

DISTRIBUTION AND PHENOTYPIC VARIABILITY ASPECTS OF SOME QUANTITATIVE TRAITS AMONG DURUM WHEAT ACCESIONS

AYED SOUROUR and SLIM-AMARA HAJER

Genetic and Plant Breeding Laboratory, Department of Agronomy and Biotechnology, National Agronomic Institute of Tunisia

Département d'Agronomie et Biotechnologie végétale, Institut National Agronomique de Tunisie, 43 Avenue Charles Nicolle 1082. Cité Mahrajene -Tunis, Tunisia

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ABSTRACT

A durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.) collection with 111 accessions represents a large part of the collection of Triticeae species in Tunisia were evaluated for six qualitative traits: seed colour, seed size, glume colour, glume pubescence, spike density and beak length. Distribution of traits showed that this germoplasm was dominated by dense spike, white and glabre glume, long beak, brown and large grain. Phenotypic diversity is determined by the index Shannon-Weaver (H'). This index calculated for each parameter revealed that spike density ($H' = 0.86$), glume pubescence ($H' = 0.80$) and glume colour ($H' = 0.79$) showed the best diversity index. Seed size showed the weakest index ($H' = 0.69$) which indicated a low phenotypic variability for this parameter. This durum wheat germoplasm presented an average of diversity index about 0.77, showing a large diversity of this collection. These values showed that the germoplasm has a relatively important diversity, confirming that Tunisia is one of the principal durum wheat secondary centres of diversification. This genetic diversity can be exploited in improvement programmes.

Key Words: Durum, glume pubescence, spike density, *Triticum durum*, Tunisia

RÉSUMÉ

Une collection de blé (*Triticum durum* Desf.) avec 111 nouvelles acquisitions représentant une grande partie de la collection des espèces Triticeae en Tunisie avaient été évalués pour six traits qualitatifs: couleur de semences, taille de semences, la couleur de glume, pubescence du glume, densité du pointe et longueur de bec. La distribution des traits avait montré que cette germoplasm avait été dominée par une dense pointe, glume blanc et glabre, long bec, grain brun et grande. La diversité phénotypique est déterminée par l'index de Shannon-Weaver (H'). Cet index calculé pour chaque paramètre a révélé que la densité du pointe ($H' = 0,86$), la pubescence du glume ($H' = 0,80$) et la couleur du glume ($H' = 0,79$) avait montré le meilleur indice de diversité. La taille de semences avait montré le plus faible index ($H' = 0,69$), ce qui avait indiqué une variabilité phénotypique faible pour ce paramètre. Cette germoplasm de blé dur a présenté une moyenne de l'index de diversité d'environ 0,77; montrant une grande diversité de cette collection. Ces valeurs ont montré que cette germoplasm a une diversité relativement importante, ce qui a confirmé que la Tunisie est l'un de principaux centres secondaire de diversification de blé dur. Cette diversité génétique peut être exploitée dans les programmes d'amélioration.

Mots Clés: Blé dur, de glume, pubescence densité du pointe, *Triticum durum*, Tunisie

INTRODUCTION

Old cultivars of agricultural crops and local populations are attracting more and more attention from specialists in gene banks, breeding institutions, and research institutes holding and studying germplasm collections. Genetic variation in advanced cultivars is narrowing, and when desirable, gene donors are not found in collections of current cultivars, it is necessary to search for them among old materials and in wild relatives (Devra, 1999). Tunisia, like the other countries of the Mediterranean basin, is an area rich in crop biodiversity because it is characterised by a high diversity of climatic, edaphic and agronomic conditions.

Durum wheat is an important crop providing food and fodder in the world. Several studies on evaluation of indigenous durum wheat germoplasm on the agro-physiological level by quantitative parameters showed a significant richness of Tunisian germoplasm (Daaloul *et al.*, 1998; Fakhfak *et al.*, 1998; Khereddine *et al.*, 1998). However, there are few reports on genetic variation of landraces of Tunisian durum wheat germoplasm at the morphological and qualitative traits level. The phenotypic diversity can be determined by the index of Shannon-Weaver (H') described by Hutcheson (1970). Similar studies were also made on the world collections of durum wheat landraces (Bechere, 1996; Jaradat, 1992), barley (Porfiri, 1992) and on *Aegilops* (Holubec, 1992). This work evaluated the phenotypic variability of 111 durum wheat autochthon accessions by 6 qualitative parameters.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A total of 111 accessions durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.) were used for this study: Adjini (3 accessions), Agili (2 accessions), Hamira (3 accessions), Biskri (2 accessions), and Mahmoudi (2 accessions). Others included Media (3 accessions), Sbei (2 accessions), Derbassi (2 accessions), Jeneh Khotifa (3 accessions), Aoudj (1 accession), Bianculida (1 accession), and Bidi (1 accession). Also included were Mekki (1 accession), Real Sorte (1 accession), Souri (1 accession), Swabaa Elgia (1 accession), and Taganrog (1 accession).

All accessions were sown in fields at a seed rate of 120 kg ha⁻¹. These accessions were sown each one on 3 lines of 2 m and spacing of 18 cm. At pre-sowing of phosphorus fertiliser (60 kg of P₂O₅ per hectare) was applied and post-sowing for nitrogen (100 kg of ammonite at 33.5%) with two fractions (lifting and tillering) was applied.

Data were recorded for 6 qualitative characters using Durum Wheat Descriptors IBPGR (International Board for Plant Genetic Resources) (Table 1).

Phenotypic frequency distributions of the characters were worked out for all the materials.

TABLE 1. Qualitatively measured traits

Characters	Code description
Seed colour	1 White yellow
	2 White yellow
	3 Light brown/light red
	4 Brown/red
	5 Dark brown/dark red
	6 Purple
	7 Other
Glume colour	1 White yellow
	2 Brown/red
	3 Grey
	4 Black
Glume Pubescence	5 Other
Spike density	0 Absent
	3 Sparse
	5 Intermediate
	7 Dense
Barbs length	1 Very sparse
	3 Sparse
	5 Intermediate
	7 High/dense
	9 Compact
Seed size	1 Awnless to very short
	3 Awnletted
	5 Intermediate
	7 Awned
	9 Long awned
	3 Small
	5 Intermediate
	7 Large
	9 Very large

The Shannon-Weaver diversity index (H') was computed using the phenotypic frequencies to assess the phenotypic diversity for each character. The Shannon-Weaver diversity index as described by Hutchenson (1970) is given as:

$$H' = - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \cdot \ln p_i$$

Where p_i is the proportion of accessions in the i^{th} class of an n -class character and n is the number of phenotypic classes for a character. Each value of H' was divided by its maximum value, $\log n$, and normalised in order to keep the values between zero and one.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The distribution of six studied characters is presented in Figure 1. Most accessions showed white (61%) or brown (27%) glume (Fig. 2). Generally, the accessions with black glumes are rare (Tesfaye *et al.*, 1991).

Moreover, 58% of accessions showed glabre glume and 27% had an important glume pubescence (Fig. 3). Hairiness is a monogenically inherited dominant trait (Mcintosh, 1988), and yet its frequency is lower than the recessive allele, suggesting the presence of a selection disadvantage linked to this gene. Although the adaptive significance of glume hairiness is not clearly known, its association with resistance to kernal bunt (*Tilletia indica*) (Warham, 1988) and powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*) (Negassa, 1986), has been reported.

Most of the accessions presented long (49.5%) or intermediate barbs (42.3%). Several authors showed a significant correlation between the presence of the barbs and yield grain of durum wheat (Chhabra and Sethi, 1989; Dali *et al.*, 2003). Indeed, the elimination of the barbs during the emergence phases of spike and the anthesis resulted in a reduction of the yield into grain of 17.31 and 13.49%, respectively.

Moreover, 40% of accessions had an important seed size and 37% with intermediate size. The most abundant glume colours in this collection were brown (40%) and yellow white (29%) (Fig. 4).

Most accessions had high (40%) and intermediate (45%) spike density. Sapegin and Baransky (1922) noted that a compact spike showed resistance to brown rust. The trait is controlled by two nonallelic recessive genes named *sc 1* and *sc 2* (Goncharov, 1997). Gene *sc 1* is responsible for semicompactoid spike and, when complemented by gene *sc 2*, it forms a compactoid spike in tetraploid wheat. This finding collaborated the suggestions of Daaloul *et al.* (1998) that density spike is more important in relatively cool and wet regions.

The estimates of the Shannon-Weaver diversity index, H' for the six characters are presented in Table 2. For all accessions, the value of H' varied from 0.69 for size seed to 0.86 for spike density. All parameters presented diversity indices higher than 0.60, which showed a large diversity on each parameter. Moreover, this durum wheat germoplasm presented a diversity index about 0.77, showing a relatively important phenotypic diversity of this collection.

A similar study based on 21 morphological and development traits for 132 accessions showed that Jordanie presented a phenotypic diversity index about 0.67 (Jaradat *et al.*, 1992). Moreover, Bechere *et al.* (1996) estimated phenotypic index for Ethiopian germoplasm formed by 24 durum wheat populations at 0.70. The best indices are observed for seed colour ($H'=0.99$), size grain ($H'=0.96$) and glume pubescence ($H'=0.88$). The weakest index was noted for spike density ($H'=0.24$). In this study, this trait presented the best index ($H'=0.86$). These values showed that this germoplasm presented a large diversity, which confirmed that Tunisia is one of the principal durum wheat secondary centres of diversification. This genetic diversity can be exploited in improvement programmes.

TABLE 2. Index diversity (H') of each trait

Measured traits	H'
Seed colour	0.71
Seed size	0.69
Glume colour	0.79
glume pubescence	0.8
Spike density	0.86
Barb length	0.77

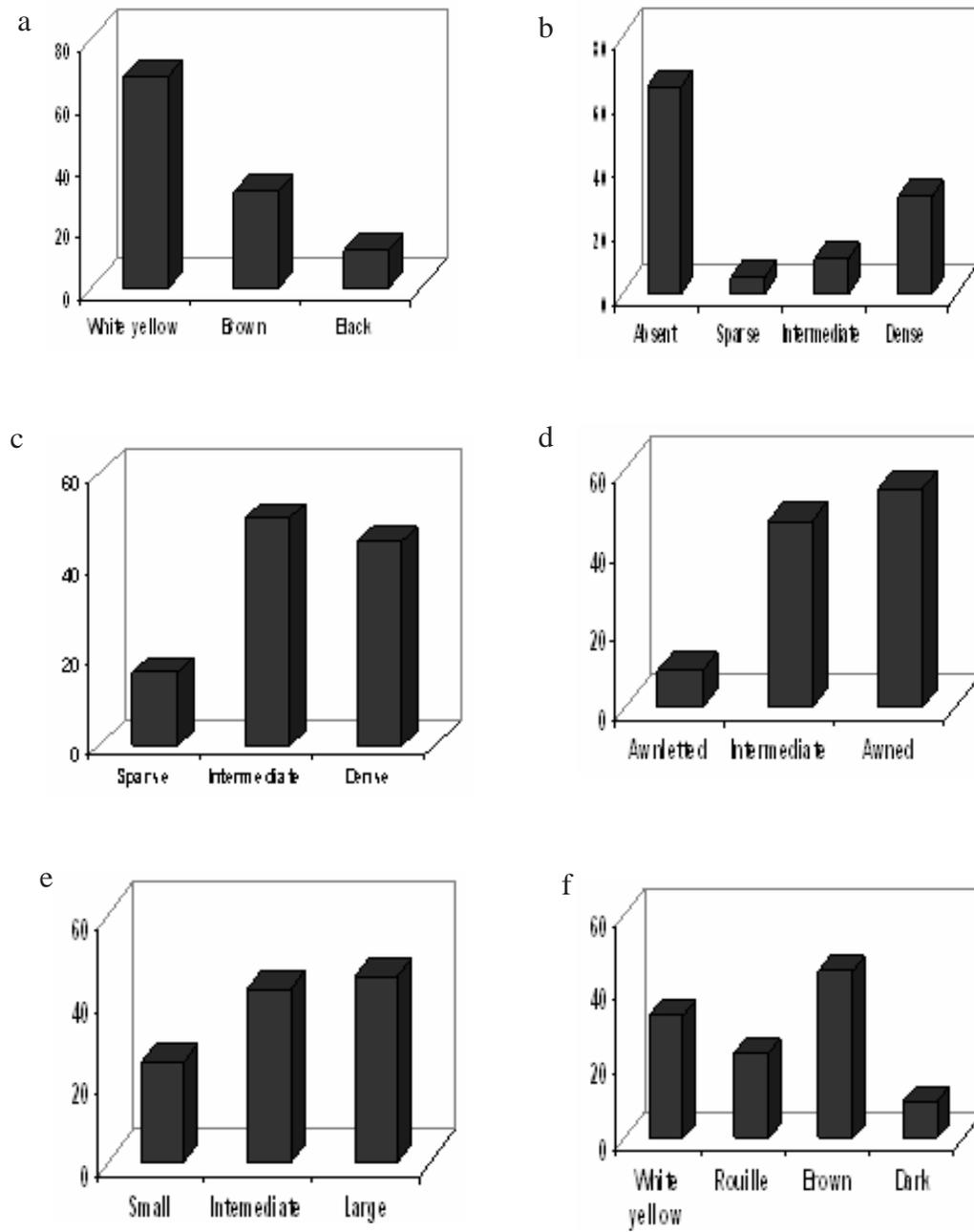


Figure 1. Frequencies distribution of 111 accessions according to glume colour (a), pubescence of glume (b), spike density(c), barb length (d), size (e) and colour (f) grain in a study in Tunisia.

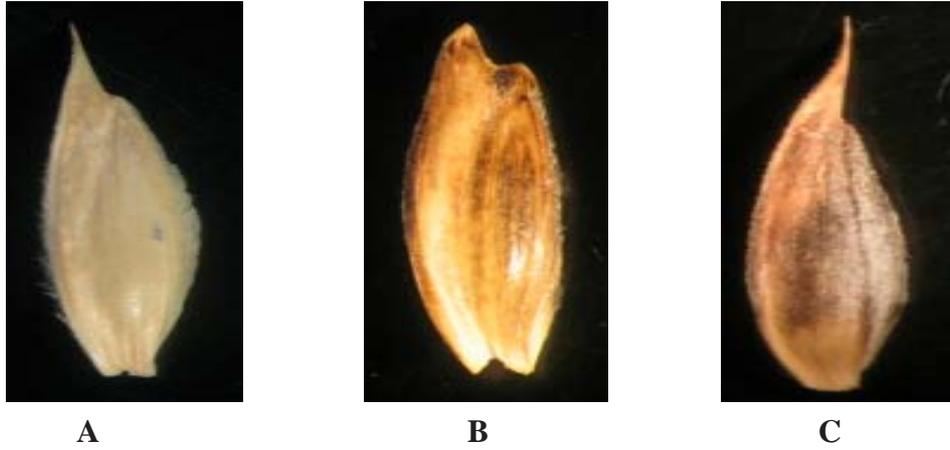


Figure 2. Variation of glume colour (A: Glume White yellow, B: Glume Brown, C: Glume dark)

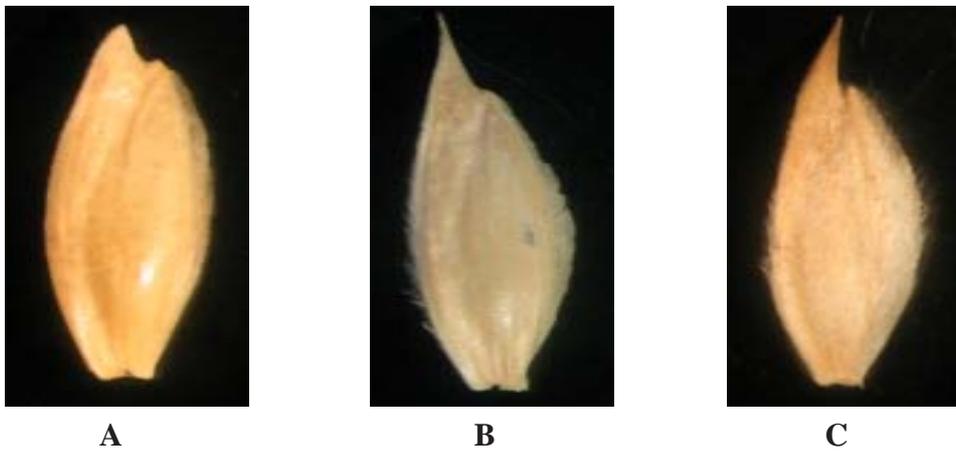


Figure 3. Different pubescence degree of glume (A: sparse, B: intermediate, C: dense).



Figure 4. Different seed colour of durum wheat.

CONCLUSION

Tunisian durum wheat germoplasm presented a diversity index about 0.77 showing a relatively important phenotypic diversity of this collection. The high diversity observed showed that Tunisia is one of the centres of diversity of durum wheat. This genetic diversity can be exploited in improvement programmes.

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