3.05	13.63	35.11	12.58	-10.38
Yr	89.12	107.47	3.26	15.48	48.08	55.10	297.80
R	-0.57	-0.43	-0.24	-0.40	-0.48	-0.59	0.48
t <sup>2</sup>	4.37	0.00	0.03	0.80	0.55	0.52	0.48
b	1.54	0.54	0.65	0.14	0.11	0.66	0.89

\* and \*\* indicates significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level of probability, respectively.

## Conclusion

The studied parents proved to be useful to be utilized in improvement of faba bean. Reciprocal-crosses differences occurred frequently in  $F_2$  generations. Such differences will impose direction of the crossing in favour of implying maternal and plasmon effects. The inbreeding gain in seed yield and seed index indicated that selection could be practiced in  $F_2$  generation to secure transgressive segregants with high yield and wherever needed with heavier seed index.

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