

**GENETIC STABILITY ANALYSIS OF SOME NEW  
SNAP BEAN GENOTYPES**

By

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# CONTENTS

<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES.....</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>1. INTRODCUTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. REVIEW Of LITERATURE.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>A- Effect of sowing dates and genotypes on snap bean genotypes</b>	<b>4</b>
A- Vegetative characters .....	4
1-Plant length.....	4
2-Number of branches.....	5
3-Number of leaves.....	6
4-Leaf area.....	6
5- Plant fresh weight .....	7
6- Plant dry weigh.....	7
B-Number of days to flowering .....	7
C-Pod characters.....	8
1-Pod weight.....	8
2-Pod length.....	8
3- Pod diameter.....	9
4- Pod thickness.....	10
D- Early and total yield.....	11
E-chemical composition.....	12
1-Fiber content.....	12
F-Disease severity of rust.....	13
<b>B- Genotype x environment interaction of snap bean genotypes....</b>	<b>13</b>
A-Vegetative characters .....	13
1-Plant length.....	13
2-Number of branches.....	14
3-Number of leaves.....	15
4-Leaf area.....	15
5-plant fresh weight.....	16

6- plant Dry weight.....	16
B- Number of days to flowering.....	16
C-Pod characters.....	16
1-Pod weight.....	16
2-Pod length.....	17
3-Pod diameter.....	17
4- Pod thickness .....	17
D- Early and total yield.....	17
E-Chemical composition.....	19
1-Fiber content.....	19
F- Disease severity of rust.....	19
C- Stability of snap bean.....	20
a-Vegetative characters.....	20
1-Plant length.....	20
2-Number of branches.....	21
B- Number of days to flowering.....	22
C-Pod characters.....	23
1-Pod weight.....	23
2-Pod length.....	24
3-Pod diameter.....	24
4- Pod thickness .....	25
D- Early and total yield.....	25
<b>3-MATERIALS AND METHODS.....</b>	<b>37</b>
3-1- Factors of study.....	38
3-1-A-Snap bean genotypes.....	38
3-2-Data recoded.....	39
A- Vegetative characters.....	39
B- Number of days to flowering.....	40
C- Pod characteristics.....	40
D- Early and total yield.....	40
E- Chemical composition.....	41
F- Determination of rust severity.....	41

3-3- Experimental design.....	44
3-4- - Statistical analysis.....	44
3-4-1: Analysis of variance of RCBD .....	44
3-4-2: Environment- wise analysis of variance .....	45
3-4-3: Pooled analysis of variance for all the environments .....	46
4-4-4: Stability measurements .....	47
3-4-4-1: Stability parameters.....	49
3-4-4-2: Significance of stability parameters.....	50
<b>4-RESULTS AND DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>52</b>
4-A-Performance of genotypes under different environments.....	55
4-B- Phenotypic stability.....	95
4-C- Stability parameter.....	98
<b>5-SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>6-REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>7- ARABIC SUMMARY</b>	

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1</b>	Sources of the studied snap bean genotypes.....	38
<b>2</b>	Monthly air temperature and relative humidity in Qalubia region during the period of the experiment .....	39
<b>3</b>	Disease scale used for evaluation of snap bean genotypes for rust reaction.....	42
<b>4</b>	The analysis of variance (ANOVA) for individual environments.....	45
<b>5</b>	Two – way table.....	46
<b>6</b>	Pooled ANOVA for environments.....	46
<b>7</b>	ANOVA for stability as per Eberhart and Russell Model..	48
<b>8</b>	Means and stability parameters.....	51
<b>9</b>	Mean squares of combined analysis of variance for twenty five snap bean genotypes (G) over four sowing dates (D) and two years (Y) for the studied 20 traits in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 growing seasons.....	54
<b>10</b>	Mean performance for plant length (cm) of 25 snap genotypes grown under different sowing dates during the seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	57
<b>11</b>	Mean performance for number of leaves/plant of 25 snap genotypes grown under different sowing dates during the seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	60
<b>12</b>	Mean performance for number of branches/plant of 25 bean genotypes grown under different sowing dates during two seasons (2015 /2016 and 2016/2017).....	63
<b>13</b>	Mean performance for leaf area (cm <sup>2</sup> ) of 25 snap genotypes grown under different sowing dates during seasons(2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	65
<b>14</b>	Mean performance for fresh weight/plant (g) of 25 snap bean genotypes grown under different sowing dates during two seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017) .....	67

	Mean performance for dry weight/plant (g) of 25 snap genotypes grown under different sowing dates during seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	69
<b>16</b>	Mean performance for no. days to flowering of 25 snap genotypes grown under different sowing dates during seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	71
<b>17</b>	Mean performance for pod weight (g) of 25 snap genotypes grown under different sowing dates during two seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	73
<b>18</b>	Mean performance for pod length (cm) of 25 snap genotypes grown under different sowing dates during seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	76
<b>19</b>	Mean performance for pod diameter (mm) of 25 snap genotypes grown under different sowing dates during seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	78
<b>20</b>	Mean performance for pod thickness (mm) of 25 snap genotypes grown under different sowing dates during seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	80
<b>21</b>	Mean performance for early green yield (ton/fed.) of 25 bean genotypes grown under different sowing dates during seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	83
<b>22</b>	Mean performance for total green yield (ton/fed.) of 25 bean genotypes grown under different sowing dates during seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	86
<b>23</b>	Mean performance for total chlorophyll (mg/g fresh weight) of 25 snap bean genotypes grown under different sowing dates during two seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	88
<b>24</b>	Mean performance for pods fiber percentage (%) of 25 bean genotypes grown under different sowing dates during seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	91
<b>25</b>	Mean performance for rust disease severity (%) of 25 snap genotypes grown under different sowing dates during seasons (2015/2016 and 2016/2017).....	94

<b>26</b>	Mean squares of stability analysis of variance for characters studied of twenty five snap bean genotypes	97
<b>27</b>	Means and stability parameters for plant length (cm), No. of leaves, No. of branches and leaf area (cm <sup>2</sup> ) of twenty five snap bean genotypes.....	100
<b>28</b>	Means and stability parameters for pod weight, pod length, pod diameter and pod thickness of twenty five snap bean genotypes.....	106
<b>29</b>	Means and stability parameters for early yield, total yield, fresh weight /plant and dry weight/plant of twenty five snap bean genotypes.....	109
<b>30</b>	Means and stability parameters for number of days to flowering, Pods fiber percent, total chlorophyll content and rust disease severity of twenty five snap bean genotypes.....	114

## ABSTRACT

**Heba Zeinel-Abedin Ibrahim Abo Elkeir, Genetic stability analysis of some new snap bean genotypes. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, Ain Shams University, 2020.**

A field experiment was conducted during 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 seasons to study the genetic stability analysis of some new snap bean genotypes. Four sowing dates were conducted namely September 1<sup>st</sup>, October 1<sup>st</sup>, February 15<sup>th</sup> and March 15<sup>th</sup>. Twenty one promising snap bean genotypes and four commercial cultivars namely Bronco, Paulista, Samantha and Xera were used in the experiment. Randomized complete block design with three replications was used. Results showed that significant increase in dry weight/plant was found in first year than in second year which gave average values of 16.54gm and 16.72gm for the two years, respectively. Number of days to flowering was significantly affected by years, sowing dates, genotypes and their interaction. Genotypes G<sub>10</sub> and G<sub>6</sub> possessed the lowest means of pods fiber content which gave mean values of 1.29 and 1.32 g/100 g fresh pod weight, respectively, with non-significant differences between them and with significant differences among G<sub>10</sub> with check cultivars Bronco, Paulista, Samantha and Xera. Genotypes evaluated showed that 18 lines were absolute resistant against rust in all sowing dates. These 18 promising lines proved superiority than all evaluated commercial cultivars for this character. However, three breeding lines (G<sub>10</sub>, G<sub>11</sub> and G<sub>12</sub>) showed variable severity of the disease over the eight sowing dates of investigation and rated as susceptible genotypes. Besides, the check cultivars *viz.*, Bronco, Paulista, Samantha and Xera cultivars were also rated as susceptible. Pod weight was not significantly affected by years of study but was significantly affected by sowing dates, genotypes and their interactions. The comparisons among means of different twenty five genotypes overall environments, generally, indicated that early and total green yield traits of genotype G<sub>8</sub> gave the highest yield followed by G<sub>2</sub>



and G<sub>10</sub> with significant difference between them, and compared with the highest check cultivars paulista and Bronco respectively. As for bi stability all parameters the majority of genotypes namely; genotypes numbers 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21 and the check Cvs. Paulista, Samantha and Xera have significant bi values close to unity, indicating general adaptability across all environments. Genotypes numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20 and the check variety Xera exhibited specific adaptability to favourable environments, since they have bi exceeding unity for leaf area.

**Key words:** Snap bean, Stability, Genotype, Environment, Yield and Rust resistance.