Studies on Genetic Variability, Heritability and Genetic Advance for Growth, Yield and Quality Parameters among Orange Flesh Sweet Potato \textit{[Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam.]} Genotypes

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A B S T R A C T

The present investigation was undertaken to estimate the genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance for quantitative and qualitative traits among 25 genotypes of orange flesh sweet potato \textit{[Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam.]} in a randomized block design with three replications during kharif 2015-16 at College of Horticulture, Venkataramannagudem, Dr. Y.S.R. Horticultural University. Analysis of variance revealed significant differences among the genotypes for all the traits under study indicating, the presence of sufficient variability in the studied material. High magnitude of PCV and GCV were observed for width of leaf lobe, leaf area, total leaf dry weight, chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, total chlorophyll, length of vine, internodal length, number of branches per plant, fresh weight of whole plant, dry weight of whole plant, fresh weight of root, dry weight of root, leaf area index, specific leaf area, specific leaf weight, crop growth rate, net assimilation rate, reducing sugar, non-reducing sugar, total sugar, \(\beta\)-carotene, number of root tubers per plant, root tuber girth, root tuber yield per plant and root tuber yield per hectare suggesting the existence of wide range of genetic variability in the germplasm for these traits and thus the scope for improvement of these characters through simple selection would be better. High heritability \((h^2)\) estimates (>60%) coupled with high estimates from genetic gain as percent of mean (>20%) were observed for width of leaf lobe, petiole length, leaf area, total leaf dry weight, chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, total chlorophyll, length of vine, internodal length, number of branches per plant, fresh weight of whole plant, dry weight of whole plant, fresh weight of root, dry weight of root, leaf area index, specific leaf area, specific leaf weight, crop growth rate, net assimilation rate, starch, reducing sugar, non-reducing sugar, total sugar, \(\beta\)-carotene, number of root tubers per plant, root tuber length, root tuber girth, root tuber yield per plant and root tuber yield per hectare indicated that the heritability is due to additive gene effects which may be improved through simple plant selection methods.

Keywords
Orange flesh sweet potato, PCV, GCV, Heritability, Genetic advance.

Introduction

Sweet potato \textit{[Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam.]} is a dicotyledonous plant belonging to the family Convolvulaceae. This family includes about 55 genera and more than 1000 species. However, only \textit{Ipomoea batatas} is of economic importance as a source of food (Onwueme and Charles, 1994). The amount of variability that exists in the germplasm...
collections of any crop is of utmost importance towards breeding for better varieties. Particularly, genetic variability for a given character is a basic prerequisite for its improvement by systematic breeding.

Sweet potato is a highly heterozygous and cross-pollinated crop in which many of the traits show continuous variation. Since it is highly heterozygous, there is extensive variability within the species, which is available for exploitation by plant breeders (Jones et al., 1986). Hence, consideration of quantitative approaches for exploitation of the extensive genetic variability available in sweet potato is of utmost importance, which in turn is dependent on good estimates of the genetic parameters. Estimates of genetic parameters serve as a base for selection and hybridization as the degree of variability for a given character is a basic prerequisite for its improvement. Although several sweet potato germplasm accessions have been introduced from International Potato Center (CIP), International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC) and a considerable amount have been collected from farmers field for evaluation and utilization, information on the nature and extent of variability among these collections for traits of economic importance is lacking.

Thus, this study was undertaken to estimate the nature and magnitude of variability for yield and yield related characters with the help of genetic parameters as such as phenotypic as well as genotypic coefficients of variation, heritability and genetic advance. Evaluation and characterization of genotypes is necessary to describe their performance in terms of growth, yield and quality parameters. Yield is a complex character and its direct improvement is difficult (Jindal et al., 2010). Genetic variability available within the sweet potato genotypes has not been fully explored and screened. Therefore, this genetic wealth has not been fully exploited and should offer interesting possibilities for the future. The genetic parameters such as heritability, genetic advance, genotypic and phenotypic coefficients of variation provide an effective tool in the hands of a breeder to select a genotype having the most desirable traits for yield.

**Materials and Methods**

The experiment was conducted from August, 2015 to December, 2015 at experimental farm of the Department of Vegetable Science, College of Horticulture, Dr. Y.S.R. Horticultural University, Andhra Pradesh, India. The location is at 16°83’ N latitude, 81°50’ E longitude, and 34 m above mean sea level. The soil was a red sandy loam. Well matured healthy and disease-free cuttings, 20–30 cm in length, of the previous season for each genotype were planted in a nursery, with the same soil type, at a 30 × 20 cm spacing on a raised bed and provided with 5 L·day$^{-1}$ of water from a watering can. When vines reached 1 m in length, cuttings were made and planted in a different nursery with the same spacing. The same type of field soil was thoroughly ploughed to a depth of 30 cm and brought to good tilth. Synthetic fertilizer of N–P–K, 60: 25: 50 kg·ha$^{-1}$, respectively, was applied. The single superphosphate was applied prior to transplanting and urea and muriate of potash were applied by side-dressings one month after transplanting. Twenty five genotypes of orange flesh sweet potato (Table 1) were planted in a randomized complete block design with three replications in 2×2.5 m$^2$ plots. Seven-week-old cuttings of at least 20–30 cm length, with three to four nodes, were transplanted manually at a spacing of 60 × 20 cm between and within rows and 5 cm deep in the main field. Plots were kept free from weeds by regular hand weeding. Five plants of each genotype from the middle two rows in each replication were used for observations.
Statistical analysis

Phenotypic and genotypic coefficients of variation (PCV and GCV) were computed according to Burton and Devane (1953). Heritability in broad sense was estimated as per Allard (1960). Genetic advance was estimated as per the formula proposed by Lush (1940). The range of genetic advance as per cent of mean was classified as low (Less than 10%), moderate (10 - 20%) and high (more than 20%) suggested by Johnson et al., (1955).

Results and Discussion

The analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed highly significant differences among the genotypes for all the yield and yield component traits studied (Table 2). These findings are in line with earlier reports of Mohanty et al., (2016).

The studies suggested that it is possible to isolate superior genotypes during the selection process. Genetic variability is a basic information needed for the breeders to improve the crops by adopting appropriate method of selection based on variability that exist in the material. In the present study, wide variability was recorded for petiole length, leaf area, total leaf dry weight, length of vine, fresh weight of whole plant, dry weight of whole plant, fresh weight of root, fry weight of root, leaf area index, specific leaf area, net assimilation rate, total sugar, β-carotene and number of root tubers per plant (Tables 3 and 4). Higher magnitude of PCV (phenotypic coefficient of variation) and GCV (genotypic coefficient of variation) (> 20%) were observed for width of leaf lobe (48.66 and 47.86 %), leaf area (77.24 and 75.56 %), total leaf dry weight(30.43 and 23.74 %), chlorophyll a (38.79 and 33.27 %), chlorophyll b (40.54 and 39.51 %), total chlorophyll (38.12 and 36.25 %), length of vine (25.61 and 23.77 %), internodal length (36.53 and 35.74 %), number of branches per plant (23.41 and 20.98%), fresh weight of whole plant (27.76 and 25.36 %), dry weight of whole plant (25.58 and 23.21 %), fresh weight of root (38.34 and 37.85 %), dry weight of root (39.73 and 38.80 %), leaf area index (77.24 and 75.56%), specific leaf area (98.35 and 97.77 %), specific leaf weight (118.94 and 117.27 %), crop growth rate (43.95 and 40.97 %), net assimilation rate (136.51 and 135.94 %), reducing sugar (32.46 and 30.76 %), non-reducing sugar (54.65 and 53.80%), total sugar (27.28 and 26.10%), β-carotene (30.34 and 29.82%), number of root tubers per plant (50.55 and 46.52%), root tuber girth (22.58 and 21.58%), root tuber yield per plant (50.23 and 49.03%) and root tuber yield per hectare (42.98 and 42.41%) indicating the existence of wide range of genetic variability in the germplasm for these traits (Tables 3 and 4). High GCV and PCV values indicating large amount of variation and consequently more scope for their improvement through selection (Biradar et al., 1978) in cassava.

These findings are in agreement with results of Thamburaj and Muthukrishnan (1978) for number of branches per plant, girth of tuber, Shannon et al., (2015) for leaf area, leaf area index, specific leaf area, specific leaf weight and net assimilation rate in ridge gourd. The estimates of PCV and GCV were moderate for petiole length (19.10 and 12.87%), relative growth rate (18.44 and 12.80%), starch content (19.09 and 18.38%), and root tuber length (15.08 and 13.63%).

With the genotypic coefficient of variation alone, it is difficult to determine the relative amount of heritable and non-heritable components of variations present in the population. Estimates of heritability and genetic advance would supplement this parameter.
### Table 1 Genotypes of orange flesh sweet potato

| Treatment | Name of genotypes | Source |
|-----------|-------------------|--------|
| T₁        | ST-14             | CTCRI regional centre, Bhubaneswar, Odisha |
| T₂        | Sree Kanaka       | -do-   |
| T₃        | SWA-2             | -do-   |
| T₄        | Kamala Sundari    | -do-   |
| T₅        | CIP-440127        | -do-   |
| T₆        | ACC-22            | AICRP on tuber crops, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad |
| T₇        | ACC-11            | -do-   |
| T₈        | Kiran             | -do-   |
| T₉        | Gouri             | CTCRI regional centre, Bhubaneswar, Odisha |
| T₁₀       | CO-1              | AICRP on tuber crops, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad |
| T₁₁       | VRSP-1            | AICRP on tuber crops, Venkataramannagudem |
| T₁₂       | VRSP-2            | -do-   |
| T₁₃       | ACC-5             | -do-   |
| T₁₄       | VRSP-3            | -do-   |
| T₁₅       | VRSP-4            | -do-   |
| T₁₆       | VRSP-5            | -do-   |
| T₁₇       | VRSP-6            | -do-   |
| T₁₈       | VRSP-7            | -do-   |
| T₁₉       | VRSP-8            | -do-   |
| T₂₀       | VRSP-9            | -do-   |
| T₂₁       | VRSP-10           | -do-   |
| T₂₂       | VRSP-11           | -do-   |
| T₂₃       | VRSP-12           | -do-   |
| T₂₄       | VRSP-13           | -do-   |
| T₂₅       | VRSP-14           | -do-   |
Table 2: Analysis of variance for quantitative and qualitative traits in Orange flesh sweet potato genotypes

| S. No | Character                          | Replications (df = 2) | Treatments (df = 24) | Error (df = 48) |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1     | Length of leaf lobe (cm)          | 2.042                 | 65.722**             | 17.718          |
| 2     | Width of leaf lobe (cm)           | 0.499                 | 484.669**            | 10.776          |
| 3     | Petiole length (cm)               | 3.714                 | 1,286.205**          | 116.559         |
| 4     | Leaf area (cm²)                   | 190,928,114.929      | 76,023,661,355.737** | 2,250,813,536.246 |
| 5     | Total leaf dry weight (g)         | 960.204               | 78,989.419**         | 27,880.402      |
| 6     | Chlorophyll a (mg/g)              | 0.070                 | 2.480**              | 0.530           |
| 7     | Chlorophyll b (mg/g)              | 0.023                 | 1.947**              | 0.067           |
| 8     | Total chlorophyll (mg/g)          | 0.069                 | 8.648**              | 0.590           |
| 9     | length of vine (cm)               | 5,388.734             | 223,550.847**        | 22,657.417      |
| 10    | Internodal length (cm)            | 6.423                 | 159.528**            | 4.692           |
| 11    | No. of branches per plant         | 24.167                | 375.025**            | 56.625          |
| 12    | Fresh weight of whole plant (g)   | 104,849.673           | 3,798,111.860**      | 470,472.805     |
| 13    | Dry weight of whole plant (g)     | 9,463.304             | 306,511.943**        | 40,868.097      |
| 14    | Fresh weight of root (g)          | 104,475.153           | 4,783,577.917**      | 83,702.743      |
| 15    | Dry weight of root (g)            | 6,889.731             | 611,042.528**        | 19,377.061      |
| 16    | Leaf area index                   | 132.589               | 52,794.216**         | 1,563.067       |
| 17    | Specific leaf area (cm²/g)        | 2,271.798             | 11,754,294.979**     | 92,943.478      |
| 18    | Specific leaf weight (g/cm²)      | 0.000                 | 0.005**              | 0.000           |
| 19    | Crop growth rate (g/m²/d)         | 2,825.822             | 40,928.943**         | 3,907.663       |
| 20    | Relative growth rate (mg/g/d)     | 21.503                | 2,337.407*           | 1,234.160       |
| 21    | Net assimilation rate (mg/cm²/d)  | 161.834               | 65,200.250**         | 364.694         |
| 22    | Starch (%)                        | 3.260                 | 635.227**            | 32.120          |
| 23    | Reducing sugar (%)                | 1.118                 | 119.170**            | 8.672           |
| 24    | Non-reducing sugar (%)            | -2.954                | -448.145**           | -3.138          |
| 25    | Total sugar (%)                   | 0.099                 | 172.407**            | 10.331          |
| 26    | β-carotene (mg/100g f.w.)         | 0.064                 | 156.013**            | 3.649           |
| 27    | No. of root tubers per plant      | 0.987                 | 378.587**            | 43.013          |
| 28    | Root tuber length (cm)            | 7.293                 | 388.922**            | 54.107          |
| 29    | Root tuber girth (cm)             | 1.637                 | 1,229.213**          | 75.423          |
| 30    | Root tuber yield per plant (g)    | 3,975.440             | 5,758,508.213**      | 187,705.227     |
| 31    | Root tuber yield (t/ha)           | 8.167                 | 9,383.431**          | 169.000         |

*, ** = significant at 5% and 1% level respectively.
Table 3: Estimates of variability, heritability and genetic advance as per cent of mean for different characters in orange flesh sweet potato genotypes

| Character                        | Range          | Mean | PCV (%) | GCV (%) | $h^2$ (%) | Genetic Advance | GA as % of mean |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                 | Maximum | Minimum |         |         |           |                 |                 |
| Length of leaf lobe (cm)        | 9.1      | 12.7    | 10.82   | 9.94    | 8.20      | 68.14           | 1.51            | 13.96           |
| Width of leaf lobe (cm)         | 1.3      | 10.7    | 5.39    | 48.66   | 47.86     | 96.73           | 5.22            | 96.98           |
| Petiole length (cm)             | 13.4     | 34.4    | 23.10   | 19.10   | 17.87     | 87.53           | 7.95            | 34.44           |
| Leaf area (cm$^2$)              | 4956.3   | 146493.1 | 42685.43 | 77.24   | 75.56     | 95.68           | 64,992.40       | 152.25          |
| Total leaf dry weight (g)       | 51.9     | 185.0   | 126.59  | 30.43   | 23.74     | 60.86           | 48.30           | 38.16           |
| Chlorophyll a (mg/g)            | 0.10     | 0.78    | 0.52    | 38.79   | 33.27     | 73.58           | 0.31            | 58.80           |
| Chlorophyll b (mg/g)            | 0.10     | 0.67    | 0.41    | 40.54   | 39.51     | 95.01           | 0.32            | 79.35           |
| Total chlorophyll (mg/g)        | 1.45     | 0.21    | 0.93    | 38.12   | 36.25     | 90.41           | 0.66            | 71.00           |
| Length of vine (cm)             | 125.0    | 372.4   | 228.27  | 25.61   | 23.77     | 86.19           | 103.83          | 45.47           |
| Internodal length (cm)          | 2.7      | 7.9     | 4.13    | 36.53   | 35.74     | 95.71           | 2.97            | 72.04           |
| Number of branches per plant    | 6.5      | 16.2    | 10.41   | 23.41   | 20.98     | 80.32           | 4.051           | 38.74           |
| Fresh weight of whole plant (g) | 475.5    | 1380.4  | 876.93  | 27.76   | 25.36     | 83.46           | 418.65          | 47.74           |
| Dry weight of whole plant (g)   | 153.1    | 410.0   | 271.47  | 25.58   | 23.21     | 82.35           | 117.83          | 43.40           |
| Fresh weight of root (g)        | 287.0    | 1097.3  | 677.94  | 38.34   | 37.85     | 97.42           | 521.78          | 76.96           |
| Dry weight of root (g)          | 108.2    | 371.0   | 235.40  | 39.73   | 38.80     | 95.38           | 183.87          | 78.07           |
| Leaf area index                 | 4.1      | 122.0   | 35.50   | 77.24   | 75.56     | 95.68           | 54.160           | 152.25          |
Table.4 Estimates of variability, heritability and genetic advance as per cent of mean for Different characters in orange flesh Sweet potato genotypes

| Character                             | Range          | Mean   | PCV (%) | GCV (%) | h² (%) | Genetic Advance | GA as % of mean |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                       | Maximum        | Minimum|         |         |        |                 |                 |
| Specific leaf area (cm²/g)            | 30.3           | 1695.7 | 412.4   | 98.35   | 97.77  | 98.82           | 825.78          | 200.23          |
| Specific leaf weight (g/cm³)          | 0.001          | 0.033  | 0.008   | 118.94  | 117.27 | 97.20           | 0.01            | 238.17          |
| Crop growth rate (g/m²/d)             | 16.6           | 93.4   | 56.70   | 43.95   | 40.97  | 86.92           | 44.68           | 78.70           |
| Relative growth rate (mg/g/d)         | 27.0           | 49.6   | 38.17   | 18.44   | 12.80  | 48.16           | 6.98            | 18.30           |
| Net assimilatio n rate (mg/cm²/d)     | 3.2            | 132.1  | 22.07   | 136.51  | 135.94 | 99.16           | 61.64           | 278.86          |
| Starch (%)                            | 2.0            | 9.0    | 4.78    | 19.09   | 18.38  | 92.78           | 5.81            | 36.48           |
| Reducing sugar (%)                    | 12.0           | 21.9   | 16.44   | 32.46   | 30.76  | 89.82           | 2.46            | 60.07           |
| Non-reducing sugar (%)                | 11.0           | 30.3   | 18.84   | 54.65   | 53.80  | 96.91           | 1.86            | 109.10          |
| Total sugar (%)                       | 210.0          | 986.7  | 572.1   | 27.28   | 26.10  | 91.52           | 3.00            | 51.44           |
| β-carotene (mg/100g f.w.)             | 11.0           | 41.3   | 26.79   | 30.34   | 29.82  | 96.57           | 2.96            | 60.37           |
| No. of root tubers per plant          | 10.8           | 23.3   | 15.94   | 50.55   | 46.52  | 84.69           | 4.22            | 88.20           |
| Root tuber length (cm)                | 2.8            | 7.1    | 4.13    | 15.08   | 13.63  | 81.68           | 4.17            | 25.38           |
| Root tuber girth (cm)                 | 0.4            | 3.8    | 1.71    | 22.58   | 21.58  | 91.32           | 8.00            | 42.49           |
| Root tuber yield per plant (g)        | 3.7            | 8.4    | 5.84    | 50.23   | 49.03  | 95.26           | 563.96          | 98.58           |
| Root tuber yield (t/ha)               | 2.50           | 8.30   | 4.91    | 42.98   | 42.41  | 97.34           | 23.09           | 86.20           |
The heritability in broad sense ranged for the characters from 48.16 per cent for relative growth rate to 99.16 per cent for net assimilation rate. In general the values of heritability in broad sense were high for width of leaf lobe (96.73), leaf area (95.68), chlorophyll b (95.01), total chlorophyll (90.41), internodal length (95.71), fresh weight of root (97.42), dry weight of root (95.38), leaf area index (95.68), specific leaf area (98.82), specific leaf weight (97.20), net assimilation rate (99.16), starch (92.78), non-reducing sugar (96.91), total sugar (91.52), β-carotene (96.57), root tuber girth (91.32), root tuber yield per plant (95.26) and tuber yield per hectare (97.34) indicating that these characters were least influenced by the environmental effects, but the selection for the improvement of such characters may not be useful, because broad sense heritability is based on genetic variance which includes both fixable (additive) and non-fixable (dominance and epistatic) variances. In general, Jones et al., (1986) and Singh and Mishra (1987), Teshome et al., (2004) reported high heritability estimates for the vine traits compared to root traits. But in this study it is more for root traits. Similar results were observed by Madawal (2015) for leaf area index, Jhansirani and Thamburaj (1987), Teshome et al., (2004) for tuber girth; Engida et al., (2007), Gunjanjaha (2008) and Evoor et al., (2008); Engida et al., (2007) for tuber yield per hectare, Sankari et al., (2001) for total sugar and β- carotene in sweet potato; Shivanand et al., (2015) for leaf area, leaf area index, specific leaf area, specific leaf weight and net assimilation rate in ridge gourd. Relative growth rate (48.16) recorded moderate value of heritability (30-60%) indicating the role of non-additive gene action which includes dominance and epistasis. Heritability estimates alone are not of any use in predicting the results about the selection unless it is accompanied by genetic advance (Johnson et al., 1955). The expected genetic advance (EGA) expressed as percentage of mean ranged from 13.96 per cent (Length of leaf lobe) to 278.86 per cent (net assimilation rate). In the present study high value of EGA was observed for these characters width of leaf lobe (96.98), petiole length (34.44), leaf area (152.25), total leaf dry weight (38.16), chlorophyll a (58.80), chlorophyll b (79.35), total chlorophyll (71.00), length of vine (45.47), internodal length (72.04), number of branches per plant (38.74), fresh weight of whole plant (47.74), dry weight of whole plant (43.40), fresh weight of root (76.96), dry weight of root (78.07), leaf area index (152.25), specific leaf area (200.23), specific leaf weight (238.17), crop growth rate (78.70), net assimilation rate (278.86), starch (36.48), reducing sugar (60.07), non-reducing sugar (109.10), total sugar (51.44), β-carotene (60.37), no. of root tubers per plant (88.20), root tuber length (25.38), root tuber girth (42.49), root tuber yield per plant (98.58), root tuber yield per hectare (86.20) indicating the role of additive gene action and hence, selection is more effective. While moderate value of EGA was recorded for length of leaf lobe (13.96) and relative growth rate (18.30) indicating the role of non-additive gene action. The characters which were observed high to moderate estimates of EGA are indicative of the fact that improvement could be quickly achieved in these characters through selection. Similar findings of high heritability with genetic advance over mean were reported by Teshome et al., (2004), Engida et al., (2007) for length of vine; Kamalam et al., (1977), Choudhary et al., (1999), Gunjanjaha (2008), Teshome et al., (2004), Engida et al., (2007), Hossain et al., (2000) and Evoor et al., (2008) for number of tubers per plant; Choudhary et al., (1999) for tuber length; Engida et al., (2007), Teshome et al., (2004), Choudhary et al., (1999) and Hossain et al., (2000) for tuber yield per hectare. The findings indicates that the existence of adequate genotypic variation in
the genotypes for width of leaf lobe, leaf area, total leaf dry weight, chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, total chlorophyll, length of vine, internodal length, number of branches per plant, fresh weight of whole plant, dry weight of whole plant, fresh weight of root, dry weight of root, leaf area index, specific leaf area, specific leaf weight, crop growth rate, net assimilation rate, reducing sugar, non-reducing sugar, total sugar, β-carotene, number of root tubers per plant, root tuber girth, root tuber yield per plant and root tuber yield per hectare. High PCV, GCV and high heritability coupled with high estimates from genetic gain as percent of mean for width of leaf lobe, petiole length, leaf area, total leaf dry weight, chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, total chlorophyll, length of vine, internodal length, number of branches per plant, fresh weight of whole plant, dry weight of whole plant, fresh weight of root, dry weight of root, leaf area index, specific leaf area, specific leaf weight, crop growth rate, net assimilation rate, starch, reducing sugar, non-reducing sugar, total sugar, β-carotene, no. of root tubers per plant, root tuber length, root tuber girth, root tuber yield per plant and root tuber yield per hectare suggesting predominance of additive gene action and lower influence of environmental factors in the expression of these traits with possibility for improvement through selection. Although some of the characters like length of vine, leaf area index, specific leaf area and specific leaf weight are of no importance from consumer point of view, it may be of much importance for a breeder, as they serve as good source of production and supply of sufficient carbohydrates for growth of tubers.

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