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Stability analysis of heat tolerant bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) genotypes

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Abstract

The present study entitled, "Stability analysis of heat tolerant bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) genotypes" was carried out at Research farm of Sher-e-Kashmir university of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Jammu during Rabi 2016-17 to evaluate the performance of 20 heat tolerant bread wheat genotypes under three different dates of sowing i.e. Early, Normal and Late in a Randomized Block Design with three replications having a plot size of 0.75 x 1.5 m. The analysis of variance revealed that the mean sum of squares due to environment was found to be significant for twelve traits under study. Mean sum of squares due to genotype was found to be significant for all the traits except for No. of effective tillers/plant, Grain yield/plant, Canopy temperature depression and Chlorophyll content. Environment and Genotype x Environment E + (G x E) component of variance tested against pooled error was found to be significant for all the traits except Grain filling duration and Chlorophyll content. The mean performance for grain yield/plant under early, normal and late sowing conditions which ranged from 12.54-25.44 g, 9.94-21.4 g and 4.13-9.8 g respectively, with an overall mean of 18.98, 15.5 and 6.68 g under early, normal and late sowing respectively.

Stability parameters following joint regression analysis revealed that the genotypes viz., RAJ 3765, RSP 561, J- 07- 47, GW-2008-153 and DPW-621-50 have higher means than general mean and regression coefficient greater than unity are stable and suitable for high performance environments. Genotypes HD 3043, WR 544, NIAW 34, and HW-2012-476 have higher means than general mean and regression coefficient less than unity are stable and suitable for low performance environments. Environmental index and mean performance values indicated that early and normal sowing environments are favorable, whereas late environment is unfavorable for genotypes. The genotypes emerged as stable genotypes could be used as such or to develop new genotypes with combination of stable characters to combat the stress due to terminal heat in wheat.

Keywords: Stability, bread wheat, terminal heat, stress, regression

Introduction

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) belonging to family *Poaceae* is one of the largest cereal crop of the world, is a most important staple food of about two billion people (36% of the world population), and also it is the second most important source of food and income after rice in India. It is most widely grown crop globally with more than 220 million hectares of crop land producing 715 million tonnes of food grains with a productivity of 3.2 t/ha (FAO,2015). Worldwide, wheat provides nearly 55% of the carbohydrates and 20% of the food calories consumed globally (Breiman and Graur, 1995) [2].

During the last decade, we have witnessed globally a decline in annual growth rate in wheat production associated with an unprecedented increase in the price of food grains. Heat is an important stress that restricts wheat production and productivity, both during germination and grain filling periods because wheat crop is adapted for cultivation in regions with cooler climate conditions.

High temperature (>30 °C) at the time of grain filling is found one of the major causes of yield reduction in wheat in many parts of the world, especially in tropical and sub-tropical countries. This type of stress is called "Terminal heat stress" and it largely refers to a rise in temperature at the time of grain growth (grain filling duration, GFD). Heat stress is a problem in 40% of temperate environments, which covers more than 36 mha (Reynolds *et al.*, 2001, Hays *et al.*, 2007) [16, 6]. Wheat heat stress is more harmful during reproductive phase due to direct effect on grain number and dry weight. Studies conducted in India suggest that with the possible rise of 1 °C temperature throughout the growing period during 2010-2030, there may be a loss of 4-5 million tonnes in wheat production (Aggarwal, 2008) [2]. A brief period of exposure to high ambient (>35 °C) can drastically reduce grain yield in wheat (Hawker and Jenner, 1993) [5] because of induction of early senescence and acceleration of grain filling activities in wheat (Paulsen, 1994) [15] due to shortening of grain filling duration and constriction of carbon

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Assimilation (Stone, 2001) [18]. The potential trait for screening wheat for heat tolerance includes depression of canopy temperature, flag-leaf, stomatal conductance and photosynthetic rate (Farooq *et al.*, 2011) [3].

In the state of Jammu and Kashmir, around 70 percent area under wheat in J&K state is rainfed with no dependable source of irrigation the situation worsens when accompanied by heat conditions during grain filling. In Jammu region of J&K state, wheat is also grown in areas with sub-tropical climate and therefore, terminal heat stress is considered as one of the major constraint to wheat production in this area and, also one of the major causes of yield loss. Keeping these things in mind the present study was undertaken to evaluate the stable heat tolerant bread wheat genotypes, which are suitable for the need of the wheat growing areas of Jammu region.

Material and Methods

The experimental material comprised 16 true breeding lines received from IIWBR, Karnal and 4 check lines maintained in Division of Plant breeding and Genetics, Chatha. The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design (RBD) with three replications. Each genotype was planted in a three-row plot having a gross area of 0.75 m x 1.5 m. The sowings were done during Rabi 2016-17 in three different environments created by three different dates of sowing i.e. 5th of November (Early sowing), 21st of November (Normal sowing) and 6th of December (Late sowing).

Recommended standard cultural and agronomic practices were followed to raise the healthy crop. Data was recorded on five randomly selected plants from each replications in each environment for days to heading, days to maturity, plant height, grain filling duration, no. of grains/spike, 1000 grains wt., no. of effective tillers/plant and grain yield/plant. Canopy temperature was recorded on each plot (3 rows) using a

handheld infrared thermometer (IMPAC Electronic GmbH, Germany). Chlorophyll content was recorded using chlorophyll meter/SPAD-502 (Soil Plant Analysis Development (SPAD) Section, Minolta Camera Co, Osaka, Japan). The Starch content was estimated by using phenol sulphuric acid method while the Protein content was estimated by Lowry method which is an extension of the biuret method. The G x E interaction was quantified by Eberhart and Russell model (1966). Field was irrigated at regular intervals depending upon the rainfall and recommended standard cultural and agronomic practices were followed to raise the healthy crop.

Results and Discussion

Joint regression analysis of variance for yield and its components traits is given in Table 1. Mean sum of squares due to genotypes were found to be significant for all the traits except No. of effective tillers/plant, Grain yield/plant, Canopy temperature depression and Chlorophyll content and mean sum of squares due to environment were found to be significant for all the traits. Mean sum of squares due to E + (G x E) were found to be significant for all the traits except Grain filling duration and Chlorophyll content. Genotype and environment interactions were found to be significant for Plant height, 1000 grain wt. and Protein content whereas mean sum of squares due to environment (linear) were significant for all the traits. G x E (linear) was found to be significant for Plant height, 1000 grain wt., Canopy temperature depression, Starch and Protein content. Pooled deviation was found to be significant for Days to maturity and Grain yield/plant. Similar findings were reported by Mahak *et al.*, 2002; Mondal and Khajuria 2002; Kheiralla *et al.*, 2004; Nagarajan, 2005; Mahmoud, 2006; Hamam *et al.*, 2009; Tripura *et al.*, 2011) [11, 12, 9, 14, 10, 4, 19].

Table 1: Estimation of mean squares for different Yield and yield contributing traits under different environments in wheat
Mean sum of squares

Source of Variation	d.f	Days to heading	Days to maturity	Plant height	No. of eff. Tillers/plant	Grain filling duration	No. of grains/spike
Genotypes	19	21.996 **	7.16 *	25.29**	0.30	5.23 **	15.85 *
Env. + (Geno. x Env.)	40	125.99 **	130.34 **	47.49 **	8.60 **	2.40	30.84 **
Environments	2	2354.54 **	2533.38 **	802.87 **	167.23 **	8.42 *	407.79 **
Geno. x Env.	38	8.701	3.871	7.74 *	0.26	2.09	11.00
Environments (Lin.)	1	4709.08 **	5066.75 **	1605.74 **	334.47**	16.84 **	815.58 **
Geno. x Env.(Lin.)	19	10.04	5.17	12.29 **	0.26	2.40	14.28
Pooled Deviation	20	6.99	2.43 *	3.02	0.24	1.68	7.38
Pooled Error	114	9.49	3.42	7.17	0.42	2.53	10.12
Total	59	92.50	90.67	40.34	5.93	3.39	26.01

* = Significant at P = 0.05

** = Significant at P = 0.01

Mean sum of squares

Source of Variation	d.f	1000 grain wt.	Grain yield/plant	Canopy temp. depression	Chlorophyll content	Starch content	Protein content
Genotypes	19	10.29 **	4.88	0.11	27.00	16.09 **	0.16**
Env. + (Geno. x Env.)	40	15.78 **	42.37 **	14.71 **	53.25	39.88 **	0.92**
Environments	2	260.61 **	803.92 **	292.63 **	505.88 **	684.00 **	16.36**
Geno. x Env.	38	2.90 *	2.29	0.09	29.42	5.98	0.11**
Environments (Lin.)	1	521.22 **	1607.84 **	585.26 **	1011.77**	1368.00 **	32.72**
Geno. x Env.(Lin.)	19	4.33 **	1.76	0.12 *	29.96	8.36 *	0.19**
Pooled Deviation	20	1.39	2.68*	0.05	27.44	3.43	0.03
Pooled Error	114	5.46	3.69	0.14	18.86	4.82	0.16
Total	59	14.01	30.30	10.01	44.79	32.22	0.67

* = Significant at P = 0.05

** = Significant at P = 0.01

Stability analysis helps in characterizing the performance of genotypes in different environments and enable plant breeders

in selecting desirable genotypes while, instability is the result of cultivars response in different environments which usually

indicates a high interaction between genetic and environmental factors. As per Eberhart and Russell model (1966), three parameters desired mean, regression coefficient ($b_i=1$), and minimum deviation from the regression line (S^2d_i

= 0) exhibit better general adaptability across environments and are considered as a stable ones. Mean performance and stability parameters of various yield and yield attributing traits are depicted in Table 2 and 3 respectively.

Table 2: Mean performance of Yield and yield attributing traits in wheat under different sowing environments

Genotype	Days to heading (No.) DD			Days to maturity (No.)			Plant height(Cm)			No of Eff. Tillers/Plant		
	E	N	L	E	N	L	E	N	L	E	N	L
HD 3043	118	104	92	151	142	127	88.3	85.3	76.18	12	10	8
RAJ 3077	119	107	94	152	145	126	89.8	86.8	80.6	11	13	8
DBW 125	107	104	93	144	142	126	89.07	86.07	81.2	13	11	6
WSM 135	108	105	93	145	143	128	96.5	93.5	79.31	12	12	7
WR 544	117	114	91	150	148	128	88.4	92.52	79.82	10	11	7
NWL 9	118	115	96	152	150	128	91.4	88.81	81.1	12	12	6
RAJ 3765	105	115	92	142	149	127	98.06	91.6	78.32	12	9	6
NIAW 34	117	114	95	150	148	130	91.2	82.6	76.89	11	10	7
RSP 561	107	102	95	144	140	130	97.52	85.4	78	12	11	8
NIAW 2477	115	112	95	150	148	129	84.3	81.3	73.91	13	12	6
RAJ 4360	112	109	93	148	146	125	83.9	80.9	73.63	12	12	8
VL 946	118	115	94	150	148	126	93.4	90.4	77.32	12	10	7
J- 07- 47	118	115	93	151	149	128	86.4	83.4	82.22	13	11	6
HW-2012-476	111	108	93	149	147	128	84.8	81.8	79.18	12	12	6
GW-2008-153	110	116	91	147	150	128	86.5	83.5	72.11	13	13	8
AKAW 4702	119	116	94	151	149	127	88.7	85.7	77.6	12	9	6
RWP-2011-17	118	115	92	150	148	128	85.21	79.2	72.94	12	12	7
GW-2013-530	117	114	95	150	148	130	81.7	78.7	73.01	12	12	7
DPW-621-50	106	103	95	143	141	129	96.6	93.6	78.21	12	11	6
HD 2967	107	104	91	144	142	125	94.6	95.06	80.81	13	12	7
Mean	113	110	93	148	146	128	89.8	86.3	77.6	12	1	7

Genotype	Grain (No.) Filling Duration			No. of Grains//SPIKE			1000 Grains WT. (Gms)			Grain Yield/Plant (Gms)		
	E	N	L	E	N	L	E	N	L	E	N	L
HD 3043	33	38	35	43	49	42	37.2	35.2	29.18	19.18	17.05	9.54
RAJ 3077	33	37	32	44	47	41	30.1	28.1	31.13	14.89	16.88	9.8
DBW 125	37	38	33	46	44	45	37.58	32.5	27.61	21.69	16.13	7.42
WSM 135	37	38	35	50	48	42	34.5	37.91	20.3	21.49	21.4	5.94
WR 544	33	34	37	41	45	39	30.5	28.5	23.19	12.59	14.41	6.04
NWL 9	34	35	32	49	50	38	32.42	30.42	26.2	19.42	17.6	6.36
RAJ 3765	37	33	36	52	47	35	39.91	30.03	29.52	25.44	13.8	6.44
NIAW 34	33	34	35	42	35	37	27.37	25.37	27.7	12.54	9.94	6.76
RSP 561	37	38	35	50	40	33	34.92	30.12	22.07	20.81	14.06	5.68
NIAW 2477	34	35	34	43	48	31	32.12	32.92	22.35	17.42	18.24	4.13
RAJ 4360	36	37	32	50	48	36	30.1	28.1	20.12	18.47	16.12	5.56
VL 946	32	33	32	43	41	38	32.87	30.87	23.95	16.56	13.07	6.04
J- 07- 47	33	34	34	47	39	33	29.75	27.75	26.72	17.59	12.1	5.5
HW-2012-476	38	39	35	47	44	40	29.76	26.76	31.23	16.77	14.04	7.09
GW-2008-153	36	34	37	51	49	49	33.86	31.86	21.67	22.47	20.27	8.22
AKAW 4702	31	32	33	44	41	39	35.5	33.59	27.78	19.14	11.9	6.07
RWP-2011-17	32	33	36	46	42	33	35.06	33.06	33.46	19.74	16.58	7.35
GW-2013-530	33	34	35	49	33	33	30.63	27.96	21.81	17.9	10.94	5.01
DPW-621-50	37	38	34	52	49	33	35.53	33.53	28.17	21.4	17.67	6.02
HD 2967	37	38	34	51	41	42	36.36	35.58	31.13	24.27	17.57	8.73
Mean	35	36	34	47	44	38	33.3	31	26.26	18.98	15.5	6.68

Genotype	(°C) Canopy temp. depression			(Spad Chlorophyll Units) Content			Starch Content (G/100g)			Protein Content (G/100g)		
	E	N	L	E	N	L	E	N	L	E	N	L
HD 3043	11.3	9.3	4.06	35.17	40.89	34.74	60.2	66.2	61.2	10.9	10.9	13.7
RAJ 3077	11.8	10.9	5.9	38.84	39.06	37.94	62.4	68.4	63.2	10.9	10.9	13.7
DBW 125	12.7	10.7	3.9	45.94	30.37	33.41	70.4	67.03	59.7	11.6	11.2	13.2
WSM 135	12.3	10.3	5.2	44.64	41.64	36.54	66.9	64.9	55.8	11.9	11.9	13.6
WR 544	12.9	10.1	5.1	33.37	53.17	32.34	66.1	71.1	63.6	10.8	10.8	13.9
NWL 9	12.8	10.8	5.4	41.54	38.54	33.7	70.1	68.1	56.4	11.2	11.3	13.2
RAJ 3765	12.9	10.9	5.4	41.14	38.14	34.54	75.1	67.2	61.2	13.2	12.7	12.9
NIAW 34	12.02	10.02	4.8	32.4	42.94	36.84	70.03	68.03	64.6	11.2	11.6	13.8
RSP 561	12.6	10.6	4.9	47.8	44.8	26.37	73.1	71	60.2	13.1	12.3	12.9
NIAW 2477	12.3	10.3	5.2	42.06	44.44	39.8	70.4	62.8	62.8	11.8	11.8	13.5
RAJ 4360	12.9	10.9	4.1	48.37	38.34	38.37	73	73.1	61.3	11.8	11.8	13.8
VL 946	12.6	10.6	5.03	38.84	33.5	21.4	66.4	64.4	55.8	11.7	11.7	12.8

J-07-47	12.6	10.9	5.3	56.17	32.17	29.5	68.5	66.5	61.7	11.7	11.7	13.2
HW-2012-476	12.3	10.3	5.4	42.34	45.37	33.47	67.5	65.5	56.8	11.6	11.6	13.6
GW-2008-153	12.5	9.8	4.6	44.07	41.07	28.17	68.2	64.1	55.9	11.4	11.4	13.4
AKAW 4702	12.8	10.8	5.5	46.8	44.14	27.5	64.2	58.2	53.7	12.3	12.6	13.7
RWP-2011-17	12.7	9.9	5.5	45.7	35.5	39.94	69.2	60.4	52.6	11.7	11.7	13.6
GW-2013-530	12.02	10.02	5.1	43.89	29.4	32.4	69.03	62.2	54.2	11.6	11.6	13.6
DPW-621-50	12.6	10.7	5.7	47.44	42.7	34.14	74	72	49.9	12.6	13.1	11.7
HD 2967	11.9	10.9	4.6	48.07	45.07	36.97	74.1	72.1	48.7	12.7	13.2	12.3
Mean	12.4	10.4	5.03	43.22	40.06	33.4	68.9	66.9	57.9	11.8	11.8	13.3

Table 3: Stability parameters for Yield and yield contributing traits in wheat

Genotype	Days to heading			Days to maturity			Plant Height			No. of e.tillers/plant			Grain filling duration		
	Mean	Reg. Coef. (bi)	Mean Sq. Dev (S ² di)	Mean	Reg. Coef. (bi)	Mean Sq. Dev (S ² di)	Mean	Reg. Coef. (bi)	Mean Sq. Dev (S ² di)	Mean	Reg. Coef. (bi)	Mean Sq. Dev (S ² di)	Mean	Reg. Coef. (bi)	Mean Sq. Dev (S ² di)
HD 3043	103.778	0.73	58.08**	139.000	0.80	17.33*	85.264	0.10	-5.44	10.333	0.81**	-0.41	35.222	1.93	-1.63
RAJ 3077	106.667	0.94	-9.39	141.667	0.93	-3.33	90.072	0.47	-6.57	9.778	0.83	-0.35	35.000	0.87	-2.51
DBW 125	102.556	0.66	3.08	138.778	0.74	0.67	88.896	0.91	2.69	9.556	0.72	1.79*	36.222	0.13	1.08
WSM 135	104.000	0.78	-9.17	139.667	0.98	-3.34	82.902	0.62**	-6.97	10.222	1.07	-0.39	35.667	2.25	2.59
WR 544	103.444	0.87	1.23	140.444	0.95	-0.02	81.847	0.56*	-6.95	10.444	1.14	-0.37	37.000	0.42	0.87
NWL 9	107.556	1.17	-9.29	141.667	1.08	-3.33	80.039	0.58	-6.64	9.889	1.00	-0.04	34.111	0.08	-1.58
RAJ 3765	103.444	0.78	-3.71	138.889	0.82	-1.29	88.618	1.66	13.83	10.000	0.91	-0.38	35.444	2.14*	-2.53
NIAW 34	105.667	1.06	-8.67	140.333	1.11	-3.04	84.778	1.25	-6.40	10.222	1.07	-0.39	34.667	1.95	-2.19
RSP 561	106.778	1.15	7.47	140.889	1.08	2.84	86.380	1.38	-3.57	9.556	0.96	-0.30	34.444	-1.66	-2.12
NIAW 2477	108.778	1.12	-7.37	142.222	0.98	-1.86	82.542	1.43	-6.28	10.222	0.96	-0.30	33.444	-0.13	1.08
RAJ 4360	108.556	1.33	-8.96	141.222	1.25	-3.22	83.410	1.04	-6.89	10.000	0.93	0.01	32.667	0.28	-1.94
VL 946	103.333	1.09	-8.15	139.889	1.17	-2.44	81.544	1.05	-6.88	9.889	1.09	-0.31	36.556	1.77	-1.32
J-07-47	107.778	1.13	-9.34	141.111	0.96	-3.34	82.043	1.17	-6.94	10.222	1.07	-0.39	33.333	-0.91	1.43
HW-2012-476	102.889	1.07	2.47	138.333	1.17	2.22	85.081	1.10	-6.14	10.000	0.90	-0.33	35.444	3.22	-1.86
GW-2008-153	103.667	0.94	-9.39	139.444	0.96	-3.34	86.640	1.10	-1.50	10.222	1.14	0.41	35.778	1.27	-2.48
AKAW 4702	106.778	1.12	-4.87	141.333	1.12	-0.80	88.013	1.40	-5.48	9.222	1.09	-0.31	34.556	0.69	-2.41
RWP-2011-17	105.111	0.84*	-9.39	140.222	0.92	-3.33	82.121	1.16	4.08	10.333	0.90	-0.33	35.111	1.86	-1.82
GW-2013-530	112.000	1.15	-9.32	144.111	1.01	-3.34	84.777	0.62	-4.81	9.778	1.14	-0.37	32.111	-0.51	-0.02
DPW-621-50	110.222	1.37	-4.64	143.444	1.16	-1.96	81.526	1.19	-5.80	10.333	1.11	-0.40	33.222	-1.69	1.80
HD 2967	103.222	0.70	-8.96	139.222	0.79	-3.25	87.384	1.20	-6.13	10.222	1.16	-0.22	36.000	2.06	-1.44
General mean	105.811			140.595			84.694			10.022			34.800		
S.E. m ±	1.9			1.1			1.2			0.34			0.91		

Genotype	No of grains/spike			1000 grain wt.			Grain yield/plant			CTD			Chlorophyll content		
	Mean	Reg. Coef. (bi)	Mean Sq. Dev (S ² di)	Mean	Reg. Coef. (bi)	Mean Sq. Dev (S ² di)	Mean	Reg. Coef. (bi)	Mean Sq. Dev (S ² di)	Mean	Reg. Coef. (bi)	Mean Sq. Dev (S ² di)	Mean	Reg. Coef. (bi)	Mean Sq. Dev (S ² di)
HD 3043	45.556	-0.23	3.86	32.902	0.77	-3.93	15.582	0.68	-2.44	9.021	0.98	-0.12	38.288	0.81	-15.32
RAJ 3077	44.556	0.06	-9.24	29.477	1.47	-1.56	13.277	0.83	-0.61	9.541	0.92	-0.11	41.900	1.71	208.21**
DBW 125	39.667	1.55	12.25	29.978	1.06	0.86	12.861	1.05	13.19*	9.444	1.05	-0.14	39.922	1.38	-2.70
WSM 135	42.333	1.11	10.38	28.221	1.98	0.45	13.356	1.14	2.95	9.337	1.04	-0.14	41.944	1.86	-11.66
WR 544	45.889	0.81	-9.88	29.658	0.00	-1.33	14.421	0.91	-3.52	9.479	0.99	0.05	44.633	3.18	52.10
NWL 9	38.778	1.12	-2.76	30.300	0.78	-4.67	12.199	0.95	0.29	9.313	0.85	0.07	38.154	1.29	4.48
RAJ 3765	46.556	1.78	-6.25	34.320	1.10	-4.06	16.904	1.30	-2.79	9.129	1.02	0.00	43.422	1.68	-11.41
NIAW 34	45.667	0.57	8.54	29.784	0.85	-5.20	14.389	0.96	0.41	9.374	0.97	-0.11	36.614	0.75	-2.35
RSP 561	44.111	1.26	1.32	31.623	1.27	-4.86	14.163	1.10	-2.33	9.447	1.08	-0.13	35.444	0.26	-15.86
NIAW 2477	40.333	1.69	-8.23	28.308	0.79	-5.16	12.563	0.98	-3.19	9.367	0.97	-0.13	37.044	0.84	12.92
RAJ 4360	41.111	1.27	-9.90	26.493	0.93**	-5.21	11.476	0.87	-2.29	9.599	1.14	-0.11	32.800	1.19	22.82
VL 946	43.000	0.22	-7.78	30.089	0.99	-5.20	13.114	0.90	-3.10	9.669	1.02	-0.13	37.833	0.94	-6.22
J-07-47	42.889	2.10	-2.59	30.756	0.68	-5.05	14.346	1.19	-1.70	9.359	1.00	-0.09	37.544	0.77	10.73
HW-2012-476	42.778	0.40	-9.68	33.103	0.72*	-5.20	14.376	0.80	-3.34	8.897	0.94	-0.06	39.533	0.12	-18.62
GW-2008-153	44.444	1.12	-4.78	29.299	1.23	-1.99	14.607	1.16	3.93	9.464	1.07	-0.13	38.656	-0.08	6.86
AKAW 4702	43.889	1.20**	-10.04	30.221	0.90	-4.87	13.072	1.08	-2.43	9.668	0.98	-0.13	39.367	-0.19	-18.76
RWP-2011-17	41.000	1.16	-8.75	28.882	1.68	-3.80	13.144	1.02	-2.47	9.261	1.07	-0.13	41.944	0.73	-19.19
GW-2013-530	42.222	1.30	-9.74	28.733	0.82	-5.03	12.498	1.02	-3.48	9.376	0.96	-0.11	34.300	0.85	-19.17
DPW-621-50	44.111	0.73	-9.70	31.829	0.98	-5.20	15.048	1.10*	-3.56	9.222	0.93	0.04	40.844	1.40	-18.83
HD 2967	39.333	0.78	19.98	30.922	1.00	-5.17	13.036	0.98	-1.01	9.267	1.00	-0.01	37.562	0.54	4.74
General mean	42.911			30.245			13.722			9.362			38.888		
S.E. m ±	1.9			0.83			1.15			0.16			3.7		

Genotype	Starch content			Protein content		
	Mean	Reg. Coef. (bi)	Mean Sq. Dev (S ² di)	Mean	Reg. Coef. (bi)	Mean Sq. Dev (S ² di)
HD 3043	65.522	0.50	7.22	11.956	1.48	-0.13
RAJ 3077	65.922	0.85	-3.11	12.056	1.45**	-0.16
DBW 125	68.644	0.90	-3.66	12.744	0.53	-0.12
WSM 135	67.444	0.96	-4.63	12.233	1.02**	-0.16
WR 544	65.267	1.08	-4.22	12.133	1.21**	-0.16
NWL 9	61.167	1.22	10.46	12.344	1.11	-0.15
RAJ 3765	63.567	1.68	3.80	12.489	0.46	-0.09
NIAW 34	64.100	0.70	-2.82	12.422	1.13**	-0.16

RSP 561	65.833	0.89	-4.24	12.311	1.30	-0.15
NIAW 2477	67.378	0.73	-4.38	12.444	1.01	-0.16
RAJ 4360	65.089	0.83	-4.57	12.267	0.83**	-0.16
VL 946	61.278	0.72	-0.24	12.611	1.11	-0.15
J- 07- 47	62.433	1.55	1.37	12.444	0.63*	-0.16
HW-2012-476	64.356	0.78	3.37	12.167	1.40	-0.15
GW-2008-153	63.978	0.84	-4.30	11.822	1.35	-0.14
AKAW 4702	66.500	0.98	-0.42	12.133	0.99	-0.15
RWP-2011-17	67.467	0.86	-4.31	12.544	0.76	-0.06
GW-2013-530	62.711	0.93	-4.66	12.111	0.98*	-0.16
DPW-621-50	60.122	1.08	-1.05	12.400	1.09	-0.15
HD 2967	64.056	1.9*	-4.35	12.511	0.18	0.04
General mean	64.642			12.307		
S.E. m \pm	1.30			0.10		

The mean performance for different characters Early, Normal and Late sowing conditions revealed that wide range of estimates for characters under study. Under Early sowing, conditions the grain yield varied from 12.54 to 25.44 g with a mean value of 18.98 g. Maximum and minimum values for grain filling period were found to be 38 and 31 days, respectively, with an average value of 35 days. Similarly, for 1000 grain weight the minimum and maximum values were found to be 27.37 and 39.91 g, respectively with an average value of 33.3 g. Maximum and minimum values for days to heading were found to be 119 and 105 days, respectively, with an average value of 113 days. Similarly, for days to maturity maximum and minimum values were found to be 152 and 142 days, respectively, with an average value of 148 days. Plant height, with an average value of 89.8 cm, varied from 81.7 to 98.06 cm. No. of effective tillers/plant varied from 10 to 13 tillers with a mean value of 12. Maximum and minimum values for No. of grains/spike were found to be 52 and 41 grains, respectively, with an average value of 47 grains. Among the physiological traits studied, CTD ranged from 11.3 to 12.9 °C with an average value of 12.4 °C while Chlorophyll content ranged from 32.4 to 56.17 SPAD units with an average value of 43.22. In case of biochemical traits, the Starch content ranged from 60.2 to 75.1% with an average value of 68.9% while Protein content ranged from 10.8 to 13.2% with an average value of 11.8%.

Under Normal sowing, conditions the grain yield varied from 9.94 to 21.4 g with a mean value of 15.5 g. Maximum and minimum values for grain filling duration were found to be 39 and 32 days, respectively, with an average value of 36 days. Similarly, for 1000 grain weight the minimum and maximum values were found to be 25.37 and 37.91 g, respectively with an average value of 31 g. Maximum and minimum values for days to heading were found to be 116 and 102 days, respectively, with an average value of 110 days. Similarly, for days to maturity maximum and minimum values were found to be 150 and 140 days, respectively, with an average value of 146 days. Plant height, with an average value of 86.3 cm, varied from 78.7 to 95.06 cm. No. of effective tillers/plant varied from 9 to 13 tillers with a mean value of 11. Maximum and minimum values for No. of grains/spike were found to be 50 and 33 grains, respectively, with an average value of 44 grains. Among the physiological traits studied, CTD ranged from 9.3 to 10.9 °C with an average value of 10.4 °C while Chlorophyll content ranged from 29.4 to 53.17 SPAD units with an average value of 40.06. In case of biochemical traits, the Starch content ranged from 58.2 to 73.1% with an average value of 66.9% while Protein content ranged from 10.8 to 13.2% with an average value of 11.7%.

Under Late sowing, conditions the grain yield varied from 4.13 to 9.8 g with a mean value of 6.68 g. Maximum and

minimum values for grain filling duration were found to be 37 and 32 days, respectively, with an average value of 34 days. Similarly, for 1000 grain weight the minimum and maximum values were found to be 20.12 and 33.46 g, respectively, with an average value of 26.26 g. Maximum and minimum values for days to heading were found to be 96 and 91 days, respectively, with an average value of 93 days. Similarly, for days to maturity maximum and minimum values were found to be 130 and 125 days respectively, with an average value of 128 days. Plant height, with an average value of 77.6 cm, varied from 72.11 to 82.22 cm. No. of effective tillers/plant varied from 6 to 8 tillers with a mean value of 7. Maximum and minimum values for No. of grains/spike were found to be 49 and 31 grains, respectively, with an average value of 38 grains. Among the physiological traits studied, CTD ranged from 3.9 to 5.9 °C with an average value of 5.03 °C while Chlorophyll content ranged from 21.4 to 39.94 SPAD units with an average value of 33.4. In case of biochemical traits, the Starch content ranged from 48.7 to 64.6% with an average value of 57.9% while Protein content ranged from 11.7 to 13.9% with an average value of 13.3%. These findings are in agreement with the findings of several researchers like Sharma & Tandon, 1997^[17]; Kaur *et al.*, (2007)^[8]; Jaiswal *et al.*, (2010)^[7] and Monu Kumar, (2012)^[13] in wheat. Out of 20 genotypes, 9 showed higher mean and b_i value close to unity and non-significant S^2d_i values viz., RAJ 3765, RSP 561, J-07-47, GW-2008-153, DPW-621-50, HD 3043, WR 544, NIAW 34 and HW-2012-476. These genotypes also showed stable performance for different yield attributing, physiological and biochemical traits. Genotype RAJ 3765 showed stable performance for plant height, days to heading, days to maturity, no. of grains/spike, 1000 grain wt. grain filling duration, chlorophyll content and protein content. For plant height, no. of grains/spike, 1000 grain wt., canopy temperature depression, starch and protein content RSP 561 emerged as a stable genotype. Similarly J-07-47 also showed stable performance for no. of effective tillers/plant, 1000 grain wt., and protein content. Genotype GW-2008-153 showed stable performance for plant height, days to heading, no. of effective tillers/plant, no. of grains/spike, grain filling duration and canopy temperature depression. Genotype DPW-621-50 showed stable performance for no. of effective tillers/plant, no. of grains/spike, chlorophyll content and protein content. Genotype HD 3043 showed stable performance for days to heading, days to maturity, no. of effective tillers/plant, no. of grains/spike, 1000 grain wt., grain filling duration and starch content. Genotype WR 544 showed stable performance for plant height, days to heading, days to maturity, no. of effective tillers/plant, no. of grains/spike, grain filling duration, canopy temperature depression, chlorophyll content and starch content. For plant

height, days to heading, days to maturity, no. of effective tillers/plant, no. of grains/spike, canopy temperature depression and protein content NIAW 34 emerged as a stable genotype. Genotype HW-2012-476 showed stable performance for plant height, days to heading, days to maturity, 1000 grain wt., grain filling duration and chlorophyll content.

Out of 20 genotypes, 18 genotypes can be predicted on the basis of absence of genotype x environment interaction, non-significant b_i and S^2d_i for Days to heading. Similarly, 19 genotypes can be predicted for Days to maturity, 18 genotypes can be predicted for Plant height, 19 genotypes can be predicted for No. of effective tillers/plant, 19 genotypes can be predicted for Grain filling duration, 19 genotypes can be predicted for No. of grains/spike, 18 genotypes can be predicted for 1000 grain wt., 18 genotypes can be predicted for Grain yield/plant, 20 genotypes can be predicted for Canopy temperature depression, 19 genotypes can be predicted for Chlorophyll content, 19 genotypes can be predicted for Starch content. Similarly, 13 genotypes can be predicted for Protein content. The presence of genotype x environment interaction along with significant b_i was shown by genotype RWP-2011-17 for Days to heading. Similarly, genotypes WSM 135 and WR 544 for Plant height, genotype HD 3043 for No. of eff. tillers/plant, genotype RAJ 3765 for Grain filling duration, genotype AKAW 4702 for No. of grains/spike, genotypes RAJ 4360 and HW-2012-476 for 1000 grain wt., genotype DPW-621-50 for Grain yield/plant, genotype HD 2967 for Starch content and genotypes RAJ 3077, WSM 135, WR 544, NIAW 34, RAJ 4360, J-07-47 and GW-2013-530 for Protein content. The response of above number of genotypes to environmental changes can be approximately measurable. Under the unpredictable category, none of the genotypes were having presence of genotype x environment interaction along with significant b_i and S^2d_i . However, genotype HD 3043 showed presence of genotype x environment interaction along with significant S^2d_i for Days to heading. Similarly, genotype HD 3043 for Days to maturity, genotype DBW 125 for Grain yield/plant and genotype RAJ 3077 for Chlorophyll content. The response of such a number of genotypes is unpredictable.

Also, the genotype DPW-621-50 was most responsive for Days to heading as it showed highest regression coefficient. Similarly, genotype RAJ 4360 for Days to maturity, genotype RAJ 3765 for Plant height, genotype HD 2967 for No. of eff. tillers/plant, genotype HD 3043 for Grain filling duration, genotype J- 07- 47 for No. of grains/spike, genotype WSM 135 for 1000 grain wt., genotype J- 07- 47 for Grain yield/plant, genotype RAJ 4360 for Canopy temperature depression, genotype WR 544 for Chlorophyll content, genotype HD 2967 for Starch content and genotype HD 3043 for Protein content was most responsive.

Moreover, the genotype DBW 125 was least responsive for Days to heading as it exhibited lowest regression coefficient. Similarly, genotype DBW 125 for Days to maturity, genotype HD 3043 for Plant height, genotype DBW 125 for No. of eff. tillers/plant, genotype DPW-621-50 for Grain filling duration, genotype HD 3043 for No. of grains/spike, WR 544 for 1000 grain wt., genotype HD 3043 for Grain yield/plant, genotype NWL 9 for Canopy temperature depression, genotype AKAW 4702 for Chlorophyll content, genotype HD 3043 for Starch content and genotype HD 2967 for Protein content was least responsive.

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