

# Annals of Agricultural Science, Moshtohor (ASSJM) https://assjm.journals.ekb.eg/



o 2023, Faculty of Agriculture, Benha University, Egypt.

ISSN:1110-0419

**Original Article** Vol. 61(3) (2023), 639 –654

DOI:10.21608/ASSJM.2024.255338.1260



# **Evaluation of Combining Ability in Maize Hybrids Using Line X Tester Model Under Well-Watered and Water-Deficit Conditions**

Abd El Monam<sup>1</sup>, Maha Mahmoud, El-Badawy<sup>1</sup>, Mahmoud El-Zabaklawy, El Galfy<sup>2</sup>, Alaa El Dean Khalil and Sedhom<sup>1</sup>, Asaad Sedhom.

1-Dept. of Agron., Fac. of Agric., Benha Univ., Egypt 2-Head of Field Crop Institute, Agric. Res. Cent, Giza, Egypt Corresponding author: <a href="mailto:sedhom.mansour@fagr.bu.edu.eg">sedhom.mansour@fagr.bu.edu.eg</a>

#### **Abstract**

Thirty top crosses of maize (ten inbred lines x three testers) were tested under full irrigation and water deficit circumstances. To evaluate the combining ability of several traits in maize, these crosses were set in an RCBD design with three replications along with two checks (SC 2031 and SC 128) in both environments. Desirable mean values for 50% silking were detected for the crosses L25xM8 under normal irrigation and L21xM8 under water deficit. The most desirable mean values for grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup> were obtained for the cross L29xM8 followed by L23xM4 under normal irrigation and L26xM4 under water stresss. For all examined traits, non-additive was more important than additive in all environments. The tester T1 (M4) was the best for days to 50% silking, chlorophyll content, and grain yield, while the line L2 exhibited the best GCA effects for 100 kernel weight and grain yield. The highest significant and negative SCA effects for days to 50% were detected for the crosses L25xM8 under normal irrigation and combined data. For grain yield, the cross L28x M4 gave the best SCA effects under E1 and L29x M8 under E2 and combined analysis. The most desirable heterosis for grain yield relative to both checks was obtained for the cross L23xM4 in the combined analysis. Also, the cross L26xM4 expressed desirable heterosis for most traits under both environments. The cross L29xM8 recorded the best heterosis values for days to 50% silking, 100-kernel weight, and grain yield under normal irrigation.

**Key words:** Maize, Combining ability, heterosis, water deficit.

## Introduction

Plant breeders all over the world use the line x tester analysis approach to obtain accurate data on combining ability effects of various parents and their hybrids. Numerous researchers have utilized this approach extensively with maize, and it is still being employed in quantitative genetic studies with maize (Sharma et al., 2004). To offer information on the grouping of materials into various heterotic patterns and to assess the type of gene action involved in the expression of yield and traits related to yield, we can use this method. General combining ability (GCA) and specific combining ability (SCA), two expressions created using the concept of combining ability, are highly useful genetic factors for breeding programs. The genetic mechanisms governing quantitative features are revealed through the study of combining ability, which also enables us to choose ideal parents for continued development or use in hybrid combinations for commercial purposes. While SCA measures non-additive gene action, GCA provides a decent indication of additive gene activation. Numerous researchers noted

significance of nonadditive gene action is responsible for grain production and other characteristics. Among them are Sedhom et al. (2012), Youstina et al. (2016), Emam and Mohamed (2021), Adewale et al (2023) and El Naggar et al. (2023). However, the importance of additive gene action was reported by other researchers (Sedhom et al., 2021; and Yadesa et al., 2022).

The most significant abiotic restriction that destabilizes maize grain production is drought stress (Bänziger et al., 2000). According to Romo et al. drought causes physiological (2001),biochemical changes in maize, including a decrease in photosynthesis and alterations in gene expression. All stages of plant growth are impacted by drought, but the effects are most severe during flowering and subsequent grain filling (Bolanos and Edmeades, 1996). If the dryness persists throughout grain filling, impacted ears have fewer kernels and continue to be poorly filled. These factors make the development of drought-tolerant cultivars seem to be the most effective way to handle drought stress.

Therefore, this work was done to estimate both types of combining ability and heterosis for grain

yield and other important traits under well-watered and water deficit.

### **Materials and Methods**

The plant materials for this investigation included ten new inbred lines and three testers. The parental inbred lines L21, L22, and L23 were developed from Giza 2 (synthetic variety), while parents L24, L28, L29, and L30 were isolated from Pioneer (Fatah). Cairo 1 (synthetic variety) was the origin of the three lines L25, L26, and L27. The three studied testers were T1 (developed from Giza 2), T2 (isolated from Pioneer, Taba), and T3, CIMMYT14 (introduced from CIMMYT). The parents and the testers were planted together in 2022 late summer season in a line x tester model on different planting dates to overcome differences in flowering time. At the end of the initial growing season, thirty top crosses were obtained. During the 2023 season, thirty top crosses as well as two checks (S.C. 2031 and S.C. 128) were evaluated in two different experiments. The first experiment was allocated to normal irrigation every 12 days (E1), while the second experiment was subjected to water stress conditions where irrigation was done every 21 days (E2). In both experiments, RCBD design was used with three replications. Each plot consists of a single, 6-meter-long ridge, with ridges 70 cm apart and plants spaced 25 cm apart. The maize crop area received the required nitrogen fertilization, pest control, and other cultural practices. Days to 50% silking, chlorophyll content, No. of row ear<sup>-1</sup>, No. of grains row-1, 100 kernel weight and grain yield plantwere evaluated.

Statistical analysis was done for each separate experiment and combined analysis was performed whenever homogeneity was detected according to **Steel et al.**, (1997). Both types of combining ability were calculated following the approach of **Kempthorne** (1957).

Standard heterosis relative to S.C. 2031 and S.C. 128 was estimated for all traits under normal irrigation and water deficit as follows:

Check variety

The values of L.S.D values were computed according to the following formulae:

L.S.D. for heterosis relative to check variety =  $t \times t$ 

$$\sqrt{\frac{2MS\epsilon}{r}}$$

Where:

t refers to and the tabulated t value at a stated level of probability, and

r refers to number of replications.

# **Results & Discussion**

# Analysis of variance and mean performance

Table 1 shows information from the statistical analysis of the six studied traits under normal watering and water deficit as well as combined data. The characters in the study reacted somewhat differently in well-watering and water-deficit situations, as indicated by the significance of the mean squares due to environments for all attributes. The mean values of days to 50% silking under drought stress were higher than those of regular irrigation, even though the mean values of all evaluated features under normal irrigation surpassed those of stress environment (Table 2). Such outcomes were expected because dryness throughout the growing season harms maize plant growth. Similar results are reported by Vinodhana and Gansan (2017), Hayati and Sutoyo (2019) and El Naggar, et al. (2023). Apart from the number of grains row-1 under combined analysis, significant mean squares arising from crossings, lines, testers, and line x tester were detected for all features in all contexts (Table 1). This result means that the tested genotypes possessed great variability regarding the studied traits. Significant mean squares arising from the interaction of crosses, testers, and line x testers with the environment were also obtained for days to 50% silking. For, chlorophyll content, the interaction between crosses, lines and testers with environment was significant. Whereas, significant mean squares due to the interaction between crosses and testers were obtained for No. of rows ear-1, and No. of grains row<sup>-1</sup>. For 100 kernel weight and grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup>, mean squares resulting from the interaction of crosses, lines, and line x tester with the environment were found. Such results revealed that the behavior of the studied maize genotypes varied from normal irrigation to drought stress conditions. Several investigators reported a great deal of variability among maize entries. Among those are Sedhom et al. (2021), Belay (2022) and Yadesa et al. (2022).

Data on the performance of all studied traits under normal watering and drought stress are presented in Table 2. Under well watered, drought stress, and combined data, respectively, 11, 1, and 8 top crosses were significantly better than the check hybrids for days to 50% silking. The most effective crosses at the time were L25xM8 (with normal irrigation), L21xM8 (under drought stress), L21xM4, L21xM8, and L21xCIMMYT14 (under combined data). Regarding chlorophyll content, eight, five and nine crosses had a significant increase over the best check for the respective cases. However, the best crosses were L29xM8, L23xM4 and L27xM4 under normal irrigation, water deficit and combined data, respectively. For No. of rows ear<sup>-1</sup>, six, four and six crosses exhibited desirable mean values as compared to the best check under E1, E2, and combined data, respectively. However, the best crosses for No. of rows ear<sup>-1</sup> were L29xM8 (under normal irrigation),

and L29xCIMMYT14 (under drought stress and combined data). Concerning No. of grains row<sup>-1</sup>, three crosses under normal irrigation (L23xM4, L26xM4 and L29xM8), one cross under drought stress (L26xM4), and two crosses under combined data (L23xM4 and L26xM4) expressed significant desirable mean values as compared to the check hybrids. However, the best mean values for this trait were detected for the cross L26xM4 under all environments. For 100 kernel weight, five, five, and three crosses expressed significant desirable mean values under normal irrigation, drought stress and combined data, respectively. However, the most desirable mean values were obtained for the crosses L28xM4 (under normal condition), L26xM4 (under stress condition and combined data). Regarding grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup>, four, three and four top crosses exhibited significant and desirable mean values as compared to the checks under normal irrigation, drought stress and combined analysis, respectively. However, the best mean values for this trait were obtained for the cross L29xM8 (266.40 g) followed by L23xM4 (264.07 g) then L28xM4 (263.67 g) under normal irrigation. Under drought stress the best mean values for grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup> were detected for the cross L26xM4 (261.33 g) followed by L23xM4 (260.00 g). Under combined analysis, the cross L23xM4 (262.03 g) gave the best mean value for this trait followed by the cross L26xM4 (261.77 g) (Table 2).

It is worth noting that the crosses L23xM4, L26xM4, L28xM4, and L29xM8 are prospective in maize breeding programs since they expressed the most desirable mean value for grain yield of maize.

## **Combining ability**

Results in Table 1 show the mean squares of both combining abilities for all traits under Both environments and their combined analysis. It is clear that for all attributes, mean squares resulting from SCA were more significant than those resulting from GCA, demonstrating the predominance of nonadditive gene action in regulating these traits. Moreover, the interaction effects between SCA with environment were much higher than those of GCA with the environment meaning that GCA was more changeable than SCA as a result of environmental fluctuations. The significant role of non-additive gene action in controlling such traits were previously reported by several investigators (Emam and Mohamed, 2021; Neveen et al., 2021; Sedhom et al., 2021; Adewaker et al., 2023; and El Naggar et al., 2023).

Table 3 and Figures (1-6) provide the effects of GCA for all examined attributes under normal irrigation, drought stress, as well as combined analyses. The tester T1(M4) seemed to be the best general combiner for days to 50%, chlorophyll content and grain yield plant-1 under normal irrigation, drought stress and combined data as well

as 100 kernel weight under stress conditions. This tester (M4) exhibited the highest significant and desirable GCA effects for the previous traits under all environmental conditions (Table 3 and Figures (1-6). The tester T2(M8) expressed the highest and significant GCA effects for 100 kernel weight under normal irrigation. Whereas, the tester (CIMMYT14) seemed to be the best combiner for No. of rows ear-1 under normal watering, water deficit and combined data as well as No. of grains row<sup>-1</sup> under normal treatment. The line L21 expressed the highest negatively significant GCA effects for days to 50% silking recording -4.14, -2.90 and -3.52 under E1, E2 and combined data, respectively (Table 3 and Fig 1). Line L23 seemed to be the best general combiner for chlorophyll content in the combined analysis (3.64) and No. of grains row<sup>-1</sup> under stress condition (3.61) and combined data (2.73) (Table 3, Fig 2&3). Line L25 exhibited the highest significant and positive GCA effects for chlorophyll content in recording 3.55 in the combined analysis. The parent L26 seemed to be the best general combiner for 100 kernel weight and grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup> recording 1.68, 2.93, and 23.1; and 16.08, 254.8, and 20.44 under normal irrigation, drought stress, and combined data, respectively (Table 3 and Figs 5&6). Parent L28 expressed the most desirable GCA for No. of rows ear-1 under stress conditions and combined analysis. Under normal watering, Line L29 appeared to be the best combiner for No. of rows ear-1 and No. of grains row-<sup>1</sup>, recording 1.07 and 2.08, respectively. Also, Line L30 exhibited the best GCA effects for chlorophyll content recording 1.05 under stress conditions (Table 3 and Fig 2).

Data in Table 4 show the effects of SCA for all traits under E1, E2, and combined data. The most desirable SCA effects for days to 50% silking were detected for the crosses L25xM8 under normal irrigation (-4.67\*\*), and combined data (-2.09\*\*) and the cross L21xM8 (-2.63\*\*) under E2 environment. When it came to chlorophyll content, the top cross L27xM4 showed the highest significant and favorable SCA impacts, with values of 4.98\*\*, 5.87\*\*, and 5.42\*\*, respectively, under wellwatered, drought stress, and combined data. For No. of rows ear-1, the most desirable SCA effects were detected for the crosses L29xM5 (1.54\*\*) under normal irrigation and L27xCIMMYT14 (1.42\*\* and 1.08\*\* under stress conditions and combined data, respectively). Concerning the No. of grains row<sup>-1</sup>, the top crosses L28xM4 produced the highest significant SCA effects under normal irrigation and combined data, recording 4.35\*\* and 3.10\*\*, respectively. None of the studied crosses expressed desirable SCA for No. of grains row<sup>-1</sup> under drought stress conditions. For 100 kernel weight, the crosses L27xM8 (2.67\*\*) under well-watered conditions and L21xM8 (2.82\*\*) under water shortage and combined data (2.13\*\*) showed the most favorable SCA effects. For grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup>, the cross L28xM4 expressed the highest significant SCA effects under normal irrigation (27.34\*\*) followed by the cross L29xM8 (27.16\*\*). The cross L29xM8 exhibited the most desirable SCA for grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup> under drought stress and combined data recording 37.47\*\* and 32.31\*\* respectively. The cross L26xM4 ranked the second best or this trait under water deficit, while the cross L28xM4

occupied the second rank followed by the cross L23xM4 under combined analysis.

These findings led to the conclusion that the crossings L23xM4, L26xM4, L28xM4, and L29xM8 expressed the most desirable SCA effects for grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup> and the majority of its contributing traits, making them promising and suitable for use in future maize breeding programmes.

**Table 1.** Analysis of variance for days to 50% silking, chlorophyll content, No. of rows ear<sup>-1</sup>, No. of kernels row<sup>-1</sup>, 100 kernel weight and grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup> under normal irrigation and drought stress as well as combined data.

S.O.V		df	Days to 50% silking			Chlor	cophyll co	ontent	No.	of rows e	ear <sup>-1</sup>	No. o	of grains	row-1	100	kernel we	eight	Grain yield (g) plant <sup>-1</sup>		
	S	С	Norm al	Stres	Com b.	Norm al	Stress	Com b.	Norm al	Stres	Com b.	Nor mal	Stres	Com b.	Norm al	Stress	Comb	Norm al	Stress	Comb.
Environme nt (E)		1			156.8 0**			544.6 2**			22.6 0**			737.3 8**			355.6 1**			22151.1 7**
Rep	2		2.54	6.14		14.04	17.87		0.35	0.66		1.82	7.11		7.54	4.13		75.84	55.03	
Rep/E		4			4.34			15.96			0.51			4.47			5.84			65.44
Crosses	<b>2 9</b>	29	27.53 **	14.0 1**	36.11 **	63.97 **	64.46 **	107.5 1**	3.06*	4.22* *	6.35	27.5 0**	19.9 2**	35.15 **	19.23 **	20.33	29.75 **	1450.2 1**	2238.5 4**	3251.50 **
Lines	9	9	34.45 **	17.2 5**	47.27 **	110.3 2**	86.35 **	164.9 6**	5.23* *	5.58* *	9.90 **	25.7 6**	32.4 2**	51.39 **	27.07 **	43.12 **	57.24 **	1289.6 4**	2697.5 0**	3447.95 **
Testers	2	2	127.1 4**	74.5 4**	189.0 7**	138.5 2**	187.8 4**	251.0 1**	9.19* *	23.96	30.7 2**	26.9 *	23.8 1*	0.06	32.48 **	13.43	38.29 **	1243.9 8*	1111.6 0*	2340.43
Lines x testers	1 8	18	13.01 **	<b>5.67</b> *	13.54 **	32.51 **	39.81 **	62.85 **	1.30*	1.35*	1.87 **	28.4 5**	13.2 4*	30.94 **	13.84 **	9.70* *	15.05 **	1553.4 1**	2134.2 8**	3254.50
Crosses x E		29			5.43* *			20.92			0.93 *			12.27 *			9.81* *			437.25*
Line x E		9			4.42			31.70			0.91			6.79			12.95 **			539.19*
Testers x E		2			12.62 **			75.36 **			2.43 *			50.65 **			7.62			15.15
Line x Testers x E		18			5.14*			9.48			0.78			10.75			8.49* *			433.18*
Error	<b>5 8</b>	11 6	2.45	2.55	2.50	13.01	13.32	13.17	0.53	0.65	0.59	6.40	7.15	6.77	4.75	2.62	3.68	275.42	225.32	250.37
CV%			2.88	2.79	2.84	8.31	9.21	8.74	5.38	6.37	<b>5.87</b>	6.88	8.15	7.49	6.15	5.24	5.75	8.56	7.65	8.17
variance GCA			0.27	0.16	0.21	0.59	0.46	0.42	0.03	0.05	0.04	-0.02	0.12	0.04	0.10	0.20	0.14	-1.93	1.95	0.03
variance SCA			3.52	1.04	1.84	6.50	8.83	8.28	0.25	0.24	0.21	7.35	2.03	4.03	3.03	2.36	1.90	426.00	636.32	500.69
GCA/SCA			0.08	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.21	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
GCA x E					0.17			2.26			0.05			0.92			0.09			8.00
SCA x E					2.72			7.05			0.28			5.35			3.49			561.63

<sup>\*</sup> and \*\* significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability, respectively.

Table 2. Mean performance of crosses and check varieties for days to 50% silking, chlorophyll content, No. of rows ear<sup>-1</sup>, No. of kernel row<sup>-1</sup>, 100 kernel weight, and grain yield plant. Under normal irrigation and drought stress as well as combined data

weight, and	l grain y	ield plan	it' unde	r norma	ıl irrigat	ion and	and drought stress as well as combined data.									<u></u>		
Genotype	Days 1	to 50% s	ilking	Chlor	ophyll c	ontent	No.	of rows	ear <sup>-1</sup>	No. o	f grains	row <sup>-1</sup>	100 k	kernel w	eight	Grain yield plant <sup>-1</sup>		
		(day)			(SPDA)									<b>(g)</b>		<b>(g)</b>		
	Nor	Stres	Com	Nor	Stres	Com	Nor	Stres	Com	Nor	Stres	Com	Nor	Stres	Com	Nor	Stres	Com
L21 x M4	53.67	58.33	56.00	41.10	40.00	40.55	13.67	11.00	12.33	34.33	30.00	32.17	32.00	31.67	31.83	190.6	154.3	172.5
L21 x M8	55.33	56.67	56.00	43.00	41.00	42.00	12.67	12.00	12.33	35.67	34.67	35.17	36.67	36.33	36.50	223.3	212.6	218.0
L21 x CIMMYT14	54.33	57.67	56.00	42.90	42.80	42.85	14.37	14.27	14.32	42.60	33.87	38.23	34.33	32.33	33.33	230.3	213.0	221.6
L22 x M4	57.00	59.00	58.00	54.70	49.97	52.33	14.93	12.93	13.93	36.13	31.39	33.76	36.67	33.00	34.83	209.4	159.0	184.2
L22 x M8	61.33	63.33	62.33	47.47	41.57	44.52	14.53	11.93	13.23	39.67	34.60	37.13	37.00	30.67	33.83	241.0	168.6	204.8
L22 x CIMMYT14	59.33	60.67	60.00	51.03	48.27	49.65	15.27	15.00	15.13	39.07	31.73	35.40	32.33	30.33	31.33	205.4	193.6	199.5
L23 x M4	57.00	59.00	58.00	55.07	53.37	54.22	15.30	13.47	14.38	44.33	41.60	42.97	41.00	39.67	40.33	264.0	260.0	262.0
L23 x M8	62.33	63.67	63.00	48.67	45.00	46.83	13.40	12.67	13.03	37.67	37.33	37.50	35.33	35.00	35.17	200.0	191.6	195.8
L23 x CIMMYT14	61.33	62.00	61.67	51.50	50.93	51.22	14.50	14.47	14.48	41.47	37.53	39.50	38.00	37.33	37.67	236.3	235.3	235.8
L24 x M4	55.00	60.67	57.83	44.03	40.67	42.35	13.07	12.40	12.73	41.60	37.00	39.30	37.67	32.67	35.17	239.9	215.6	227.8
L24 x M8	63.00	64.33	63.67	43.93	37.40	40.67	12.45	11.67	12.06	38.80	34.93	36.87	38.67	32.33	35.50	197.2	178.0	187.6
L24 x CIMMYT14	62.00	62.33	62.17	43.73	43.33	43.53	13.60	13.27	13.43	41.53	38.07	39.80	38.67	33.00	35.83	236.4	214.0	225.2
L25 x M4	56.33	58.67	57.50	51.03	41.67	46.35	14.00	13.87	13.93	33.47	33.33	33.40	38.33	37.67	38.00	233.0	208.6	220.8
L25 x M8	53.33	62.33	57.83	53.63	38.33	45.98	13.60	12.80	13.20	39.27	33.00	36.13	41.00	39.33	40.17	223.9	206.6	215.3
L25 x CIMMYT14	59.00	59.33	59.17	52.53	49.17	50.85	14.53	14.50	14.52	35.80	33.20	34.50	36.67	35.00	35.83	212.0	203.6	207.8
L26 x M4	54.33	58.33	56.33	53.67	53.33	53.50	14.33	14.00	14.17	43.67	42.67	43.17	41.00	40.00	40.50	262.2	261.3	261.7
L26 x M8	58.00	58.67	58.33	51.33	43.33	47.33	13.37	13.17	13.27	35.00	34.00	34.50	38.00	36.67	37.33	224.7	210.0	217.3
L26 x CIMMYT14	59.67	60.00	59.83	43.57	43.33	43.45	14.87	14.70	14.78	39.20	33.40	36.30	38.67	36.33	37.50	242.4	217.6	230.0
L27 x M4	56.00	57.67	56.83	53.97	53.00	53.48	14.40	13.73	14.07	35.27	34.47	34.87	35.33	34.67	35.00	212.8	198.3	205.6
L27 x M8	62.33	63.33	62.83	45.03	42.70	43.87	12.93	12.40	12.67	38.00	37.00	37.50	39.33	33.00	36.17	213.3	212.3	212.8
<b>L27 x CIMMYT14</b>	59.33	<b>59.67</b>	<b>59.50</b>	40.87	39.00	39.93	14.18	14.13	14.16	37.27	29.93	33.60	32.67	32.00	32.33	192.4	152.3	172.3
L28 x M4	<b>55.67</b>	<b>58.00</b>	56.83	54.30	49.63	51.97	16.27	16.20	16.23	41.27	35.13	38.20	41.33	33.33	37.33	263.6	239.0	251.3
L28 x M8	62.33	63.33	62.83	44.37	43.60	43.98	14.43	13.67	14.05	31.77	31.33	31.55	38.67	37.67	38.17	194.3	192.3	193.3
<b>L28 x CIMMYT14</b>	59.33	<b>59.67</b>	<b>59.50</b>	46.80	45.77	46.28	15.33	14.57	14.95	40.00	31.27	35.63	36.67	35.67	36.17	228.7	194.0	211.3
L29 x M4	59.33	61.00	60.17	52.90	43.07	47.98	14.00	13.90	13.95	38.13	37.47	37.80	37.33	36.00	36.67	243.7	203.3	223.5
L29 x M8	62.67	63.00	62.83	55.33	45.73	50.53	16.33	13.87	<b>15.10</b>	44.67	<b>37.00</b>	40.83	42.00	32.00	<b>37.00</b>	266.4	249.3	<b>257.8</b>
L29 x CIMMYT14	58.67	<b>59.00</b>	58.83	47.20	46.93	47.07	15.90	15.33	15.62	39.60	32.00	35.80	37.33	34.00	35.67	217.4	189.3	203.4
L30 x M4	<b>59.00</b>	60.67	59.83	51.40	51.33	51.37	15.20	14.53	14.87	36.93	36.00	36.47	37.33	35.00	36.17	225.0	217.6	221.3
L30 x M8	63.00	63.33	63.17	50.40	48.00	49.20	13.47	13.33	13.40	42.93	34.87	38.90	37.67	35.00	36.33	253.2	205.6	229.4
L30 x CIMMYT14	<b>57.67</b>	60.00	58.83	50.07	48.93	49.50	15.27	15.13	15.20	40.20	34.60	37.40	38.67	34.33	36.50	227.6	188.3	207.9
SC 2031	62.00	62.67	62.33	46.50	46.40	46.45	14.00	13.93	13.97	39.67	39.00	39.33	<b>37.00</b>	36.00	36.50	233.0	232.3	232.6
SC 128	59.33	59.67	59.50	46.00	45.90	45.95	14.20	14.00	14.10	39.73	37.53	38.63	36.33	35.67	36.00	230.6	230.0	230.3
Mean	58.72	60.50	59.61	48.69	45.42	47.05	14.32	13.65	13.99	38.90	35.00	36.95	37.49	34.80	36.15	227.3	206.5	216.9
LSD 5%	2.32	2.31	1.63	5.56	3.77	3.83	1.07	0.84	0.79	3.58	2.69	2.60	3.15	1.76	2.00	24.26	15.29	16.16
LSD 1%	3.08	3.08	2.18	7.41	5.02	5.05	1.43	1.11	1.05	4.77	3.58	3.42	4.20	2.35	2.64	32.30	20.36	21.31

<sup>\*</sup> and \*\* significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability, respectively.

**Table 3.** General combining ability effects for days to 50% silking, chlorophyll content, No. of rows ear<sup>-1</sup>, No. of kernels row<sup>-1</sup>, 100 kernel weight and grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup> under normal irrigation and drought stress as well as combined data

Genotype	Days	s to 50% sil	king	Chlo	orophyll cor	tent	No	o. of rows ea	ır <sup>-1</sup>	No.	of grains r	ow <sup>-1</sup>	100	kernel wei	ght	Grai	n yield (g) p	lant <sup>-1</sup>
	Normal	Stress	Comb.	Normal	Stress	Comb.	Normal	Stress	Comb.	Normal	Stress	Comb.	Normal	Stress	Comb.	Normal	Stress	Comb.
Testers																		
T1 (M4)	-2.26**	-1.32**	-1.79**	2.37**	2.23**	2.30**	0.18	-0.03	0.08	-0.76	0.70	-0.03	0.26	0.63*	0.44	7.42*	6.87*	7.14**
T2 (M8)	1.78**	1.74**	1.76**	-0.53	-2.71**	-1.62**	-0.62**	-0.88**	-0.75**	-0.30	0.31	0.00	0.89*	0.07	0.48	-3.29	-2.13	-2.71
T3 CIMMYT14	0.48	-0.42	0.03	-1.83**	0.47	-0.68	0.44**	0.91**	0.67**	1.06*	-1.00*	0.03	-1.14**	-0.70*	-0.92**	-4.13	-4.73	-4.43
L.S.D. (gi) 5%	0.57	0.58	0.39	1.32	1.33	0.92	0.27	0.29	0.19	0.92	0.98	0.63	0.80	0.59	0.52	5.88	5.49	4.53
L.S.D. (gi) 1%	0.76	0.78	0.52	1.75	1.77	1.22	0.35	0.39	0.25	1.23	1.30	0.84	1.06	0.79	0.70	7.82	7.30	6.03
L.S.D. (gi-gj) 5%	0.81	0.82	0.56	1.86	1.89	1.30	0.38	0.42	0.27	1.31	1.38	0.89	1.13	0.84	0.74	8.31	7.76	6.41
L.S.D. (gi-gj) 1%	1.08	1.10	0.74	2.48	2.51	1.73	0.50	0.55	0.35	1.74	1.84	1.18	1.50	1.11	0.99	11.06	10.32	8.53
Lines																		
L21	-4.14**	-2.90**	-3.52**	-6.52**	-4.11**	-5.31**	-0.77**	-1.21**	-0.99**	-1.08	-1.72	-1.40*	-3.21**	-1.29*	-2.25**	-12.28*	-11.53*	11.90**
L22	0.63	0.54	0.59	2.22	1.23	1.72*	0.57*	-0.34	0.12	-0.32	-1.99*	-1.16*	-2.21**	-3.40**	-2.81**	-8.39	31.09**	19.74**
L23	1.63**	1.10*	1.37**	2.89*	4.39**	3.64**	0.06	-0.10	-0.02	1.85*	3.61**	2.73**	0.57	2.60**	1.58**	6.41	24.13**	15.27**
L24	1.41**	1.99**	1.70**	-4.95**	-4.91**	-4.93**	-1.30**	-1.19**	-1.24**	2.03*	2.10*	2.07**	0.79	-2.07**	-0.64	-2.52	-2.31	-2.42
L25	-2.37**	-0.34	-1.36**	3.55**	-2.32	0.62	-0.29	0.09	-0.10	-2.43**	-1.39	-1.91**	1.12	2.60**	1.86**	-4.05	1.47	-1.29
L26	-1.26*	-1.46**	-1.36**	0.67	1.29	0.98	-0.15	0.33	0.09	-0.83	0.61	-0.11	1.68*	2.93**	2.31**	16.08**	24.80**	20.44**
L27	0.63	-0.23	0.20	-2.23	-0.47	-1.35	-0.50*	-0.21	-0.35*	-1.77*	-0.76	-1.27*	-1.77*	-1.51**	-1.64**	20.85**	- 17.20**	10.02**
L28	0.52	-0.12	0.20	-0.36	0.96	0.30	1.01**	1.18**	1.09**	-0.93	-1.99*	-1.46*	1.34	0.82	1.08*	1.86	3.58	19.03** 2.72
L29	1.63**	0.54	1.09**	2.96*	-0.13	1.42	1.07**	0.74**	0.90**	2.08*	0.92	1.50*	1.34	-0.73	0.31	15.48**	9.13	12.31**
L30	1.30*	0.88	1.09**	1.77	4.05**	2.91**	0.31	0.70*	0.50**	1.41	0.59	1.00	0.34	0.04	0.19	8.26	-0.98	3.64
L.S.D. (gi) 5%	1.04	1.06	0.72	2.41	2.44	1.68	0.49	0.54	0.34	1.69	1.78	1.15	1.45	1.08	0.96	10.73	10.02	8.28
L.S.D. (gi) 1%	1.39	1.42	0.96	3.20	3.24	2.23	0.65	0.71	0.46	2.25	2.37	1.53	1.94	1.44	1.27	14.28	13.33	11.01
L.S.D. (gi-gj) 5%	1.48	1.51	1.02	3.40	3.44	2.37	0.69	0.76	0.49	2.39	2.52	1.63	2.06	1.53	1.35	15.18	14.16	11.70
L.S.D. (gi-gj) 1%	1.97	2.00	1.35	4.53	4.58	3.15	0.92	1.01	0.65	3.18	3.36	2.16	2.74	2.03	1.80	20.20	18.85	15.57

<sup>\*</sup> and \*\* significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability, respectively.

**Table 4.** Specific combining ability effects for days to 50% silking, chlorophyll content, No. of rows ear<sup>-1</sup>, No. of kernels row<sup>-1</sup>, 100 kernel weight and grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup> under normal irrigation and drought stress as well as combined data.

Genotype	Days to 50% silking			Chlor	ophyll co	ntent	No.	of rows	ear <sup>-1</sup>	No. o	f grains	row <sup>-1</sup>	100 1	kernel w	eight	Grain	yield (g)	plant <sup>-1</sup>
	Nor	Stres	Com	Nor	Stress	Com	Norm	Stress	Comb	Norm	Stre	Comb	Nor	Stres	Com	Norm	Stres	Com
L21 x M4	1.48	2.10*	1.79*	-3.60	-3.50		-0.08		-0.74*	-2.44	-			-	- 1	- '	-	- 1
L21 x M8	-0.89			1.20	2.44	1.82	-0.28	0.46	0.09	-1.56	1.51	-0.03	1.44	2.82*	2.13	11.85	21.47	16.66
L21 x	-0.59	0.53	-0.03	2.40	1.06	1.73	0.36	0.94*	0.65*	4.01*	2.03	3.02*	1.14	-0.41	0.37	19.68*	24.40	22.04
L22 x M4	0.03	-0.68	-0.32	1.27	1.14	1.20	-0.16	-0.33	-0.24	-1.40	-	-1.64	1.08	1.03	1.06	-16.62	_	
L22 x M8	0.33	0.59	0.46	-3.07	-2.33	-2.70	0.24	-0.48	-0.12	1.68	1.72	1.70	0.78	-0.73	0.02	25.69*	-2.98	11.36
L22 x	-0.37	0.09	-0.14	1.80	1.19	1.50	-0.09	0.80	0.36	-0.28	0.16	-0.06	-1.86	-0.30	-1.08	-9.07	24.62	7.77
L23 x M4	-0.97	-1.23	-1.10	0.96	1.37	1.16	0.72	-0.04	0.34	2.56	0.79	1.68	2.63*	1.70	2.17	23.18*	24.13	23.66
L23 x M8	0.33	0.37	0.35	-2.54	-2.06	-2.30	-0.38	0.01	-0.18	-2.50	-	-1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
L23 x	0.63	0.87	0.75	1.59	0.69	1.14	-0.34	0.03	-0.16	-0.06	0.36	0.15	1.03	0.70	0.87	6.99	11.07	9.03
L24 x M4		-0.46	-	-2.23	-2.03	-2.13	-0.15	-0.02	-0.08	1.71	-	0.68	-0.92	-0.63	-0.78	7.98	6.24	7.11
L24 x M8	1.22	0.14	0.68	0.57	-0.36	0.10	0.03	0.10	0.07	-1.54		-1.79	-0.56	-0.40	-0.48	-	-	_
L24 x	1.52	0.31	0.92	1.66	2.39	2.03	0.12	-0.08	0.02	-0.17	2.40	1.12	1.48	1.03	1.26	16.06	16.18	16.12
L25 x M4	2.37*	-0.12	1.12	-3.73	-3.62	-	-0.22	0.17	-0.03	-1.95	-	-1.25	-0.59	-0.30	-0.44	2.65	-4.53	-0.94
L25 x M8	-	0.48	-	1.77	-2.02	-0.12	0.18	-0.04	0.07	3.39*	-	1.45	1.44	1.93*	1.69	4.23	2.47	3.35
L25 x	2.30*	-0.36	0.97	1.96	5.64*	3.80*	0.05	-0.13	-0.04	-1.44	1.03	-0.21	-0.86	-1.63	-1.24	-6.87	2.07	-2.40
L26 x M4	-0.74	0.66	-0.04	1.78	4.44*	3.11*	-0.03	0.07	0.02	2.11	2.26	2.19*	1.52	1.70	1.61	11.65	24.80	18.22
L26 x M8	-1.11	-	-	2.35	-0.63	0.86	-0.20	0.09	-0.06	-2.48	-	-1.98	-2.11	-1.07	-1.59	-15.11	-	-
L26 x	1.86*	1.42	1.64*	-4.12	-3.81	-	0.24	-0.16	0.04	0.36	-	-0.21	0.59	-0.63	-0.02	3.46	-7.27	-1.90
$L27 \times M4$	-0.97	-1.23	-1.10	4.98*	<b>5.87</b> *	5.42*	0.38	0.34	0.36	-0.82	-	-0.42	-0.70	0.81	0.06	-0.75	3.80	1.52
L27 x M8	1.33	1.37	1.35*	-1.05	0.51	-0.27	-0.28	-0.14	-0.21	1.46	2.89	2.17*	2.67*	-0.29	1.19	10.43	26.80	18.61
L27 x	-0.37	-0.13	-0.25	-3.92	-	-	-0.10	-0.20	-0.15	-0.64	-	-1.75	-1.97	-0.52	-1.24	<b>-9.67</b>	-	-
L28 x M4	-1.19	-1.01	-1.10	3.45	1.07	2.26	0.74	1.42*	1.08*	4.35*	1.86	3.10*	2.19	-	-0.33	27.34*	23.69	25.51
L28 x M8	1.44	1.26	1.35*	-3.59	-0.03	-1.81	-0.29	-0.26	-0.28	-	-	-	-1.11	2.04*	0.47	-	-	-
L28 x	-0.26	-0.24	-0.25	0.14	-1.04	-0.45	-0.45	-1.15*	-	1.26	-	0.48	-1.08	0.81	-0.13	3.95	-9.71	-2.88
L29 x M4	1.37	1.32	1.34*	-1.28	-4.41*	-2.84	-	-0.44	-	-1.80	1.28	-0.26	-1.81	1.37	-0.22	-6.22	-	-
L29 x M8	0.67	0.26	0.46	4.06	3.19	3.63*	1.54*	0.38	0.96*	3.95*	1.20	2.57*	2.22	-	0.08	27.16*	37.47	32.31
L29 x	-	-1.58	-	-2.78	1.21	-0.78	0.05	0.06	0.05	-2.15		-2.32*	-0.41	0.70	0.14	-	-	-
L30 x M4	1.37	0.66	1.01	-1.59	-0.32	-0.95	0.38	0.23	0.30	-2.33	0.15	-1.09	-0.81	-0.41	-0.61	-17.66	6.91	-5.38
L30 x M8	1.33	0.26	0.79	0.31	1.28	0.80	-0.56	-0.12	-0.34	3.21*	-	1.31	-1.11	0.16	-0.48	21.25*	3.91	12.58
L30 x	-	-0.91	-	1.28	-0.96	0.16	0.18	-0.11	0.04	-0.88	0.45	-0.22	1.92	0.26	1.09	-3.58	-	-7.20

<sup>\*</sup> and \*\* significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability, respectively.

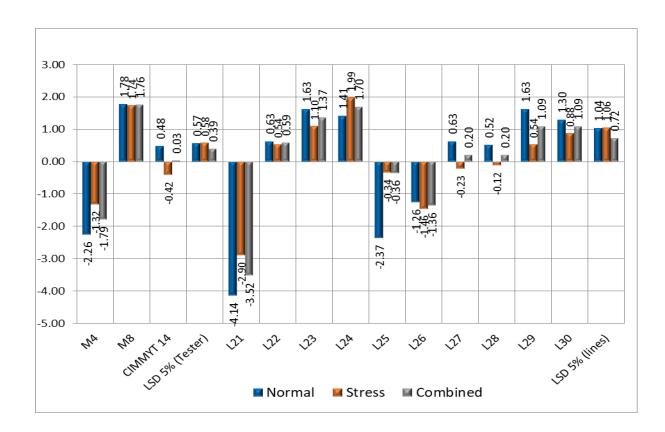


Fig. (1): GCA effects for days to 50% silking under normal irrigation and drought stress as well as combined data.

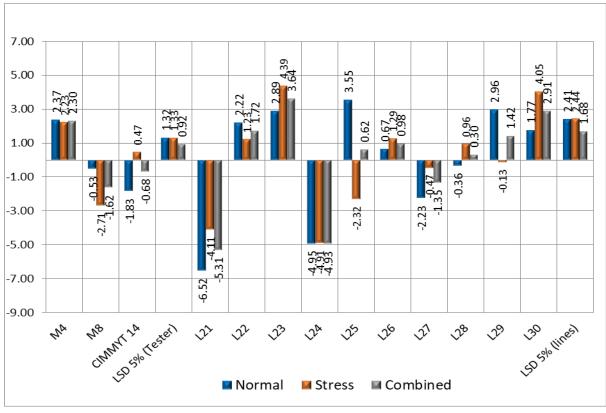
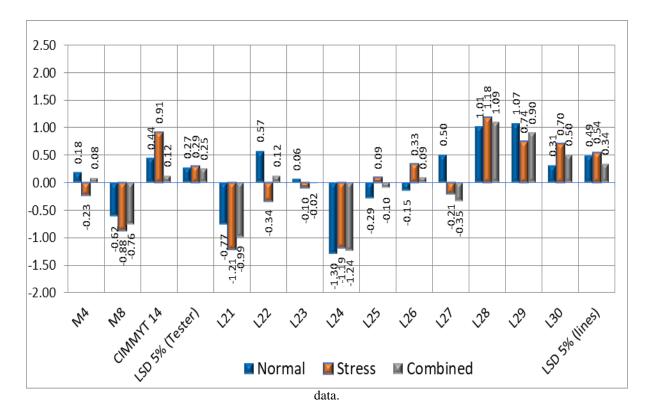
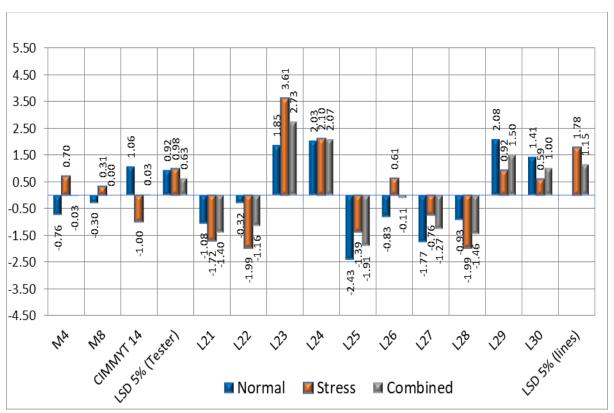


Fig. (2): GCA effects for chlorophyll content under normal irrigation and drought stress as well as combined data.





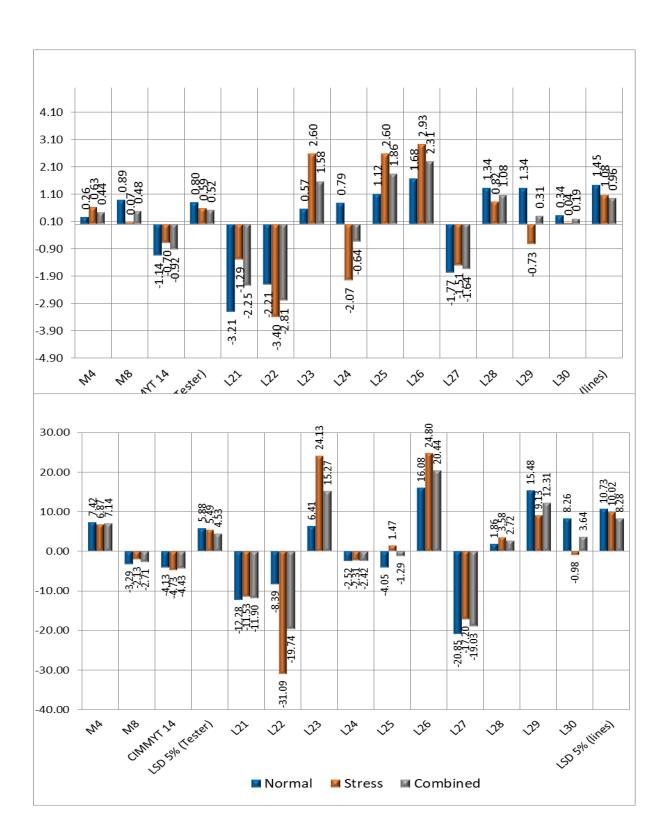


Fig. (6): GCA effects for grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup> under normal irrigation and drought stress as well as combined data.

#### Heterosis

Data on Tables 5 and 6 show standard heterosis relative to SC 2031 and SC 128 for all studied traits under both environments and their combined analysis. For days to 50% silking, 21, 16, and 20 crosses exhibited desirable heterotic effects relative to SC 2031 as well as 11, 1, and 6 crosses relative to SC 128 under both environments and combined analysis, respectively. Moreover, the best heterosis for this trait was detected for the crosses L25xM8 recording -13.98\*\* relative to SC 2031 and -10.11\*\* relative to SC 128 under normal irrigation. Under water deficit, the cross L21xM8 gave the best heterotic values relative to SC 2031 (-9.57\*\*) and SC 128 (-5.03\*). Under combined data, the crosses M21xM8, and M21xCIMMYT14 L21xM4, expressed the best heterotic effects relative to both checks (Table 5).

Concerning Chlorophyll content, significant and positive heterotic effects were detected for nine, three and four crosses relative to SCA and nine, three, and five relative to SC 128 under full irrigation, water deficit, and combined data, respectively. However, the most desirable heterotic effects for this trait were obtained for the cross L29xM8 recording 19.00\*\* relative to SC 2031 and 20.2\*\*\* relative to Sc 128 under normal irrigation. Under drought stress, the best heterotic values were detected for the cross L23xM4 relative to SC 2031 (15.01\*) and Sc 128 (16.27\*\*).

For No. of rows ear<sup>-1</sup>, 8, 3 and 5 crosses expressed significant and positive heterotic values relative to SC 2031 under E1, E2 and combined data. The respective values relative to SC 128 were detected for five, three and three crosses. The topcross L29xM8 was the best under full irrigation and L28xM4 under water deficit and combined data relative to both checks.

Regarding No. of grains row<sup>-1</sup>, three, one, and two crosses expressed significant and positive heterotic values relative to SC 2031 and three, two, and two crosses relative to SC 128 under full

irrigation, water deficit and combined data, respectively. The best heterosis for this trait was obtained for the crosses L29xM8 under normal irrigation relative to Sc 2031 (12.61\*\*) and SC 128 (12.42\*\*), and the cross L26 x M4 recording 9.40\* and 9.75\* relative to SC 2031; and 13.68\*\* and 11.73\* relative to SC 128 under drought stress and combined data, respectively.

Concerning 100 kernel weight, 5, 3 and 2 crosses exhibited significant and positive heterotic values relative to SC 2031 and 5, 3 and 3 crosses under E1, E2, and combined data, respectively. The best values were detected for the cross L29xM8 relative to both checks under normal irrigation. Under drought stress conditions and combined data, the best values were obtained for the cross L26xM4 relative to both checks.

For grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup>, significant and positive heterotic effects were obtained in four, two, and three crosses relative to SC 2031, and four, two, and three crosses relative to SC 128 under E1, E2, and combined over them, respectively. However, the most desirable heterotic values were detected for the cross L29xM8 relative to SC 2031 (14.33\*\*) and SC 128 (15.49\*\*) under normal irrigation. Under drought stress, the best heterotic values were obtained for the cross L26xM4 recording 12.48\* relative to SC 2031 and 1362\* relative to SC 128. Under combined analysis, the best heterosis was detected for the cross L23xM4 relative to SC 2031 (12.62\*) and Sc 128 (13.76\*). Youstina et al. (2017), Patil et al. (2020), El-Hosary (2020), Yadesa et al. (2022), and El Naggar et al. (2023) all came to similar conclusions.

In conclusion, the studied top crosses L2xM4, L26xM4, L28xM4, and L29xM8 were promising and prospective and would be used in future maize breeding program since they had the highest mean values and the most desirable heterotic effects relative to both checks for grain yield plant-1 and most of its related attributes.

**Table 5.** Standard heterosis for days to 50% silking, chlorophyll content, and No. of rows ear<sup>-1</sup> relative to S.C. 2031 and S.C. 128 under normal irrigation, drought stress as well as combined data.

	s combine		a 4a F	00/ ~211-2					Tallamar: Ir	11	4	No. of rows ear <sup>-1</sup>						
c		D	ays to 5	0% silkin	ıg			C	hioroph	yll conte	nt				No. of r	ows ear		
	Relative to S.C. 2031			Relati	ve to S.C	. 128	Relati	ve to S.C	2. 2031	Relat	ive to S.C	C. 128	Relati	ve to S.C	C. 2031	Relati	ve to S.C	C. 128
	Norm	Stres	Com	Norm	Stress	Com	Norm	Stres	Com	Norm	Stress	Comb	Nor	Stres	Com	Norm	Stres	Com
L21 x M4	-1	_^	Is .	- 1	-2.23	ь •	- 1	-	- k	- 1	_	-11.75	-2.38	_^	ь •	-3.76		l.
L21 x M8		_					-7.53		-9.58	-6.52		-8.60			_	-5.70		
L21 x 1/10					-3.35	-	-7.74	-7.76	-7.75	-6.74	-6.75	-6.75	2.62	2.39	2.51	1.17	1.90	1.54
L22 x M4	-				-1.12	-2.52	17.63	7.69	12.67	18.91	8.86	13.89	6.67	-7.18	-0.24	5.16	-7.62	-1.18
L22 x M8	-1.08	1.06	0.00	3.37	6.15*	4.76*	2.08	-	-4.16	3.19	-9.44	-3.12	3.81	-	-5.25	2.35	-	-6.15
L22 x	-	-3.19	-	0.00	1.68	0.84	9.75	4.02	6.89	10.94	5.16	8.05	9.05*	7.66	8.35*	7.51	7.14	7.33
L23 x M4	_		-	•	-1.12	-2.52	18.42	15.01	16.72	19.71	16.27	17.99	9.29*	-3.35	2.98	7.75*	-3.81	2.01
L23 x M8	0.54	1.60	1.07	5.06*	6.70*	5.88*	4.66	-3.02	0.83	5.80	-1.96	1.92	-4.29	-	-6.68	-5.63	-	-7.57
L23 x	-1.08	-1.06	-1.07	3.37	3.91*	3.64	10.75	9.77	10.26	11.96	10.97	11.46	3.57	3.83	3.70	2.11	3.33	2.72
L24 x M4	-	-3.19	_	-	1.68	-2.80	-5.30	-	-8.83	-4.28	_	-7.83	-6.67	-	-	-7.98*	-	-
L24 x M8	1.61	2.66	2.14	6.18*	7.82*	7.00*	-5.52		-	-4.49	-	-11.50	-	-	-		-	-
L24 x	0.00	-0.53	-0.27	4.49*	4.47*	4.48*	-5.95	-6.61	-6.28	-4.93	-5.59	-5.26	-2.86	-4.78	-3.82	-4.23	-5.24	-4.73
L25 x M4	-	-	-	-	-1.68	-3.36	9.75	-	-0.22	10.94	-9.22	0.87	0.00	-0.48	-0.24	-1.41	-0.95	-1.18
L25 x M8	-	-0.53	-	-	4.47*	-2.80	15.34		-1.00	16.59	-	0.07	-2.86	-	-5.49	-4.23		-6.38
L25 x	-	-	-	-0.56	-0.56	-0.56	12.97	5.96	9.47	14.20	7.12	10.66	3.81	4.07	3.94	2.35	3.57	2.96
L26 x M4	-	-		-	-2.23	-	15.41	14.94	15.18	16.67	16.19	16.43	2.38	0.48	1.43	0.94	0.00	0.47
L26 x M8	-	-	-	-2.25	-1.68	-1.96	10.39	-6.61	1.90	11.59	-5.59	3.01	-4.52	-5.50	-5.01	-5.87	-5.95	-5.91
L26 x	-	-		0.56	0.56	0.56	-6.31	-6.61	-6.46	-5.29	-5.59	-5.44	6.19	5.50	5.85	4.69	5.00	4.85
L27 x M4	-	-	-	-	-3.35	-	16.06	14.22	15.14	17.32	15.47	16.39	2.86	-1.44	0.72	1.41	-1.90	-0.24
$L27 \times M8$	0.54	1.06	0.80	5.06*	6.15*	5.60*	-3.15	-7.97	-5.56	-2.10	-6.97	-4.53	-7.62	-	-	-8.92*	-	-
L27 x	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-		-	-	-	-	1.29	1.44	1.36	-0.14	0.95	0.40
L28 x M4	-	-	-	-	-2.79	-	<b>16.77</b>	6.97	11.88	18.04	8.13	13.09	16.19	16.27	16.23	14.55	15.71	15.13
L28 x M8	0.54	1.06	0.80	5.06*	6.15*	5.60*	-4.59	-6.03	-5.31	-3.55	-5.01	-4.28	3.10	-1.91	0.60	1.64	-2.38	-0.35
L28 x	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	-1.36	-0.36	1.74	-0.29	0.73	9.52*	4.55	7.04	7.98*	4.05	6.03
L29 x M4	-	-2.66	-3.48	0.00	2.23	1.12	13.76	-7.18	3.30	15.00	-6.17	4.43	0.00	-0.24	-0.12	-1.41	-0.71	-1.06
L29 x M8	1.08	0.53	0.80	5.62*	5.59*	5.60*	19.00	-1.44	8.79	20.29	-0.36	9.97	16.67	-0.48	8.11*	15.02	-0.95	7.09
L29 x	-	-	-	-1.12	-1.12	-1.12	1.51	1.15	1.33	2.61	2.25	2.43	13.57	10.05	11.81	11.97	9.52*	10.76
L30 x M4	-	-3.19	-	-0.56	1.68	0.56	10.54	10.63	10.58	11.74	11.84	11.79	8.57*	4.31	6.44	7.04	3.81	5.44
L30 x M8	1.61	1.06	1.34	6.18*	6.15*	6.16*	8.39	3.45	5.92	9.57	4.58	7.07	-3.81	-4.31	-4.06	-5.16	-4.76	-4.96
L30 x	-	-	-	-2.81	0.56	-1.12	7.67	5.46	6.57	8.84	6.61	7.73	9.05*	8.61*	8.83*	7.51	8.10*	7.80*

<sup>\*</sup> and \*\* significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability, respectively.

Table 6. Standard heterosis for No. of grains row<sup>-1</sup>, 100 kernel weight and grain yield plant<sup>-1</sup> relative to S.C. 2031 and S.C. 128 under normal irrigation, drought stress as well as combined data.

C	as well as			ains row <sup>-1</sup>					100 kerr	nel weigh	t			Grain yield plant <sup>-1</sup>						
	Relati	ve to S.C			ive to S.C	C. 128	Relativ	ve to S.C	. 2031	Relat	ive to S.	C. 128	Relati	ve to S.C			ve to S.C	C. 128		
	Norm	Stress	Com	Norm	Stress	Com	Norm	Stres	Com	Norm	Stress	Comb	Nor	Stres	Com	Norm	Stres	Com		
L21 x M4	- 1		-	- 1		l.	~l •	-	ь -	-1				_^	ls -	-1		ե -		
L21 x M8	-				-7.64	-8.97	-0.90	0.93	0.00	0.92	1.87	1.39	-4.15	-8.46	-6.30	-3.18	-7.54	-5.35		
L21 x	7.39		-2.80	7.21	-9.77*	-1.04	-7.21	-	-	-5.50	-9.35*	-7.41	-1.14	-8.32	-4.73	-0.14	-7.39	-3.76		
L22 x M4	-8.91	-	_	-9.06*	-	-	-0.90	-8.33	-4.57	0.92	-7.48	-3.24	-	-	-	-9.19	-	-		
L22 x M8	0.00		-5.59	-0.17	-7.82	-3.88	0.00	-	-7.31	1.83	-	-6.02	3.46	-	_	4.51	_	_		
L22 x	-1.51	-	-	-1.68	-	-8.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
L23 x M4	11.76	6.67	9.24*	11.58	10.83	11.22	10.81	10.19	10.50	12.84	11.21	12.04	13.33	11.91	12.62	14.48	13.04	13.76		
L23 x M8	-5.04	-4.27	-4.66	-5.20	-0.53	-2.93	-4.50	-2.78	-3.65	-2.75	-1.87	-2.31	-	-	-	-	-	-		
L23 x	4.54	-3.76	0.42	4.36	0.00	2.24	2.70	3.70	3.20	4.59	4.67	4.63	1.43	1.29	1.36	2.46	2.32	2.39		
L24 x M4	4.87	-5.13	-0.08	4.70	-1.42	1.73	1.80	-	-3.65	3.67	-8.41	-2.31	2.98	-7.17	-2.09	4.02	-6.23	-1.10		
L24 x M8	-2.18	-	-6.27	-2.35	-6.93	-4.57	4.50	-	-2.74	6.42	-9.35*	-1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-		
L24 x	4.71	-2.39	1.19	4.53	1.42	3.02	4.50	-8.33	-1.83	6.42	-7.48	-0.46	1.49	-7.89	-3.19	2.51	-6.96	-2.21		
L25 x M4	-		-	-	-	-	3.60	4.63	4.11	5.50	5.61	5.56	0.03		-5.07	1.04	-9.28	-4.11		
L25 x M8	-1.01	-	-8.14	-1.17	-	-6.47	10.81	9.26*	10.05	12.84	10.28	11.57	-3.89	-	<b>-7.46</b>	-2.92	-	-6.53		
L25 x	-9.75*	-	-	-9.90*	-	-	-0.90	-2.78	-1.83	0.92	-1.87	-0.46	-9.01	-	-	-8.09	-	-9.77		
L26 x M4	10.08	9.40*	9.75*	9.90*	13.68	11.73	10.81	11.11	10.96	12.84	12.15	12.50	12.53	12.48	12.51	13.67	13.62	13.65		
L26 x M8	-	-	-	-	-9.41	-	2.70	1.85	2.28	4.59	2.80	3.70	-3.55	-9.61	-6.58	-2.57	-8.70	-5.63		
L26 x	-1.18		-7.71	-1.34	-	-6.04	4.50	0.93	2.74	6.42	1.87	4.17	4.06	-6.31	-1.12	5.12	-5.36	-0.12		
L27 x M4	-		-	-	-8.17	-	-4.50	-3.70	-4.11	-2.75	-2.80	-2.78	-8.64	-	-	-7.72	-	-		
L27 x M8	-4.20	-5.13	-4.66	-4.36	-1.42	-2.93	6.31	-8.33	-0.91	8.26	-7.48	0.46	-8.44	-8.61	-8.52	-7.51	-7.68	<b>-7.60</b>		
L27 x	-6.05		-	-6.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		
L28 x M4	4.03	-9.91*	-2.88	3.86	-6.39	-1.12	11.71	-7.41	2.28	13.76	-6.54	3.70	13.16	2.87	8.02	14.31	3.91	9.12		
L28 x M8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.50	4.63	4.57	6.42	5.61	6.02	-	-	-	-	-	-		
L28 x	0.84	-	-9.41*	0.67	-	-7.77	-0.90	-0.93	-0.91	0.92	0.00	0.46	-1.83	-	-9.15	-0.84	-	-8.23		
L29 x M4	-3.87	-3.93	-3.90	-4.03	-0.18	-2.16	0.90	0.00	0.46	2.75	0.93	1.85	4.61	-	-3.93	5.66	-	-2.95		
L29 x M8	12.61	-5.13	3.81	12.42	-1.42	5.69	13.51	-	1.37	15.60	-	2.78	14.33	7.32	10.83	15.49	8.41	11.95		
L29 x	-0.17	-	-8.98	-0.34	-	-7.33	0.90	-5.56	-2.28	2.75	-4.67	-0.93	-6.67	-	-	-5.72	-	-		
L30 x M4	-6.89	-7.69	-7.29	-7.05	-4.09	-5.61	0.90	-2.78	-0.91	2.75	-1.87	0.46	-3.40	-6.31	-4.86	-2.43	-5.36	-3.89		
L30 x M8	8.24	-	-1.10	8.05	-7.10	0.69	1.80	-2.78	-0.46	3.67	-1.87	0.93	8.70	-	-1.38	9.80	-	-0.38		
L30 x	1.34	-	-4.92	1.17	-7.82	-3.19	4.50	-4.63	0.00	6.42	-3.74	1.39	-2.32	-	-	-1.33	_	-9.71		

<sup>\*</sup> and \*\* significant at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of probability, respectively.

### References

- Adewale, S., B. Badu-Apraku and R.O. Akinwale (2023). Assessing the suitability of stress tolerant early-maturing maize (Zea mays) inbred lines for hybrid development using combining ability effects and DArTseq markers. Plant Breed. 142:223-237.
- Bänziger, M., I. Maize, and W.I. Center (2000). Breeding for drought and nitrogen stress tolerance in maize: From Theory to Practice. International Maize and Wheat Center.
- Belay, N. (2022). Combining ability studies from line x tester mating design for grain yield and its related traits of Mid-Altitude maize inbred lines. International J. of Food Sci. and Agric., 6(1): 64-75
- El Naggar, S.M., S.A.S. Mehasen, A.A.A. El Hosary and S.A. Sedhom (2023). Performance and genetical analysis of some new top crosses of maize under normal irrigation and drought stress conditions. Annals of Agric. Sci., Moshtohor. 61(2): 337-350.
- El-Hosary, A.A.A. (2020). Estimation of genetic variability using line X tester technic in yellow maize and stability analysis for superior hybrids using different stability procedures. J. of Plant Production, Mansoura Univ., 11 (9):847-854. https://doi.org/10.21608/jpp.2020.118047
- Emam, M.A. and H.A.A. Mohamed (2021). Combining Ability Variation of some White Maize Inbred Lines via Line X Tester Analysis under Ismailia and Mallawy Locations. Journal of Plant Production Sciences; Suez Canal University, 10 (1): 67-73.
- Hayati, P.K.D and Sutoyo (2019). Performance of selected maize inbred lines to drought stress Asian J. Agric. Biol. Special Issue: 246-253.
- Kempthorne, O. (1957). An Introduction to Genetics Statistics, 1st eds, pp. 457-71. John Wiley and sons, New York.
- Neveen H. M., A.A. El-Hosary, S.A. Sehom, G.Y. Hamam, T.A.E. Saafan and A.A.A. El-Hosary (2021). Genetical analysis for substantial traits in new yellow maize crosses using line X tester model. Annals of Agric. Sci., Moshtohor. 59(1): 17 – 30.

- Patil, M.S., B.N. Motagi and R.M. Kachapur (2020). Heterosis and Combining Ability Studies in Maize (Zea mays L.) for Drought Tolerance, TLB Disease Resistance and Productivity in Northern Dry Tract of Karnataka. Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci (2020)9(10): 1054-1064. https://doi.org/10.20546/ ijcmas.2020.910.126
- Romo, S., E.E. Labrador, and B. Dopico (2001). Water stress-regulated gene expression in Cicer arietinum seedlings and plants. Plant Physiol Bioch 39: 1017-1026.
- Sedhom, S.A., M.E. El-Badawy, A.A.A. El-Hosary, M.S.Abd El-Latif, A.M.S. Radv. M.M.A. Moustafa, S.A. Mahmoud, O.A.M. BAdr, S.A. Abo-MArzoka, K.A. Baiumy and M.M. El-Nahas (2021). Molecular markers and GGE biplot analysis for selecting higher-yield and drought-tolerant maize hybrids. Agronomy -3885. Journal, 113 (5): 3871 https://doi.org/10.1002/agj2.20778
- Sedhom, S.A.; M.H. Tag El Din, M.E. El Badawy and M.A. El Bakey (2012). Breeding for grain yield, yield components and quality traits in yellow maize (Zea mays, L.). Proc. 13<sup>th</sup> Int. Conf. Agron. Fac. Of Agric. Benha Univ., Egypt, 9-10 September, 332-351.
- Sharma, S.M., S. Narwal, R. Kumar and S. Dass (2004). Lin x tester analysis in maize (Zea mays L.). Forage Res. 30: 28-30.
- Steel, R.G.D., Torrie, J.H. and Dicky, D.A. (1997) Principles and Procedures of Statistics, A Biometrical Approach. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, McGraw Hill, Inc. Book Co., New York, 352-358.
- Vinodhana, N.K. and K.N. Ganesan (2017). Analysis of Physico-Genetic Traits for Drought Tolerance in Maize (Zea mays L.). Int.J.Curr. Microbiol. App.Sci., 6 (7): 4568-4575.
- Yadesa, L., S. Alamerew and B. Tadesse (2022). Hybrid performance and heterosis for yield and agronomic traits of quality protein maize (Zea mays L.) inbred lines adapted to Mid-altitude agroecology of Ethiopia. Agro Bali Agricultural Journal, 5(2): 219-239.
- Youstina, S.A.S., M.M.A. Ali, H.A. Awaad and H.A. Rabie (2016). Heterosis and factor analysis for some important traits in new maize hybrids. Zagazig J. of Field Crop Sci., 43(3): 711-728.

# تقييم القدرة على التآلف في هجن الذرة الشامية باستخدام نموذج السلالة × الكشاف تحت ظروف الرى العادى ونقص الرطوبة

 $^1$ مها محمود مجهد عبد المنعم $^1$ ، محمود الزعبلاوى البدوى $^1$ ، علاء الدين خليل الجلفى $^2$ ، سيدهم أسعد سيدهم

1 قسم المحاصيل - كلية الزراعة - جامعة بنها

<sup>2</sup> معهد بحوث المحاصيل الحقلية- مركز البحوث الزراعية- الجيزة

Corresponding author: <a href="mailto:sedhom.mansour@fagr.bu.edu.eg">sedhom.mansour@fagr.bu.edu.eg</a>

تم تقييم ثلاثون هجينا قميا ناتجة من التهجين بين عشرة سلالات نقية جديدة من الذرة الشامية مع ثلاثة كشافات متميزة وذلك تحت ظروف الرى العادى والإجهاد الرطوبي. وتم تقييم هذه الهجن القمية مقارنة بهجينين من الذرة الشامية (ه.ف 2031 ، ه ف. 128) وذلك باستخدام تصميم قطاعات كاملة العشوائية في ثلاثة مكررات لتقدير القدرة على التألف وقوة الهجين لبعض الصفات الهامة من الذرة الشامية. وأظهر التحليل الإحصائي ان أفضل القيم لميعاد خروج 50% من الحريرة كانت مع الهجين M8 125٪ تحت ظروف الري العادى والهجين L29xM8 متبوعا بالهجين L21xM8 لاحصائي ان أفضل القيم لميعاد خروج 100% من الحريرة يقص الرطوبة. وأظهر التحليل الإحصائي ان الفعل الوراثي غير لا 123xM4 تحت ظروف الري العادى او الإجهاد الرطوبي او التحليل التجميعي. وكان المضيف هو المسئول عن توارث جميع الصفات تحت الدراسة سواء تحت ظروف الري العادى او الإجهاد الرطوبي او التحليل التجميعي. وكان الأبوية افضل القيم للقدرة العامة على الأنتلاف لصفتي وزن 100 حبة ومحصول الحبوب للنبات. واعطى الهجين 20xm/ 122 أفضل القيم للقدرة الخاصة على الآتلف لصفة محصول حبوب النبات والتحليل التجميعي. وأمكن الحصول على الهجين المعارية محصول حبوب النبات نسبة الى كلا من هجيني المقارنة مع الهجين 120xM4 والتحليل التجميعي. وأمكن الحصول على الهجين 126xM4 فضل قيم لقوة الهجين لصفة محصول حبوب النبات نسبة الى كلا من هجيني المقارنة مع الهجين العادى والهجين المعظم الصفات تحت ظروف الري العادى والهجين المعظم الصفات تحت ظروف الري العادى النبات تحت ظروف الري العادى التجميعي. وأمكن الحصول على الفضل قيم لقوة الهجين لصفة محصول حبوب النبات نسبة الى كلا من هجيني المقارنة مع الهجين المعظم الصفات تحت الدراسة سواء تحت ظروف الري العادى والتحليل التجميعي. وأمكن الحصول على الفضل قيم قوة هجين لصفات ميعاد خروج 50% من الحريرة ووزن 100 حبة ومحصول الحبوب النبات نصبة الى كلا من هجيني المقان. وحصول الحبوب النبات تحت الدراسة سواء تحت ظروف الري العادى والتحليل التجميعي. وأمكن الحصول على الفضل قيم هجين لصفات ميعاد خروج 50% من الحريرة ووزن 100 حبة ومحصول الحبوب