

Increasing the Efficiency of Recurrent Selection for Yield in Maize

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of the present study were to increase the efficiency of recurrent selection within the "Composite-21" variety of maize using selection index to increase the precision of the evaluation of S_1 -families. Ninety S_1 families were evaluated in six sets, each set included 15 S_1 families replicated three times. Data were collected for yield, yield components characters and agronomic characters to carry out six selection methods. One method is based on ear yield alone and the other five methods were based on selection index. Estimation of environmental (σ^2_e), phenotypic (σ^2_{ph}) and genotypic (σ^2_g) variances and broad-sense heritability (H %) were calculated for each trait to predict the genetic gain from different selection methods. Phenotypic and genetic correlations among traits were calculated to examine the possibility of indirect selection for yield using some characters which are highly correlated with yield. Heritability estimates were intermediate (41-55%) for ear yield, 100-kernel weight and kernel depth and more than 70% for number of rows/ ear, plant and ear heights. The genetic correlations for yield with the other characters were in general intermediate.

Based upon the expected advance from selection, the expected gain which is coming from the indices ranged between (5.58-19.13%) comparing with the expected gain which is coming from yield alone (16.43%). So, the use of indices was slightly superior to selection based on yield alone. The actual improvement in yield is 9% for selection based on yield alone, 8% for selection index based on yield and all characters, 3% for the index based on yield and ear characters and 1% for the index based on yield and vigor characters. The predicted advance from selection was higher than the actual advance.

Key words; *Zea mays*, recurrent selection, selection index, S_1 families, Heritability.

INTRODUCTION

Maize (*zea mays* L.) is one of the most important cereal crops in the world and Egypt. It comes after wheat and rice with respect to relative importance. In Egypt, it was used as a staple food for farmers. However, it is used mainly as a feed crop for both animal and poultry industry. The local production of maize in Egypt would not satisfy the local consumption. The increase of population reached to 92 million in 2015, the Egyptian Government faces a shortage in meat supply for the Egyptian population. This shortage in meat supply was accompanied by a reduction in the local currency. Therefore, the effort was concentrated on supplying the meat from animal and

poultry from locally maize. This plan could not succeed unless production should increase locally.

The Ministry of Agriculture is encouraging the Egyptian farmer to increase the productivity of maize to satisfy the needs of animal and poultry industry through increasing the area grown by maize and growing high yield maize cultivars.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Shull (1908) discovered the new phenomena, and it was latter labeled heterosis, by crossing between two homozygous inbred lines. However, hybrid vigor was not used commercially until Jones (1924) suggested the use of double cross hybrid commercially instead of single cross hybrids. Since that time, the area cultivated by double cross increased and latter it was possible to develop cheap seed of single cross hybrid. Maize breeder devoted their efforts to increase the yield of the new hybrids by increasing the yield of base populations from which they isolate their inbred lines. Sprague and Brimhall (1950) developed new method to increase the probability of isolating promising inbred lines and called it recurrent selection. The objective of this method was to increase the probability of developing a new recombining between loci and overcome the possibility of fixing the promising genotypes. Since that, several versions of recurrent selection were developed with the objectives: (a) constructing sources for developing new recombination between desirable loci in order to be used as base populations to develop new hybrids, (b) to be used as improved cultivars in countries where it is not possible to grow hybrids.

Several types of recurrent selection were developed varying on the type of isolated families. Consequently, the advance from selection would depend upon the type of isolated families and heritability.

The published results showed that the most efficient type of recurrent selection was S_1 or S_2 recurrent selection. Maize breeder developed the equation to predict the advance from selection as follows:

$$\Delta g = (\text{Selection differential}) h^2 \text{ where,}$$

Selection differential = Mean of selected families – mean of the original population. Heritability (h^2) of yield is relatively low. To increase Δg for yield the use of other characters highly correlated with yield and less affected by environment is expected to be more efficient indicator for yield. This character is called an aid

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character for selection. Instead of using one aid character, several plant characters could be used as aid characters.

Smith (1936) and Hazel and Lush (1942) suggested the use of selection index where information will be collected for several characters on the evaluated families in order to select the best families.

The objective of the index either to select the genetic worth of the selected families when their values are function of several characters, i.e., yield and quality characters or when the values of the families are function of the yield alone as in the present study. The selection index in the present study was used to evaluate the genetic worth of the families for yield and the other studied characters given that yield has the economic value and the other characters are used as help to show their genetic worth.

The objectives of the present investigation were:

- (1) To study the efficiency of selection for yield with a composite maize variety.
- (2) To maximize gain from selection using all possible information collected on the evaluated families which include yield and yield components and agronomic characters.
- (3) To examine the possibility of selection for yield using some characters which are highly correlated with yield (indirect selection).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field Procedures

The present investigation was conducted at the Alexandria Agricultural Research Station, Alexandria University, Alexandria, during the summer seasons of 2010- 2013. The maize population under study was "Composite-21" variety, developed by Maize Research Program, Agriculture Research Center, Ministry of Agriculture. This composite is yellow-seeded and was excluded from their production program.

Isolation of S₁ Families

In the summer season of 2010, one strip was of 100 rows, each row was 5 meters along and 70 cm apart was planted with the "composite-21" variety and 50 cm

distance a part between hills. Before flowering, 300 plants were selected and selfed to produce S₁ seeds. At harvest, the heaviest 90 selfed ears were selected and each ear was considered as S₁-family.

Family-Evaluation Trial:

In summer season of 2011, The 90 families were split into six sets; each included 15 S₁-families. Each set was handled independently. The 15 S₁-families from each set were grown in an experiment arranged in a randomized complete block design with three replications. The plot size was 2.8 m² representing one row of 4.0 meters long and 0.7 m apart consisting of 14 single hill plants. All recommended cultural practices for maize under Alexandria conditions were followed. At harvest, some characters were measured on each plot and these characters were, ear yield (g/ plot), ear length (cm), ear width (cm), number of rows/ ear, weight of 100-kernels (g), moisture percent (%), kernel depth (cm), plant height (cm), ear height (cm) and the ear leaf area (cm²).

Statistical analysis was calculated for each set and then the six sets will combined in one ANOVA. Both replications and families were considered random, also the error component was considered random. The form of the combined analysis is presented in Table (1):

The analysis of variance for all sets for each character were combined to calculate the two variance components, for S₁ families, $\hat{\sigma}_e^2$ and $\hat{\sigma}_F^2$ and to translate them in terms of genetic and environmental variances. The genetic variance σ_g^2 for S₁-families will be that:

$$\sigma_g^2 = \frac{M_2 - M_1}{3}; \text{ and its expected value would be; } \sigma_g^2 = a\sigma_A^2 + b\sigma_D^2$$

Where a and b are unknown and their values would depend on the unknown gene frequency of the original population. Assuming that dominance variance (σ_D^2) is less important than additive genetic variance, Hallauer and Miranda, (1981) so the expected value of σ_g^2 (S₁) would be reduced to;

Table 1. form of combined analysis of variance over the six sets for the S₁-families evaluated in RCBD

Source of variances	d.f	M.S	E.M.S
Sets	5		
Replications / sets	12		
Families / sets	84	M ₂	$\sigma_e^2 + 3 \sigma_F^2$
Combined Error	168	M ₁	σ_e^2

Where,

σ_e^2 = variance components for error.

σ_f^2 = variance components for S₁-families.

r = number of replications.

$\sigma_g^2 (S_1) = \sigma_A^2$; the amount of bias in the estimate of σ_A^2 would be unknown.

$$\sigma_e^2 = M1$$

$$\sigma_{ph}^2 = \sigma_g^2 + \sigma_e^2 / 3$$

Heritability among S_1 families in broad-scense will be:

- Heritability (H) = $\sigma_g^2 / \sigma_{ph}^2$ Hallauer and Miranda, (1981) where;
- Predicted selection response was calculated using the formula given by Falconar (1981) as follows:

$$\Delta G_{(\alpha)} = K_a \cdot \sigma_{ph} \cdot H$$

Where;

K_a = the selection differential for α selection intensity (k = a constant based on selection intensity in standard deviation units) Hallauer and Miranda, (1981).

σ_{ph} = square root of phenotypic variation.

- The percentage of predicted genetic advance under selection response (G%) was calculated as;

$$G\% = \frac{\Delta G}{\bar{X}}$$

Where; \bar{X} = the overall mean.

Phenotypic and Genotypic correlations:

The correlation between traits was calculated by the estimation of the phenotypic and genotypic covariance between pairs of traits according to **Betran (1999)**

Genotypic correlation between "X₁" and "X₂" =

$$\frac{C.P_{\cdot f12} - C.P_{\cdot E12}}{\sqrt{(MS_{f1} - MS_{E1}) (MS_{f2} - MS_{E2})}}$$

Phenotypic correlation between "X₁" and "X₂" =

$$\frac{C.P_{\cdot f12}}{\sqrt{(MS_{f1} - MS_{E1})}}$$

Selection Procedures

Based on the statistical analysis, six selection procedures were practiced according to the following criteria:

- I- Selection is based on ear yield alone.
- II- Selection is based on selection index consisted of ; ears yield, plant height, ear height, ear leaf area, ear length, ear width, kernel depth, 100-kernel weight and number of rows/ear (index of yield and all characters)
- III- Selection is based on selection index consisted of; ears yield, ear length, ear width, kernel depth, 100-kernel weight and number of rows/ear (index of yield and ear characters).

IV- Selection is based on selection index consisted of; ears yield, plant height, ear height and ear leaf area (index of yield and vigor characters).

V- Selection is based on selection index consisted of; ear length, ear width, kernel depth, 100-kernel weight and number of rows/ear (index of ear characters only).

VI- Selection is based on selection index consisted of plant height, ear height and ear leaf area (index of vigor characters only).

The index values for the six selection methods were calculated for each family and then the highest two families within each set were identified resulting in a selection intensity of 13% ($\frac{2}{15}$).

In the present study, the economic weight was substituted by relative information weight corresponding to the weight given to the tested families.

Three optimum selection indices were calculated in this study using different information weight, for example, the equation for the construction of the optimum selection index involving three traits having equal information weight is as follows:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sigma_{p11}^2 & \sigma_{p12} & \sigma_{p13} \\ & \sigma_{p22}^2 & \sigma_{p23} \\ & & \sigma_{p33}^2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_{g11}^2 & \sigma_{g12} & \sigma_{g13} \\ & \sigma_{g22}^2 & \sigma_{g23} \\ & & \sigma_{g33}^2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Phenotypic matrix Economic [P]
matrix [G] weight [A]

The index weights were calculated from the following equations:

$$[P]^{-1} [P] [B] = [P]^{-1} [G] [A]$$

$$[B] = [P]^{-1} [G] [A] \text{ where } P^{-1} \text{ is the inverse matrix for } [P]$$

Formation of synthetics:

In summer season of 2012, equal seed numbers of the selected S_1 -families for each selection method, two selection method are based on selection index for ear characters only and vigor characters only were discarded because of their low expected advance from selection, were bulked and each bulk was planted in an isolation field and the plants were allowed for random matting. At maturity, ears from each population were harvested separately resulting in the four new C_1 synthetics.

Synthetics Evaluation:

In the summer season of 2013, the four cycles of the different selected synthetics from the population (composite-21) in addition to the original population (C_0) and the check cultivar single cross Giza 168 (yellow seeds and late maturity) were evaluated in a randomized complete block design with twenty replications according to Gomez and Gomez (1984), using SAS program version 9.13 (2007). Means were compared, using least significant difference (LSD) value at $P \leq 0.01$. Each plot consisted of one row four meters long and 70 cm apart with 10 single-plant hills. All recommended cultural practices for maize crop were followed.

RERSULTS AND DISCUSSION

Family Evaluation Trail:

Evaluation of the different families was used in estimating phenotypic and genotypic variances for the studied characters. In addition, these estimates were used in identifying top yielding families. The obtained results were used to calculate the genotypic and phenotypic estimates in the population under study.

Table (2) summarizes the analysis of variance (ANOVA) for the different characters for the S_1

families. Differences among the families were significant at 0.01 level of probability for all the studied characters. These results may indicate the presence of genetic variability within the base population "Composite-21" variety.

Estimation of Heritability:

In the present study, the estimates of heritability were considered in broad – scense because the genetic variance among S_1 lines is due to both additive (σ^2_A) and dominance (σ^2_D) variances and it is not possible to detect the amount of dominance variance bias.

Heritability estimates were very high (Table 3) for number of rows/ear, plant and ear heights because the genotypic variance (σ^2_g) for these characters was 2.5 times the environmental variance (σ^2_E). Ear leaf area had a high estimate of heritability because of its highly genetic variance (σ^2_g). Intermediate estimates, however, were calculated for ear yield/plot, 100-kernel weight and kernel depth. Ear length and ear width had a low estimates of heritability.

Hallauer and Miranda, (1981) summarized the estimates of the heritability from several maize populations. They found that the heritability estimates ranged between 0.50 and 0.70 for plant height.

Table 2. Analysis of variance for the family-evaluation trails for the S_1 -families isolated from "Composite-21" variety for yield and yield components and agronomic characters in 2011 season

S.O.V.	d.f.	Yield and yield components					Agronomic characters			
		Ear yield (g/plot)	Ear length (cm)	Ear width (cm)	No. of rows/ ear	100-kernel weight (g)	Kernel depth (cm)	Plant height (cm)	Ear height (cm)	Ear leaf area (cm ²)
Sets	5	3478240	96.19	2.86	5.95	182.56	0.201	13525	4182	81428
Replications/sets	12	277923	9.51	0.37	2.42	16.25	0.015	1602	585	9268
Families/ sets	84	277182**	12.23**	0.98**	6.65**	29.71**	0.017**	698**	216**	10044**
Combined error	168	144510	7.97	0.60	1.87	13.31	0.008	189	56	4459

** indicates significance at 0.01 level of probability.

Table 3. Estimates of environmental variance ($\hat{\sigma}_E^2$), phenotypic variance ($\hat{\sigma}_{ph}^2$), genetic variance ($\hat{\sigma}_g^2$) and broad-sense heritability (H%) among the mean of S_1 -families for yield and yield components and agronomic characters

Character	$\hat{\sigma}_E^2$	$\hat{\sigma}_{ph}^2$	$\hat{\sigma}_g^2$	H%
yield and yield components				
Ear yield (g/ plot)	48170	92394	44224	47.86
Ear length (cm)	2.66	4.08	1.42	34.8
Ear width (cm)	0.2011	0.3272	0.1261	38.54
No. of rows/ ear	0.6256	2.2166	1.5910	71.78
100-kernel weight (g)	4.4397	9.9047	5.465	55.18
Kernel depth (cm)	2.78×10^{-3}	5.92×10^{-3}	3.14×10^{-3}	53.04
Agronomic characters				
Plant height (cm)	63.18	232.9	169.72	72.87
Ear height (cm)	18.81	72.07	53.26	73.90
Ear leaf area (cm ²)	1486.5	3347.97	1861.47	55.59

$\sigma_E^2 = \sigma_e^2 / 3$ where; σ_e^2 is environmental variance.

Ear height and silking date; from 0.30 to 0.50 for ear length, ear width and 100-kernel weight and less than 0.30 for yield and kernel depth. These values are in agreement with those of the present investigation.

These results would suggest that selection within the studied population is expected to be promising. Asghar and Mehdi (2010) also showed that the estimates of broad-sense heritability, from S₁ families, using an open pollinated sweet maize population, were (0.38) for grain yield, (0.77) for 100-kernel weight, (0.72) for cob length, (0.67) for plant height, and (0.57) for days to silking. Mwimali *et al* (2015) found that the broad – sense heritability estimates from S₁ families for grain yield were 95.7, 93.5 and 98.4% for cycle 0, cycle 1 and cycle 2, separately, in the population CML395/MBRC5BC.

These findings were higher than the present estimates however; estimates of heritability differ considerably from one study to another depending on the method of evaluation and number of replications.

Phenotypic and Genotypic Variations between Characters.

Genotypic correlation is due to either pleiotropic effect of genes or close linkage between genes. The latter effect will disipate by random mating while, the effect of pleiotropic effect will continue and part of the effect of genes. In the present study; the genetic correlation between yield and the other characters could

be used as an aid in selection if the correlated characters were less affected by environment than yield.

Table (4) showed that the following characters had a highly genotypic correlation with yield; plant height (0.76), ear height (0.73), ear leaf area (0.81), ear width (0.66), number of rows/ear (0.61), 100-kernel weight (0.71) and kernel depth (0.68). These characters could be used as an aid for selection for yield especially if they were less affected by environmental effects. Therefore, the indirect responses from selection of these characters will be reflected on yield.

Ajala *et al.* (2009) reported that phenotypic and genotypic correlations between tasseling and silking date were very high for all the used selection methods. They also found that among the full-sib families the genetic correlation between plant height and flowering was high.

Other phenotypic correlations though significant in some instances, were lower than ± 0.52 . Genetic correlations in such case, were lower still. They also showed that the correlations between ear number and grain yield were very high.

Genetic correlations were used to calculate the expected gain from indirect selection. The formula used for calculating response from the indirect selection depends on the heritability for yield and the other characters,

Table 4. Phenotypic (rp) and genotypic (rg) correlation coefficients between all characters under study for the S₁-families

Character	Plant height		Ear height		Ear leaf area		Ear yield		Ear length		Ear width		No. of rows/ ear		100-kernel weight		Kernel depth	
	rg	rp	rg	rp	rg	rp	rg	rp	rg	rp	rg	rp	rg	Rp	rg	Rp	rg	rp
Plant height	-	-	0.76	0.75**	0.68	0.55**	0.76	0.54**	0.52	0.31**	0.35	0.22**	0.17	0.16	0.70	0.48**	0.43	0.37**
Ear height					0.47	0.39**	0.73	0.49**	0.41	0.21*	0.34	0.19*	0.25	0.21*	0.51	0.36**	0.41	0.34**
Ear leaf area							0.81	0.51**	0.74	0.43**	0.63	0.38**	0.25	0.19*	0.81	0.46**	0.45	0.30**
Ear yield									0.50	0.53**	0.66	0.53**	0.61	0.46**	0.71	0.52**	0.68	0.52**
Ear length											0.40	0.62**	0.06	0.03	0.65	0.34**	0.18	0.21*
Ear width													0.69	0.42**	0.34	0.25**	0.28	0.25**
No. of rows/ ear															0.07	0.01	0.05	0.80**
100-kernel weight																	0.55	0.50**

•and ** indicate significance at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability (for the phenotypic correlation coefficient only).

also it depends on the correlation coefficient between the direct and indirect characters. The expected gain from indirect selection was calculated from the following equation;

$$CR_y = k \sigma_{py} h_x h_y r_A \quad \text{where;}$$

CR_y : correlated response in trait y.

k: selection differential in standard deviation units.

h_x : $\sqrt{h^2}$ for the trait x.

h_y : $\sqrt{h^2}$ for the trait y.

σ_{py} : the square root of phenotypic variance for the trait y.

Table (5), showed that the relative advance from indirect selection was very high and ranged between 14.3% to 15.3% for plant height, ear height and ear leaf area because the estimates of their heritability were high as well as the genetic correlation between these characters with ear yield were high ($r_g = 0.7$ to 0.8). With respect to ear characters, the relative advance from indirect selection was relatively high and ranged between 7% to 12.5% and it was due to their moderate estimates of heritability and the genetic correlation between these characters with ear yield were intermediate ($r_g = 0.5$ to 0.7).

None of the studied characters gave a relative response in yield better than yield itself because the genotypic correlation between these characters with yield and their heritability were intermediate.

Habliza (2001) showed that the indirect selection will be more efficient if the heritability of the indirect characters 1.5 times the direct character and the correlation coefficient is 0.8.

Ajala *et al.* (2009) concluded the indirect selection for grain yield through ear number will for example, only allow for a maximum of 90% of the gain if selection were to be for grain yield.

Expected response (G) and expected relative response (G%) from selection for yield and the selection indices are presented in Table (6). The advance from selection was high for the selection indices including; yield and all characters (19.13%) and yield and ear characters (17.62%). The relative response for the selection method based on (ear yield g / plot) was also high (16.43%). On the other hand, the relative response was small for the selection index including yield and vigor characters (5.58%) and almost nil for the indices without yield. So, these two indices were discarded. Based on the expected results, it is recommended that advantage of using selection index might appear in advanced cycles because it had a slight advance over yield alone.

Table 5. Expected indirect response to selection for ear yield (G) and relative indirect response (G%) for ear yield from selection for some characters

Character	G ⁺	G (%) ⁺⁺
Ear length (cm)	101	7
Ear width (cm)	140	9.7
100-kernel weight (g)	180	12.5
No. of rows/ ear	177	12.3
Kernel depth (cm)	169	11.7
Plant height (cm)	222	15.3
Ear height (cm)	214	14.8
Ear leaf area (cm ²)	206	14.3

+ Expected gain from direct selection for ear yield is 141 g.

++ Mean of the base population for ear yield is 1443 g/pot.

Table 6. Expected response (G) and expected relative response (G%) from the six methods of selection based on ear yield only and five selection indices

Character	G	G (%)
Ear yield (g/ plot)	237.12	16.43
Yield and all characters	276.213	19.13
Yield and ear characters	254.32	17.62
Yield and vigor characters	80.65	5.58
Ear characters only	4.668	0.32
Vigor characters only	0	0

+ Mean of the base population for ear yield = 1443g

Ajala *et al* (2009) showed that S₁ selection gave the largest predicted response for grain yield (7.69%) per generation /cycle in FARZ23 population. Badu-Aparaku *et al* (2012) also, found that the predicted gain/cycle was 350.41 kg/ha for grain yield when *Striga* infested and 250 kg/ha when *Striga* free.

The numbers of common S₁ families between the four selection methods are presented in Table (7). None of the selected families was common in the four methods. Six families were common in three methods, while six families were common in two methods. These results would indicate that the four selection methods were similar in identifying the promising lines. This conclusion was supported that the advance from selection from indices were almost similar to selection for yield alone.

Evaluation of The C₁-Synthetic Varieties.

The results showed significant differences among populations for ear yield/plot, ear length, 100-kernel weight, number of rows/ear, number of kernels/row, kernel depth, plant height and ear height Table (8). No significant differences were detected for the characters; ear width, 50% tasseling, 50% silking, ear leaf area and number of plants/plot.

As shown in Table (9) and Figure (1) the C₁ based on yield showed superiority over the C₀ for ear yield kg/plot, ear width, number of rows/ear, 100-kernel weight, kernel depth and plant and ear heights. The superiority of this synthetic over the C₀ ranged between 0.02 to 0.14. The C₁ based on yield and all characters was superior to C₀ for ear yield kg/plot, ear width, 100-kernel weight, kernel depth and plant and ear heights and the superiority of this synthetic over the C₀ ranged between 0.04 to 0.12. The superiority of the C₁ based on yield and ear characters over the C₀ ranged between 0.02 to 0.15 whereas, the superiority of the synthetic yield and vigor characters over the C₀ ranged between 0.02 to 0.11.

The present population under selection is (Composite -21). It was developed by the Maize Research Program Research Central, it was excluded from their production program. Its relative yield to the hybrid yield $\frac{1.4}{1.9} = 73\%$. It is suggested that efforts should be devoted to increase the yield of this composite by adding new germplasm to increase the yield of this composite.

Table 7. Number of Common S₁-families selected based on yield and the three indices

Yield	Index of ear yield and all characters	Index of ear yield and ear characters	Index of ear yield and vigor characters
1	-	1	1
11	11	11	-
25	-	25	-
27	-	27	-
32	-	32	-
45	45	45	-
54	54	54	-
59	-	59	-
69	-	69	-
70	70	70	-
-	71	-	71
84	-	84	84

Table 8. Analysis of variance for the evaluation trail of the new C₁ synthetics for yield and yield components and agronomic characters in 2013 season

S.O.V.	d.f.	Yield and yield components						Agronomic characters						
		Ear yield (kg)	Ear length (cm)	Ear width (cm)	100-kernel weight (g)	No. of rows/ear	No. of kernels/row	Kernel depth (cm)	No. of days to Tasseling	No. of days to Silking	Plant height (cm)	Ear height (cm)	Ear leaf area (cm ²)	No. of plants/plot
Replications	19	3.309	26.4	1.7	41.3	1.9	134.5	0.015	30.35	33.38	5144.9	1556.9	33803	61.61
Populations	5	0.602**	10.1**	0.4	39.4*	4.8**	81.4**	0.016**	5.46	7.05	1118.3	374.5**	1695	8.73
Error	95	0.136	1.7	0.2	14.2	0.8	13.4	0.005	3.25	3.79	240.4	99.7	3238	4.41

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

Table 9. Means of "C₁" for different selection methods and their relative values with respect to "C₀" for yield and yield components and agronomic characters

Characters	Check	C ₀	Yield (C ₁)	Yield and all characters (C ₁)	Yield ear characters (C ₁)	Yield and vigor characters (C ₁)
Yield and yield components						
Ear yield (kg)/ plot	1.905	1.443 (1.00)	1.569 (1.09) ⁺	1.557 (1.08)	1.484 (1.03)	1.450 (1.01)
Ear length (cm)	17.27	15.80 (1.00)	15.42 (0.98)	15.98 (1.01)	15.39 (0.97)	15.51 (0.98)
Ear width (cm)	4.02	3.66 (1.00)	3.90 (1.07)	4.08 (1.12)	3.86 (1.05)	3.94 (1.08)
No. of rows/ ear	13.60	13.85 (1.00)	15.05 (1.09)	14.00 (1.01)	14.10 (1.02)	14.10 (1.02)
No. of kernels/ row	32.75	29.60 (1.00)	27.15 (0.92)	29.95 (1.01)	28.80 (0.97)	27.55 (0.93)
100-kernel weight (kg)	28.42	26.12 (1.00)	29.87 (1.14)	28.97 (1.11)	29.97 (1.15)	29.00 (1.11)
Kernel depth (cm)	0.93	0.88 (1.00)	0.94 (1.06)	0.92 (1.04)	0.87 (0.99)	0.88 (0.99)
Agronomic characters						
50% Tasseling	64.0	62.9 (1.00)	64.1 (1.02)*	63.1 (1.00)	64.1 (1.02)	63.6 (1.01)
50% Silking	67.4	66.6 (1.00)	67.9 (1.02)	66.5 (0.99)	67.7 (1.02)	67.5 (1.01)
Plant height (cm)	197.5	204.9 (1.00)	216.7 (1.06)	217.0 (1.06)	211.2 (1.03)	207.2 (1.01)
Ear height (cm)	98.4	99.3 (1.00)	109.2 (1.10)	105.5 (1.06)	99.6 (1.00)	100.1 (1.01)
Ear leaf area (cm ²)	553	580 (1.00)	566 (0.98)	567 (0.98)	569 (0.98)	575 (0.99)

+ The value between brackets indicates the relative value respective to C₀.

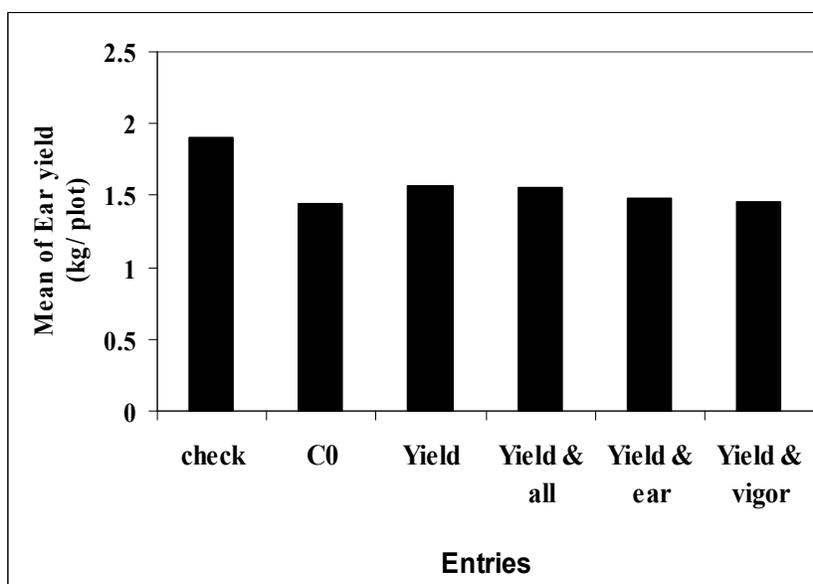


Figure 1. Means of yield (kg/ plot) for check cultivar, C₀ and the four C₁-cycles of the four selection method

This could be done by adding new S_1 lines from new promising sources of maize populations and evaluating them with new S_1 lines isolated from the C_1 of (Composite - 21) by evaluating the isolated lines of C_1 and S_1 from the new sources together and selecting the best families from both, then crossing these selected families in isolation to form new cycle of improved (Composite - 21).

Comparing the advance from selection based on yield alone with selection based on index. The use of indices had a slight advantage over yield alone, and this might be due to the low estimates of heritability for most studied characters. This might be due to the inaccurate estimation of the nine characters and the C.V values for these characters were relatively high.

In the present study, the evaluation trials of the isolated families was conducted on one location only so, the effect of $G \times E$ interaction was included in the estimates of genetic variance and this might overestimate the predicted advance from selection. In the future studies, the isolated families should be evaluated in at least two locations, and it will be evaluated in index containing yield and one or two characters only to overcome the antagonism between characters. In future studies also, other characters could be included in the index, i.e., number of ears/ plant, tassel branches number, flag leaf size and leaf angle (erect leaf).

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الملخص العربي

زيادة كفاءة الانتخاب الدورى للمحصول فى الذرة الشامية

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الحبة وكانت أكثر من ٧٠% لصفات عدد الصفوف/كوز، وكلاً من صفتى ارتفاع النبات والكوز. وبوجه عام كان الارتباط الوراثى ما بين صفة المحصول مع الصفات الأخرى متوسط. بناء على التقدم المتوقع من الانتخاب، فإن التحسن فى المحصول والنتائج عن استخدام دلائل الانتخاب كان يتراوح ما بين (٥,٥٨ - ١٩,١٣%) مقارنةً بالتحسن فى المحصول والنتائج عن الانتخاب لصفة المحصول فقط ولذلك فإن استخدام دلائل الانتخاب كان له تفوق بسيط على الانتخاب للمحصول فقط.

-التحسن الفعلى فى المحصول كان ٩% فى حالة الانتخاب لمحصول الكيزان فقط، ٨% فى حالة استخدام دليل انتخاب يشتمل على كل الصفات المدروسة، ٣% فى حالة استخدام دليل انتخاب يشتمل على صفات المحصول ومكوناته فقط، و١% لدليل الانتخاب الذى يشتمل على المحصول والصفات النباتية. -التقدم المتوقع من الانتخاب كان أعلى من التقدم الفعلى فى المحصول.

الهدف من الدراسة الحالية هو زيادة كفاءة الانتخاب الدورى فى صنف الذرة التركيبى (Composite-21) وذلك بإستخدام دليل الانتخاب لزيادة كفاءة تقييم عائلات الجيل الأول من التلقيح الذاتى (S1). تم تقييم ٩٠ عائلة S1 فى ست مجموعات، كل مجموعة أشتملت على ١٥ عائلة كررت ثلاث مرات فى تصميم قطاعات عشوائية كاملة.

تم التقييم بقياس عدد من الصفات المحصولية والنباتية وذلك لإجراء ستة طرق من الانتخاب، إحدى هذه الطرق مبنى على أساس الانتخاب للمحصول فقط، أما الخمس طرق الأخرى مبنية على الانتخاب بإستخدام دليل الانتخاب.

تم تقدير التباين البيئى σ_e^2 ، التباين المظهري σ_{ph}^2 والتباين الوراثى σ_g^2 ومعامل التوريث (H%) بالمعنى الواسع لكل صفة وذلك للتنبؤ بالتقدم المتوقع من مختلف طرق الانتخاب، أيضاً تم حساب الارتباط الوراثى والمظهري ما بين الصفات وذلك لإختبار إمكانية الانتخاب غير المباشر للمحصول باستخدام بعض الصفات الأخرى والتي لها ارتباط وراثى عالى بالمحصول.

-تقديرات معامل التوريث كانت متوسطة (٤١-٥٥%) لصفات محصول الكيزان، وزن المائة حبة، وعمق