



ISSN Print: 2617-4693
 ISSN Online: 2617-4707
 IJABR 2024; 8(7): 1114-1117
www.biochemjournal.com
 Received: 26-05-2024
 Accepted: 29-06-2024

Hemant
 M.Sc., College of Horticulture and Forestry, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Ashish Kumar Singh
 Assistant Professor, College of Horticulture and Forestry, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abhishek Singh
 M.Sc., College of Horticulture and Forestry, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Anurag Singh
 M.Sc., College of Horticulture and Forestry, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Sonal Sibara
 M.Sc., College of Horticulture and Forestry, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Ramesh Rajbhar
 Phd Scholar., College of Horticulture and Forestry, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Corresponding Author:
Hemant
 M.Sc., College of Horticulture and Forestry, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India

Assessment of genetic variability in coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) genotypes

Hemant, Ashish Kumar Singh, Abhishek Singh, Anurag Singh, Sonal Sibara and Ramesh Rajbhar

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26174693.2024.v8.i7n.1681>

Abstract

The present investigation entitled as “Studies on genetic variability in Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L)” was executed at Main Experiment Station of the Department of Vegetable Science, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya (U.P.) during Rabi 2022-23. Plant material consisted of 42 genotypes of coriander including 2 checks namely Hisar Anand and NDCor2 laid out in Augmented Block Design. Among the entries, range of seed yield per plant varied from 5.54g to 10.29g and it was highest in NDCor-72 (10.29 g/plant) followed by NDCor-77 (10.10), NDCor-76 (9.74), NDCor-75 (9.72) and NDCor-83 (9.70) performed better over the check Hisar Anand (8.03) while its was lowest in NDCor-67 (5.54).

Keywords: Coriander, mean, heritability, variability, yield per plant

Introduction

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L., $2n = 2x = 22$) is a member of the Apiaceae family and is grown for its green leaves as well as its dried seeds. Most people refer to it as “Dhania”. It is also known as coriandro (fruits), coentro (Portuguese), coriandolo (Italy), cilindro (leaves), and koriander in German and Dutch. Asia Minor and southern Europe are the native regions of coriander.

Fresh leaves can be used for garnishing and are common ingredient in many foods like chutneys and salads. The green herb is also employed for the preparation of either steam-distilled essential oil or the solvent extracted oil or the solvent extracted oleoresin (Nadia and Kandi, 2012). Fresh juice of coriander is extremely advantageous in curing many deficiencies related to vitamins and iron. Coriander is used to cure diseases like digestive tract disorders, respiratory tract disorders, urinary tract infections. Coriander has been reported to possess many pharmacological activities like antioxidant (Darughe *et al.*, 2012)^[7], anti-diabetic (Eidi *et al.*, 2012)^[8], anti-mutagenic (Cortes *et al.*, 2004)^[4], antilipidemic (Sunil *et al.*, 2012)^[15], anti-spasmodic (Alison *et al.*, 1999)^[1]. It is utilized as a natural preservative to lessen pain and inflammation, to cure certain disorders, and for its antifungal and anticancer qualities (De and De 2019)^[5]. Coriander has also been found to improve blood glucose control, which suggests that it may have applications as an antihyperglycemic agent (Mandal *et al.* 2015)^[10]. Although coriander may be grown year-round, its production is primarily for its leaves and a larger grain yield because the crop is extremely susceptible to dry, warm temperatures (Horn *et al.* 2023)^[9]. Fatty acids, which are utilised in cosmetic products, make up 19% of the seeds. Coriander fruit (seed) and leaves (cilantro) are used in soups, bread, puddings, chicken and fish meals, curried meat dishes, and other ethnic foods (Sisein, 2014)^[14]. During 2021-22, 7,35,280 MT of coriander was produced from 5,53,099-hectare area (Anonymous 2022-23)^[2].

Materials and Methods

Experiment was conducted at Main Experiment Station, Department of Vegetable Science, Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Narendra Nagar, Kumarganj, Ayodhya (U.P.). The experiment was conducted in Augmented Block Design in 2 blocks (20 genotypes + 2 checks in each block).

The experimental plant material comprised of 42 genotypes including 2 checks (Hisar Anand and NDCor-2) of coriander. Observation was taken on 12 quantitative characters *viz.* Days to 50% flowering, Number of nodes per plant, Internodal length (cm), Number of branches per plant, Plant height (cm), Number of umbels per plant, Number of umbellets per umbel, Number of schizocarps per umbel, Umbel diameter (cm), 1000 seed weight (g), Seed yield per plant (g), Seed yield per plot (g). Seed sowing is done on second last week of December, 2022 and harvesting is done in second week on April.

Results and Discussion

Days to 50% flowering with general mean of 63.87 days varied from 50.87 days (NDCor-94) to 74.04 days (NDCor-82). Out of 42 genotypes, top five genotypes NDCor-82 (74.04), NDCor-71 (73.34), NDCor-81 (70.82), NDCor-68 (70.18), NDCor-67 (69.86) are for this trait than best check Hisar Anand (65.96). Similar results were found by Choudhary *et al.* 2021^[3], ranges from 52.84 – 66.44 days.

Number of nodes per plant varied from 4.97 (NDCor-92) to 12.91 (NDCor-96) with general mean of 9.78 out of forty-two genotypes, top five genotypes were found significant *viz.* NDCor-96 (12.91), NDCor-72 (12.44), NDCor-76 (12.36), NDCor-77 (12.33) and NDCor-86 (11.65) for this trait than best check NDCor-2 (10.65). Similar results were found by Saroj *et al.* 2022, ranges from 9.85 – 14.15.

Internodal length varied from 8.60 (NDCor-78) to 23.83 (NDCor-82) with general mean of 9.78. Out of forty-two genotypes, top five genotypes were found significant *viz.* NDCor-72 (23.60), NDCor-63 (21.70), NDCor-100 (20.76), NDCor-87 (20.71) and NDCor-86 (19.83) were found significantly superior than best check Hisar Anand (17.00) for this trait. Similar results were found by Pandey *et al.* 2021^[11], in which parameter ranges from 8.32 – 14.23.

Number of branches per plant varied from 2.58 (NDCor-98) to 16.47 (NDCor-80) with general mean of 9.41. Out of forty-two genotypes, top five genotypes were found significant *viz.* NDCor-80 (16.47), NDCor-67 (15.86), NDCor-77 (15.45), NDCor-72 (14.44), NDCor-63 (13.43) and NDCor-71 (13.43) for this trait than best check NDCor-2 (10.11). Similar findings were found by Verma *et al.* 2018^[16] in which the parameter ranges from 3.62 – 10.65.

Plant height (cm) varied from 118.33 cm (NDCor-79) to 140.47 cm (NDCor-81) with general mean of 129.92 cm. Out of forty-two genotypes, top five genotypes *viz.* NDCor-81 (140.47), NDCor-92 (140.36), NDCor-91 (140.14), NDCor-82 (138.20), NDCor-77 (137.36) were found significantly superior than best check NDCor-2 (126.33) for this trait. Similar results were found by Singh *et al.* 2019^[13], in parameter ranges from 99.70 – 151.02.

Number of umbels per plant varied from 18.83 (NDCor-67) to 42.60 (NDCor-83) with general mean of 29.92. Out of

forty-two genotypes, top five genotypes *viz.* NDCor-83 (42.60), NDCor-99 (40.83), NDCor-100 (39.97), NDCor-90 (37.43) and NDCor-87 (36.82) were found significantly superior than best check Hisar Anand (31.75) for this trait. Similar results were found by Pandey *et al.* 2018^[11], in which parameter ranges from 23.47 – 34.03.

Number of umbellets per umbel varied from 4.96 (NDCor-91) to 9.21 (NDCor-85) with general mean of 29.92. Out of forty-two genotypes, top five genotypes *viz.* NDCor-85 (9.21), NDCor-78 (9.20), NDCor-75 (8.33), NDCor-95 (7.79) and NDCor-69 (7.30) were found significantly superior than best check NDCor-2 (6.58) for this trait. Similar results were found by Verma *et al.* 2018^[16] in which parameter ranges from 5.11 – 7.87.

Number of schizocarps per umbel varied from 45.26 (NDCor-62) to 82.99 (NDCor-82) with general mean of 62.6. Out of forty-two genotypes, top five genotypes *viz.* NDCor-82 (82.99), NDCor-83 (79.55), NDCor-66 (79.30), NDCor-68 (77.30) and NDCor-80 (76.82) were found significantly superior than best check Hisar Anand (68.19) for this trait. Similar results were found by Saroj *et al.* 2022 in which parameter ranges from 30.08 – 41.68.

Umbel diameter (cm) varied from 4.11 cm (NDCor-67) to 6.66 cm (NDCor-83) with general mean of 5.37. Out of forty-two genotypes, top five *viz.* NDCor-83 (6.66), NDCor-77 (6.54), NDCor-88 (6.24), NDCor-93 (6.14) and NDCor-87 (5.99) were found significantly superior than best check Hisar Anand (5.61) for this trait. Similar results were found by Singh *et al.* 2019^[13], in which parameter ranges from 2.74 – 7.84 cm.

1000 seed weight (g) varied from 6.60 g (NDCor-82 & NDCor-88) to 14.44 g (NDCor-97) with general mean of 9.45g. Out of forty-two genotypes, top five genotypes *viz.* NDCor-97 (14.44), NDCor-73 and NDCor-89 (14.22), NDCor-86 (14.05) and NDCor-81 (12.56) were found significantly superior than best check Hisar Anand (8.31) for this trait. Similar results were found by Saroj *et al.* 2022, in which parameter ranges from 6.92 – 14.09.

Seed yield per plant (g) varied from 5.54 g (NDCor-67) to 10.29 g (NDCor-72) with general mean of 7.87 g. Out of forty-two genotypes, top five genotypes *viz.* NDCor-72 (10.29), NDCor-77 (10.10), NDCor-76 (9.74), NDCor-75 (9.72) and NDCor-83 (9.70) were found significantly superior than best check Hisar Anand (8.03) for this trait.

Seed yield per plot (g) varied from 166.20 g (NDCor-67) to 308.70 g (NDCor-72) with general mean of 236.41 g. Out of forty-two genotypes, top five genotypes *viz.* NDCor-72 (308.70), NDCor-77 (303.0), NDCor-76 (292.20), NDCor-75 (291.60) and NDCor-83 (291.00) were found significantly superior than best check Hisar Anand (240.90) for this trait. Similar findings were found by Choudhary *et al.* 2021^[3], ranges from 146.39 – 363.84g.

Table 1: Mean performance of forty-two genotypes for twelve characters in coriander germplasm.

Characters Germplasm	Days to 50% flowering	No. of nodes/plant	Internodal length	No. of branches/plant	Plant height	No. of umbels/plant	No. of umbellates/umbel	No. of schizocarps/umbel	Umbel diameter	1000 seed weight	Seed yield/plant	Seed yield/plot
ND Cor-61	65.20	10.10	15.60	12.08	126.32	26.63	5.68	60.25	5.56	8.30	8.64	259.20
ND Cor-62	63.24	9.01	16.15	9.99	126.52	22.64	6.64	45.26	5.42	8.22	6.66	199.80
NDCor-63	61.64	5.34	21.70	13.43	122.19	22.94	5.77	60.82	5.23	7.95	6.92	207.60
NDCor-64	66.18	8.65	14.69	12.62	129.11	26.85	5.30	60.46	5.26	8.77	7.72	237.60
ND Cor-65	63.18	5.32	19.94	8.51	131.11	23.83	5.58	76.02	5.43	9.96	8.96	268.80
NDCor-66	65.72	8.11	16.50	12.75	125.50	21.63	7.13	79.30	4.66	8.20	7.29	218.70
NDCor-67	69.86	8.34	13.35	15.86	120.65	18.83	6.62	49.70	4.11	7.39	5.54	166.20
NDCor-68	70.18	8.80	14.51	12.62	124.51	23.82	6.23	77.30	5.66	11.63	8.61	258.30
NDCor-69	69.52	8.09	16.49	12.67	125.67	28.70	7.30	66.79	4.61	9.35	9.29	278.70
NDCor-70	60.86	9.86	13.01	10.51	128.89	25.77	5.66	72.02	5.38	7.85	8.28	248.60
NDCor-71	73.34	8.65	15.56	13.43	127.43	24.62	6.12	56.34	5.10	8.53	6.86	205.80
NDCor-72	63.72	12.44	23.60	14.44	136.65	28.90	6.64	74.89	5.75	9.29	10.29	308.70
NDCor-73	66.01	9.56	14.40	10.19	131.21	26.63	5.93	66.92	5.56	14.22	7.49	224.70
NDCor-74	66.93	13.01	15.82	13.89	130.32	31.52	6.15	69.29	5.80	8.31	8.06	241.80
NDCor-75	54.61	10.65	19.49	13.43	134.87	32.25	8.33	69.57	5.66	8.41	9.72	291.60
NDCor-76	59.20	12.36	17.02	11.41	135.63	29.02	5.58	70.01	4.86	9.30	9.74	292.20
NDCor-77	59.81	12.33	16.49	15.45	137.36	32.73	6.20	73.01	6.54	12.43	10.10	303.00
NDCor-78	66.97	10.01	8.60	11.45	134.76	24.20	9.20	72.34	4.90	8.63	7.83	234.90
NDCor-79	65.89	11.58	16.90	12.53	118.33	21.62	5.68	50.27	4.42	8.91	6.32	189.60
NDCor-80	65.74	9.58	16.49	16.47	125.52	31.83	6.26	76.82	5.39	9.40	9.38	281.40
NDCor-81	70.82	5.79	18.74	7.03	140.47	31.17	5.40	58.13	5.30	12.56	6.38	191.40
NDCor-82	74.04	9.77	23.83	4.01	138.20	29.27	5.97	82.99	5.49	6.60	7.38	221.40
NDCor-83	61.25	9.79	19.05	4.13	132.25	42.60	6.31	79.55	6.66	11.03	9.70	291.00
NDCor-84	64.26	10.75	16.79	8.48	125.37	30.46	6.12	60.02	5.58	7.78	7.01	210.30
NDCor-85	61.84	8.43	19.12	7.92	135.69	30.17	9.21	52.99	5.62	7.67	8.10	243.00
NDCor-86	57.26	11.65	19.83	9.03	127.47	32.67	6.36	51.33	5.30	14.05	6.52	195.60
NDCor-87	59.44	7.63	20.71	12.25	128.00	36.22	6.27	66.18	5.99	8.12	6.49	194.70
NDCor-88	55.27	10.89	18.15	3.16	129.75	32.17	6.69	45.40	6.24	6.60	7.07	212.10
NDCor-89	63.37	12.22	18.96	3.38	123.34	33.68	5.88	63.17	5.14	14.22	8.52	255.60
NDCor-90	66.82	9.79	18.93	12.14	132.55	37.43	6.12	49.43	5.58	8.86	7.96	238.80
NDCor-91	67.03	10.99	14.31	3.23	140.14	33.37	4.96	68.98	4.87	11.02	6.61	198.30
NDCor-92	61.35	4.97	18.75	6.47	140.36	33.15	6.69	59.17	5.57	8.46	7.16	214.80
NDCor-93	58.17	8.31	17.41	4.14	131.67	36.71	6.27	62.51	6.14	9.24	9.47	284.10
NDCor-94	50.87	11.53	18.74	5.01	131.00	29.84	6.13	56.55	5.47	11.13	7.71	231.30
NDCor-95	62.27	11.66	11.94	3.81	135.16	30.45	7.79	68.99	4.68	8.88	7.62	231.90
NDCor-96	59.03	12.91	15.49	4.81	127.71	28.04	5.55	67.98	5.36	10.67	9.72	291.60
NDCor-97	67.45	7.27	15.78	6.90	130.57	30.42	6.69	61.93	5.14	14.44	7.28	218.40
NDCor-98	64.85	12.10	15.31	2.58	127.14	33.70	7.27	50.84	5.15	8.28	6.96	208.80
NDCor-99	60.07	11.10	18.12	6.56	122.82	40.83	5.55	53.18	4.80	8.03	6.42	192.60
NDCor-100	65.29	9.65	20.76	7.20	132.52	39.37	6.06	61.55	5.35	8.60	7.11	213.30
Hisar Anand	65.96	11.23	17.00	9.29	125.66	31.75	5.91	68.19	5.61	8.31	8.03	240.90
NDCor-2	68.28	10.65	20.61	10.11	126.33	28.62	6.58	55.91	5.23	7.56	7.74	232.20
Mean	63.87	9.78	17.25	9.41	129.92	29.92	6.37	63.62	5.37	9.45	7.87	236.41
S.E. D	0.51	0.01	0.23	0.19	0.04	0.75	0.01	0.73	0.05	0.04	0.04	1.20
C.D. at 5%	6.49	0.13	2.93	2.48	0.57	9.53	0.13	9.22	0.70	0.57	0.57	15.25
C.V.%	7.57	20.90	16.91	41.68	4.11	17.31	14.05	15.20	9.42	2.14	14.97	14.95
Lowest	50.87	4.97	8.60	2.58	118.33	18.83	4.96	45.26	4.11	6.60	5.54	166.20
Highest	74.04	12.91	23.83	16.47	140.47	42.60	9.21	82.99	6.66	14.44	10.29	308.70

Discussion

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) is one of the major crops of spices. This study aimed to evaluate 42 genotypes of coriander for 12 quantitative traits. The genotypes

NDCor72 followed by NDCor-77 and NDCor-76 performed better than the check variety i.e. Hisar Anand in terms of seed yield per plant.

Acknowledgement

I express my wholehearted gratitude and sincere thanks to my Major Advisor Dr. Ashish Kumar Singh, Department of Vegetable Science, AND University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya for suggesting this interesting research work and for all his guidance, keen interest, support and suggestive criticism throughout the course of this investigation and preparation of this research. Despite her multidimensional responsibilities, the most affectionately extended kind cooperation and encouragement.

References

1. Alison MG, Peter RF. Insulin releasing and insulin like activity of the traditional antidiabetic plant coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*). Br J Nutr. 1999;81(3):203-209.
2. Anonymous. Annual report of Spice Board of India. 2022-23.
3. Choudhary V, Verma P, Sharma SC, Yadav DL, Narolia RS. Genetic variability and character association studies for yield and its contributing traits in coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.). The Pharma Innovation Journal. 2021;10(11):1830-1834.
4. Cortes EJ, Gomez AS, Villalobos PR. Antimutagenicity of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) juice on the mutagenesis produced by plant metabolites of aromatic amines. J Toxicol Lett. 2004;153:283-292.
5. De AK, De M. Functional and therapeutic applications of some important spices. In: The Role of Functional Food Security in Global Health. Elsevier; c2019. p. 499-510.
6. Didal B, Lal G, Kaswan PK, Choudhary G, Gupta D, Netwal M. Genetic variability, heritability, genetic advance and coefficient of variance analysis in coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.). The Pharma Innovation Journal. 2021;10(7):1531-1534.
7. Darughe F, Barzegar M, Sahari MA. Antioxidant and antifungal activity of Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) essential oil in cake. Int Food Res J. 2012;19(3):1253-1260.
8. Eidi M, Eidi A, Saeidi A, Molanaei S, Sadeghipour A, Bahar M, Bahar K. Effect of coriander seed (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) ethanol extract on insulin release from pancreatic beta cells in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats. J Phytother Res. 2012;23(3):404-406.
9. Horn LN, Mulima EP, Fwanyanga FM. Coriander Cultivation and Agricultural Practices. In: Handbook of Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*). CRC Press; c2023. p. 11-20.
10. Mandal S, Mandal M. Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) essential oil: Chemistry and biological activity. Asian Pac J Trop Biomed. 2015;5(6):421-428.
11. Pandey RN, Ram CN, Rao PKO. Study on genetic variability in germplasm of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.). J Pharm Sci Res. 2021;10(8):1476-1477.
12. Saroj R, Mishra DP, Ram CN, Nath S. Assessment of genetic variability in coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.). Int J Hort Food Sci. 2021;3(2):31-32.
13. Singh D, Pandey VP, Kumar S, Sriom Kumar P, Singh G, Bajpai RK. Studies on the genetic variability and nature of association among the yield and contributing characters in coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.). J Pharmacogn Phytochem. 2019;8(1):1541-1546.
14. Sisein EA. Biochemistry of free radicals and antioxidants. Scholars Acad J Biosci. 2014;2:110-118.
15. Sunil C, Agastian P, Kumarappan C, Ignacimuthu S. In vitro antioxidant, antidiabetic and antilipidemic activities of *Symplocos cochinchinensis* (Lour.) S. Moore bark. J Food Chem Toxicol. 2012;50(5):1547-1553.
16. Verma MK, Pandey VP, Singh D, Kumar S, Kumar P. Studies on genetic variability in germplasm of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.). J Pharmacogn Phytochem. 2018;10(1):2490-2493.