



E-ISSN: 2278-4136

P-ISSN: 2349-8234

[www.phytojournal.com](http://www.phytojournal.com)

JPP 2021; 10(1): 529-533

Received: 12-11-2020

Accepted: 15-12-2020

**SN Kohakade**PGI, M.P.K.V. Rahuri,  
Maharashtra, India**NS Kute**PGI, M.P.K.V. Rahuri,  
Maharashtra, India**SH Karvar**PGI, Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola,  
Maharashtra, India**GN Jadhav**PGI, M.P.K.V. Rahuri,  
Maharashtra, India**GC Shinde**PGI, M.P.K.V. Rahuri,  
Maharashtra, India**Corresponding Author:****SN Kohakade**PGI, M.P.K.V. Rahuri,  
Maharashtra, India

## Heterosis studies for yield and yield components in greengram [*Vigna radiata* (L.) wilczek]

SN Kohakade, NS Kute, SH Karvar, GN Jadhav and GC Shinde

**Abstract**

Twenty one hybrids of greengram along with their seven parental lines in 7 x 7 half diallel fashion excluding reciprocal crosses were studied to assess the extent of heterotic effects over mid, better parent and check for yield and ten component characters. Out of 28 F<sub>1</sub> hybrids, four crosses *viz.*, Utkarsha x TM-96-2, Phule -M-605-21x TMB-146, Phule-M-402-1 x BM-2003-2 and Phule-M-402-1 x TMB-146 showed superior *per se* performance with significant positive heterosis for seed yield and most of the yield contributing characters. Based on heterotic studies, the best direct yield contributing character were pods per cluster, pods per plant, pod length, seeds per pod and 100 seed weight. These hybrids could be utilized for developing high yielding mungbean cultivars.

**Keywords:** Heterosis, green gram

**Introduction**

Mungbean (*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek) is a self-pollinated legume originated in south Asia. Also known as green gram, it is short duration grain legume with wider adoptability. Mungbean is considered to be originated from *Vigna sablobata*. The origin of mungbean is supposed to be India (Vavilov, 1926 and Zukoveshij 1962)<sup>[14, 15]</sup>. It is mainly used in making Dal, snacks, curries and soup. The germinated seeds have more nutritional value compared with Asparagus or Mushroom. The food value of mungbean lie in its high and easily digestible protein.

Mungbean has established itself as a highly valuable short duration grain legume crop having many desirable characteristics like wider adaptability, low input requirement and ability to improve the soil fertility by fixing atmospheric nitrogen with the help of symbiotic bacteria, Rhizobium present in root nodules. Mungbean has been recognized as a very suitable crop for mixed, inter and multiple- cropping systems as well as for various crop rotations

For any successful breeding programme to improve grain yield and component characters, it is essential to know precisely the genetic architecture of these characters under prevailing conditions. It is very much essential to measure the extent of genetic dissimilarity among the parental lines involved in hybridization programmes for exploitation of heterotic vigour because high genetic dissimilarity among parental lines exhibits high heterotic response (Moll and Stuber, 1976)<sup>[17]</sup>

Study of heterosis in mungbean is important for the plant breeder to find out the superior crosses in first generation itself. In addition to this, the magnitude of heterosis provides basis for determining genetic diversity and also serves as guide to the choice of desirable parents. An attempt was, therefore made to know the magnitude of heterosis over better parent and standard variety for seed yield and its components in elite Indian mungbean genotypes (Gwande *et al.*, 2001<sup>[1]</sup> and Joseph and Kumar, 2000)<sup>[16]</sup>.

**Materials and Methods**

The parent for experiment included seven genotypes of mungbean (*Vigna radiata* L. Wilczek) as Phule-M-605-21, Phule-M-401-1, Utkarsha, BM-2003-2, BPMR-145, TM-96-2, TMB-146 and were crossed in half diallel mating system at Botany farm of PGI, M.P.K.V. Rahuri. All the genotypes (seven parent and 21 F<sub>1</sub>, s) were evaluated in Randomized Block Design with three replication during *kharif*, 2018. Each genotype was grown in one row of three meter length with a spacing of 30 cm between row and 10 cm between plants. Recommended agronomic and plant protection package of practice were followed to raise healthy crop. Data were recorded on five randomly selected competitive plants in each genotype and replication. Mean value on per plant basis were recorded for the characters, *viz.*, Days to 50% flowering, Days to maturity, Plant height (cm), Number of clusters per plant, Number of pods per cluster, Number of pods per plants, Pod length (cm), Number of seeds per pod, 100 seed weight (g) and Seed yield per plant (g). The data were subjected to analysis heterosis over better parent

(BP) and standard variety (SV) were calculated and tested as specified by Hays (1955) [3].

## Results and Discussion

The negative heterosis was considered to be desirable for days to 50 percent flowering and days to maturity. In other words, earliness in hybrids was desirable. Out of 21 crosses, only one cross Utkarsha x BPMR-145 (-7.96%) showed significant negative heterosis over mid parent, eight crosses showed negative heterosis over standard check (BPMR-145) and Utkarsha x BPMR-145 (-6.32%) is the only one cross showed significant negative heterosis over their respective superior parent for days to 50 percent flowering. These results were in agreement with the finding of Halkunde (1992) [2] and Patil (1992) [10]. For days to maturity, eleven crosses showed significant negative heterosis over mid parent Out of that Utkarsha x BPMR-145 (-9.60%) is ranked first. The cross, Utkarsha x BPMR-145 (-4.92 %) is showed highest significant negative heterosis over better parent. Whereas, in case of standard heterosis all twenty one crosses exhibited significant heterosis in desirable direction from which cross Utkarsha x TMB-146 (-17.41 %) recorded highest negative heterosis. These results are in consonance with the finding of Halkunde (1992) [2], Kelkar (1993) [5] and Sonawane, (2015) [12]. Highest positive significant heterosis among the 21 crosses, was recorded by BM-2003-2 x TMB-146 (7.96%) over mid parent, for better parent and standard check there is no significant heterosis respectively for plant height (cm). Similar results are reported by Srivastava *et al.*, (2013) [13]. Phule-M-605-21 x TMB-146 (80.00%) recorded highest significant positive relative heterosis, while standard heterosis and heterobeltiosis recorded by cross BM-2003-2 x TMB-146 and Phule-M-402-1 x TM-96-2 respectively, for number of clusters per plant. Similar results reported by Halkunde (1992) [2], Patil (1992) [10] and Jahagidar (2001) [4]. Out of 21 crosses, significant positive average heterosis was recorded in four crosses and heterobeltiosis was observed in five hybrids, only one cross BM 2002-1 X BPMR 38 (11.11%) is revealed

significant positive standard heterosis over the check BPMR-145 for Number of pods per cluster. Similar results have also been reported by Patil (1992) [10] and Jahagidar (2001) [4]. BM-2003-2x TMB-146 recorded (100%), (86.57%), highest significant positive average heterosis, and better parent heterosis while cross Phule-M-402-1 x TMB-146 (89.02%) showed standard heterosis over check for number of pods per plant. These results were in agreement with the finding of Kelkar (1993) [5] and Patel *et al.*, (2009) [8]. Out of 21 crosses, Phule-M-605-21 x TMB-146 exhibited highest significant positive heterosis over mid parent and better parent, while significant positive Standard heterosis over the check BPMR-145 was recorded by cross BM-2003-2x BPMR-145 (11.59%) for pod length. This result was in agreement with the finding of Srivastava *et al.*, (2013) [13]. Among the 24 crosses, twelve crosses exhibited significant positive heterosis over mid parent, highest heterosis was recorded by BPMR-145 x TMB-146 (19.96%), seven crosses showed significant positive heterosis over better parent, maximum heterosis was depicted by the crosses BM-2003-2x BPMR-145 (14.18%) and significant positive Standard heterosis over the check BM 2003-2 was recorded by six crosses, BM-2003-2x BPMR-145 (14.53%) for number of seeds per pod. This result was in agreement with the finding of Sonawane (1995) [11] and Srivastava & Singh (2013) [13]. For 100 seed weight the highest significant positive heterosis over mid parent, better parent were recorded by same cross, Phule-M-605-21 x TM-96-2 (21.84%), (13.66%) with value respectively. Utkarsha x BM-2003-2 (8.39%) showed significant positive standard heterosis. Similar results have also been reported by Halkunde (1992) [2], Patil (1992) [10], Kelkar (1993) [5]. For seed yield per plant the highest mid parent and standard heterosis were recorded by same cross Utkarsha x TM-96-2 (66.95%) and (52.86%) respectively and highest better parent heterosis was observed in cross TM-96-2 x TMB-146 (41.87%). Dethe and Patil (2008) [10] Lakshmi *et al.* (2003), Srivastava *et al.*, (2013) [13], also reported the similar conclusions.

**Table 1:** Heterosis (%) over mid-parent (MP), better-parent (BP) and standard check (BPMR-145) for eleven characters in mungbean

Sr. No.	Crosses(F <sub>1s</sub> )	Days to 50% flowering			Days to maturity			
		MP	BP	SH	MP	BP	SH	
1	Phule-M-605-21 X Phule-M-402-1	2.48	5.08	7.82*	5.91 **	7.68**	0.00	
2	Phule-M-605-21 X Utkarsha	7.23 **	13.51**	9.57**	2.87 **	5.91**	-4.01**	
3	Phule-M-605-21 X BM-2003-2	-3.77	00.00	0.00	-3.33 **	-0.98	-9.37**	
4	Phule-M-605-21 x BPMR-145	6.28 *	10.43**	10.43**	-3.42 **	-1.39*	-5.35**	
5	Phule-M-605-21 x TM-96-2	14.03 **	29.91**	9.57**	4.98 **	12.83**	-5.79**	
6	Phule-M-605-21 x TMB-146	12.56 **	32.97**	5.21	3.00 **	11.35**	-8.03**	
7	Phule-M-402-1 X Utkarsha	-4.80	-1.81	-5.21	-4.62 **	-3.44**	-12.49**	
8	Phule-M-402-1 x BM-2003-2	4.72	6.07*	6.07*	7.02 **	7.80**	-1.33*	
9	Phule-M-402-1 x BPMR-145	9.01 **	10.43**	10.43**	-0.93	2.88**	-4.46**	
10	Phule-M-402-1 x TM-96-2	-1.40	9.27**	-7.82**	2.78 **	8.55**	-9.37**	
11	Phule-M-402-1 x TMB-146	-4.31	9.89**	-13.04**	-0.25	5.95**	-12.49**	
12	Utkarsha x BM-2003-2	2.65	4.48	0.86	-3.92 **	-3.48**	-12.53**	
13	Utkarsha x BPMR-145	-7.96 **	-6.32*	-9.57**	-9.60 **	-4.92**	-13.83**	
14	Utkarsha x TM-96-2	-0.96	6.18*	-10.43**	2.05 *	6.41**	-11.15**	
15	Utkarsha x TMB-146	-2.97	7.68*	-14.79**	-4.64 **	00.00	-17.41**	
16	BM-2003-2x BPMR-145	-4.35	-4.35	-4.35	-5.36 **	-0.98	-9.37**	
17	BM-2003-2 x TM-96-2	-1.89	7.20*	-9.57**	-5.61 **	-1.07*	-17.41**	
18	BM-2003-2x TMB-146	-5.83	6.59*	-15.65**	-4.10 **	1.08*	-16.51**	
19	BPMR-145 x TM-96-2	0.94	10.30**	-6.96*	-4.14 **	5.24**	-12.13**	
20	BPMR-145 x TMB-146	12.62 **	27.46**	0.86	-5.13 **	4.86**	-13.39**	
21	TM-96-2 x TMB-146	15.96 **	19.78**	-5.21	10.22 **	10.81**	-8.47**	
	SE±	1.03	1.19	1.19	0.51	0.59	0.59	
	CD at 5%	2.07	2.39	2.39	1.03	1.19	1.19	
	CD at 1%	2.76	3.19	3.19	1.37	1.58	1.58	
	Range	Mini.	-7.96	-6.32	-15.65	-9.60	-4.92	-17.41
		Maxi.	15.96	32.97	10.43	10.22	12.83	0.00

\*,\*\* Significant at 5 and 1 per cent level, respectively.

Table 1: Continue....

Sr. No.	Crosses(F <sub>1s</sub> )	Plant Height			Number of primary branches			
		MP	BP	SH	MP	BP	SH	
1	Phule-M-605-21 X Phule-M-402-1	-21.80 **	-23.85 **	-26.30**	21.43	21.43	16.27	
2	Phule-M-605-21 X Utkarsha	-4.20 **	-15.32 **	-18.04**	18.52	14.29	23.25	
3	Phule-M-605-21 X BM-2003-2	-22.43 **	-29.60 **	-31.85**	25.00	7.14	16.27	
4	Phule-M-605-21 x BPMR-145	-12.51 **	-13.92 **	-13.91**	48.15 **	42.86 **	46.51*	
5	Phule-M-605-21 x TM-96-2	-7.74 **	-16.36 **	-19.04**	41.67 **	21.43	31.39*	
6	Phule-M-605-21 x TMB-146	0.03	-23.26 **	-25.73**	50.00 **	28.57 *	16.27	
7	Phule-M-402-1 X Utkarsha	-7.32 **	-16.11 **	-23.06**	3.70	0.00	8.13	
8	Phule-M-402-1 x BM-2003-2	-19.35 **	-24.99 **	-31.20**	58.33 **	35.71 *	31.39*	
9	Phule-M-402-1 x BPMR-145	-18.32 **	-21.71 **	-21.70**	40.74 **	35.71 *	46.51*	
10	Phule-M-402-1 x TM-96-2	-13.37 **	-19.51 **	-26.18**	16.67	0.00	8.13	
11	Phule-M-402-1 x TMB-146	-3.08 *	-24.22 **	-30.49**	66.67 **	42.86 **	54.65*	
12	Utkarsha x BM-2003-2	-12.36 **	-14.90 **	-32.86**	13.04	0.00	00.00	
13	Utkarsha x BPMR-145	-19.34 **	-29.70 **	-29.7**	23.08	23.08	23.25	
14	Utkarsha x TM-96-2	-5.37 **	-8.01 **	-27.58**	65.22 **	46.15 **	46.51*	
15	Utkarsha x TMB-146	5.42 **	-10.62 **	-33.57**	-4.35	-15.38	-15.11	
16	BM-2003-2x BPMR-145	-10.73 **	-20.15 **	-20.15**	56.52 **	38.46 *	31.39*	
17	BM-2003-2 x TM-96-2	-8.11 **	-8.22 **	-27.58**	50.00 **	50.00 *	16.27	
18	BM-2003-2x TMB-146	7.96 **	-10.64 **	-29.50**	70.00 **	70.00 **	16.27	
19	BPMR-145 x TM-96-2	-18.01 **	-26.73 **	-26.73**	-4.35	-15.38	-23.25	
20	BPMR-145 x TMB-146	-3.77 **	-27.01 **	-27.00**	21.74	7.69	8.13	
21	TM-96-2 x TMB-146	1.56	-15.86 **	-33.77**	70.00 **	70.00 **	31.39*	
	SE±	0.69	0.80	0.80	0.11	0.12	0.12	
	CD at 5%	1.39	1.61	1.61	0.22	0.25	0.25	
	CD at 1%	1.85	2.14	2.14	0.29	0.34	0.34	
	Range	Mini.	-22.43	-29.7	-33.77	-4.35	-15.38	-23.25
		Maxi.	7.96	-8.01	-13.91	70.00	70.00	54.65

\*,\*\* Significant at 5 and 1 per cent level, respectively.

Table 1: Continue

Sr. No.	Crosses(F <sub>1s</sub> )	Number of clusters per plant			Number of pods per cluster			
		MP	BP	SH	MP	BP	SH	
1	Phule-M-605-21 X Phule-M-402-1	7.42	4.24	43.10**	-26.47 **	-29.33 **	-19.08**	
2	Phule-M-605-21 X Utkarsha	-12.56	-15.32	9.24	-20.05 **	-20.24 **	-16.03**	
3	Phule-M-605-21 X BM-2003-2	22.28	6.31	37.17*	15.42 **	8.19	14.12**	
4	Phule-M-605-21 x BPMR-145	24.87	10.81	43.10**	-9.77 *	-12.05 *	-7.25	
5	Phule-M-605-21 x TM-96-2	26.32	8.11	39.61*	-6.10	-12.77 **	-8.01	
6	Phule-M-605-21 x TMB-146	80.00 **	37.84 *	78.01**	2.35	0.00	10.68*	
7	Phule-M-402-1 X Utkarsha	-9.01	-14.41	17.45	4.06	-0.22	14.12**	
8	Phule-M-402-1 x BM-2003-2	37.00 **	16.10	79.75**	-1.85	-11.33 **	1.52	
9	Phule-M-402-1 x BPMR-145	-8.82	-21.19	8.20	-13.74 **	-19.11 **	-7.63	
10	Phule-M-402-1 x TM-96-2	69.54 **	41.53 **	94.24**	-14.64 **	-23.56 **	-12.59**	
11	Phule-M-402-1 x TMB-146	18.64	-11.02	22.16	-7.80 *	-9.33 *	3.81	
12	Utkarsha x BM-2003-2	6.45	-4.81	15.18	-3.61	-9.44 *	-4.96	
13	Utkarsha x BPMR-145	17.89	7.69	30.19*	0.12	-2.18	2.67	
14	Utkarsha x TM-96-2	61.75 **	42.31 **	83.24**	18.86 **	10.65 *	18.32**	
15	Utkarsha x TMB-146	7.98	-15.38	2.26	-18.16 **	-20.23 **	-11.83*	
16	BM-2003-2x BPMR-145	10.71	8.14	8.20	-4.89	-8.63	-8.39	
17	BM-2003-2 x TM-96-2	51.55 **	48.78 **	41.88**	9.32 *	8.26	0.00	
18	BM-2003-2x TMB-146	75.89 **	51.22 **	44.15**	12.03 **	2.76	13.74**	
19	BPMR-145 x TM-96-2	35.76 *	30.23	30.19*	-1.07	-5.84	-5.72	
20	BPMR-145 x TMB-146	15.86	-2.33	-2.26	-8.56 *	-12.87 **	-3.81	
21	TM-96-2 x TMB-146	40.58 *	22.78	12.73	7.71	-2.07	8.39	
	SE±	0.91	1.05	1.05	1.10	0.12	0.12	
	CD at 5%	1.83	2.11	2.11	0.21	0.25	0.25	
	CD at 1%	2.43	2.81	2.81	0.28	0.33	0.33	
	Range	Mini.	-12.56	-15.38	-2.26	-26.47	-29.33	-19.08
		Maxi.	80.00	51.22	94.24	18.86	10.65	18.32

\*,\*\* Significant at 5 and 1 per cent level, respectively.

Table 1: Continue

Sr. No.	Crosses(F <sub>1</sub> s)	Number of pods per plant			Pod length			
		MP	BP	SH	MP	BP	SH	
1	Phule-M-605-21 X Phule-M-402-1	-32.26 **	-33.24 **	1.78	-0.98	-4.47	-13.84**	
2	Phule-M-605-21 X Utkarsha	-20.28 *	-31.25 **	1.78	-3.84	-14.89 **	-7.35*	
3	Phule-M-605-21 X BM-2003-2	15.08	-8.04	36.15**	-18.20 **	-28.08 **	-20.57**	
4	Phule-M-605-21 x BPMR-145	-3.02	-18.75 *	20.29*	-0.84	-8.89 **	-8.85*	
5	Phule-M-605-21 x TM-96-2	6.02	-16.07	24.25**	3.39	2.08	-14.46**	
6	Phule-M-605-21 x TMB-146	45.49 **	10.42	63.45**	11.42 **	8.33 **	-9.22**	
7	Phule-M-402-1 X Utkarsha	8.57	-7.51	40.97**	-6.41 **	-14.43 **	-6.85*	
8	Phule-M-402-1 x BM-2003-2	21.43 *	-4.02	46.33**	-6.92 **	-15.49 **	-6.60*	
9	Phule-M-402-1 x BPMR-145	-16.23	-30.64 **	5.75	2.71	-2.37	11.09**	
10	Phule-M-402-1 x TM-96-2	32.47 **	3.76	58.16**	-4.98	-9.45 **	-18.32**	
11	Phule-M-402-1 x TMB-146	65.00 **	23.99 **	89.02**	7.14 **	0.60	-9.35**	
12	Utkarsha x BM-2003-2	12.26	2.46	9.91	-16.31 **	-16.95 **	-8.22*	
13	Utkarsha x BPMR-145	31.77 **	27.31 **	36.54**	-9.05 **	-12.71 **	-4.98	
14	Utkarsha x TM-96-2	92.04 **	73.31 **	85.92**	-0.59	-12.98 **	-5.36	
15	Utkarsha x TMB-146	1.08	-13.35	-7.07	-3.98	-17.07 **	-9.72**	
16	BM-2003-2x BPMR-145	9.35	3.08	3.10	-4.22 *	-8.76 **	11.59**	
17	BM-2003-2 x TM-96-2	41.06 **	39.30 **	23.33*	-0.35	-13.35 **	1.74	
18	BM-2003-2x TMB-146	100.00 **	86.57 **	65.23**	0.15	-14.06 **	-4.98	
19	BPMR-145 x TM-96-2	33.81 **	24.67**	24.65**	3.29	-6.19 *	-6.10*	
20	BPMR-145 x TMB-146	10.72	-2.20	-2.18	4.47	-6.44 *	-6.35*	
21	TM-96-2 x TMB-146	63.24 **	54.08 **	33.04**	7.36 **	5.70	-13.71**	
	SE±	1.71	1.98	1.98	0.17	0.20	0.20	
	CD at 5%	3.44	3.97	3.97	0.35	0.41	0.41	
	CD at 1%	4.58	5.29	5.29	0.47	0.54	0.54	
	Range	Mini.	-32.26	-33.24	-7.07	-18.20	-28.08	-20.57
		Maxi.	100.00	86.57	89.02	11.42	8.33	11.59

\*,\*\* Significant at 5 and 1 per cent level, respectively.

Table 1: Continue

Sr. No.	Crosses(F <sub>1</sub> s)	Number of seeds per pod			100 seed weight			
		MP	BP	SH	MP	BP	SH	
1	Phule-M-605-21 X Phule-M-402-1	7.86 **	4.32	4.55	-3.72	-9.17 **	-13.74**	
2	Phule-M-605-21 X Utkarsha	-3.83	-9.24 **	-4.26	-6.64 **	-14.91 **	-12.97**	
3	Phule-M-605-21 X BM-2003-2	-1.40	-4.64	-4.45	-18.03 **	-26.38 **	-22.13**	
4	Phule-M-605-21 x BPMR-145	8.14 **	4.72	4.65	5.45 **	-2.86	-2.86	
5	Phule-M-605-21 x TM-96-2	3.46	2.00	-5.03*	21.84 **	13.66 **	-4.19*	
6	Phule-M-605-21 x TMB-146	10.62 **	8.07 **	1.16	6.40 **	-3.40	-18.70**	
7	Phule-M-402-1 X Utkarsha	-19.77 **	-21.79 **	-17.44**	3.41 *	-0.31	2.09	
8	Phule-M-402-1 x BM-2003-2	-7.99 **	-7.99 **	-7.75**	-2.85	-7.81 **	-2.48	
9	Phule-M-402-1 x BPMR-145	8.26 **	8.12 **	8.33**	4.27 *	1.65	1.71	
10	Phule-M-402-1 x TM-96-2	1.72	-2.96	-2.71	11.17 **	-1.74	-6.67**	
11	Phule-M-402-1 x TMB-146	9.30 **	3.35	3.58	15.03 **	-0.87	-5.91	
12	Utkarsha x BM-2003-2	4.96 *	2.33	7.94**	2.50	0.84	8.39**	
13	Utkarsha x BPMR-145	-2.77	-5.32 *	-0.09	1.85	0.68	7.82**	
14	Utkarsha x TM-96-2	16.60 **	8.57 **	14.53**	6.49 **	-8.82 **	-6.67*	
15	Utkarsha x TMB-146	-1.96	-9.49 **	-4.45	9.03 **	-8.88 **	-6.67*	
16	BM-2003-2x BPMR-145	14.32 **	14.18 **	14.43**	-1.95	-4.63 *	0.95	
17	BM-2003-2 x TM-96-2	-2.06	-6.57 *	-6.39*	-4.87 *	-19.65 **	-15.07**	
18	BM-2003-2x TMB-146	14.75 **	8.51 **	8.72**	-5.14 **	-21.75 **	-17.17**	
19	BPMR-145 x TM-96-2	7.74 **	2.91	2.90	12.87 **	-2.42	-2.48	
20	BPMR-145 x TMB-146	19.96 **	13.57 **	13.56**	16.50 **	-1.72	-1.71	
21	TM-96-2 x TMB-146	9.74 **	8.73 **	-1.06	-4.76 *	-7.50 **	-32.63**	
	SE±	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.087	0.10	0.10	
	CD at 5%	0.44	0.51	0.51	0.176	0.23	0.23	
	CD at 1%	0.59	0.68	0.68	0.234	0.27	0.27	
	Range	Mini.	-19.77	-21.79	-17.44	-18.03	-26.38	-32.63
		Maxi.	19.96	14.18	14.53	21.84	13.66	8.39

\*,\*\* Significant at 5 and 1 per cent level, respectively.

Table 1: Continue...

Sr. No.	Crosses(F <sub>1</sub> s)	Yield per plant			
		MP	BP	SH	
1	Phule-M-605-21 X Phule-M-402-1	-4.98	-6.18	3.44	
2	Phule-M-605-21 X Utkarsha	-28.88 **	-31.23 **	-20.85*	
3	Phule-M-605-21 X BM-2003-2	-10.14	-13.71	-7.29	
4	Phule-M-605-21 x BPMR-145	0.37	-3.10	4.06	
5	Phule-M-605-21 x TM-96-2	16.31	-4.98	2.08	
6	Phule-M-605-21 x TMB-146	55.69 **	27.39 **	36.91**	
7	Phule-M-402-1 X Utkarsha	9.09	6.80	22.83*	
8	Phule-M-402-1 x BM-2003-2	23.89 **	17.53 *	29.50**	
9	Phule-M-402-1 x BPMR-145	-7.77	-12.04	-3.02	
10	Phule-M-402-1 x TM-96-2	37.84 **	11.51	24.71**	
11	Phule-M-402-1 x TMB-146	44.75 **	17.28 *	29.30**	
12	Utkarsha x BM-2003-2	-6.51	-13.08	0.00	
13	Utkarsha x BPMR-145	15.04 *	7.52	23.67**	
14	Utkarsha x TM-96-2	66.95 **	32.89 **	52.86**	
15	Utkarsha x TMB-146	-4.07	-23.53 **	-11.99	
16	BM-2003-2x BPMR-145	15.44 *	14.80	14.80	
17	BM-2003-2 x TM-96-2	26.01 **	6.39	5.21	
18	BM-2003-2x TMB-146	43.17 **	21.08 *	19.70*	
19	BPMR-145 x TM-96-2	31.21 **	10.28	10.32	
20	BPMR-145 x TMB-146	1.07	-14.91	-14.91	
21	TM-96-2 x TMB-146	42.16 **	41.87 **	-63.19**	
	SE±	0.69	0.79	0.79	
	CD at 5%	1.38	1.60	1.60	
	CD at 1%	1.84	2.13	2.13	
	Range	Mini.	-28.88	-31.23	-63.19
		Maxi.	66.95	41.87	52.86

## References

- Gwande VL, Patil JV, Kute NS, Dhole V, Patil DK. Heterosis studies in mungbean ((L.) Wilczek). *New Botanist* 2000-2001:127-134.
- Halakude IS. Heterosis and combining ability studies in greengram. M. Sc. (Agri.). Thesis, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, 1992.
- Hays HR, Immer FR, Smith DC. *Methods of plant breeding*. New York, McGraw Hill book, Co. Inc. 2nd Edn 1955;II:55.
- Jahagirdar JE. Heterosis and combining ability studies for seed yield and yield components in mungbean. *Indian J pulses Res* 2001;14(2):141-142.
- Kelkar MA. Genetic analysis in mungbean. M. Sc. (Agri.). Thesis, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, 1993.
- Lakshmi V, Narayan Reddy, Reddise Khar K, Raja Reddy, Hariprasad Reddy K. Heterosis in yield and yield components. *Legume Res* 2003;26(4):248-253.
- Panse VG, Sukhatme PV. *Statistical methods for agricultural workers*. Indian Council of Agric. Res., New Delhi, 1967, 167-174.
- Patel MB, Patel BN, Savalia JJ, Tikka SBS. Heterosis and genetic architecture of yield, yield contributing traits and yellow mosaic virus in mungbean [*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek]. *Legume Res* 2009;32(4):260-264.
- Patil AB, Desai NC, Mule PN, Khandelwal V. Combining ability analysis in mungbean. *Legume Res* 2011;34(3):190-195.
- Patil AS. Heterosis and inbreeding depression studies in mungbean. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, 1992.
- Sonawane VP. Heterosis and combining ability studies in green gram. M. Sc. (Agri.). Thesis. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, 1995.
- Sonawane VR. Heterosis and combining ability studies in greengram. M. Sc. (Agri.). Thesis, Vasant Rao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, 2015.
- Srivastava RL, Singh G. Heterosis for yield and its contributing characters in mungbean. (*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek) *Indian J Sci. Res* 2013;4(1):131-134.
- Vavilov NZ. *Studies on the origin of cultivated plants*. *Chronica Botanica* 1926;13(1-6):1949-1950.
- Zukoveskij PM. *Cultivated plants and their wild relatives*. Commonwealth Agric. Bureau. London, 1962.
- Joseph and Kumar, 2001, Heterosis studies in mungbean ((L.) Wilczek). *New Botanist*, 127-134.
- Moll RH, Stubber CW. Quantitative genetics: Empirical results relevant to plant breeding. *Advances in Agron.* 1976;26:277-310.