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Research Paper

Variability studies in phenological characters of guava genotypes S.K. LAKADE, T.B. TAMBE, V.R. GGARGE AND P.N. DHOMANE

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out on ten genotypes of guava viz., GRS, GRS, GRS, GRS, GWS, GWS, GWS, GWS, GWS, GWS, and L-49 during winter season of 2009-10 in randomized block design with three replications of each genotype. The results were obtained for the phenological characters like, tree habit, mature leaf colour, leaf apex, flowering habit, colour of fruit, colour of pulp and shape of fruit were visually observed. Spreading tree habit and medium dense canopy type was observed in most of the genotypes of guava studied *i.e.* GWS₄, GWS₄, GWS, GWS, and GWS, genotypes GWS, GWS, GWS, and GWS, had pale green colour of leaves. Leaf apex was obtuse in genotypes viz., GRS, GWS, GWS, GWS, GWS, GWS, GWS, and L-49 whereas, it was acute in GRS, GRS, and GRS, Flowering habit was found solitary in all genotypes viz., GRS₁, GRS₂, GRS₃, GRS₄, GWS₅, GWS₆, GWS₇, GWS₈, GWS₉ and L-49. The fruits of genotypes GRS, and GRS, were light yellow in colour, whereas, genotypes GRS, and GRS, showed dark yellow coloured fruits. Genotypes GWS, and GWS, showed whitish green coloured fruits. Genotypes GWS₆, GWS₇, GWS₉ and L-49 showed whitish yellow coloured fruits. Most of the genotypes viz., GWS₅, GWS₆, GWS₇, GWS_{8.6}WS₉ and L-49 had white pulp colour. Light pink colour of pulp was observed in genotypes GRS, GRS, and GRS, whereas, it was medium dark pink in GRS, genotype. The genotypes viz., GRS, GRS, and GRS, noted cuneate shaped fruits. The genotypes GWS_s , GWS_s , GWS_s and GWS_q had oblong shaped fruits, while, genotypes GRS₂, GWS₂ and L-49 had round shaped fruit. Soft seeds were present in GRS₄ genotype. Hard seeds were found in genotypes GWS_5 , GWS_7 , GWS_7 , GWS_9 , GWS_9 and L-49. While, rest of the genotypes viz., GRS, GRS, and GRS, had intermediate seed hardness.

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V uava (*Psidium guajava* L.) is one of the most Timportant fruit crop in India after mango, banana and citrus. It is native to tropical America which was introduced in India in the 17th century by Portuguese. It is a delicious fruit rich in ascorbic acid, sugars, pectin and also a fair source of vitamin A and vitamin B along with the minerals viz., iron, calcium and phosphorus. The guava is a large shrub or small spreading tree that may grow up to 10 m in height with fairly thin trunk and scaly multicolored bark. Young shoots are quadrangular with almost sessile, opposite, light green, simple, oval leaves. Flowers are white epigenous and develop on current growth in cyme or solitary in leaf axils. The flowers produce an abundance of pollen (Hamilton and Seagrave, 1954). Fruits are round to pyriform and vary drastically in size. In view of this, experiment study was conducted with the aim to study the variability among the various guava genotypes in respect of phonological characters.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted at Instructional-cum-Research Farm, Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, Latur on well established five years old orchard of guava planted at 5.0 X 5.0 m. Total ten genotypes were identified for study *viz.*, GRS₁, GRS₂, GRS₃, GRS₄, GWS₅, GWS₆, GWS₇, GWS₈, GWS₉ and L-49. Among them four genotypes were red fleshed selection (GRS) and five genotypes were white fleshed selection (GWS) and one was Sardar as a control. The recommended package of agronomical practices and plant protection measures obligatory to raise a good crop were followed. The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design (RBD) with three replications as per the procedure outlined by Panse and Sukhatme (1967).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the present investigation