A study was carried out at Department of Horticulture, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Madurai during 2015-2016. Sixteen F1 crosses of ridge gourd obtained through a Line × Tester crosses involving eight parents were evaluated to study heterosis for growth, and yield parameters. Maximum standard heterosis for vine length L1 x T2 (8.67%), for internodal length in L2 x T3 (-20.72%), for node to first female flower appearance in L4 x T3 (-15.03%), for days to first female flower appearance in L3 x T2 (-23.68%), for sex ratio in L1 x T1 (13.13%), for number of seeds per fruits in L4 x T4 (16.97%), for average fruit weight in L2 x T3 (22.48%), for fruit length in L3 x T1 (23.63%), for fruit diameter in L4 x T1 (13.56%), for fruit yield per vine in L3 x T1 (24.74%). The three best performing F1 hybrids viz., the cross L3 x T1 (24.74%) followed by L4 x T1 (19.24%) exhibited the highest standard heterosis for total yield per vine.
Materials and Methods

The experimental material used for the present investigation comprised of eight genetically diverse parents viz. PKM-1 (L1), CO-1 (L2), LA 12 (L3), LA 19 (L4) used as lines and four testers namely LA 7 (T1), LA 16 (T2), LA 17 (T3) and LA 20 (T4) and one standard check CO-1.

These parents were crossed by Line x Tester mating design and sixteen F1 hybrids obtained. Sixteen hybrids along with eight parents were raised in randomized block design (RBD) with three replications during 2015 at Department of Horticulture, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Madurai. A inter row spacing of 2 m and intra row spacing of 2 m was followed.

All the recommended agronomic package of practices was followed to grow a healthy crop. In each replication, five competitive plants were identified randomly for recording data on days to first true leaf, vine length cm, internodal length cm, days to first female flower appearance, node to first female flower, sex ratio, days to first harvest, average fruit weight (g), fruit length (cm), fruit diameter (cm), number of seeds per fruit and fruit yield per vine (Kg).

The standard procedures were followed for analysis of variance (Gomez and Gomez, 1984) and estimation of heterosis over standard variety CO-1 as per method of Fonseca and Patterson (1968).

Results and Discussion

The analysis of variance showed that the mean squares due to hybrids as well as parents were significant for all the characters (Table 1). It indicated the presence of genetic variability among the hybrids as well as parents under study. The variance due to parents against hybrids was found significant for all the traits. Thus, performance of parents and hybrids was completely different from each other for all the traits and existence of overall heterosis was evident from significance of parents versus hybrids.

The primary objective of heterosis breeding is to achieve a quantum jump in yield of crop plants. Heterosis over standard parent for twelve characters is presented in Table 2. The results indicated that the phenomenon of heterosis was of a general occurrence for almost all the characters under study. Several workers reported substantial heterosis for various agronomic characters by Mole et al., (2001) and Gautham et al., (2004).

Negative heterosis is desirable for earliness for days to first female flower appearance, maximum and significant negative heterosis was observed in the cross L3 x T2 (-23.68%) followed the cross L2 x T1 (-18.82%). Negative heterosis with reference to days to female flower appearance was also reported by Rao and Rao (2002) in ridge gourd.

The node to first female flower appearance, maximum and significantly negative heterosis was observed in the cross L4 x T3 (-15.03%). Similar findings were also reported by Shaha and Kale (2003). The significant negative heterosis for days to first harvest in the desirable (negative) direction was observed in the cross L1 x T3 (-9.78%).

Such a significant and negative heterosis was reported by Kantharaj (2003). Heterosis in negative direction is desirable for characters like days to first female flower appearance, node to first female flower appearance, days to first harvest. Earliness (indicated by negative estimates of heterosis) is well recognized and prime objective of any breeding programme as it helps the grower to reap a high market price earlier.
### Analysis of variance for various characters in ridge gourd

| S. No. | Character                          | Replications | Geno types | Crosses | Lines | Testers | Line x Tester | Error |
|--------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------|-------|---------|---------------|-------|
| 1      | Degree of freedom                  | 2            | 23         | 15      | 3     | 3       | 3             | 9     | 30     |
| 2      | Days to first true leaf            | 1.76         | 3.84       | 3.52*   | 1.38  | 3.92*   | 4.09*         | 0.61  |
| 3      | Vine length                        | 216.57       | 6600.72*   | 4157.78*| 3361.05| 3119.00 | 4769.62*      | 1887.13|
| 4      | Internodal length                  | 0.25         | 1.88*      | 0.80*   | 0.77* | 1.03*   | 0.74*         | 0.17  |
| 5      | Days to first female flower        | 7.31         | 18.25*     | 16.53*  | 21.95*| 30.99*  | 9.91*         | 3.50  |
| 6      | Node to first female flower        | 2.45         | 2.42*      | 2.33*   | 2.42  | 1.69    | 2.52*         | 0.84  |
| 7      | Days to first harvest              | 143.27       | 266.88*    | 264.42* | 540.30*| 135.76* | 215.35*       | 15.82 |
| 8      | Sex ratio                          | 0.04         | 2.20*      | 2.65*   | 2.17* | 3.34*   | 2.58*         | 0.15  |
| 9      | Average fruit weight               | 168.06       | 349.52*    | 380.77* | 1034.49*| 154.12  | 238.42*       | 89.04 |
| 10     | Fruit length                       | 23.37        | 34.21*     | 39.19*  | 57.91*| 18.49*  | 39.86*        | **2.51**|
| 11     | Fruit diameter                     | 0.58         | 5.01*      | 2.61*   | 1.17  | 4.03*   | 2.61*         | 0.58  |
| 12     | Fruit yield per vine               | 1.76         | 298.03*    | 220.65* | 275.58*| 158.77  | 222.97*       | 88.92 |

* Significant at 5 % level ** Significant at 1 % level

### Estimates of heterosis (%) over standard variety (SV) for various characters in ridge gourd

| Hybrids | Vine length | Internodal length | Days to first female flower | Node to first female flower | Days to first harvest | Sex ratio | Average fruit weight | Fruit length | Fruit diameter | Number of seeds per fruit | Fruit yield/ fruit |
|---------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| L₁ x T₁ | -4.18       | -0.71             | -18.02**                    | -5.97                        | -33.50**              | 13.13*    | -4.50                | -3.69        | 11.26          | -1.96                  | -14.92*          |
| L₁ x T₂ | 1.18        | -1.07             | -11.32**                    | -7.13                        | -25.76**              | 27.76**   | 3.74                 | -10.38       | 5.72           | 10.46                  | -1.83            |
| L₁ x T₃ | -3.45       | -12.85*           | -12.44**                    | 1.35                         | -9.78*                | 11.09     | 5.33                 | -3.82        | -4.32          | 9.13                   | 4.45             |
| L₁ x T₄ | 5.85        | -10.99            | 1.36                         | -3.08                        | -11.02**              | 7.35      | 3.23                 | 20.01        | 1.58           | 11.76                   | 12.43            |
| L₂ x T₁ | 3.93        | -16.01**          | -18.82**                    | 3.66                         | -6.35                 | 7.48      | 11.77*               | 2.44         | 2.06           | 0.65                   | 14.27*           |
| L₂ x T₂ | 2.08        | -8.42             | -18.18**                    | -2.50                        | -25.03**              | 6.94      | 13.81**              | 14.90        | 10.13          | 13.05                   | 16.88*           |
| L₂ x T₃ | 6.26        | -20.72**          | -15.71**                    | -0.00                        | -16.79**              | 15.99**   | 22.48**              | 25.97        | 6.42           | 7.19                    | 5.24             |
| L₂ x T₄ | 3.04        | -8.38             | -8.45*                      | 4.62                         | -10.43**              | 9.46      | 7.59                 | 8.14         | 2.10           | 4.58                    | 4.58             |
| L₃ x T₁ | 6.33        | -11.15            | -14.19**                    | 2.12                         | -31.24**              | 9.25      | 6.59                 | 23.63        | 8.43           | 13.73                   | 24.74**          |
| L₃ x T₂ | 8.67        | -12.34            | -23.68**                    | -0.77                        | -34.45**              | 58.91**   | 9.20                 | 3.20         | 0.23           | 5.88                    | 19.24**          |
| L₃ x T₃ | 6.74        | -4.94             | -17.54**                    | 1.35                         | -35.91**              | 14.83*    | -1.53                | 8.57         | 4.57           | 5.86                    | 3.66             |
| L₃ x T₄ | -4.82       | -16.73**          | -12.60**                    | -3.28                        | -25.76**              | 16.67**   | 5.67                 | -6.34        | -8.39          | 1.29                    | -2.23            |
| L₄ x T₁ | 0.39        | -0.43             | -14.04**                    | 5.59                         | -5.18                 | 3.06      | 7.18                 | 7.20         | 13.56          | 11.76                   | 2.49             |
| L₄ x T₂ | 3.37        | -5.69             | -18.02**                    | -2.89                        | -20.07**              | 19.59**   | 2.17                 | -13.07       | -4.05          | 16.78                   | -0.26            |
| L₄ x T₃ | 7.38        | -12.89*           | -10.77**                    | -15.03**                     | -25.62**              | 35.85**   | 14.13**              | -1.09        | 12.50          | 6.54                    | 17.02*           |
| L₄ x T₄ | -3.70       | -16.49*           | -15.87**                    | -2.50                        | -25.40**              | 62.45**   | 13.79**              | -8.34        | 2.17           | 16.97                   | 12.30            |

* Significant at 5 % level ** Significant at 1 % level
Yield is the foremost character for any breeding programme. It is a complex trait resulting from the interaction of its component characters of a crop. In ridge gourd, number of fruits per plant, fruit weight and fruit size are the direct component of yield. Average fruit weight can contribute for yield, the cross \( L_2 \times T_3 \) exhibited maximum heterosis of 22.48 per cent over standard better variety, which is confirmed with Shaha and Kale (2003a) in ridge gourd. The fruit yield per vine exhibited positive and significant heterosis over better parent the cross \( L_3 \times T_1 \) (24.74%) followed by \( L_3 \times T_2 \) (19.24%) which confirms with earlier findings by Mole et al., (2001). Hayes and Jones (1916) reported the first generation crosses in cucumber frequently exhibited high parent heterosis increased fruit size and number of fruits per plant. Therefore yield can more accurately be estimated by the number of fruits per plant and it would be possible to achieve in this crop by manipulating this particular trait. Hence breeder concentrate mainly towards number of fruits rather than the fruit size to increase the yield.

The \( L_4 \times T_4 \) cross exhibited maximum and significant heterosis 16.97 for per cent number of seeds per fruit. Mole et al., (2001) reported similar positive heterosis for number of seeds per fruit in ridge gourd. The fruit length in the cross \( L_2 \times T_3 \) 25.97 per cent showed maximum and positive significant heterosis and is confirmed with Hedau and Sirohi (2004). The fruit diameter in, \( L_4 \times T_1 \) showed maximum heterosis of 13.56 per cent over commercial check. These findings are in consonance with Hedau and Sirohi (2004).

Cross combination \( L_3 \times T_1 \) produced the highest significant standard heterosis (13.73 per cent) for fruit yield per vine and also positive economic heterosis for yield components traits \( \text{viz} \) fruit length and number of seeds per fruit. Similarly, in the remaining crosses showing economic heterosis for fruit yield also exhibited heterosis for at least one or more yield contributing characters. This supports the long held view that total yield could be the result of “combinational heterosis” (Harberg, 1952) i.e., expression of heterosis due to favorable combination of yield components in a hybrid. Patel and Desai (2008), Sharma, et al., (2012) and Mule et al., (2012) reported that those crosses which are superior in yield also exhibited heterosis in one or more yield contributing component traits. On the basis of above results, these cross combinations could be recommended for commercial exploitation of heterosis. The hybrids \( L_3 \times T_1 \) and \( L_1 \times T_4 \) could be commercially exploited after assessing their stability.

References

Fonseca, S. and Patterson, F.L. 1968. Hybrid vigour in seven parental diallel crosses in common winter wheat (Triticum aestivum L.). Crop Sci., 8: 85-88.

Gautham, B., Neeraja, G. and Reddy, I.P. 2004. Evaluation of promising hybrids in ridge gourd (Luffa acutangula L.). J. Res. ANGRAU 32: 34-38.

Gomez, K.A. and Gomez, A.A. 1984. Statistical procedure for agricultural research. John Wiley and sons, Inc. London, UK (2nd edtn) 13-175.

Harberg, A. 1952. Heterosis in F1 combination in Galeopsis I and II. Hereditas, Land, 1: 221-225 Fide: Indian J. Genet., 29: 53-61.

Hayes, H.K. and Jones, D.F. (1916). First generation crosses in cucumber. Ann.Rep. Conn. Agric. Expt.Stn., 319-22

Hedau, N. K. and Sirohi, P. S., 2004, Heterosis studies in ridge gourd. Indian J. Hort., 61(3): 236-239.
Kantharaj, N. M., 2003, Studies on heterosis and combining ability in ridge gourd (Luffa acutangula (Roxb.) L.). M. Sc. (Hort.) Thesis, Univ. Agric. Sci., Dharwad (India).

Mole, T.J., Dev, S.N., Rajan, S. and Sadhankumar, P.G. 2001. Heterosis and combining ability in ridge gourd (Luffa acutangula ROXB.). Veg. Sci., 28: 165-167.

Mule, P.N., Khandelwal, V., Lodam, V.A., Shinde, D.A., Patil, P.P. and Patil, A.B. 2012. Heterosis and combining ability in cucumber (Cucumis sativus L.). Madras Agric. J., 99: 420-423.

Patel, S.R. and Desai, D.T. 2008. Heterosis and combining ability studies in sponge gourd [Luffa cylindrica (Roem) L]. Veg. Sci., 35: 199-200.

Rahman, A.H., Anisuzzaman, M., Ferdous A., A.K., Rafiul, I. and Naderuzzaman, A.T. 2008. Study of nutritive value and medicinal uses of cultivated cucurbits. J. Appl. Sci. Res., 4: 555-558.

Rao, B. N. and Rao, P. V., 2002, Heterosis in ridge gourd (Luffa acutangula (Roxb.) L.). J. Res. ANGRAU., 30 (1): 11-18.

Shaha, S. R. and Kale, P. N., 2003, Diallel analysis for combining ability in ridge gourd. J. Maharashtra Agril. Univ., 28(3): 252-254.

Sharma, D.R., Choudhary, M.R., Jakhar, M.L. and Dadheech, S. 2012. Heterosis in bottle gourd (Lagenaria siceraria (Mol.) Standl.). Int. J. Life Sci., 1: 212-216.