

*(Triticum aestivum L.)*

( 2007/5/82 2006/11/23 )

*Triticum )*

(B<sub>2</sub>,B<sub>1</sub>,F<sub>2</sub>,F<sub>1</sub>,P<sub>2</sub>,P<sub>1</sub>)

:

*(aestivum L.*

. S3 – 69 pandas

100

## Genetical Analysis of variances for Early Generation in Bread Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

**Najeeb K. Yousif**  
*Departement of Biology*  
*College of Science*  
*Mosul University*

**Manal A. Abd AL-Hayale**  
*Departement of Biology*  
*Education College for girls*  
*Mosul University*

### ABSTRACT

Six early generations ( $P_1, P_2, F_1, F_2, B_1,$  and  $B_2$ ) of two crosses in bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). Pandas  $\times$  Gemeney and S3- 69  $\times$  S6-S3 , were used to study components of variances for maturity time ,plant height ,flag leaf area, grain yield and its components. The phenotypic variance for the studied characters in six generations for each cross was analyzed to estimate : additive genetic variance, dominance genetic variance, environmental variance, average degree of dominance, additive – dominante genetic covariance, heritability and expected genetic advance from selection in  $F_2$  generation. Average degree of dominance revealed all the types of dominance for the studied traits. The dominant genes for most of the traits were found in pandas and S3-69. The values of narrow sense heritability was high and significant for : number of spikes and grain yield in the first cross, spike length , weight of 100 grains and number of grains per spike in the second cross : Dricet selection can be used to improve the spik length in the first cross. Recurrent selection can be used to increase the frequency of the desirable alleles for other traits.

(Fisher, 1918; Comstok and Robinson, 1948 ; Hayman, 1960 ; Mather and jinks , 1982;  
; 2004 Kasim and Yuosif, 1990; Ajmal et al., 1995; Martinez and foster,1998  
.(2005 Fronza et al.,2004 ;

Average degree of dominance

Heritability

Falconer (1981)

.....

(Kempthorne, 1969 ; Allard, 1960)

( B<sub>2</sub>,B<sub>1</sub>,F<sub>2</sub>,F<sub>1</sub>,P<sub>2</sub>,P<sub>1</sub>)

Gemeney pandas

:

S3-35 S3-69

:

100

( *Triticum aestivum* L.)

2000

, S6-35 S3-69 1994

Gemeney pandas :

/

1992 ,

. 2000

/

, ( P<sub>2</sub>) Gemeney

( P<sub>1</sub>) pandas

, (P<sub>2</sub>) S6-35

( P<sub>1</sub>) S3-69

2001

( F<sub>1</sub>)

( F<sub>1</sub>)

( F<sub>1</sub>)

( B<sub>2</sub>,B<sub>1</sub>)

.( F<sub>1</sub>)

( F<sub>2</sub>)

97%-)

25

Diathen M45

.( 95%

2003

/

F<sub>2</sub>

F<sub>1</sub>

P<sub>2</sub>

P<sub>1</sub>

:

30

20

. 15

10

B<sub>2</sub> B<sub>1</sub>

pH = 7

18-14

396.5

2004/5/15

(Rawnsom and Evans , 1970) x 0.95

x

100

Bartlett's Method

. ( Steel and Torrie 1980)

$$\text{Adjusted.}x^2_{(k-1)} = \frac{x * 2(k-1)}{1 + \frac{1}{3(k+1)} \left[ \sum \frac{1}{(ni-1)} - \frac{1}{\sum (ni-1)} \right]}$$

$$X^2_{(k-1)} = 2.3026 [\log \bar{S}^2 \sum (ni-1) - \sum (ni-1) \log S_i^2]$$

:

: X<sup>2</sup>

: K

ith

: ni-1

:  $\bar{S}^2$

ith : S<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup>

:

( Mather and Jinks 1982)

$$VE = \frac{1}{4} (VP_1 + 2VF_1 + VP_2)$$

$$VG = VF_2 - VE$$

$$\frac{1}{2} D = 2VF_2 - (VB_1 + V B_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} H = VG - \frac{1}{2} D$$

:

.....

- . : VP<sub>1</sub>
- . : VF<sub>1</sub>
- . : VP<sub>2</sub>
- . : D
- . : VF<sub>2</sub>
- . : VB<sub>1</sub>
- . : VB<sub>2</sub>
- . : H

t E,H,D

: t Kearsy ( 1980)

$$t = \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$VD^{\wedge} = 2(2)^2 \left[ \frac{4VF_2^2}{NF_2} + \frac{VB_1^2}{NB_1} + \frac{VB_2^2}{NB_2} \right]$$

$$VH^{\wedge} = 2(4)^2 \left[ \frac{VB_1^2}{NB_1} + \frac{VB_2^2}{NB_2} + \frac{VF_2^2}{NF_2} + \frac{E^2}{NP_1 + NP_2 + NF_1} \right]$$

$$VE^{\wedge} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^2 \left[ \frac{VP_1^2}{NP_2} + \frac{4VF_1}{NF_1} + \frac{VP_2^2}{NP_2} \right]$$

: N

( F)

: (Mather and jinks , 1982)

$$F = VB_2 - VB_1$$

:

t F

$$VF = 2 \left( \frac{VB_2^2}{NB_2} \oplus \frac{VB_1^2}{NB_1} \right)$$

: Mather and jinks( 1982)  $(\bar{a})$

$$\bar{a} = \sqrt{\frac{H}{D}}$$

:  $h^2_{(n.s)}$   $h^2_{(b.s)}$

$$h^2_{(b.s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}D + \frac{1}{4}H}{\frac{1}{2}D + \frac{1}{4}H + E}$$

$$h^2_{(n.s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}D}{\frac{1}{2}D + \frac{1}{4}H + E}$$

$Vh^2_{(n.s)}$

t

(Ketata , et al ., 1976)

$$Vh^2_{(n.s)} = \frac{\left\{ \left[ \frac{(VB_1 + VB_2)^2}{NF_2} \right] + \left( \frac{VB_1^2}{NB_1} \right) + \left( \frac{VB_2^2}{NB_2} \right) \right\}}{V^2 F_2}$$

A llard( 1960)

$\Delta G$

:

$$\Delta G = K \cdot h^2_{(n.s)} \cdot 6 F_2$$

:

. ith

:  $\Delta G$

( 5%)

( 2.06)

: K

$h^2_{(n.s)}$

: 6F2









	(1)	(2)	
(2) .	á		100
(3) .	á		100
		á	á
		(% 60 )	
		100	
(3) .			
	(% 5 )		
		(% 50 )	100
% 20 )		100	(% 20 )
			(% 50
Falconer ( 1981)			
	(3)	, Responset to Selection	
			(% 30 )
(%30 % 10 )			
		(% 10 )	
Collaku ( 1994)		Walton ( 1971)	
( 1991)		Rahman , et al., ( 1987)	
. 100		Ansari , et al ., ( 1999)	Ajmal , et al ., ( 1995)



- .1991  
 .130-123 : (3) 23  
 .2004 ,  
 . 94- 89 :( 4) 5  
 . 2005  
 .77- 72 : (2) 33

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