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Genetic variability and field performance of some sweet gourd (*Cucurbita moschata* Duch) accessions

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ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted at the field and laboratory of "Collection, Evaluation, Conservation and Utilization of Landraces and Wild relatives of Some Important Vegetables and Fruits in Bangladesh (CVFB)" project, Department of Horticulture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. Studies on field performance and genetic variability of sweet gourd accessions were carried out using morphological traits. Analysis of variance for different characters showed high degree of variation among the 43 accessions. The accession CM152 showed the best performance in respect of yield per plant (57.8 kg). The highest average fruit weight (10.43 kg) was recorded in CM154. Regarding the number of fruits per plant, CM145 produced the maximum number of fruits per plant (10.0). In all the traits genotypic coefficient of variation was smaller than phenotypic coefficient of variation. High heritability with genotypic and phenotypic coefficient of variation was observed for vine length at final harvest, number of male flowers per plant, node for first male flowers, average fruit weight, fruit cavity length and breadth, dry weight of 100 g flesh and number of seeds per fruit indicating additive gene effects of these traits.

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I. Introduction

Sweet gourd (*Cucurbita moschata* Duch) is an important vegetable in Bangladesh as well as in the world (Nahar et al., 2005; Tsivelikas et al., 2009; Ghobary and Ibrahim, 2010; Formisano et al., 2012). Sweet

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gourd is a rich source of carbohydrate and contains considerable amount of vitamins, especially high carotenoid pigments and minerals (Bose and Som, 1986). The fruits are consumed at immature and mature stages. The leaves and tender stem are also used as nutritious vegetables. It is grown in all the districts of Bangladesh round the year but its production is concentrated during summer season. It has got good storage potential and well matured fruits can be stored for 2 to 4 months (Yawalkar, 1985). Due to its good taste and keeping quality, nutritional status, easier cooking quality, reasonable market price and year round availability, the demand of sweet gourd is increasing day by day in Bangladesh. It is worth mentioning that there has not been any recommended variety of sweet gourds with high yield potential and better quality in Bangladesh (Nahar et al., 2005; Rashid, 1993). Although, the sweet gourd is the most common vegetable crop in Bangladesh, limited attempt had been made for its genetic improvement. There exists a lot of variability in morpho-agronomic characteristics which have very important effects on the yield of sweet gourd and a good number of cultivars and landraces are grown all over the country in the homestead and also in the field (Hamid et al., 1991) The significance of the local varieties has been felt, as they are adapted to local environments, agricultural practices and taste of the inhabitants. It is needless to emphasize the use of these genotypes for coping with future climatic changes or outbreak of new diseases and pests. Traditional sweet gourd cultivars are being replaced by more profitable crops in some areas and some landraces are under threat of extinction. It is, therefore, necessary to urgently collect and preserve landraces before some of them are being lost. Among the cultivated varieties of sweet gourd, a wide range of variability exists which can be exploited for its improvement but information regarding sweet gourd genotypes are scarce in scientific literature. Hence, the genetic information on yield and yield contributing characters need to be properly assessed for its improvement. Therefore, the present experiment was conducted to evaluate the field performances and genetic variability of 43 sweet gourd accessions.

II. Materials and Methods

The experiment was conducted at the field and laboratory of “Collection, Evaluation, Conservation and Utilization of Landraces and Wild relatives of Some Important Vegetables and Fruits in Bangladesh (CVFB)” project, Department of Horticulture, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh during the period from October 2003, to April, 2005. Forty three local sweet gourd genotypes were included in this study. The materials were collected by ‘CVFB’ project from different parts of Bangladesh which have been described previously (Nahar et al., 2005). The experiment was conducted to evaluate the variability, character association and field performance and genetic divergence of 43 sweet gourd accessions. Each sweet gourd accession was considered as an individual treatment of the experiment. Therefore, there were 43 treatments in this experiment. The sources of the sweet gourd accessions have described previously (Nahar et al., 2005). The experiment was laid out in randomized complete block design with three replications. One accession represented one treatment and two plants in an accession considered one replication. The unit plot was 12 m² maintaining a distance of 0.5 m between the plots. Treatments were randomly assigned to different plots of each block separately. The organic and inorganic fertilizers were applied at the rate of 15 ton cowdung, 12 kg triple super phosphate (TSP), 150 kg urea and 100 kg muriate of potash (MoP) per hectare, respectively (BARC, 1997). Fifty percent cowdung was applied at the time of final land preparation. The remaining cowdung, entire quantity of TSP and half of each urea and MoP were applied as basal dose during pit preparation. The rest of urea and MoP were top dressed in two installments at 30 and 50 days after transplanting. Three plants were selected at random from each plot for recording data. Data on different parameters were collected at vegetative and reproductive stages, and on fruit characters as well. The significance of different among the means was evaluated by least significant difference (LSD) test for interpretation of the result (Gomez and Gomez, 1984).

III. Results and Discussion

Variability and characterization of vegetative characters among 43 sweet gourd accessions

Results on variability and character association of different vegetative characters of 43 sweet gourd accessions have presented in Table 01 and Table 02.

Vine length: The analysis of variance indicated the existence of sufficient genetic variability among the 43 accessions for all the vegetative characters (Table 01 and Table 02). Data on vine length were recorded three times, first at 30 day after dibbling (DAD), second at 60 day after DAD and at final harvest. From the average performance, it was revealed that vine length was not equal in all the accessions and varied significantly (Table 01). At 30 and 60 DAD, the longest (36.92 and 456.66 cm, respectively) vine was recorded in CM142 and the shortest (20.21 and 175.00 cm, respectively) vine was recorded in CM135 (Table 01). The maximum vine length (590 cm) at final harvest was found in CM136 (Table 01) which was statistically similar to CM134, CM142 and CM143 while the minimum vine length was recorded in CM145 followed by CM173 and CM156. Rana *et al.* (1986) reported a wide range of variability among the sweet gourd accessions at harvest whereas Saha *et al.* (1992) did not find any significant variation for vine length among the sweet gourd accessions.

Table 01. Performance of 43 sweet gourd accessions for different vegetative characters

Acc. No.	Vine length (cm) at			Leaf length (cm)	Leaf breadth (cm)	No. of primary branches/plant
	30 DAD	60 DAD	Final harvest			
CM131	28.96	340.00	396.66	20.33	27.67	15.17
CM132	34.44	390.00	444.33	27.00	30.33	16.79
CM133	28.92	345.00	415.00	22.33	28.00	16.85
CM134	29.84	453.33	543.33	18.67	26.00	12.86
CM135	20.21	175.00	206.67	23.00	25.00	11.77
CM136	29.90	422.00	590.00	23.00	25.33	14.00
CM137	23.40	275.00	411.00	22.00	27.33	15.13
CM138	28.57	374.33	502.33	20.67	26.33	11.67
CM139	25.97	325.00	403.33	23.67	24.67	10.33
CM140	28.39	341.67	500.00	23.33	26.00	12.52
CM141	35.84	440.00	502.67	22.67	26.67	13.11
CM142	36.92	456.67	521.67	22.67	28.67	11.85
CM143	33.38	421.00	512.67	19.33	22.00	12.32
CM144	32.02	371.67	488.33	19.67	25.00	11.81
CM145	29.32	343.33	404.66	19.67	23.00	12.18
CM146	29.11	333.33	450.00	22.33	27.67	14.33
CM147	36.91	418.33	470.00	21.67	24.67	11.79
CM148	34.73	448.67	455.00	16.33	20.67	9.66
CM149	28.26	336.67	484.33	19.33	24.33	8.59
CM150	28.19	361.00	420.00	25.00	28.00	9.86
CM151	27.39	344.00	391.00	18.33	23.67	10.00
CM152	29.05	346.67	456.00	21.33	27.00	11.19
CM153	34.02	444.33	456.33	19.67	21.67	15.68
CM154	28.36	394.33	482.00	20.00	23.33	15.77
CM155	26.72	381.67	422.67	20.00	25.00	12.61
CM156	23.06	291.67	327.67	18.00	18.67	10.19
CM157	28.23	446.67	457.67	19.33	22.33	10.69
CM158	28.26	333.33	459.33	20.67	25.67	10.50
CM159	25.98	345.00	420.67	20.33	23.67	12.97
CM160	28.87	321.00	395.00	16.67	20.00	13.83
CM161	29.44	383.67	429.00	16.33	18.67	12.49
CM162	27.50	329.00	433.33	15.00	17.67	12.00
CM163	30.53	412.67	452.67	17.33	22.33	13.87
CM164	32.43	437.67	490.00	17.33	21.00	14.84
CM165	29.89	381.00	380.00	19.67	17.33	13.85
CM166	28.85	360.00	369.00	21.67	21.00	13.00
CM167	28.11	342.67	360.67	20.00	24.00	13.51

Acc. No.	Vine length (cm) at			Leaf length (cm)	Leaf breadth (cm)	No. of primary branches/plant
	30 DAD	60 DAD	Final harvest			
CM168	31.50	366.67	421.00	16.33	20.33	11.80
CM169	29.82	433.00	487.67	16.00	23.33	12.15
CM170	25.11	275.00	339.33	15.67	19.67	12.03
CM171	25.34	289.00	347.67	15.00	18.67	12.19
CM172	22.67	341.00	455.33	19.00	22.67	11.80
CM173	21.73	278.67	290.00	18.33	23.00	12.12
LSD (0.01)	4.48	31.14	13.32	4.86	7.46	3.25
(0.05)	3.38	23.49	25.47	3.66	5.63	2.45

Estimation of genotypic and phenotypic variances was fairly high for vine length at 60 DAD and at final harvest but comparatively lower at 30 DAD (Table 02). Genotypic coefficient of variation was also lower than the corresponding phenotypic one, which indicated the larger influence of environment. There were also considerable differences between genotypic and phenotypic coefficient of variation. Comparatively low difference between GCV and PCV (16.04% and 16.10%) was exploited by vine length at final harvest (Table 02). Rahman *et al.* (1986) also observed moderate value of GCV and PCV (17.44 and 24.08) for vine length in bottle gourd whereas Rana *et al.* (1986) observed high value in pumpkin. Low values of GCV and PCV indicated low genetic variability within the accessions for vine length. Heritability was found high in case of vine length (75.06% at 30 DAD, 94.03% at 60 DAD and 99.21% at final harvest) (Table 02). The results of the present experiment support the findings of Islam *et al.* (1993). They found high heritability (94.64%) for vine length in cucumber.

Table 02. Estimates of genetic parameters for different vegetative characters in sweet gourd

Characters	Genotypic variance	Phenotypic variance	Co-efficient of variation %		Range	Mean SE	Heritability	CV (%)
			GCV	PCV				
Vine length (cm) after 30 DAD	13.09	17.44	12.48	14.41	20.21-36.92	28.98 1.70	75.06	7.19
Vine length (cm) after 60 DAD	3466.77	3676.13	16.18	16.66	175.00-456.66	363.97 11.80	94.30	3.98
Vine length (cm) at final harvest	4834.86	4873.17	16.04	16.10	206.66-590.00	433.63 5.05	99.21	1.43
Leaf length (cm)	5.88	10.97	12.2	16.66	15.00-27.00	19.88 1.83	53.60	11.35
Leaf breadth (cm)	6.29	18.31	10.6	18.08	17.33-30.33	23.67 2.83	34.35	14.64
No. of primary branches	2.82	5.11	13.33	17.94	8.58-16.84	12.59 1.23	55.19	12

Leaf size: It was observed that leaf length varied significantly among the accessions and ranging from 15.00 to 27.00 cm with the mean value of 19.88 cm. The longest length of leaf (27.00 cm) was found in CM132 followed by CM139, CM140 and CM150 (23.66, 23.33 and 25.00 cm, respectively) while the lowest length of leaf (15.00 cm) was found in CM162 and CM171 followed by CM169, CM170 (16.00 cm and 15.66 cm, respectively)(Table 01). Considerable differences were found between genotypic (5.88) and phenotypic (10.97) variances. Genotypic (12.2%) and phenotypic (16.66%) coefficient of variations indicated environmental effect upon the expression of the character. Moderate heritability (53.60%) was found for leaf length (Table 02). The highest breadth of leaf (30.33 cm) was found in CM132, and the shortest breadth of leaf (17.33 cm) was observed in CM165. Thus the range lies between 17.33-30.33 cm with mean value of 23.67 indicating that large variability existed in leaf breadth (Table 01). Medium range of genotypic (6.29) and phenotypic (18.31) variance as well as GCV (10.6%) and PCV (18.08%) indicated medium genetic variability within the accessions for this trait. Leaf breadth showed

moderately low heritability (34.35%) (Table 02). Vashistha *et al.* (1983) reported high heritability in water melon.

Number of primary branches: Significant difference was observed for number of primary branches among the accessions. The highest number of primary branches (16.84) was observed in CM133 followed by CM132, CM153, CM154 and CM164. The lowest number of primary branches (8.58) were found in CM149 which was statistically similar with CM150, CM151, CM148 and CM156. The range lies between (8.58 - 16.84) with the average mean value of 12.59 that indicated moderate variability among the accessions for this trait (Table 01). Genotypic (2.82) and phenotypic (5.11) variances and its coefficient of variations (13.33 and 17.94%, respectively) were observed (Table 02). The difference between GCV and PCV is quiet broader which indicated moderate environmental effect on the expression for this trait. Similar results was found by Rana *et al.* (1986) in pumpkin. Also moderate heritability (55.19%) was observed for this trait (Table 02).

Variability and characterization of reproductive characters among 43 sweet gourd accessions

Male and female flowers and sex ratio per plant: The range of variation was recorded in sex ratio (male: female) (5.03 -11.60) followed by female (4.66-11.66) and male flowers (51.00-91.66) per plant with the mean value of 7.71, 8.93 and 60.50, respectively among the reproductive characters (Table 03). These findings are in agreement with those reported by Chigwe (1991) in sweet gourd. Characters which showed high range of variation should be given priority in the selection (Vijay, 1987). From the average performance, the accession CM148 produced the maximum number of male flowers per plant (91.66) while CM151 produced the lowest number of male flowers per plant (51.00) (Table 03). The highest number of female flowers per plant (11.66) was recorded in CM143 and CM159. The lowest number of female flowers per plant (4.66) was found in CM154 which was statistically similar to CM136, CM152, CM155, CM156, CM149 and CM158 (Table 03).

The highest sex ratio (11.60) was recorded in CM147 and the lowest sex ratio (5.03) was observed in CM165 with mean value of 7.71 (Table 03). In cucurbits sex ratio varies from 15:1 to 30:1, the former condition is advantageous and economical because it results in greater number of pistillate flowers per plant consequently higher fruit set and yield (Bose and Som, 1986). Estimated genotypic (129.640) and phenotypic (134.98) variances were fairly high for male flowers per plant. Female flowers/plant and sex ratio showed moderately higher phenotypic variances 5.36 and 3.81 than genotypic variances 3.92 and 1.99. The highest GCV (22.17%) was found in female flowers/plant followed by male flowers per plant (17.38%) and sex ratio (18.30) (Table 04). This high GCV can be exploited by appropriate selection. Arora *et al.* (1983) also reported high GCV value for sex ratio (64.98%) in sponge gourd.

The phenotypic coefficient of variation was found 17.74, 25.93 and 25.32 for male flowers per plant, female flowers per plant and in sex ratio, respectively which indicated that these characters are influenced by environment. Calculated value of heritability was 96.04%, 73.13% and 52.33% for male flower per plant, female flower per plant and sex ratio, respectively (Table 04). Arora *et al.* (1983) and Srivastava and Srivastava (1976) also found high heritability as well as high genetic advance for sex ratio (83.83% and 122.58) and female flowers per plant (98.84% and 40.49), respectively in sponge and bitter gourd which were in line with the present findings. On the other hand, Srivastava and Srivastava (1976) reported low values (49.93% and 16.73) for male flowers per plant in bitter gourd.

Days to first male flowering: Among 43 accessions CM131 showed early flowering. It took the shortest time (54.21 days) to flowering which was statistically similar to CM137, CM144, CM152, CM155, CM156, CM159, CM161 and CM170. On the other hand, CM140 showed the highest number of days (64.50) to male flowering, which was statistically similar with CM135, CM139, CM145, CM148, CM149 and CM150. Thus the range for this trait lies between 54.21-64.50 with the mean value (58.94) (Table 03). Differences between genotypic (6.07) and phenotypic (7.75) variances as well as genotypic (4.18%) and phenotypic (4.72%) coefficient of variation was low indicating less environmental effect upon the expression of this trait (Table 04). Abusaleha and Dutta (1990) found high genotypic and

phenotypic (33.22 and 33.88) value for days to male flowering in cucumber. Calculated value for heritability was (78.32%) (Table 04). The results of this experiment are in agreement with the findings of Islam *et al.* (1993).

Table 03. Performance of 43 sweet gourd accessions for different reproductive characters

Acc. No.	No. of male flowers/plant	No. of female flowers/plant	Sex ratio (male: female)	Days to 1 st male flower	Days to 1 st female flower
CM131	52.33	8.00	6.29	54.21	59.59
CM132	65.67	10.67	6.35	57.45	63.03
CM133	73.67	10.00	7.71	58.58	65.15
CM134	68.33	8.00	8.66	61.92	68.33
CM135	81.33	10.33	8.68	63.18	65.67
CM136	58.67	5.67	9.59	57.17	59.98
CM137	69.33	9.00	7.62	56.92	59.40
CM138	56.00	7.67	7.88	57.22	62.26
CM139	80.33	10.33	7.84	61.53	65.82
CM140	72.67	11.00	6.64	64.50	65.38
CM141	66.67	7.67	8.71	57.52	60.79
CM142	51.00	7.33	7.06	58.69	62.90
CM143	89.00	11.67	7.72	60.06	62.96
CM144	75.67	11.00	6.90	56.86	62.60
CM145	67.67	8.00	8.56	63.40	64.43
CM146	73.00	10.33	7.17	59.19	62.52
CM147	68.67	6.00	11.60	62.17	64.39
CM148	91.67	10.00	9.40	62.87	65.92
CM149	67.67	6.33	10.72	63.52	65.71
CM150	73.67	8.33	8.05	63.46	64.32
CM151	80.00	9.00	8.93	57.14	58.96
CM152	57.67	5.33	10.87	55.69	58.88
CM153	60.00	8.33	6.86	57.79	59.42
CM154	51.67	4.67	10.65	58.35	59.92
CM155	54.00	5.33	9.53	56.45	57.16
CM156	42.67	5.67	7.80	55.68	57.58
CM157	48.00	9.00	5.86	57.64	59.38
CM158	45.00	6.67	5.75	57.62	58.32
CM159	57.67	11.67	5.55	56.95	57.79
CM160	54.67	8.00	7.93	56.89	58.39
CM161	55.33	6.00	8.90	56.22	58.65
CM162	72.00	8.00	10.06	57.35	61.31
CM163	82.33	11.00	7.53	60.41	63.27
CM164	70.67	11.67	6.15	61.92	62.61
CM165	53.33	10.67	5.03	59.78	59.81
CM166	63.33	11.00	5.78	57.62	58.86
CM167	72.33	11.00	6.60	57.46	60.91
CM168	70.67	11.67	6.23	60.68	62.11
CM169	74.00	11.00	6.93	58.82	58.06
CM170	63.33	10.00	6.80	56.19	59.82
CM171	65.00	9.00	6.44	60.03	63.04
CM172	56.00	11.00	5.63	60.03	61.75
CM173	64.00	11.00	6.66	57.65	59.06
LSD (0.01)	4.97	2.58	2.91	2.79	4.41
(0.05)	3.75	1.95	2.19	2.10	3.33

Table 04. Estimate of genetic parameters for different reproductive characters in sweet gourd

Characters	Genotypic variance	Phenotypic variance	Co-efficient of variation%		Range	Mean SE	Heritability (%)	CV (%)
			GCV	PCV				
Male flowers/plant	129.64	134.98	17.38	17.74	51.00-91.66	60.50 1.89	96.04	3.53
Female flowers/plant	3.92	5.36	22.17	25.93	4.66-11.66	8.93 0.98	73.13	13.44
Days to 1 st male flower	6.07	7.75	4.18	4.72	54.21-64.50	58.94- 1.06	78.32	2.20
Days to 1 st female flower	6.5	10.70	4.14	5.32	57.16-68.33	61.541.67	60.75	3.33
Sex ratio	1.99	3.81	18.30	25.32	5.03-11.60	7.711.10	52.23	10.54

Days to first male flowering: Among 43 accessions CM131 showed early flowering. It took the shortest time (54.21 days) to flowering which was statistically similar to CM137, CM144, CM152, CM155, CM156, CM159, CM161 and CM170. On the other hand, CM140 showed the highest number of days (64.50) to male flowering, which was statistically similar with CM135, CM139, CM145, CM148, CM149 and CM150. Thus the range for this trait lies between 54.21-64.50 with the mean value (58.94) (Table 03). Differences between genotypic (6.07) and phenotypic (7.75) variances as well as genotypic (4.18%) and phenotypic (4.72%) coefficient of variation was low indicating less environmental effect upon the expression of this trait (Table 04). [Abusaleha and Dutta \(1990\)](#) found high genotypic and phenotypic (33.22 and 33.88) value for days to male flowering in cucumber. Calculated value for heritability was (78.32%) (Table 04). The results of this experiment are in agreement with the findings of [Islam et al. \(1993\)](#).

Days to first female flower: This is an important character that influences the yield. Accession CM134 required maximum days to first female flowering (68.33 days) which was followed by CM133, CM135, CM147, CM148 and CM149 minimum days required for first female flowering was (57.16 days) in CM131 followed by CM136, CM137, CM155, CM156 and CM159 (Table 03). Among 43 accessions the phenotypic variance (10.70) was quite closer with the genotypic variance (6.5). Also narrow difference was observed between PCV (5.32%) and GCV (4.14%) which indicated that this trait is genetically controlled. Estimated heritability was found 60.75% (Table 04). So the plant breeder should select this trait for breeding parameter. This result was similar with the findings of [Islam et al. \(1993\)](#) but dissimilar with [Abusaleha and Dutta \(1990\)](#).

Variability and characterization of yield and yield contributing characters among 43 sweet gourd accessions

Fruit length and diameter: The analysis of variance indicated a high degree of variation among the accessions for all the yield contributing characters. Among the accessions studied the longest fruit (50.33 cm) was recorded in CM154 which was followed by CM148 and CM162 with the mean value 34.77 cm. While the shortest fruit was found in CM173 (22.00 cm) followed by CM131 and CM132. The highest fruit diameter (82.00 cm) was recorded in CM160. The lowest fruit diameter was recorded in CM173 (45.00 cm) and followed by CM131 (Table 05).

A high difference between genotypic (49.36 and 29.14) and phenotypic (88.20 and 88.20) variances were found for fruit length and diameter, respectively. Comparatively moderate difference between GCV (15.53) and PCV (27.01) was found for fruit length whereas smaller difference between GCV (10.74) and PCV (14.36) were recorded for fruit diameter. [Sharma et al. \(2000\)](#) observed similar result in cucumber. For fruit length and diameter heritability was found 33.04% and 55.96%, respectively (Table 06).

Table 05. Performance of 43 sweet gourd accessions for different yield contributing characters

Acc. No.	Fruit length (cm)	Fruit Diameter (cm)	Flesh thickness (cm)	Fruit cavity Length (cm)	Fruit cavity breadth (cm)	Dry weight of 100 g flesh
CM131	23.50	48.00	4.30	9.40	10.00	10.47
CM132	23.50	52.00	2.30	5.47	9.00	5.01
CM133	28.00	67.00	3.33	9.03	13.37	5.40
CM134	34.27	69.00	3.90	10.13	13.23	4.87
CM135	33.00	61.33	2.93	17.03	10.20	5.37
CM136	36.30	61.67	3.50	19.03	12.20	6.32
CM137	43.00	58.67	3.00	19.03	10.40	4.00
CM138	35.00	65.33	4.03	14.10	13.33	5.95
CM139	38.00	71.00	2.97	7.40	11.40	8.37
CM140	37.67	64.00	4.40	19.20	15.37	4.57
CM141	37.33	64.00	2.97	19.27	15.13	7.77
CM142	28.00	62.33	3.40	21.93	9.40	5.20
CM143	29.00	69.67	3.07	14.37	10.37	3.37
CM144	35.00	62.67	4.10	15.07	12.17	5.53
CM145	34.67	69.00	3.33	10.40	12.40	6.51
CM146	35.33	73.00	1.37	15.40	5.20	7.55
CM147	38.67	64.33	3.10	18.30	11.33	4.83
CM148	43.67	66.67	3.17	19.03	16.30	6.47
CM149	29.33	68.33	4.03	9.33	13.30	4.87
CM150	36.67	67.00	5.00	20.33	11.33	4.23
CM151	37.33	67.67	4.03	18.03	12.97	7.77
CM152	40.00	73.00	3.17	14.17	17.03	5.42
CM153	33.33	75.00	4.10	7.30	14.47	4.90
CM154	50.33	77.00	4.40	26.03	15.90	5.90
CM155	37.33	57.33	4.00	19.03	10.30	4.93
CM156	32.33	57.00	3.97	13.60	14.37	6.55
CM157	40.67	69.67	3.73	26.03	11.40	5.01
CM158	38.33	77.67	4.13	14.10	18.37	5.60
CM159	32.00	52.00	2.83	13.33	13.03	4.13
CM160	36.00	82.00	5.03	12.30	18.13	6.24
CM161	35.00	68.67	3.00	15.17	12.17	7.48
CM162	41.00	60.33	2.97	22.07	11.50	8.41
CM163	31.33	71.00	3.47	8.47	13.17	6.47
CM164	38.00	66.00	5.37	15.63	14.37	7.26
CM165	35.67	72.67	4.73	12.10	15.03	5.76
CM166	35.00	70.67	4.23	13.90	15.03	5.73
CM167	33.33	70.00	4.10	12.40	15.23	8.46
CM168	36.00	59.67	4.47	10.10	15.30	6.47
CM169	28.33	61.67	4.43	10.10	14.40	5.45
CM170	28.00	53.67	3.43	7.97	10.50	7.22
CM171	37.33	73.67	4.33	20.40	15.30	5.51
CM172	36.67	66.00	3.00	13.23	13.10	3.21
CM173	22.00	45.00	2.50	7.03	9.10	4.83
LSD (0.01)	4.27	13.41	0.25	1.96	0.39	0.15
(0.05)	3.22	10.12	0.19	1.48	0.29	0.11

Table 06. Estimate of genetic parameters for different yield contributing characters in sweet gourd

Characters	Genotypic variance	Phenotypic variance	Co-efficient of variation %		Range	Mean SE	Heritability (%)	CV (%)
			GCV	PCV				
Fruit length (cm)	29.14	88.20	15.53	27.01	22.00-50.33	34.771.62	33.04	5.71
Fruit diameter (cm)	49.36	88.20	10.74	14.36	45.00-82.00	65.405.09	55.96	9.53
Fruit weight (kg)	3.61	3.78	39.50	40.43	0.68-10.43	4.810.34	97.70	8.52
No. of fruits/plant	1.84	4.05	19.72	29.25	5.00-10.00	6.871.21	45.43	21.61
Flesh thickness (cm)	0.63	0.65	21.63	21.97	1.30-5.36	3.660.10	96.92	3.23
Dry weight of 100g flesh	2.19	2.20	24.91	24.97	4-10.46	5.940.06	99.55	1.16
Yield (kg/plant)	97.60	181.89	32.33	44.13	9.73-57.80	30.567.50	53.66	30.04

Number of fruits per plant: From [Figure 01](#) it was observed that the maximum number of fruits per plant (10.00) was produced by CM145 which was significantly different from the other accessions. The accession CM143, CM144, CM151 and CM172 also produced higher number of fruits and were statistically alike. The minimum fruit bearing (5.00 per plant) was observed in CM136 and followed by CM159, CM160, CM163 and CM164 ([Figure 02](#)). [Saha et al. \(1992\)](#) reported 1.75-4.50 fruits per plant in pumpkin. The comparatively higher degree of GCV and PCV exhibited by fruits per plant (19.72% and 29.25%) and moderate high heritability (45.43%) showed for the number of fruits per plant ([Table 06](#)).

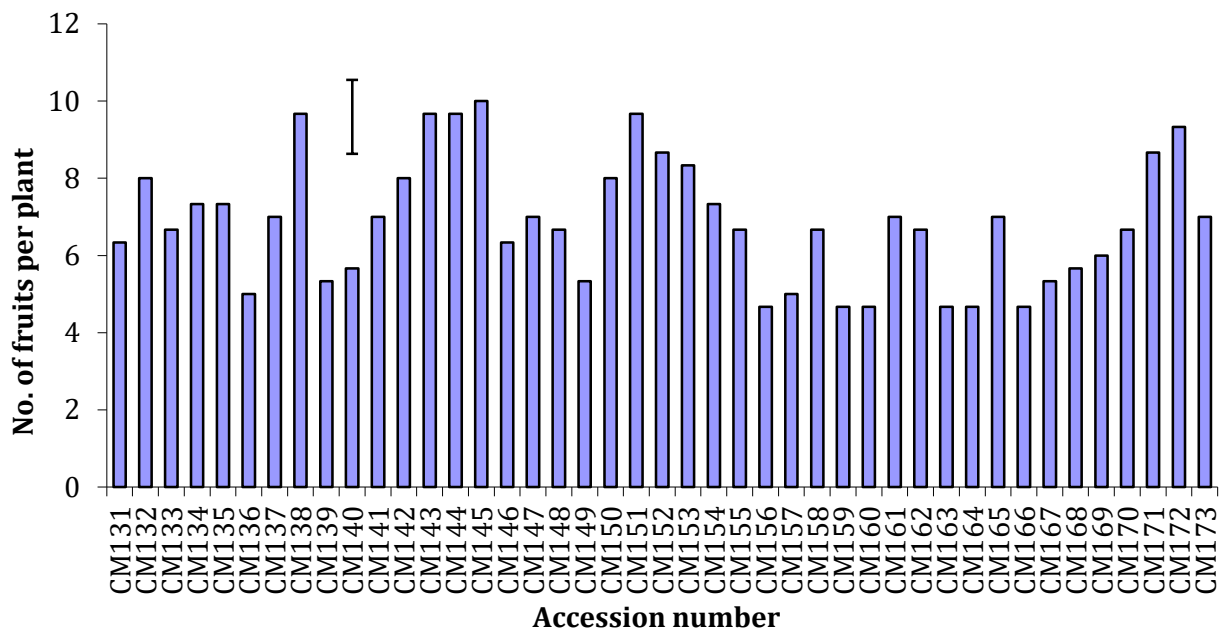


Figure 01. Number of fruits per plant of 43 sweet gourd accessions (vertical bar represents LSD at 1% level of probability).

Fruit weight: The range of fruit weight lies between (0.68-10.43 kg) with the mean value of 4.81 kg. The fruit weight (10.43 kg) was maximum in CM154 which significantly differed from all other accessions. The minimum fruit weight (0.68 kg) was produced by CM173 followed by CM131 and CM132 ([Figure 02](#)). The variation in fruit weight was also reported by [Doijode and Sulladmath \(1986\)](#)

(0.5-4.9 kg), [Saha et al. \(1992\)](#) (2.7 kg) and Gopalakrishnan and Peter (1987) (1.7 kg) in pumpkin. Low GCV (39.5%) and PCV (40.43%) was also observed in fruit weight. Heritability for fruit weight was (97.70%) ([Table 06](#)).

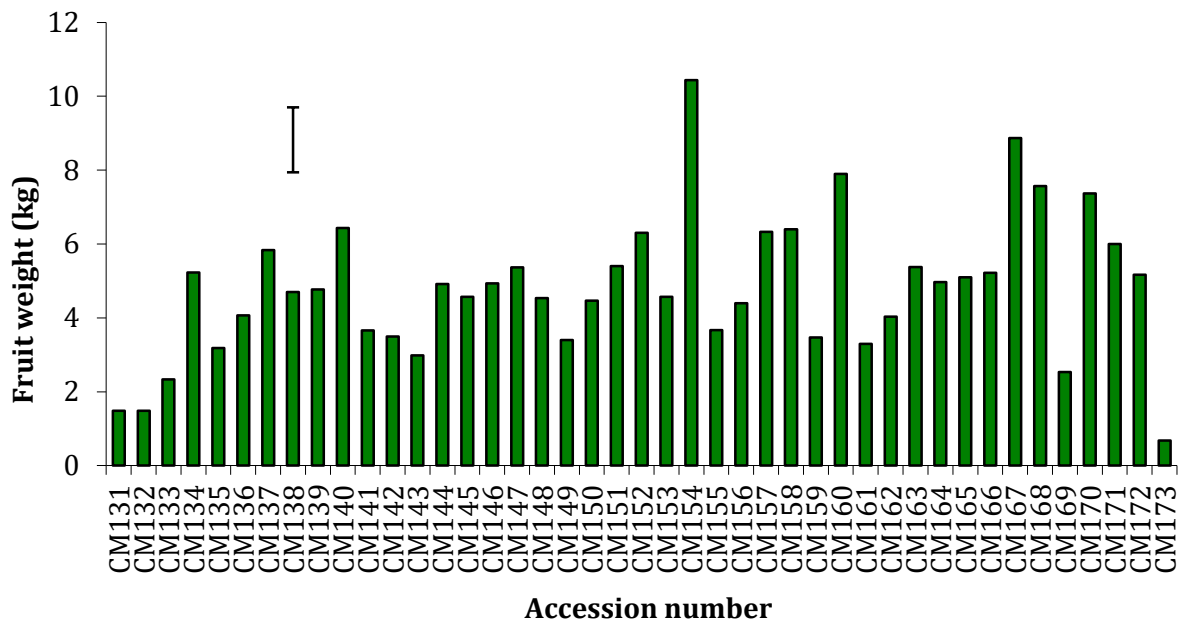


Figure 02. Fruit weight of 43 sweet gourd accessions (vertical bar represents LSD at 1% level of probability).

Dry weight of 100 g flesh: The fruit dry matter varied from (4.00-10.46 g) with mean value of 5.94 ([Table 05](#)). The difference between GCV (24.91%) and PCV (24.97%) of this character was narrow confirming the least environmental influence. This trait was highly heritable (99.55%) ([Table 06](#)).

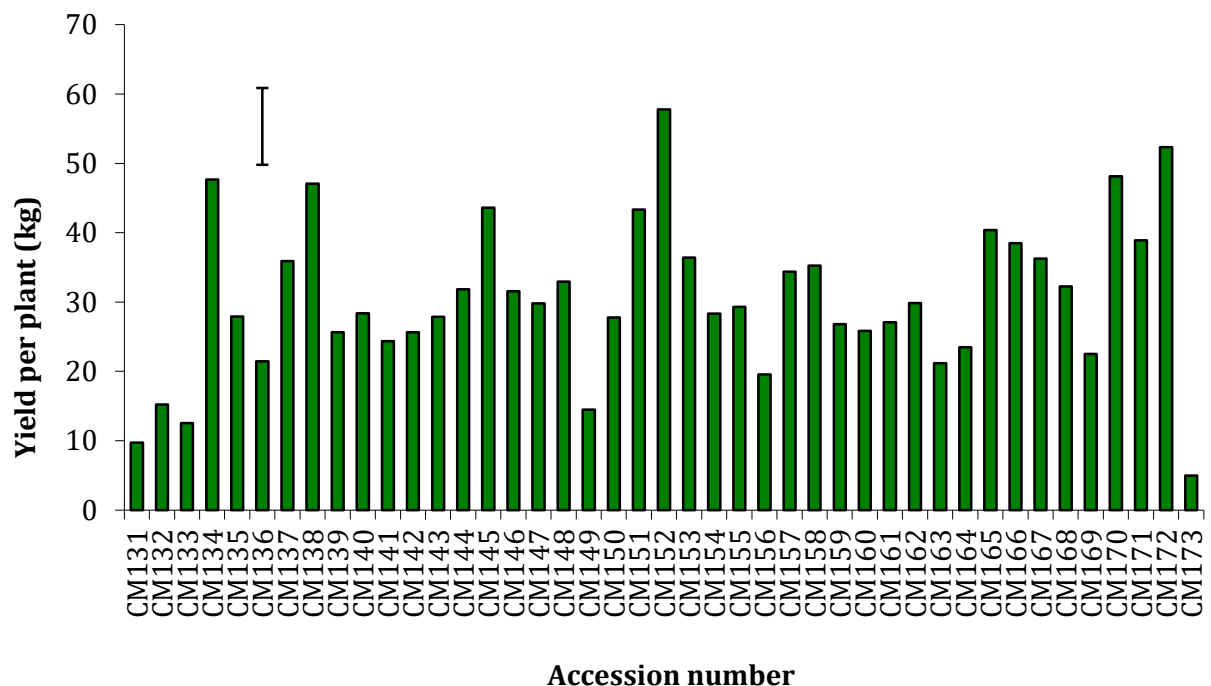


Figure 03. Yield per plant of 43 sweet gourd accessions (vertical bar represents LSD at 1% level of probability).

Yield per plant: The accession CM152 gave the highest yield per plant (57.80 kg) followed by CM134, CM138 and CM170 (Figure 03). The lowest yield (9.73 kg) was found in CM131 followed by CM173 (Figure 03). Yield per plant showed the mean value (30.56 kg) per plant with high GCV (32.33%) and PCV (44.13%). Moderate heritability (53.66%) was observed for this trait (Table 06). The present findings are in agreement with Saha *et al.* (1992) and Ahmed (1988). In the present study heritability estimates were high for fruit weight (97.90%), fruit cavity length (96.70%), fruit cavity breadth (99.58%), flesh thickness (96.92%), dry weight of 100 g flesh (99.55%) and yield (53.66%) which indicated that these characters were less influenced by environment. High heritability value would be most effective condition for selection. Therefore effective selection could be made for these traits.

V. Conclusion

Results revealed that wide variability exists among the sweet gourd accessions used in the present experiment. This variability can be used for selection of superior genotypes for cultivation at farmers' level as well as breeding for developing new varieties of sweet gourd. Selection criteria should include characters such as fruit length, fruit diameter, number of fruits per plant and average fruit weight for the development of high yielding varieties of sweet gourd. Further collection of sweet gourd germplasm should be continued for wider genetic variability and selection of desired traits.

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