

COMBINING ABILITY EFFECTS OF SOME NEW YELLOW MAIZE INBRED LINES.

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Received: Mar. 27 , 2017

Accepted: May 27, 2017

ABSTRACT: Fifteen newly developed yellow maize inbred lines were topcrossed to each of three inbred line testers, i.e. Gz. 658, Sd. 3118 and Sd. 3120 at Sids Agricultural Research Station during 2014 growing season. In 2015 season, resulting 45 topcrosses along with three commercial hybrids as check varieties, i.e. SC.162, SC.168 and SC.176, were evaluated in a replicated yield trial conducted at Gemmeiza and Sids. Data were recorded for days to 50% silking, plant and ear height (cm.), ear length (cm), ear diameter (cm) and grain yield adjusted to 15.5 % grain moisture. Combined analysis over the two locations showed significant differences between the two locations for all studied traits except for grain yield. Mean squares due to crosses, lines and testers were significant for all studied traits. Mean squares due to lines x testers were significant for plant and ear height, ear diameter and grain yield. Mean squares due to lines x locations were significant for all studied traits except for ear diameter. Mean squares due to testers x locations were significant for all studied traits except for ear length. Mean squares due to lines x testers x locations interaction were highly significant for all studied traits except for ear length and ear diameter. The magnitude of δ^2 GCA (average) was larger than that of δ^2 SCA for days to 50% silking, plant height and grain yield. It was recommended that inbred lines 1 , 2 and 4 which possessed the highest GCA effects for grain yield may be considered promising lines for improving grain yield. Also, the crosses (L7 x Gz. 658), (L8 x Gz. 658) and (L10 x Sd 3118) may be released for commercial cultivation after further testing and evaluation.

Key words: Maize, *Zea mays* , line x tester , Combining ability, Top crosses

INTRODUCTION

Increasing the cultivated area of yellow maize is one of the most important objectives of the Egyptian state, in order to limit its importation and provide foreign currency. Yellow maize is used to feed poultry and animals because corn contains protein and oil as well as carotene and vitamin E.

Topcross testing as suggested by Davis (1927) has become a standard procedure for evaluating the general combining ability of inbred lines to be used in hybrid development. The concept of general G.C.A. and specific S.C.A. combining ability was firstly defined by Sprague and Tatum (1942). Line x tester analysis provides information about general and specific combining abilities of inbred parents and is helpful in estimating various types of gene action

(Singh and Chaudhary 1985). Many investigators suggested that G.C.A. effects were relatively more important than S.C.A effects in inbred lines (Shehata 1992, El-Zeir *et al.* 1993, and El-Zeir 1999). While (Lonnquist and Gardener (1961) and Shehata and Dhawan (1975) found that the S.C.A. effects were more important than G.C.A. effects in the inheritance of grain yield. The main objectives of this study were:

- (1) to identify the best inbred lines for general combining ability,
- (2) to mark the best crosses regarding the specific combining ability for grain yield and other traits and
- (3) to determine the different types of gene action involved in the manifestation of grain yield and other studied traits.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fifteen new yellow maize inbred lines developed at Sids Agricultural Research Station were used in this study. In 2014 growing season the fifteen inbred lines were topcrossed to each of three narrow base inbred line testers; i.e. Gz. 658, Sd.3118 and Sd.3120 at Sids Agricultural Research Station. In 2015 season the 45 crosses along with three commercial hybrids as check varieties; i.e. SC.162, SC.168 and SC.176; were evaluated in a yield trial conducted at Gemmeiza and Sids Agric. Res. Stns. A randomized Complete block design (RCBD) with four replications was used in both location. The experimental plot was one row, 6.0 m long and 0.80 m wide. Sowing was made in hills evenly spaced at 0.25 m along the row. All cultural practices for maize cultivation were performed as recommended. Data were recorded for number of days to 50% silking, plant and ear height (cm.), ear length (cm), ear diameter (cm) and grain yield in ardab faddan⁻¹. Grain yield was adjusted to 15.5% moisture content and was converted into ardab per faddan (one ardab = 140 Kg). Analysis of variance was performed for the combined data over two locations according to Steel and Torrie (1980). Bartlett test was used to test the homogeneity of error variance among locations for all studied traits. Procedures of Kempthorne (1957) were performed to obtain valuable information about the combining ability of lines and testers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of variance

Combined analyses of variance over two locations of the 45 topcrosses for the studied traits are presented in Table (1). Mean squares of locations were highly significant for all studied traits indicating differences between the two locations except for grain yield where the differences were not significant. Mean squares due to crosses and lines were highly significant for all the studied traits indicating that significant

differences exist among both lines and crosses. Mean squares due to testers were either significant or highly significant for all studied traits indicating that testers were different. Mean squares due to lines x testers were highly significant for plant and ear height, ear diameter and grain yield indicating that lines differed in their order of performance when crossed with each of the testers for these traits. Similar results were obtained by Soliman and Sadek (1999), Soliman (2000), Amer *et al.* (2003), Abd El-Azeem *et al.* (2004), Abd El-Moula and Abd El-Aal (2009), Abd El-Azeem *et al.* (2010), Abd El-mottalb (2015) and Moshera *et al.* (2016). Mean squares for the interactions of crosses, lines and testers, as well as those of lines x testers x locations, were highly significant for all studied traits, except for the trait of ear length which was highly significant for only the interaction of lines x locations, and for the trait of ear diameter which was significant only for the interaction of testers x locations. These significant of interactions indicate that the crosses, lines, and testers performed differently from location to another. These results are in agreement with Mahmoud and Abd El-Azeem (2004), Abd El-Moula and Abd El-Aal (2009), Abd El-Azeem *et al.* (2010), Ibrahim *et al.* (2010) and Abd El-Azeem (2011). They found that the interaction of lines x testers x locations was highly significant for grain yield. The magnitude of mean squares due to testers was higher than that due to lines for all studied traits except for ear length indicating that the tester contributed much more to the total variation for most of the studied traits. Also, mean squares due to testers x locations were higher than those of lines x locations for all studied traits indicating that the testers were more affected by the environmental conditions than the lines. These results are in agreement with those obtained by El-Morshidy *et al.* (2003), Abd El-Moula and El-Aal (2009), Ibrahim *et al.* (2010), Abd El-Azeem (2011), Abd El-mottalb (2014) and Abd El-mottalb (2015).

Combining ability effects of some new yellow maize inbred lines.

Table 1. Mean squares of the combined performance across two locations for the studied traits (2015 season).

S O V	d f	Mean Squares					
		Days to 50% silking	Plant height (cm)	Ear height (cm)	Ear length (cm)	Ear diameter (cm)	Grain yield (ard fad ⁻¹)
Location (E)	1	2662.34**	17710.07**	36703.40**	245.03**	23.61**	12.17
Rep/Loc	6	5.70	285.72	276.92	2.09	0.157	16.50
Crosses (C)	44	6.100**	1741.70**	512.84**	4.27**	0.089**	39.02**
Lines (L)	14	7.30**	559.79**	455.68**	8.95**	0.141**	49.92**
Testers (T)	2	66.29**	29443.96**	5300.21**	5.49*	0.169**	235.54**
L x T	28	1.20	353.93**	199.46**	1.85	0.057**	19.54**
C x Loc	44	5.21**	1101.55**	373.29**	2.18	0.040	27.23**
L x Loc	14	4.51**	297.87**	264.41**	3.85**	0.047	25.19**
T x Loc	2	44.80**	19450.07**	4401.32**	3.88	0.122*	148.64**
L x T x Loc	28	2.73**	192.78**	140.01**	1.22	0.030	19.58**
Pooled error	264	1.27	101.01	75.93	1.48	0.030	8.38
C V%		1.86	4.19	6.29	6.57	6.92	10.86

*, ** Indicating significance at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability, respectively.

Mean performance

Mean performance of the 45 crosses for all studied traits is presented in Tables (2) and (3). For days to 50% silking, the earliest cross was L4 x Sd. 3118. Plant height ranged from 200.00 for cross L8 x Gz. 658 to 255.63 for cross L12 x Sd. 3118. Only one cross, i.e L8 x Gz 658, was significantly shorter than the shortest check hybrid SC.168. The same cross (L8 x Gz 658) possessed the lowest ear placement among tested crosses and was significantly lower than the best performing check hybrid (SC.168) regarding ear height. For ear length, non of the crosses possessed longer ears than those of the best performing check hybrid (SC.162). For ear diameter, all crosses exhibited ear diameter values similar to those of the best performing check hybrid (SC 168) since no significant differences. For grain yield, fifteen crosses, i.e L1 x Sd. 3118, L1 x Sd. 3120, L2 x Sd. 3118, L2 x Sd. 3120, L3 x Sd. 3120, L4 x Gz. 658, L4 x Sd. 3118, L4 x Sd. 3120, L9 x Gz. 658, L9 x Sd. 3120, L10 x Sd. 3118, L12 x Sd. 3120, L13 x Sd. 3120, L15 x Sd. 3118 and L15 x Sd. 3120, significantly outyielded the highest yielding check hybrid SC.176.

General combining ability effects:

General combining ability effects are presented in Table (4). For days to 50% silking, two inbred lines, i.e. L4 and L15, exhibited highly significant and significant negative GCA effects, respectively. These inbred lines are considered the best inbred lines when breeding for earliness. Concerning plant height the four inbred lines L 3 , L 7 , L8 and L 15 manifested significant and highly significant negative GCA effects. Regarding ear height, inbred lines L 7 , L8 and L15 possessed significant and highly significant negative GCA effects. For ear length the inbred lines L 1 , L8 , L12 and L15 possessed significant and highly significant positive GCA effects. Regarding the inbred line testers, the data showed the tester Gz. 658 to possess more favorable effects than inbred line testers Sd. 3118 and Sd. 3120. For ear diameter, inbred lines L 2 , L4 and L12 exhibited significant and highly significant positive GCA effects. For grain yield three inbred lines, i.e L1 , L2 and L4 showed significant and highly significant positive GCA effects indicating that they have favorable genes for productivity and could be good combiners for grain yield. The tester inbred line Sd. 3120 had highly significant positive GCA effects and could be considered as a good combiner for grain yield.

Table 2. Mean performance of the crosses and check hybrids combined over locations for days to 50% silking, plant height, and ear height, 2015 season.

Lines	Days to 50% silking			Plant height (cm)			Ear height (cm)		
	Gz.658	Sd.3118	Sd.3120	Gz.658	Sd.3118	Sd.3120	Gz.658	Sd.3118	Sd.3120
L1	62.00	60.50	59.75	232.50	243.75	242.50	140.00	143.75	142.50
L2	61.25	59.63	60.00	230.63	246.88	238.13	141.88	140.00	133.75
L3	62.75	61.38	61.00	209.38	243.13	241.25	123.13	148.13	146.88
L4	60.50	58.88	59.25	220.00	248.75	247.50	130.63	142.50	143.75
L5	61.38	59.75	59.75	215.00	250.00	250.00	125.63	148.75	140.63
L6	61.25	60.13	59.25	216.25	250.00	252.50	126.25	147.50	146.25
L7	61.25	61.13	60.50	213.13	235.00	238.13	123.75	133.75	133.13
L8	61.63	59.88	60.38	200.00	234.38	250.00	116.25	133.13	138.13
L9	61.38	59.88	60.25	218.13	248.13	240.63	129.38	145.00	136.25
L10	62.63	61.38	60.63	229.38	252.50	245.00	140.63	149.38	149.38
L11	60.75	60.50	59.75	216.88	249.38	240.00	131.25	140.00	138.13
L12	60.75	59.75	60.00	216.25	255.63	253.75	132.50	143.75	142.50
L13	61.63	59.88	60.13	215.63	247.50	254.38	126.87	136.25	141.25
L14	60.75	60.63	60.25	213.75	243.13	243.13	130.00	143.13	142.50
L15	61.00	59.25	59.88	221.25	231.88	233.13	130.00	130.00	141.25
Checks									
SC.162	63.63			271.25			153.63		
SC.168	61.63			210.63			126.13		
SC.176	60.13			263.75			135.75		
LSD _{0.05}	1.11			9.73			4.44		

Table 3. Mean performance of the crosses and check hybrids at the combined over locations for ear length, ear diameter, and grain yield, 2015 season.

Lines	Ear length (cm)			Ear diameter (cm)			Grain yield (ard fad ⁻¹)		
	Gz.658	Sd.3118	Sd.3120	Gz.658	Sd.3118	Sd.3120	Gz.658	Sd.3118	Sd.3120
L1	20.33	19.88	19.80	4.73	4.75	4.75	24.78	28.06	30.19
L2	19.75	20.25	19.25	4.85	4.93	5.05	25.23	27.54	30.78
L3	17.70	17.68	18.48	4.70	4.85	4.85	25.58	26.26	28.77
L4	19.35	18.33	18.48	4.83	5.00	5.13	28.06	30.36	29.60
L5	18.93	19.15	18.65	4.75	5.03	4.83	21.64	25.82	23.47
L6	19.13	18.43	18.35	4.80	4.88	4.80	25.96	25.71	25.11
L7	19.88	18.48	20.00	4.80	4.70	4.80	25.53	23.09	26.30
L8	19.93	19.58	20.20	4.80	4.65	4.85	26.08	23.36	27.11
L9	18.98	19.33	19.60	4.80	4.73	4.60	27.25	26.82	27.24
L10	19.60	19.45	19.58	4.73	4.80	4.78	24.86	29.14	26.21
L11	19.98	19.75	19.53	4.83	4.80	4.80	24.03	26.62	26.68
L12	20.05	20.75	19.45	4.80	5.00	4.93	23.29	25.55	28.30
L13	19.55	18.85	19.38	4.75	4.90	4.93	24.34	26.98	29.06
L14	20.53	18.78	19.63	4.83	4.78	4.98	20.88	26.53	26.46
L15	20.60	19.20	20.28	4.78	4.85	4.75	25.29	27.40	29.05
Checks									
SC.162	22.28			4.78			20.72		
SC.168	20.53			4.88			23.85		
SC.176	20.60			4.68			24.34		
LSD _{0.05}	1.26			0.33			2.78		

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Table 4 . General combining ability effects (\hat{g}_i) for the tested lines and testers (combined across two locations, 2015 season).

Lines	Days to 50%silking	Plant height (cm)	Ear height (cm)	Ear length (cm)	Ear diameter (cm)	Grain yield (ard fad ⁻¹)
L1	0.214	3.625	4.542**	0.606**	-0.084	1.312*
L2	-0.244	2.583	1.00	0.356	0.116**	1.486*
L3	1.172**	-4.708*	1.833	-1.444**	-0.026	0.505
L4	-0.994**	2.792	1.417	-0.677**	0.157**	2.977**
L5	-0.244	2.375	0.792	-0.486*	0.041	-2.720**
L6	-0.328	3.625	2.458	-0.761**	-0.001	-0.771
L7	0.422	-7.208**	-7.333**	0.056	-0.059	-1.391*
L8	0.089	-7.833**	-8.375**	0.506*	-0.059	-0.846
L9	-0.036	-0.333	-0.667	-0.094	-0.118**	0.738
L10	1.006**	6.333**	8.917**	0.148	-0.059	0.371
L11	-0.203	-0.542	-1.083	0.356	-0.018	-0.586
L12	-0.369	5.917*	2.042	0.689**	0.082*	-0.649
L13	0.006	3.208	-2.75	-0.136	0.032	0.431
L14	0.006	-2.625	1.00	0.248	0.032	-1.738**
L15	-0.494*	-7.208**	-3.792*	0.631**	-0.034	0.881
SE gi	0.230	2.051	1.778	0.248	0.035	0.590
Tester						
Gz.658	0.856**	-18.083**	-7.667**	0.223*	-0.043**	-1.510**
Sd.3118	-0.369**	9.375**	4.125**	-0.204	0.016	0.252
Sd.3120	-0.486**	8.708**	3.542**	-0.019	0.027	1.258**
SE gi	0.102	0.917	0.795	0.111	0.015	0.264

*, ** Indicate significance at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability, respectively.

Specific combining ability effects:-

Specific combining ability effects of the 45 topcrosses for all studied traits are given in Tables (5) and (6) . Results showed that non of the crosses exhibited desirable SCA effects (negative effects) for days to 50 % silking. For plant height, three crosses, i.e (L2 x Sd. 3120) , (L8 x Gz. 658) and (L12 x Gz. 658) exhibited significant and highly significant negative SCA effects (desirable effects). For ear height, four crosses, i.e (L2 x Sd. 3120), (L3 x Gz. 658), (L6 x Gz.

658) and (L15 x Sd. 3118) possessed significant and highly significant negative SCA effects. One cross, i.e (L12 x Sd. 3118) had significant positive SCA effects for ear length. Similarly, one cross, i.e (L5 x Sd. 3118) showed significant positive SCA effects for ear diameter. For grain yield three crosses, i.e (L7 x Gz. 658), (L8 x Gz. 658) and (L10 x Sd. 3118) had significant positive SCA effects with values 2.071, 2.073 and 2.150 respectively .

Variance Components :-

Estimates of combining ability variances and their interactions with locations are presented in Table (7). The results showed that δ^2 GCA- L was higher than δ^2 GCA- T for ear length, ear diameter and grain yield, indicating that most of GCA variance was due to lines for these traits, while δ^2 GCA- T was higher than δ^2 GCA- L for days to 50 % silking, plant height and ear height, indicating that most of GCA variance was due to testers for such traits. The magnitude of σ^2 GCA average was larger than that obtained for σ^2 SCA for days to 50 % silking, plant height, and grain yield, indicating that the additive type of gene action played an important role in the inheritance of these traits. While σ^2 SCA was larger than that obtained for σ^2 GCA for ear height, ear length, and ear diameter indicating that the non-additive type of gene

action was more important in the inheritance of these traits. More over, the magnitude of σ^2 GCA x loc. interaction was higher than σ^2 SCA x loc. for days to 50 % silking, plant and ear height, ear length, and ear diameter indicating that the additive type of gene action was more affected by the environmental conditions than non-additive ones. These results are in agreement with those obtained by Soliman and Sadek (1999), Abd El-Azeem (2011) and Abd El-Mottalb *et al.* (2013). On the other hand, σ^2 SCA x loc. interaction was higher than σ^2 GCA x loc. for grain yield, indicating that non-additive gene action was more biased by the interaction with the environment than the additive effects. This result is in agreement with those reported by Sedhom (1992), Al-Naggar *et al.* (1997), El-Itriby *et al.* (1990), El-Zeir *et al.* (1993), Abd El-Azeem (2000) and Abd El-Mottalb, (2014).

Table 5. Estimated specific combining ability effects of 45 crosses for days to 50%silking, plant height and ear height (combined across two locations, 2015 season).

Lines	Days to 50%silking			Plant height (cm)			Ear height (cm)		
	Gz.658	Sd.3118	Sd.3120	Gz.658	Sd.3118	Sd.3120	Gz.658	Sd.3118	Sd.3120
L1	0.394	0.119	-0.514	11.00**	-5.208	-5.792	5.583	-2.458	-3.125
L2	0.103	-0.297	0.194	10.167**	-1.042	-9.125*	11.00**	-2.667	-8.333**
L3	0.186	0.036	-0.222	-3.792	2.50	1.292	-8.583**	4.625	3.958
L4	0.103	-0.297	0.194	-0.667	0.625	0.042	-0.667	-0.583	1.25
L5	0.228	-0.172	-0.056	-5.250	2.292	2.958	-5.042	6.292*	-1.25
L6	0.186	0.286	-0.432	-5.250	1.042	4.208	-6.083*	3.375	2.708
L7	-0.564	0.536	0.028	2.458	-3.125	0.667	1.208	-0.583	-0.625
L8	0.144	-0.381	0.236	-10.042**	-3.125	13.167**	-5.25	-0.167	5.417
L9	0.019	-0.256	0.236	0.583	3.125	-3.708	0.167	4.00	-4.167
L10	0.228	0.203	-0.431	5.167	0.833	-6.00	1.833	-1.208	-0.625
L11	-0.439	0.536	-0.097	-0.458	4.583	-4.125	2.458	-0.583	-1.875
L12	-0.272	-0.047	0.319	-7.542*	4.375	3.167	0.583	0.042	-0.625
L13	0.228	-0.297	0.069	-5.458	-1.042	6.5	-0.25	-2.667	2.917
L14	-0.647	0.453	0.194	-1.50	0.417	1.083	-0.875	0.458	0.417
L15	0.103	-0.422	0.319	10.583**	-6.25	-4.333	3.917	-7.875**	3.958
SE Sij	0.398			3.553			3.080		

*, ** Indicate significance at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability, respectively

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Table 6. Estimated specific combining ability effects of 45 crosses for ear length, ear diameter and grain yield (combined across two locations, 2015 season).

Lines	Ear length (cm)			Ear diameter (cm)			Grain yield (ard fad ⁻¹)		
	Gz.658	Sd.3118	Sd.3120	Gz.658	Sd.3118	Sd.3120	Gz.658	Sd.3118	Sd.3120
L1	0.102	0.079	-0.181	0.026	-0.007	-0.019	-1.391	0.133	1.258
L2	-0.223	0.704	-0.481	-0.049	-0.032	0.081	-1.111	-0.561	1.671
L3	-0.473	-0.071	0.544	-0.057	0.034	0.022	0.222	-0.862	0.640
L4	0.411	-0.188	-0.223	-0.116	0.001	0.114	0.230	0.770	-0.999
L5	-0.206	0.446	-0.239	-0.074	0.143*	-0.069	-0.491	1.925	-1.434
L6	0.269	-0.004	-0.264	0.018	0.034	-0.052	1.879	-0.139	-1.739
L7	0.202	-0.771	0.569	0.076	-0.082	0.006	2.071*	-2.139	0.067
L8	-0.198	-0.121	0.319	0.076	-0.132*	0.056	2.073*	-2.406*	0.333
L9	0.548	0.229	0.319	0.134	0.001	-0.136*	1.656	-0.534	-1.123
L10	-0.164	0.112	0.052	0.001	0.018	-0.019	-0.368	2.150*	-1.782
L11	0.002	0.204	-0.206	0.059	-0.023	-0.036	-0.235	0.592	-0.358
L12	-0.256	0.871*	-0.614	-0.066	0.076	-0.011	-0.915	-0.417	1.332
L13	0.069	-0.204	0.136	-0.066	0.026	0.039	-0.941	-0.067	1.008
L14	0.661	-0.663	0.002	0.009	-0.099	0.089	-2.232*	1.652	0.580
L15	0.352	-0.621	0.269	0.026	0.043	-0.069	-0.448	-0.098	0.546
SE Sij	0.430			0.061			1.023		

* Indicate significance at 0.05 level of probability

Table 7. Estimates of combining ability variances and their interactions with locations for six traits, (combined across two locations, 2015 season).

Parameter	Days to 50% silking	Plant height (cm)	Ear height (cm)	Ear length (cm)	Ear diameter (cm)	Grain yield (ard fed ⁻¹)
δ^2_{GCA-L}	0.180	4.199	5.493	0.186	0.003	1.032
δ^2_{GCA-T}	0.192	81.940	6.995	0.008	0.000	0.725
$\delta^2_{GCA(average)}$	0.190	68.983	6.745	0.038	0.001	0.776
δ^2_{SCA}	-0.191	20.144	7.431	0.079	0.003	-0.005
$\delta^2_{GCAL \times Loc}$	0.148	8.758	10.367	0.219	0.001	0.468
$\delta^2_{GCAT \times Loc}$	0.701	320.955	71.022	0.044	0.002	2.151
$\delta^2_{GCA \times Loc}$	0.609	268.922	60.913	0.073	0.002	1.870
$\delta^2_{SCA \times Loc}$	0.415	34.383	21.810	0.025	-0.002	3.678

All negative estimates of variance were considered zero

Conclusion

Inbred lines 1 , 2 and 4 which possessed the best GCA effects for grain yield may be considered promising lines for improving grain yield. Meanwhile inbred line L15 which possessed the best GCA effects for days to 50 % silking, plant and ear height and ear length is recommended for developing varieties characterized with earlier maturity, shorter plants and lower ear placement. More over, the crosses (L7 x Gz. 658), (L8 x Gz. 658) and (L10 x Sd. 3118) may be released for commercial cultivation after further testing and evaluation.

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تأثيرات القدرة الإنتلافية لبعض السلالات الجديدة من الذرة الشامية الصفراء

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الملخص العربي

تم اجراء التهجين بين 15 سلالة مستنبطة حديثا من الذرة الشامية الصفراء مع ثلاث كشافات عبارة عن السلالة جيزة 658 والسلالة سدس 3118 والسلالة سدس 3120 بمحطة البحوث الزراعية بسدس موسم 2014 . تم تقييم 45 هجين قمى مع ثلاث هجن مقارنة وهما هجين فردى 162 والهجين الفردى 168 والهجين الفردى 176 فى محطتى البحوث الزراعية بالجميزة وسدس فى الموسم الزراعى 2015 . تم أخذ القراءات على صفات عدد الأيام من الزراعة حتى ظهور 50 % من الحرير وارتفاع النبات والكوز وطول وقطر الكوز ومحصول الحبوب (أردب / فدان) . أظهرت نتائج التحليل المشترك عبر المواقع أن هناك فروق معنوية بين المواقع لجميع الصفات المدروسة فيما عدا صفة المحصول مما يدل على أن المواقع مختلفة فى الظروف البيئية. أظهر التحليل المشترك عبر المواقع اختلافات معنوية ناتجة من الهجن والسلالات والكشافات لكل الصفات تحت الدراسة . كما أظهر تباين تفاعل السلالات مع الكشافات اختلافات معنوية لصفات ارتفاع النبات والكوز وقطر الكوز ومحصول الحبوب . كان تباين التفاعل بين السلالات x المواقع معنويا لكل الصفات فيما عدا صفة قطر الكوز . و كان تباين التفاعل بين الكشافات x المواقع معنويا لكل الصفات فيما عدا صفة طول الكوز . أظهر التفاعل بين المواقع لكلا من السلالات والكشافات والمواقع اختلافات عالية المعنوية لكل الصفات فيما عدا صفتى طول وقطر الكوز . كان تباين القدرة العامة على التالف اكبر من تباين القدرة الخاصة على التالف لصفة عدد الأيام من الزراعة حتى ظهور 50% من الحرير وارتفاع النبات والمحصول. أظهرت السلالات أرقام 1 , 2 ، 4 أفضل قدرة عامة على التالف موجبة ومعنوية لمحصول الحبوب ولذلك توصى هذه الدراسة بإستخدام هذه السلالات فى برامج التربية للهجن عالية المحصول . أظهرت الهجن (السلالة رقم 7 x جيزة 658) و(السلالة رقم 8 x جيزة 658) و(السلالة رقم 10 x سدس 3118) تأثيرات موجبة ومعنوية للقدرة الخاصة على التالف مما يمكن من استخدام هذه الهجن مباشرة كهجن تجارية بعد اجتيازها مراحل التقييم التالية ، أو يمكن استخدامها فى برامج التربية الخاصة بتحسين صفة المحصول.