



# **Stability Analysis of Quality Protein Maize Hybrids Qualitative and Quantitative Traits under Heat Stress across Different Environments of Prayagraj District in Central India**

**Gundala Sarath Chandra <sup>a</sup> and S. Marker <sup>a\*</sup>**

<sup>a</sup> Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, India.

## **Author's contribution**

*This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

## **Article Information**

DOI: 10.9734/IJECC/2022/v12i1131276

## **Open Peer Review History:**

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/92046>

**Received 12 July 2022**

**Accepted 24 September 2022**

**Published 28 September 2022**

**Original Research Article**

## **ABSTRACT**

Maize, also known as corn (*Zea mays* L), is one of the world's most important cereal crops. Maize is the only food cereal crop that can be produced throughout the year and requires a moderate environment to thrive. This study claims to determine whether such a statement is accurate and to examine stability in terms of gene action. The study was carried out in three research sites representative different places in CRF, SHUATS, Prayagraj City at an elevation of 98 meters above sea level at 25.87°N latitude and 81.54 °E longitude. and all the locations has sub-tropical climate with extremes of summer and winter. During winter season especially in month of December and January, temperature drops down to as low as 1-2° C, while during summer the temperature reaches up to 45°C (NICMEIT 2022). This experiment was undertaken under Randomized Block Design with three replications for assessing their stability. The mean squares due to genotypes, parents, hybrids, and parent vs. hybrids were very significant for all eighteen quantitative and qualitative characters under study, according to the analysis of variance for diallel analysis (model I method II). A stability study was carried out to determine the grain yield of 45 maize hybrids under three environments ( $E_1$ ,  $E_2$  and  $E_3$ ), using Eberhart and Russel model. The analysis of variance for combining ability revealed the mean squares due to general combining ability (GCA) and specific

\*Corresponding author;  
E-mail: Sarathchandra.agri@gmail.com;

combing ability (SCA) were highly significant for all characters studied. Inbred lines P<sub>4</sub>, P<sub>5</sub> and P<sub>2</sub> showed significant to highly significant positive GCA effects on grain yield per plant and its attributes, indicating that both parents were good general combiners for this trait. Four hybrids (P<sub>5</sub> × P<sub>7</sub>, P<sub>5</sub> × P<sub>6</sub>, P<sub>4</sub> × P<sub>8</sub> and P<sub>4</sub> × P<sub>5</sub>) exhibited significant to highly significant SCA effects for grain yield per plant. The estimates of standard heterosis over the best check (HQPM-5) for grain yield per plant revealed five top cross combinations (P<sub>5</sub> × P<sub>7</sub>, P<sub>5</sub> × P<sub>6</sub>, P<sub>4</sub> × P<sub>8</sub>, P<sub>5</sub> × P<sub>9</sub> and P<sub>4</sub> × P<sub>5</sub>), exhibiting highly significant positive standard heterosis regarding their high and stable performance across environments. The single cross hybrids over all the environments P<sub>5</sub> × P<sub>6</sub>, P<sub>5</sub> × P<sub>7</sub> and P<sub>4</sub> × P<sub>5</sub> were found promising for the majority of characters studied, with high mean performance across environments. Based on a regression coefficient close to unity ( $\beta_i \approx 1$ ) and a non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2 di$ ), indicating their adaptability across all environments investigated, best performing hybrids were identified according to three different environments in E<sub>1</sub>, E<sub>2</sub> and E<sub>3</sub> were P<sub>1</sub> × P<sub>6</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> × P<sub>4</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> × P<sub>6</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> × P<sub>8</sub>, P<sub>3</sub> × P<sub>5</sub>, P<sub>4</sub> × P<sub>5</sub>, P<sub>4</sub> × P<sub>7</sub>, P<sub>4</sub> × P<sub>10</sub>, P<sub>5</sub> × P<sub>6</sub>, P<sub>5</sub> × P<sub>7</sub>, P<sub>6</sub> × P<sub>8</sub>, P<sub>7</sub> × P<sub>8</sub>, P<sub>7</sub> × P<sub>9</sub>, regression coefficient near to unity ( $\beta_i \approx 1$ ) and non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2 di$ ) thereby indicating its adaptability over all environments, thus indicating stable performance in different environments for most of the characters.

**Keywords:** Heat tolerance; combining ability; G × E interaction; heterosis effect; diallel crossing; cereal crop; dominance effect.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Maize is a multipurpose crop that is grown all over the world for food, feed, and industrial use and maize plays an exceptionally conspicuous part to play in the Indian economy as well.

This coarse grain is currently grown on around 10.2 million hectares in India (FICCI, 2022). Furthermore, maize consumption has expanded at a compound annual growth rate of 11% over the last five years, indicating that the country's maize value chain has enormous potential for development. Maize is now a source of over 3500 items, including specialised maize such as Quality Protein Maize - QPM (FICCI, 2022), baby corn, sweet corn, and so on. Quality protein maize, single cross, and three-way cross hybrids have improved the nutritional quality of this crop as a result of recent research advances [1-3]. More than two-thirds of India's maize production is used for feed and other industrial purposes. The feed sector, which is growing at a CAGR of 6-7% globally and 9% in India, represents a major opportunity for maize growers [4,5]. With the world's largest livestock population, India's poultry industry, including eggs and chicken meat, is rising at a CAGR of roughly 6% and 9%, respectively [6,7]. Considering these aspects, maize will continue to be an important crop for food, feed, and fodder. Maize is the main food cereal crop that can be grown in various seasons and requires moderate environment for development. In the country, more than three-fourths of the area to maize production is contributed by eight states, viz., Andhra Pradesh,

Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu [8-11]. The crop has grown in popularity in these states over the last two decades. Indian maize production relies vigorously upon the South west monsoon as more than three-fourth of the maize is produced in the Kharif season. Unfortunate monsoon and rainfall in 2015 has impacted the yield of Kharif maize for the most part in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Dry soils and lacking water system water accessibility also impacted planting of Rabi maize [12-14]. The trend in area and production from 2012 to 2016 is depicted here. Rabi maize has been sown in around 19.31 lakh hectares (47.72 lakh acres) in India as of February 4, 2022, which is greater than the 17.51 lakh hectares (43.27 lakh acres) covered during the same period previous year. Major maize growing states are Bihar 5.96 lakh ha (14.73 lakh acres), Maharashtra 3.37 lakh ha (8.33 lakh acres), Telangana 1.92 lakh ha (4.74 lakh acres) and Tamil Nadu 1.91 lakh ha (4.72 lakh acres). Irrigation is used on only 15% of the maize cropped area (Department of Agriculture & farmers welfare 2022). In terms of maize hybridization, India ranks fifth. Maize hybridization has nearly reached 100% in Bihar and Tamil Nadu.

One of the most significant goals of breeders is to find hybrid combinations with high grain yield that are adaptable to different environments. For the successful selection of feasible parents for hybridization programmes, combining ability studies of parental generations should be led

under adequately pressured selection conditions [15]. The estimation of combining abilities comprises several processes, including parental selection for crossing, crossing using a specific mating design, evaluation, and data interpretation [16-18]. The effects of combining ability, both general and specific combining ability, are essential markers of potential value for appraising inbred lines in hybrid combinations as a step toward developing hybrid varieties in maize [19]. If the SCA/GCA ratio is greater than one, it is a good sign of the preponderance of non-additive effects in the expression of quantitative characters [20]. Heterosis and combining ability are required for developing a hybrid breeding programme, and diallel analysis offers information on genotypes' type of gene action, general combining ability (GCA), and specific combining ability (SCA) [21,22].

Yield is a complicated quantitative character that is governed by multiple genes interacting with the environment and is the result of numerous factors known as yield components [23]. Overall the Association studies could guide plant breeders in the selection of features that contribute to the characteristics of interest, ultimately leading to their advancement [24]. Therefore, the use of secondary traits that have strong association with yield under stress conditions has been proposed for yield improvement. Moreover, the genotype  $\times$  environment interaction provides information to plant breeders in order to generate stable genotypes that can be farmed in a variety of environmental situations, as stability and adaptability of genotypes tested in different conditions is critical for maize breeding programmes [25]. When varieties are tested in a wide range of conditions, their relative ranking

varies slightly. Wide genotype by environment (GxE) interactions delay selection progress and have significant implications for testing and cultivar release procedures for plant breeders [26-28]. G  $\times$  E interactions are found statistically as a significantly varied pattern of response among genotypes across environments, and this will occur biologically when the contributions (or level of expression) of genes governing traits evaluated varies across environments [29]. As a result, in plant breeding, an ideal approach is to generate cultivars with reasonably uniform performance (low G  $\times$  E) across a variety of environments as well as the ability to utilise resources in high yielding environments. The goal of this study was to find promising early to extra early QPM hybrids under high stress circumstances while not relinquishing yield potential.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was carried out in three research sites representative different places in Central Research Farm, SHUATS, Prayagraj City at an elevation of 98 meters above sea level at 25.87°N latitude and 81.54°E longitude. and all the locations has sub-tropical climate with extremes of summer and winter. During winter season especially in month of December and January, temperature drops down to as low as 1-2°C, while during summer the temperature reaches up to 45°C (NICMEIT 2022). The experimental field has sandy loam soil, rich in organic carbon, nitrogen, medium in phosphorus and potash. Soil is neutral in pH and contained 60% S and 27% silt and 13% clay Selection of these 10 parental lines are based up on some special characters as i.e., profuse tassel, nearest anthesis silking interval, leaf angle, ear height

**Table 1. Name, origin and heat stress status of QPM inbred lines**

QPM Inbred line	Name	Origin	Heat tolerance status
P <sub>1</sub>	BHU-QPM-8	B	HT
P <sub>2</sub>	BHU-QPM-2	B	HT
P <sub>3</sub>	NBPGR-33000	N	HS
P <sub>4</sub>	NBPGR-36548	N	HT
P <sub>5</sub>	VL-153237	C	HT
P <sub>6</sub>	IC-53826	N	HT
P <sub>7</sub>	IC-381506	N	HT
P <sub>8</sub>	IC-1306641	N	HT
P <sub>9</sub>	BHU-N3	B	HT
P <sub>10</sub>	BHU-B73-BC2	B	HS

B = BHU, Varanasi; N = NBPGR, New Delhi; C = CIMMYT, R/o Hyderabad;

HT = Heat Tolerance; HS = Heat susceptible

and plant height ratio, prodigious cob and shoot and root lodging. These lines are very homozygous and they are a great ideotype for selecting them for diallel analysis programme and these genotypes are procured from CIMMYT, ICRISAT, LUDHIANA, CSA KANPUR, BHU, IIMR and the experiment was conducted in Genetics and Plant Breeding departmental field, SHUATS.

## 2.1 Experimental Design

The experiment was conducted following a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with 56 lines (45 F<sub>1</sub>s, 10 parents and 1 check HQPM-5) with three replications. The experiment was laid out across three different environments *viz.*, E<sub>1</sub>, E<sub>2</sub> and E<sub>3</sub> during kharif season of 2020. Experiment was designed following a row length of 4 m, with inter and intra row spacing of 60 cm and 20 cm respectively. Five plants from each replication were randomly selected and tagged for recording observations in each genotype except for days to 50% tasselling, days to 50% silking, anthesis-silking interval and days to maturity. Data were recorded across all three environments following different morphological and yield parameters recorded. QPM inbred lines obtained from different research centres in India, were used to generate single cross hybrids (Table 1).

A total of 45 F<sub>1</sub>s were obtained using diallel fashion with non-reciprocals. Among them, 10 selected inbred lines were crossed in all possible ways without reciprocals to produce 45 F<sub>1</sub>s. Mean values on different traits were analysed using model I method II suggested by Eberhart and Russell [30]. The stability of yield

performance for each genotype was calculated by regressing the mean yield of individual genotypes on environmental index. The regression coefficient (b<sub>i</sub>) obtained was considered as an indication of genotype response to a varying environment, while genotype × environment interactions were partitioned into three components *viz.*, environment (linear), genotype × environment (linear) and deviation from regression. The stability analysis was done using the linear regression model suggested by Eberhart and Russell [30].

## 2.2 Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis was done by using replication mean values based on the recorded data. The different statistical procedures followed were Analysis of variance, Estimation of Heterosis, Heterobeltiosis and Economic heterosis, Combining ability analysis and Stability Analysis. The data obtained for each character in F<sub>1</sub>'s and parents were analyzed for each statistical procedure given by Panse and Sukhatme [31], 'F' test and 'I' test were worked out by the analysis of variance to test the significance. It was carried out according to the procedure of RBD analysis for each character as per methodology of Fisher and Yates [32]. In the present experiment heterosis, expressed as percent deviation from the mid parent, was estimated for 5-6 hybrids for the 19 characters studied, suggested by Turner [33]. The combining ability analysis was computed on data obtained for parents and F<sub>1</sub>s only by using diallel mating design (Model-I Method-II), [34].

**Table 2. Analysis of variance for phenotypic stability parameters [30]**

Source	D.F	S.S	M.S
Genotype (G)	g-1	$\sum_{i=1}^g \left( \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^r Y_{ijk} \right)^2 / sr - CF$	M <sub>1</sub>
Environment (E)	s-1	$\sum_{j=1}^s \left( \sum_{i=1}^g \sum_{k=1}^r Y_{ijk} \right)^2 / gr - CF$	M <sub>2</sub>
G X E	(g-1) (s-1)	$\sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^s \left( \sum_{k=1}^r Y_{ijk} \right)^2 / r - \sum_{i=1}^g \left( \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^r Y_{ijk} \right)^2 / sr$ $\sum_{j=1}^s \left( \sum_{i=1}^g \sum_{k=1}^r Y_{ijk} \right)^2 / gr + CF$	M <sub>3</sub>

Source	D.F	S.S	M.S
E+ (G X E)	G (s-1)	$\sum_{i=1}^g \sum_{j=1}^s \left( \sum_{k=1}^r Y_{ijk} \right)^2 / r - \sum_{i=1}^g \left( \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{k=1}^r Y_{ijk} \right)^2 / sr$	M <sub>4</sub>
Environment (Linear)	1	$\left( \sum_{j=1}^s Y_j I_j \right)^2 / \left( \sum_{j=1}^s I_j^2 \right) / g$	M <sub>5</sub>
G X E (Linear)	g-1	$\sum_{j=1}^s \left[ \sum_{i=1}^s \left( \sum_{k=1}^r Y_{ijk} \right)^2 r / \left( \sum_{j=1}^s I_j^2 \right) \right] - Env.linear$	M <sub>6</sub>
Pooled deviation	g (s-2)	$\sum_{i=1}^g (\delta_i^2)$	M <sub>7</sub>
Pooled error	s (r-1) (g-1)	$\sum_{j=1}^s Se_j$	M <sub>8</sub>

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Analysis of Variance

The analysis of variance for eighteen quantitative and qualitative traits over different environments (Table 4) shows that mean squares due to genotypes, parents, hybrids and parent vs. hybrids were highly significant for all the characters studied, which indicated the existence of significant difference. Analysis of variance for combining ability Table 4 revealed the mean squares due to GCA and SCA were highly significant for most of the characters studied indicating that importance of both additive and non-additive gene actions in the expression of most of the quality traits in maize. The dominance variance has greater influence in the inheritance of trait as it was evident from the ratio of additive to dominance variance which was below unity (VA/VD<1). There was a significant difference among the genotypes tested at both 1 and 5 per cent level of significance for all characters studied. In the expression of most characters in maize, except for kernel row per cob, chlorophyll content and canopy temperature deficit in E<sub>1</sub> and anthesis-silking interval, kernel row per cob and canopy temperature deficit in E<sub>2</sub> and all parameters were significant in E<sub>3</sub>.

#### 3.2 General Combining Ability (GCA)

The estimates of GCA effects for different characters were either negative or positive (Table 5). For grain yield per plant, positive GCA effects is desirable likewise for days to 50% tasseling, days to 50% silking, anthesis-silking interval, plant height and days to maturity

suitable for negative GCA effects. The parents, P<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>4</sub> and P<sub>5</sub> had highly significant positive GCA effects and were grouped as good general combiners for grain yield per plant. The lines P<sub>3</sub>, P<sub>7</sub> and P<sub>10</sub> were noted as poor inbred lines selected as parental material, while among all parental line P<sub>10</sub> was found susceptible for Heat-stress. The parent, P<sub>2</sub> was good general combiner for chlorophyll content, tassel length, ear length, ear girth, number of kernels per row, oil content in all the environments and had highly significant positive GCA effects. Hence these two parents, P<sub>4</sub> and P<sub>5</sub> showed highly positive GCA for number of kernel row per cob, number of kernels per row and seed yield per plant, while parents P<sub>3</sub> and P<sub>9</sub> showed positive GCA for quality parameters like oil content and starch content. Among them, parents P<sub>2</sub>, P<sub>4</sub> and P<sub>9</sub> can be used directly for the development of high yielding hybrids and synthetic by contributing desirable alleles. Significant positive GCA effects for inbred lines indicated that they were desirable parents for hybrid maize development and involvement in the maize breeding program as they can be source of good alleles in the process of varietal development [35]. Negative GCA effects are desirable for days to 50% tasselling, days to 50% silking, anthesis-silking interval and days to 50% maturity and plant height. The parents, P<sub>2</sub> had highly significant negative GCA effects for days to 50 percent tasselling, days to 50 percent silking and plant height, while parents P<sub>5</sub> and P<sub>6</sub> had significant to highly significant negative GCA effects for anthesis-silking interval. Hence these two parents, P<sub>2</sub> and P<sub>6</sub> were good general combiners for these traits and can be used as parent for development of early maturing

hybrids. For plant height, negative GCA effects are desirable. Parents  $P_2$  and  $P_{10}$  had highly significant negative GCA effects for plant height and ear height, and therefore were grouped as good general combiners for these traits. These findings are in close conformity with the results of [36,35,37] (Nyasha, E. C and Charles, S. M. 2020).

### 3.3 Specific Combining Ability (SCA)

Estimates of specific combining ability (SCA) effects for eighteen quantitative and qualitative traits (Table 6) showed that ten cross combinations ( $P_1 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_3 \times P_5$ ,  $P_3 \times P_7$ ,  $P_3 \times P_8$ ,  $P_4 \times P_8$ ,  $P_4 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_5 \times P_7$ ,  $P_5 \times P_8$ ,  $P_5 \times P_9$  and  $P_7 \times P_9$ ) had significant to highly significant positive SCA effects for grain yield per plant in all three environments, and were grouped as good specific combinations for these traits. All these hybrids also exhibited significant to highly significant positive SCA effects for one or more yield contributing characters. Preponderance of additive effects is observed when the GCA:SCA ratio is greater than one while preponderance of dominance effects is observed when the ratio is less than one. Dominance or epistatic genetic effects mostly influenced maize grain yield under heat stress. The results obtained in this investigation are partially in accordance with findings reported by Hallauer and Miranda [15]. High estimates of SCA effects for these cross combination revealed the preponderance of additive and non-additive gene effects and may be exploited commercially for this trait after critical evaluation over locations and years. Negative SCA effects are desirable for days to 50% tasseling, days to 50% silking, anthesis-silking interval, days to 50 per cent maturity for earliness and plant height.

Hybrids  $P_1 \times P_4$ ,  $P_1 \times P_5$ ,  $P_1 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_5 \times P_9$ ,  $P_5 \times P_{10}$  showed negative SCA in environment  $E_1$ .  $F_1$ s  $P_2 \times P_4$ ,  $P_2 \times P_5$ ,  $P_2 \times P_7$ ,  $P_2 \times P_8$ ,  $P_3 \times P_6$ ,  $P_3 \times P_8$ ,  $P_4 \times P_5$ , while  $P_8 \times P_{10}$  depicted great SCA effects in environments  $E_1$  and  $E_2$ . Only  $P_1 \times P_4$ ,  $P_7 \times P_8$  and  $P_5 \times P_7$  gave significantly negative SCA in environment  $E_3$ . All  $P_1 \times P_4$  and  $P_7 \times P_8$  combinations exhibited highly significant negative SCA effects for days to 50% tasseling and  $P_1 \times P_4$ ,  $P_4 \times P_8$ ,  $P_6 \times P_7$  and  $P_7 \times P_8$  shows significantly negative SCA in all the environments  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$  and  $E_3$  for days to 50% silking. Among all the cross combinations  $P_1 \times P_3$ ,  $P_1 \times P_4$ ,  $P_2 \times P_3$ ,  $P_4 \times P_8$ ,  $P_4 \times P_9$ ,  $P_4 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_5 \times P_6$ ,  $P_5 \times P_7$ ,  $P_5 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_6 \times P_8$  and  $P_7 \times P_9$  exhibited highly significant negative SCA effects for anthesis-silking interval across environments investigated. Cross combinations

$P_1 \times P_5$ ,  $P_1 \times P_6$ ,  $P_1 \times P_7$ ,  $P_2 \times P_7$ ,  $P_3 \times P_9$ ,  $P_4 \times P_6$ ,  $P_6 \times P_7$ ,  $P_6 \times P_8$ ,  $P_7 \times P_9$ , and  $P_9 \times P_{10}$  had highly significantly negative SCA effects for days to 50% maturity. Combinations  $F_1$ s  $P_4 \times P_7$ ,  $P_4 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_6 \times P_8$ , and  $P_6 \times P_9$  exhibited highly significant negative SCA effects for plant height, although none of the crosses exhibited significantly negative SCA effects for ear height across environments. Subsequently, 30 hybrids showed significantly positive SCA for chlorophyll content, whereas 15  $F_1$ s depicted negative specific combining ability across environments. Among them,  $P_2 \times P_7$ ,  $P_4 \times P_5$ ,  $P_5 \times P_8$ ,  $P_7 \times P_9$ , and  $P_9 \times P_{10}$  showed highest negative SCA. Hybrids  $P_1 \times P_7$ ,  $P_2 \times P_3$ ,  $P_2 \times P_6$ ,  $P_2 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_3 \times P_6$ ,  $P_4 \times P_9$ ,  $P_4 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_5 \times P_6$ ,  $P_6 \times P_{10}$  exhibited highest significant positive SCA in all environments. Hybrids  $P_1 \times P_2$ ,  $P_3 \times P_5$ ,  $P_4 \times P_6$ ,  $P_6 \times P_9$  showed significant positive specific combining ability regarding canopy temperature deficit in all environments.

For yield attributing characters like number of kernel rows per cob, number of kernels per row, ear length and ear width, hybrids  $P_1 \times P_3$ ,  $P_1 \times P_8$ ,  $P_2 \times P_3$ ,  $P_3 \times P_8$ ,  $P_5 \times P_6$ , and  $P_7 \times P_9$  showed significant and positive combining ability for ear length and ear girth across environments. Moreover, hybrids  $P_2 \times P_3$  and  $P_5 \times P_6$  were great in all yield attributing characters except for the number of kernel row per cob. Hybrids  $P_1 \times P_8$  and  $P_7 \times P_9$   $F_1$ s were also revealed as good combiners in all yield attributing traits across environments. Ten hybrids, namely  $P_1 \times P_4$ ,  $P_1 \times P_6$ ,  $P_3 \times P_6$ ,  $P_3 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_4 \times P_9$ ,  $P_5 \times P_9$ ,  $P_6 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_7 \times P_8$ ,  $P_7 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_8 \times P_9$ , exhibited positive SCA across environments for quality parameters like oil content and starch content. These outcomes are in close congruity with findings reported by, [1,36,35,37] (Charles 2020 and Mohammed and Yousif 2020; Nyasha, E. C and Charles, S. M. 2020).

The best cross combinations for seed index were  $P_3 \times P_8$  (6.22\*\*\*),  $P_3 \times P_6$  (4.03\*\*),  $P_1 \times P_4$  (3.41\*\*\*). Single cross hybrids like  $P_4 \times P_9$  (6.05), (6.13\*), (5.67);  $P_6 \times P_9$  (5.61), (5.92\*), (4.90),  $P_6 \times P_8$  (4.73), (4.51), (0.98) combined well for chlorophyll content across environments. On the other hand, hybrids  $P_2 \times P_6$  (-4.13),  $P_3 \times P_7$  (-3.51), and  $P_6 \times P_8$  (-4.61) were the worst three combinations for seed index. Among them, the third environment effects were more worse than the other two, whereas  $P_5 \times P_9$  (-5.58), (-8.41), (-6.68);  $P_1 \times P_6$  (-5.91), (-7.35), (-6.93),  $P_4 \times P_5$  (-3.33), (-2.42), (-3.19), were the worst three combiners for chlorophyll content.

**Table 3. Best and worst cross combinations for maize grain yield**

High yielding hybrids				Low-yielding hybrids		
Hybrid	Grain yield (q/ha)			Hybrid	Grain yield (q/ha)	
Env	E <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>		E <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>2</sub>
P <sub>3</sub> x P <sub>6</sub>	153.57	101.13	83.67	P <sub>8</sub> x P <sub>9</sub>	74.81	107.03
P <sub>4</sub> x P <sub>9</sub>	165.73	109.87	84.33	P <sub>1</sub> x P <sub>5</sub>	75.17	113.57
P <sub>5</sub> x P <sub>6</sub>	184.77	126.30	79.27	P <sub>2</sub> x P <sub>5</sub>	96.70	92.17
P <sub>5</sub> x P <sub>7</sub>	184.23	127.73	95.02	P <sub>3</sub> x P <sub>4</sub>	99.93	95.23
P <sub>5</sub> x P <sub>10</sub>	161.05	109.23	101.83	P <sub>8</sub> x P <sub>10</sub>	106.27	85.47
						E <sub>3</sub>

### 3.4 Eterosis Effect

The estimates of standard heterosis over the check (HQPM-5) for eighteen quantitative and qualitative traits revealed the percent of standard heterosis for grain yield, ranging from 0.7% (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>) to 45.1% (P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>) under E<sub>1</sub>, from 0.4% (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>7</sub>) to 5.7% (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>) under E<sub>2</sub> and 18.9% (P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>) under E<sub>3</sub>. Data for this character further revealed that hybrid P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>6</sub> (45.1%) exhibited highest significantly positive standard heterosis for seed yield, followed by hybrids P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>7</sub> (44.69%), P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>5</sub> (34.9%), P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>8</sub> (33.9%), P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>9</sub> (30.2%) in environment E<sub>1</sub>. Similarly under environment E<sub>2</sub>, 5.7%. (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>) depicted the highest significantly positive value followed by hybrids P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>10</sub> (4.2%), P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>3</sub> (2.3%), P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>7</sub> (0.5%), P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>7</sub> (0.4%). However, under environment E<sub>3</sub>, 18.9% (P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>) exhibited the highest significantly positive standard heterosis value for seed yield. These hybrids also exhibited significant to highly significant positive standard heterosis for one or more grain yield contributing traits. Hence, these hybrids can be exploited commercially after critical evaluation for their superiority and stability over all locations investigated. Days to 50% tasseling and days to 50% silking regulate the early flowering. The range of standard heterosis for days to 50% tasseling varied from -0.6% (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>) to -14.1% (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>) in E<sub>1</sub>, from -2.5% (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>) to -12.7% (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>) in E<sub>2</sub> and from -1.9% (P<sub>7</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>) to -7.5% (P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>4</sub>) in E<sub>3</sub>. Data for this character further revealed that hybrid P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub> (-14.10%) exhibited the highest negative significant standard heterosis for days to 50% tasseling and for days to 50% silking varied from -3.09 (P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>) to -14.20% (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>) in E<sub>1</sub>, from -2.44 (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>) to -12.20% (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub>) in E<sub>2</sub> and from -4.24 (P<sub>7</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>) to -9.09% (P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>) in E<sub>3</sub>. Data for this character further revealed that hybrid P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>6</sub> (-14.20%) exhibited highest negative significant standard heterosis for days to 50% silking. While for chlorophyll content, there were least number of

hybrids which recorded significant heterosis over the check. Similarly, over the check, a total of 12 hybrids recorded significant standard heterosis in desirable positive direction regarding leaf area index. These results were in line with findings reported by Mohammed and Yousif (2020) and Karim et al., [38]. For yield attributing traits like the number of kernel rows per cob, number of kernels per row, ear length and ear girth, hybrids P<sub>3</sub> x P<sub>5</sub> and P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>6</sub> showed positive standard heterosis. Furthermore for the quality parameters like oil content and starch content, hybrids F<sub>1</sub>s P<sub>2</sub> x P<sub>3</sub>, P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>5</sub>, P<sub>4</sub> x P<sub>9</sub>, P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>9</sub>, P<sub>5</sub> x P<sub>10</sub> and P<sub>8</sub> x P<sub>9</sub> showed significantly positive heterosis under all environments studied. Hence, these hybrids can be exploited earliness after critical testing over environments. Similar results were reported by Ambikabathy et al., [39], Kumar and Babu (2016), Kumar et al., [40], Ofori et al., (2015), Lahane et al., [41]. These hybrids may be exploited commercially after critical evaluation for their performance and stability across different environments.

### 3.5 Stability Analysis

The mean value of days to tasselling across environmental conditions was 52 days. A total of 32 hybrids out of 45 regarding days to 50% tasseling, showed non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2 di$ ). Their behavior was predictable, while 13 hybrids showed significant deviation from regression ( $s^2 di$ ) and therefore behaved unstable. The hybrid (P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>) exhibited a negative phenotypic index ( $P_i < 1$ ), a regression coefficient close to unity ( $\beta_i \approx 1$ ) and a non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2 di$ ), indicating its stability across environments and suitability for early tasseling. Hybrids P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>8</sub>, P<sub>1</sub> x P<sub>2</sub>, and P<sub>6</sub> x P<sub>9</sub> showed non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2 di$ ), with negative phenotypic index ( $P_i < 1$ ), and a regression coefficient greater than unity ( $\beta_i > 1$ ), indicating their adaptability under un-favorable environments and their

suitability for early tasseling. For days to silking, 32 hybrids out of 45 showed non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2di$ ), with therefore a predictable behavior. In contrast, 13 hybrids remaining showed significant deviation from regression ( $s^2di$ ), with an unpredictable behavior. The hybrid  $P_1 \times P_8$  presented a negative phenotypic index ( $P_i < 1$ ), a regression coefficient close to unity ( $\beta_i \approx 1$ ) and a non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2di$ ), indicating its adaptability across environments and suitability for early silking. Hybrids  $P_1 \times P_8$  and  $P_4 \times P_8$  showed non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2di$ ) with a negative phenotypic index ( $P_i < 1$ ), and a regression coefficient greater than unity ( $\beta_i > 1$ ), indicating their adaptability and suitability for early silking across different environments.

The highest mean plant height (184.1 cm) was recorded for hybrid  $P_1 \times P_8$  whereas the lowest mean (131.5 cm) was observed on hybrid  $P_6 \times P_9$ , and the average plant height across different environments was 163.5 cm. All hybrids tested were significantly deviating from the regression value across environments. Over the three environments tested, 26 hybrids showed a non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2di$ ), with therefore a predictable behavior. In contrast, 19 hybrids showed a significant deviation from regression ( $s^2di$ ), with an unpredictable behavior. The hybrid  $P_2 \times P_6$  had negative phenotypic index ( $P_i < 1$ ), a regression coefficient near to unity ( $\beta_i \approx 1$ ) and a non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2di$ ), indicating its adaptability across environments and suitability for lower plant height.

Cob length for  $P_3 \times P_5$  had a high mean value (20.33 cm) and  $P_9 \times P_{10}$  had a low mean value (15.72 cm), with an overall average value of 17.63 cm. Across the three environments,  $P_1 \times P_6$ ,  $P_3 \times P_9$ ,  $P_7 \times P_{10}$ , and  $P_9 \times P_{10}$  hybrids had higher mean, regression value close to one, and non-significant deviation from regression (Lata et al., 2010). As a result, for cob length, these genotypes were stable across environments.  $P_2 \times P_9$  hybrid had the highest mean value for cob girth (14.85 cm), whereas  $P_7 \times P_8$  had the lowest (12.67 cm). Seven hybrids were selected from the 45 hybrids:  $P_1 \times P_2$ ,  $P_1 \times P_8$ ,  $P_2 \times P_6$ ,  $P_5 \times P_7$ , and  $P_7 \times P_9$ ,  $P_8 \times P_{10}$ , and  $P_9 \times P_{10}$  demonstrated non-significant ( $s^2di$ ) and regression coefficients less than unity ( $\beta_i < 1$ ), with mean values greater than the population mean, demonstrating its adaptability to unfavourable circumstances for increased ear girth.

$P_1 \times P_2$ ,  $P_1 \times P_8$ ,  $P_2 \times P_6$ ,  $P_5 \times P_7$ ,  $P_6 \times P_9$ ,  $P_8 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_9 \times P_{10}$  hybrids show adaptation in favourable conditions and are ideal for larger ear girth. Data for kernel rows per cob revealed that 18 hybrids showed non-significant deviation from regression, indicating stable behaviour, while 27 hybrids showed substantial deviation from regression, indicating unstable behavior.  $P_1 \times P_7$ ,  $P_4 \times P_5$ , and  $P_5 \times P_{10}$  hybrids show stable performance under varied settings for a greater number of kernel rows per cob. The hybrid  $P_2 \times P_6$  had a high number of kernels per row (36.66), whereas  $P_8 \times P_9$  had a low number of kernels per row (22.33). While, across the three environments, hybrids  $P_1 \times P_5$ ,  $P_1 \times P_6$ ,  $P_1 \times P_9$ ,  $P_4 \times P_5$ ,  $P_5 \times P_6$ ,  $P_6 \times P_8$ ,  $P_7 \times P_{10}$ , and  $P_8 \times P_{10}$  shown their adaptability in favourable circumstances and suitability for a greater number of kernels per row.

The mean value for seed index (100 seed weight) across three environments ranged from 22.72 to 28.43 g, with a mean value of 25.61 g. The hybrid  $P_7 \times P_8$  had the lowest value (22.72 g), while the hybrid  $P_3 \times P_8$  had the highest kernels per row (28.43 g). Among the check HQPM-5 (26.88 g) hybrids,  $P_1 \times P_7$ ,  $P_2 \times P_6$ ,  $P_3 \times P_5$ ,  $P_4 \times P_6$ ,  $P_4 \times P_8$ ,  $P_4 \times P_9$ ,  $P_4 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_5 \times P_6$ ,  $P_5 \times P_8$ ,  $P_5 \times P_7$ ,  $P_7 \times P_8$ ,  $P_7 \times P_9$  exhibited non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2di$ ). Having a positive phenotypic index ( $P_i > 1$ ) and a regression coefficient greater than unity ( $\beta_i > 1$ ), showing adaptability in favourable environments and high yield potential.

The hybrids in three environments had the highest  $F_1 P_5 \times P_6$  with mean value (256.62 qt/ha) and the lowest  $F_1 P_8 \times P_9$  mean value (103.90 qt/ha), as shown by their higher mean yield, statistically unit regression, and non-significant  $S^2di$  value (Eyherabide et al., 2016).  $P_5 \times P_7$ ,  $P_5 \times P_6$ , and  $P_4 \times P_9$  were not significantly influenced by the environment and were promising for the majority of the characters studied, with high mean performance across the environments. These single cross hybrids, which are stable and prevalent for grain yield, could be tried in a wide range of conditions due to their wide variation in diverse ecological regions. From this, we can stabilise agricultural production and concentrate on national production and efficiency, as production and productivity levels in India are lower by more than 50% when compared to global efficiency.

**Table 4. Analysis of variance for diallel analysis (Model I and Method II) for eighteen quantitative and qualitative characters in maize**

Source of variation	Df	Env	Days to 50% tasseling	Days to 50% silking	ASI	Plant height	Cob height	Tassel length	Ear length	Ear girth	Kernel row per cob	Kernels per row	LAI	Chlorophyll Content	CTD	Seed Index	Grain yield/plant	Days to maturity	Oil content	Starch content
Replicate	2	E <sub>1</sub>	42.62	44.92	0.65	2442.61	736.86	14.49	0.10	1.55	14.04 *	50.35	2.69	148.54	12.91	5.65	20665.98	0.55	0.05	1.32
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.01	0.46	0.44	687.12	310.13	19.74	1.06	4.52	29.19	194.96	3.01	125.94	94.81	1.06	1733.81	0.99	0.01	0.03
		E <sub>3</sub>	0.92	5.31	0.12	104.33	79.23	12.48	7.91	0.99	0.30	10.22	2.16	112.18	33.85	5.70	40.28	0.84	0.00	0.02
Treatments	54	E <sub>1</sub>	9.12	9.36	0.28	853.37	414.37	89.16	7.37	2.50	3.89	36.63	0.60	42.62	1.64	15.29***	2165.46*	26.28***	1.25***	59.65***
		E <sub>2</sub>	8.42	7.19	0.24	1955.13	765.89	92.33	8.38	2.60	5.35	27.23	0.47	43.11	1.17	8.38	877.93	14.30	1.07	65.51
		E <sub>3</sub>	26.73	25.89	0.36	657.38	306.53	57.33	12.06	2.09	2.21	33.46	0.41	36.52	1.13	13.22	356.23	21.17	1.08	65.34
Parents	9	E <sub>1</sub>	4.67	5.86	0.83	410.88	231.51	68.66	11.64	7.05	4.76	45.57 **	0.61	90.52	1.31	17.23	588.75	31.50***	0.53**	15.39**
		E <sub>2</sub>	24.40	25.72	0.09	411.88	230.52	47.89	13.01	7.45	3.91	29.35	0.67	90.36	2.13	13.01	687.24	23.44	0.45	19.09
		E <sub>3</sub>	19.43	12.09	0.03	409.88	230.90	106.73	11.32	7.44	3.90	29.30	0.65	89.30	2.10	15.68	688.20	23.40	0.44	17.51
Hybrids	44	E <sub>1</sub>	9.32	9.30	0.18	397.97	235.87	39.46	5.04	1.22	3.79	31.93	0.26	30.66	1.74	9.04	2120.54	25.60***	1.30**	69.40**
		E <sub>2</sub>	3.37 **	2.73	0.26	1363.18	587.96	45.56	7.61	1.48	5.11	24.21	0.19	31.17	6.76	7.61	935.37	12.37	1.12	75.84
		E <sub>3</sub>	4.99	5.75*	0.40	608.69	243.87	43.75	11.86	1.00	1.76	24.72	0.18	25.37	0.37	13.00	168.73	10.04	1.14	76.18
Parent vs hybrids	1	E <sub>1</sub>	40.07	43.39	0.01	24873.18	9913.87	2460.57	71.61	17.51	0.11	162.63	15.69	139.50	0.01	273.22	18332.02	9.50	5.60**	28.89***
		E <sub>2</sub>	86.55	75.33	0.49	41899.23	12404.10	2550.00	0.42	7.83	28.71	141.38	11.16	142.92	1.74	0.42	67.07	17.05	4.39	28.87
		E <sub>3</sub>	1048.90	1035.86	1.42	5018.52	3739.18	210.13	27.42	1.73	6.60	454.63	7.76	42.70	25.69	0.63	5627.40	490.52	4.28	18.96
Error	108	E <sub>1</sub>	2.97	2.99	0.19	189.72	736.86	15.48	2.99	0.70	3.10	13.76	0.27	37.36	1.49	2.73	1466.44	0.93	0.02	0.82
		E <sub>2</sub>	1.91	1.52	0.27	238.77	141.24	21.74	1.90	0.87	4.45	10.67	0.20	25.03	1.00	1.90	598.49	1.64	6.00	0.09
		E <sub>3</sub>	2.22	3.82	0.24	96.51	63.13	10.22	1.91	0.48	1.50	9.42	0.17	24.66	0.68	2.43	146.66	2.22	0.01	0.02

Significant levels: \* = <.05, \*\* = <.01 & \*\*\* = <.001  
 ASI: Anthesis-silking interval; LAI: Leaf area index; CTD: Canopy temperature deficit

**Table 5. Estimates of general combining ability (GCA) effects of ten parental inbred lines for eighteen quantitative and qualitative characters in maize**

S.NO	Parents	Env.	Days to 50% tasseling	Days to 50% silking	ASI	Plant height	Cob height	Tassel length	LAI	Chlorophyll content	CTD
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	$P_1$	$E_1$	1.161 ***	1.128 ***	0.01	6.294 **	6.528 ***	-0.224	0.012	-1.648	0.008
2		$E_2$	0.850 ***	0.661 ***	-0.117	10.671 ***	9.353 ***	-0.689	0.015	-1.803 *	-0.415 **
3		$E_3$	0.083	-0.139	-0.128	9.521 ***	7.691 ***	-1.144 *	0.06	-1.939 *	-0.174
4	$P_2$	$E_1$	-0.978 ***	-0.872 **	0.083	-6.187 **	-5.494 **	0.343	0.01	0.376	-0.228
5		$E_2$	-0.261	-0.089	0.133	-3.407	-6.421 ***	-0.419	0.016	0.487	0.152
6		$E_3$	-0.194	-0.222	0.067	-7.002 ***	-3.999 **	-1.144 *	-0.015	0.581	0.081
7	$P_3$	$E_1$	-0.728 **	-0.817 **	-0.083	-4.412 *	-4.832 **	0.028	-0.199 *	0.98	-0.228
8		$E_2$	-0.067	0.05	0.106	5.732 *	-1.477	-0.028	-0.170 *	1.076	0.249
9		$E_3$	0.944 ***	1.194 ***	0.067	-8.085 ***	-3.388 **	-1.506 **	-0.188 **	1.08	0.379 **
10	$P_4$	$E_1$	0.717 **	0.656 *	-0.056	-2.46	-3.086	0.841	-0.126	-0.735	-0.009
11		$E_2$	0.600 **	0.578 **	-0.033	3.743	-0.095	1.464 *	0.089	0.629	0.027
12		$E_3$	0.306	0.111	-0.1	-3.602 *	-0.7	1.078 *	-0.074	-0.689	0.062
13	$P_5$	$E_1$	-0.144	-0.122	-0.028	3.697	0.656	1.01	0.141	0.76	-0.106
14		$E_2$	0.294	0.272	-0.033	8.898 ***	5.516 **	0.714	0.148 *	0.513	-0.001
15		$E_3$	1.028 ***	0.833 **	-0.1	3.776 *	2.049	2.661 ***	0.168 *	0.784	-0.172
16	$P_6$	$E_1$	-0.45	-0.511	-0.028	-4.397 *	-0.516	-2.176 ***	0.035	-0.125	-0.014
17		$E_2$	0.156	0.05	-0.117	-11.907 ***	-5.882 **	-2.925 ***	-0.089	0.028	-0.104
18		$E_3$	0.194	0.278	-0.017	1.943	-1.293	0.328	-0.066	-0.457	-0.154
19	$P_7$	$E_1$	-0.644 *	-0.761 **	-0.083	1.742	2.889	0.688	0.025	1.577	0.205
20		$E_2$	-0.344	-0.311	0.05	-1.613	1.904	0.186	0.025	1.259	-0.009
21		$E_3$	-0.222	-0.361	0.039	5.571 ***	2.188	3.022 ***	0.015	1.141	0.163
22	$P_8$	$E_1$	1.050 ***	1.017 ***	-0.056	6.852 **	5.648 **	-0.076	0.026	0.308	0.283
23		$E_2$	0.544 *	0.661 ***	0.106	3.654	5.714 **	1.381	0.038	0.16	-0.024
24		$E_3$	0.167	0.25	0.178 *	2.976	1.192	-0.533	-0.012	0.389	-0.143
25	$P_9$	$E_1$	0.578 *	0.878 **	0.306 ***	1.682	1.675	-0.833	0.053	-1.137	0.099
26		$E_2$	-0.844 ***	-0.922 ***	-0.061	-5.168 *	-2.786	0.297	0.082	-0.932	0.057
27		$E_3$	-1.194 ***	-0.667 *	0.067	-4.541 **	-3.559 **	-0.367	0.071	-0.483	-0.013
28	$-P_{10}$	$E_1$	-0.561 *	-0.594 *	-0.056	-2.812	-3.467 *	0.398	0.023	-0.357	-0.009
29		$E_2$	-0.928 ***	-0.950 ***	-0.033	-10.602 ***	-5.826 **	0.019	0.023	-0.158	0.068
30		$E_3$	-1.111 ***	-1.278 ***	-0.072	-0.557	-0.181	-2.394 ***	0.041	-0.407	-0.029
Gi < 0 at 95%		$E_1$	0.617 ***	0.618 ***	0.154 ***	4.927 ***	3.778 ***	1.407 ***	0.184 ***	2.186 ***	0.437 ***
Gi-Gj at 95%			0.920 ***	0.922 ***	0.230 ***	7.344 ***	5.632 ***	2.098 ***	0.275 ***	3.259 ***	0.651 ***
Gi > 0 at 95%		$E_2$	0.495 ***	0.441 ***	0.186 ***	5.527 ***	4.251 ***	1.668 ***	0.159 ***	1.790 ***	0.357 ***
Gi-Gj at 95%			0.738 ***	0.658 ***	0.277 ***	8.239 ***	6.337 ***	2.486 ***	0.237 ***	2.668 ***	0.533 ***
Gi < 0 at 95%		$E_3$	0.533 ***	0.699 ***	0.175 ***	3.514 ***	2.842 ***	1.143 ***	0.149 ***	1.776 ***	0.295 ***
Gi-Gj at 95%			0.795 ***	1.041 ***	0.260 ***	5.238 ***	4.236 ***	1.704 ***	0.223 ***	2.648 ***	0.440 ***

Significant levels: \* = <.05, \*\* = <.01 & \*\*\* = <.001  
 ASI: Anthesis-silking interval; LAI: Leaf area index; CTD: Canopy temperature deficit

**Table 5 (continue). Estimates of general combining ability (GCA) effects of ten parental inbred lines for eighteen quantitative and qualitative characters in maize**

S.NO	Parents	Env.	Ear length	Ear girth	Kernels rows per cob	Kernels per row	Seed Index	Seed yield per plant	Days to maturity	Oil content	Starch content
1	P <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	-0.488	-0.254	0.244	-0.972	0.925 ***	-16.433 **	-0.206	-0.248 ***	0.710 ***
2		E <sub>2</sub>	0.26	-0.051	-0.15	1.517 **	-0.018	5.414	0.544 **	-0.275 ***	0.888 ***
3		E <sub>3</sub>	-0.651 **	0.422 ***	0.078	0.017	-0.697 **	2.004	1.039 ***	-0.296 ***	0.682 ***
4	P <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	0.814 **	0.845 ***	-0.2	1.167 *	0.644 *	-3.651	0.572 ***	0.182 ***	-2.776 ***
5		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.079	0.909 ***	0.767 *	-0.9	0.647 **	2.317	-0.233	0.165 ***	-2.887 ***
6		E <sub>3</sub>	-1.131 ***	0.708 ***	0.522 **	1.350 **	-0.232	2.837	-1.128 ***	0.176 ***	-2.837 ***
7	P <sub>3</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	-0.766 **	-0.422 **	-0.533	-0.75	1.013 ***	0.824	-1.428 ***	-0.021	1.241 ***
8		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.429	-0.287	-0.372	-1.206 *	0.179	-1.635	-0.761 ***	-0.002	1.550 ***
9		E <sub>3</sub>	0.259	0.004	-0.172	0.794	0.272	2.241	-0.35	0.011 *	1.262 ***
10	P <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	0.437	-0.013	-0.033	0.25	-0.638 *	7.883	-0.567 ***	0.042	-0.388 **
11		E <sub>2</sub>	0.184	0.087	0.378	0.517	-0.883 ***	5.923	-0.344	0.012	-0.277 ***
12		E <sub>3</sub>	0.723 **	0.329 **	0.244	1.211 *	0.036	6.586 ***	-0.322	0.004	-0.07
13	P <sub>5</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	0.462	0.525 ***	-0.144	0.444	-0.284	14.405 *	-0.900 ***	0.308 ***	-0.112
14		E <sub>2</sub>	1.012 **	0.256	-0.261	0.1	0.336	0.519	0.072	0.304 ***	-0.120 *
15		E <sub>3</sub>	1.458 ***	0.402 ***	0.022	0.683	0.066	-1.211	-0.1	0.300 ***	-0.215 **
16	P <sub>6</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	0.253	-0.163	0.244	3.194 ***	-1.005 ***	8.394	0.739 ***	-0.252 ***	1.099 ***
17		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.37	-0.558 ***	-0.178	1.794 ***	-0.369	1.68	0.35	-0.239 ***	0.756 ***
18		E <sub>3</sub>	-0.372	-0.312 **	-0.394 *	-0.094	-0.227	-1.861	0.511 *	-0.250 ***	0.855 ***
19	P <sub>7</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	0.513	-0.159	-0.311	0.167	-0.067	1.919	-0.011	0.015	-2.040 ***
20		E <sub>2</sub>	0.274	-0.104	-0.344	0.378	0.372	0.571	-0.289	0.019	-2.310 ***
21		E <sub>3</sub>	0.224	-0.092	-0.033	-0.317	-0.15	-0.016	-0.433	0.028 ***	-2.199 ***
22	P <sub>8</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	-0.801 **	-0.216	-0.644 *	0.528	-0.011	-3.537	1.683 ***	0.026	0.736 ***
23		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.11	-0.229	-0.539	1.100 *	0.266	-1.869	1.128 ***	-0.006	0.345 ***
24		E <sub>3</sub>	-0.332	-0.330 **	-0.228	0.1	0.650 **	-1.365	1.206 ***	0.002	0.802 ***
25	P <sub>9</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	-0.154	-0.088	0.522	-1.639 **	-0.611 *	-2.906	-0.178	0.182 ***	0.890 ***
26		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.186	-0.071	0.433	-1.622 **	-0.228	-6.327	0.156	0.208 ***	1.329 ***
27		E <sub>3</sub>	-0.22	-0.17	0.022	-2.067 ***	0.093	-0.308	0.011	0.198 ***	0.863 ***
28	- P <sub>10</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	-0.27	-0.056	0.866 **	-2.389 ***	0.034	-6.898	0.294	-0.233 ***	0.639 ***
29		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.557	0.049	0.267	-1.678 **	-0.302	-6.592	-0.622 **	-0.186 ***	0.726 ***
30		E <sub>3</sub>	0.043	-0.118	-0.061	-1.678 ***	0.188	-0.416	-0.433	-0.174 ***	0.856 ***
Gi < 0 at 95%											
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.618 ***	0.299 ***	0.630 ***	1.327 ***	0.591 ***	13.697 ***	0.345 ***	0.049 ***	0.324 ***
Gi-Gj at 95%											
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.921 ***	0.446 ***	0.938 ***	1.978 ***	0.881 ***	20.418 ***	0.514 ***	0.073 ***	0.482 ***
Gi < 0 at 95%											
		E <sub>3</sub>	0.832 ***	0.333 ***	0.754 ***	1.168 ***	0.492 ***	8.750 ***	0.458 ***	0.022 ***	0.108 ***
Gi-Gj at 95%											
		E <sub>1</sub>	1.241 ***	0.497 ***	1.124 ***	1.741 ***	0.734 ***	13.044 ***	0.683 ***	0.033 ***	0.161 ***
Gi < 0 at 95%											
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.495 ***	0.244 ***	0.438 ***	1.098 ***	0.558 ***	4.332 ***	0.533 ***	0.012 ***	0.167 ***
Gi-Gj at 95%											
		E <sub>3</sub>	0.737 ***	0.363 ***	0.653 ***	1.636 ***	0.831 ***	6.457 ***	0.794 ***	0.018 ***	0.249 ***

Significant levels: \* = <.05, \*\* = <.01 & \*\*\* = <.001  
ASI: Anthesis-silking interval; LAI: Leaf area index; CTD: Canopy temperature deficit

**Table 6. Specific combining ability (SCA) effects for different characters in maize over three environments**

S.No	Hybrids	Env.	Days to 50% tasselling	Days to 50% Silking	ASI	Plant height	Ear height	Tassel length	LAI	Chlorophyll content	CTD
(1)	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>2</sub>	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.629	0.399	-0.265	1.558	-2.404	1.52	-0.007	1.4	1.753 **
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.753	-0.639	0.068	-7.344	3.688	2.136	0.736 **	1.923	0.368
2	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>3</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	-0.404	-0.487	-0.169	-7.763	-10.855 *	5.495 **	0.727 **	0.813	0.46
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.712	0.677	-0.098	10.149	2.933	-5.049 *	-0.041	-2.184	-1.213
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.28	-0.444	-0.237	10.184	-7.257	-1.223	0.408	-2.615	0.004
3	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	-0.543	-0.904	-0.169	2.32	-7.466	0.856	0.443	-3.472	-0.171
		E <sub>1</sub>	-0.732	-0.795	-0.126	12.061	5.655	0.705	0.262	1.331	1.267
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.947	-0.972	-0.098	16.173	9.695	7.519 **	0.451	-0.654	-0.641
4	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>5</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	-0.947	-0.972	-0.098	16.173	9.695	7.519 **	0.451	-0.654	-0.641
		E <sub>1</sub>	-0.205	0.649	0.513 *	-3.846	-4.487	1.987	-0.108	-1.274	-0.702
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.641	-0.333	0.235	0.684	-3.916	-2.731	-0.03	-1.339	0.654
5	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>6</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	0.707	0.79	-0.003	1.459	4.43	-4.977 **	-0.015	-1.866	0.06
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.101	0.371	0.179	11.681	8.594	4.725 *	-0.252	-0.643	-0.027
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.169	-0.111	-0.015	14.823	12.149	5.241 *	-0.172	0.469	0.19
6	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>7</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	1.874 *	1.679	-0.086	4.292	8.773 *	2.023	-0.048	0.475	-0.038
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.629	-0.045	-0.098	4.353	13.700 *	3.242	0.068	4.175	0.12
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.336	-1.083	-0.182	0.862	-3.638	7.463 **	-0.056	3.052	-0.505
7	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>8</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	2.290 **	2.652 *	0.192	6.665	7.292	-3.338	-0.186	3.23	-0.155
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.934	1.177	0.207	12.799	7.897	4.782 *	0.616 *	1.298	-0.558
		E <sub>2</sub>	1.109	1.278	0.096	46.928 ***	27.219 ***	5.602 *	0.001	0.367	-0.656
8	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>9</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	1.235	1.374	0.053	14.592 **	6.621	2.217	0.065	0.189	-0.082
		E <sub>1</sub>	1.407	0.982	-0.154	12.169	14.327 *	3.516	0.503	-0.487	-0.908
		E <sub>2</sub>	1.164	1.194	0.263	2.417	4.72	3.352	0.11	0.396	-0.137
9	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>10</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	2.596 **	1.957	-0.169	10.442	3.038	1.051	0.084	0.481	-0.079
		E <sub>1</sub>	-0.455	-0.212	0.207	27.296 ***	20.218 ***	13.131 ***	0.576 *	-0.864	0.234
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.581	0.556	-0.098	36.517 ***	40.426 ***	-3.37	0.005	0.582	0.318
10	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>3</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	1.179	1.235	-0.03	-18.874 ***	-4.006	1.412	-0.032	0.892	-0.196
		E <sub>1</sub>	1.184	1.01	-0.182	16.987 *	11.575 *	2.155	0.987 ***	4.858	-0.711
		E <sub>2</sub>	1.497 *	0.972	-0.487	12.928	12.851 *	7.074 **	0.511 *	3.181	-0.562
11	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	0.735	0.513	-0.03	-7.158	-6.442	5.856 **	0.508 *	2.518	-0.094
		E <sub>1</sub>	-1.927 *	-1.795	0.124	-5.232	6.096	-0.111	0.554 *	-0.417	-0.13
		E <sub>2</sub>	-1.169	-0.889	0.318	19.250 *	-5.532	3.916	-0.023	0.196	-0.241
12	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>5</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	1.04	0.929	-0.197	23.026 ***	16.203 ***	2.273	-0.016	0.337	-0.743
		E <sub>1</sub>	-0.732	-0.351	0.429	-4.012	-8.979	0.943	0.083	1.122	-0.533
		E <sub>2</sub>	-1.197	-1.25	-0.015	-10.572	-9.809	-4.667	0.036	1.981	0.221
13	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>6</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	0.985	0.874	-0.197	1.981	2.454	3.356	-0.244	1.764	-0.176
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.573	0.371	-0.237	5.615	7.106	4.359 *	0.05	3.697	-0.358
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.725	-0.361	0.402	5.901	14.590 *	0.638	0.041	3.756	-0.876
14	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>7</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	0.152	0.096	0.053	3.815	0.13	4.356 *	-0.027	4.018	-0.293
		E <sub>1</sub>	-1.899 *	-2.045 *	-0.182	9.676	7.188	4.095	0.12	-5.915	0.256
		E <sub>2</sub>	-1.891 *	-1.333 *	0.235	22.606 **	9.803	2.194	0.273	-7.352 **	-0.005
15	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>8</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	1.235	1.068	-0.336	-9.146	0.316	5.995 ***	0.225	-6.936 *	-0.241
		E <sub>1</sub>	-0.927	-0.823	0.124	21.646 **	8.386	4.642 *	0.308	0.134	-1.088
		E <sub>2</sub>	-1.114	-0.972	0.179	17.673 *	3.993	7.333 **	0.106	1.137	-0.123
16	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>9</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	1.179	1.79	0.525 *	6.781	-5.689	-3.783 *	0.143	1.135	-0.488
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.879	1.316	0.429	10.449	5.625	-0.258	0.065	-3.754	1.295
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.391	-0.056	0.346	14.162	6.827	6.749 **	0.386	-3.294	0.029
17	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>10</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	2.207 **	2.04	0.303	-7.035	-6.065	0.051	0.403	-2.979	-0.011
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.684	0.455	-0.21	5.876	4.04	4.281 *	0.045	2.709	0.803
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.359	0.306	-0.015	14.595	3.866	3.694	-0.016	2.799	0.318
18	P <sub>3</sub> X P <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	1.790 *	2.652 *	0.775 **	-20.685 ***	-3.982	-7.255 ***	0.023	2.245	-0.155
		E <sub>1</sub>	2.157 *	2.149 *	-0.043	14.483	9.1	2.17	-0.116	1.026	-0.23
		E <sub>2</sub>	-1.364	-1.028	0.346	-13.555	-6.143	1.858	-0.067	0.484	-0.571

S.No	Hybrids	Env.	Days to 50% tasselling	Days to 50% Silking	ASI	Plant height	Ear height	Tassel length	LAI	Chlorophyll content	CTD
19	$P_3 \times P_5$	E <sub>3</sub>	2.568 **	2.179 *	-0.197	8.442	-6.074	-0.366	0.027	0.355	-0.541
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.684	0.593	-0.071	7.54	-1.442	4.288 *	0.51	0.674	0.334
		E <sub>2</sub>	-1.058	-1.056	0.013	25.956 **	4.58	4.608	0.492 *	1.436	0.324
20	$P_3 \times P_6$	E <sub>3</sub>	3.513 ***	3.457 **	0.136	4.731	4.176	-1.949	0.479 *	1.022	0.36
		E <sub>1</sub>	-2.677 **	-3.018 **	-0.071	4.58	-4.557	4.967 *	0.21	2.449	0.776
		E <sub>2</sub>	-2.919 ***	-2.833 ***	0.096	11.428	2.978	1.247	-0.097	2.577	-0.073
21	$P_3 \times P_7$	E <sub>3</sub>	0.013	3.346 **	0.386	3.231	3.852	-0.616	-0.08	3.189	-0.435
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.184	0.566	0.318	3.791	-2.828	4.876 *	0.33	1.81	0.289
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.419	-0.806	-0.404	34.801 ***	19.858 **	1.802	-0.164	-0.987	-0.702
22	$P_3 \times P_8$	E <sub>3</sub>	3.429 ***	2.985 **	-0.336	-10.063	-6.629	0.023	-0.145	-0.735	-0.642
		E <sub>1</sub>	-2.177 *	-1.879 *	0.29	14.511	3.857	1.533	-0.149	-2.084	0.145
		E <sub>2</sub>	-1.641 *	-1.111	0.54	27.867 **	24.382 ***	2.274	0.262	-1.354	-0.787
23	$P_3 \times P_9$	E <sub>3</sub>	0.707	0.374	-0.141	1.531	-1.967	-1.088	-0.014	-1.043	-0.836
		E <sub>1</sub>	-2.705 **	-2.740 **	-0.071	14.294	5.829	3.817	0.295	-0.885	-0.272
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.747	0.806	0.04	17.356 *	2.549	2.691	0.335	-0.543	-0.535
24	$P_3 \times P_{10}$	E <sub>3</sub>	1.402	1.29	0.636 *	-24.285 ***	-6.216	-0.588	0.175	-0.301	-0.499
		E <sub>1</sub>	-1.899 *	-1.934 *	-0.043	0.901	4.147	6.212 **	-0.219	1.134	0.703
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.164	0.5	0.346	-7.877	-6.412	-1.698	0.067	1.43	0.154
25	$P_4 \times P_5$	E <sub>3</sub>	1.652 *	1.235	-0.225	5.935	8.073	0.773	0.099	0.303	0.04
		E <sub>1</sub>	-0.427	-0.545	-0.098	17.508 *	-2.097	4.275 *	0.163	-3.337	0.948
		E <sub>2</sub>	-1.725 *	-1.583 *	0.152	19.945 *	6.865	2.449	0.201	-2.42	0.112
26	$P_4 \times P_6$	E <sub>3</sub>	0.485	0.54	-0.03	-20.085 ***	-8.845 *	-5.199 **	0.158	-3.192	-0.003
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.545	0.843	0.568 *	-5.866	-3.992	3.261	0.126	0.541	0.023
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.586	-0.694	-0.098	3.417	7.263	3.088	0.276	-0.195	0.548
27	$P_4 \times P_7$	E <sub>3</sub>	-0.682	-0.904	-0.114	-12.585 *	-6.836	-0.199	0.229	-0.498	0.226
		E <sub>1</sub>	1.073	1.093	-0.043	-1.704	5.003	2.417	0.313	1.292	1.337 *
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.247	0.667	0.402	12.789	1.476	-2.356	0.338	2.794	-0.273
28	$P_4 \times P_8$	E <sub>3</sub>	0.402	1.402	0.831 **	-17.880 **	-8.983 *	-4.561 *	0.274	3.001	-0.071
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.045	-0.018	-0.071	6.952	1.511	1.04	0.294	3.075	0.126
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.025	-0.306	-0.321	8.523	2.666	4.116	0.085	2.893	0.068
29	$P_4 \times P_9$	E <sub>3</sub>	0.013	-0.21	-0.308	-10.619 *	-5.654	-1.338	0.112	2.842	-0.289
		E <sub>1</sub>	-0.482	-0.545	-0.098	14.656	6.35	-3.379	0.325	6.056	-1.258
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.081	-0.056	-0.154	19.345 *	6.167	3.199	0.401	6.138 *	-0.713
30	$P_4 \times P_{10}$	E <sub>3</sub>	1.707 *	1.04	-0.197	-5.102	1.096	0.162	0.388	5.678 *	-0.766
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.99	0.927	-0.071	-16.851 *	-8.618	-9.253 ***	-0.442	2.806	-1.316 *
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.164	-0.028	-0.182	9.555	13.873 *	-3.189	-0.214	3.608	0.209
31	$P_5 \times P_6$	E <sub>3</sub>	2.290 **	2.318 *	-0.058	-21.752 ***	-15.615 ***	-2.477	-0.255	3.185	0.067
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.073	-0.045	-0.126	1.445	9.399	-2.811	-0.004	3.279	-0.347
		E <sub>2</sub>	-1.28	-1.389 *	-0.098	13.595	4.986	2.505	-0.092	3.54	-0.557
32	$P_5 \times P_7$	E <sub>3</sub>	2.596 **	2.374 *	-0.114	-19.963 ***	-16.585 ***	-5.116 **	0.204	3.822	-0.236
		E <sub>1</sub>	0.268	0.205	-0.071	8.173	-2.628	-3.985	0.283	-0.886	-0.033
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.553	0.306	-0.265	3.634	9.199	-0.273	0.168	-0.044	0.048
33	$P_5 \times P_8$	E <sub>3</sub>	-0.321	-0.321	-0.169	-16.591 **	-12.400 **	3.523 *	0.15	0.318	-0.49
		E <sub>1</sub>	-1.427	-1.24	0.235	6.329	4.236	0.938	0.031	-3.543	0.189
		E <sub>2</sub>	-1.669 *	-2.000 **	-0.321	11.034	14.056 *	-2.134	0.184	-3.505	-0.27
34	$P_5 \times P_9$	E <sub>3</sub>	0.957	1.402	0.359	-6.33	-17.737 ***	4.078 *	0.187	-3.11	-0.251
		E <sub>1</sub>	-1.288	-1.768	-0.46	11.232	9.408	1.889	0.291	-5.585	-0.127
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.386	0.583	0.179	16.856 *	7.89	2.283	0.124	-8.410 **	0.582
35	$P_5 \times P_{10}$	E <sub>3</sub>	1.318	0.985	0.136	4.52	-4.32	0.912	0.107	-6.685 *	0.379
		E <sub>1</sub>	-0.482	-0.629	-0.098	4.143	-1.427	2.881	-0.206	3.788	-0.686
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.803	0.611	-0.182	-11.377	-7.071	4.894	-0.191	2.059	0.138
36	$P_6 \times P_7$	E <sub>3</sub>	1.568	1.596	-0.058	8.537	3.303	3.606 *	-0.24	0.516	0.335
		E <sub>1</sub>	-1.427	-1.073	0.263	3.05	5.39	2.867	0.523	4.738	-0.624
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.641	-0.806	-0.182	-11.894	1.264	-1.967	0.292	4.541	-0.116
37	$P_6 \times P_8$	E <sub>3</sub>	0.846	-0.432	-0.253	-0.091	-6.057	-4.144 *	0.263	0.989	0.392
		E <sub>1</sub>	2.212 *	2.149 *	-0.098	-1.411	3.931	1.464	0.384	-2.689	0.998
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.47	0.222	-0.237	-25.827 **	-18.546 **	-2.828	0.092	-2.047	-0.334

S.No	Hybrids	Env.	Days to 50% tasselling	Days to 50% Silking	ASI	Plant height	Ear height	Tassel length	LAI	Chlorophyll content	CTD
38	$P_6 \times P_9$	$E_3$	1.457	1.29	-0.058	-8.163	-2.061	8.412 ***	-0.222	-2.513	-0.316
		$E_1$	0.684	0.288	-0.46	-0.031	3.337	0.961	0.008	5.613	0.814
		$E_2$	0.859	0.806	-0.071	-13.005	-2.379	-4.078	0.228	5.921 *	0.785
		$E_3$	0.818	0.54	0.386	-7.98	-1.644	0.912	0.207	4.909	0.134
39	$P_6 \times P_{10}$	$E_1$	-1.51	-1.24	0.235	3.153	4.205	-3.307	0.117	5.339	-0.044
		$E_2$	-0.725	-0.5	0.235	0.095	-5.006	0.533	-0.08	4.421	0.74
		$E_3$	2.068 *	2.152 *	0.192	0.37	-2.354	1.939	-0.129	4.863	0.081
		$E_1$	-0.927	-0.934	-0.043	8.251	7.226	1.223	-0.223	-0.671	-0.488
40	$P_7 \times P_8$	$E_2$	-1.697 *	-1.083	0.596 *	-26.455 **	-8.333	-1.939	0.014	-0.911	0.838
		$E_3$	-1.793 *	-0.737	0.886 **	1.876	2.124	1.717	0.066	-1.41	-0.353
		$E_1$	0.212	-0.129	-0.404	-3.593	0.399	0.344	0.121	-4.449	-0.772
		$E_2$	-0.641	-0.833	-0.237	0.034	3.835	2.811	0.294	-4.813	-0.743
41	$P_7 \times P_9$	$E_3$	1.568	0.846	-0.336	10.726 *	-3.792	1.884	0.306	-5.135	-0.373
		$E_1$	-2.316 *	-1.990 *	0.29	1.081	-1.526	0.126	-0.186	-0.306	-0.263
		$E_2$	-0.225	-0.139	0.068	-1.199	-0.126	3.088	0.012	-1.34	-0.655
		$E_3$	1.152	1.457	0.136	7.409	4.164	4.578 **	-0.004	-0.644	-0.083
42	$P_7 \times P_{10}$	$E_1$	0.184	-0.24	-0.432	12.72	-0.473	4.861 *	0.129	0.857	-0.616
		$E_2$	0.136	-0.139	-0.293	19.434 *	11.025	3.949	0.194	0.1	-0.362
		$E_3$	1.513	1.235	0.192	-14.346 **	-9.129 *	1.773	0.19	-0.083	-0.487
		$E_1$	-0.677	-0.768	-0.071	0.143	0.335	-1.664	-0.268	2.853	0.826
43	$P_8 \times P_9$	$E_2$	-1.114	-1.111	0.013	5.201	-13.936 *	5.227 *	0.052	2.003	-0.873
		$E_3$	1.096	0.846	-0.336	5.337	-0.507	-1.199	0.08	1.804	-0.464
		$E_1$	-0.205	-0.295	-0.098	6.274	2.887	1.24	-0.061	-4.955	0.242
		$E_2$	2.609 ***	2.806 ***	0.179	-10.311	-5.435	0.311	-0.458	-2.216	-0.754
44	$P_8 \times P_{10}$	$E_3$	2.457 **	1.763	-0.225	10.854 *	-4.756	1.967	-0.473 *	-2.604	-1.017 *
		$E_1$	1.849	1.853	0.462	14.763	11.322	4.217	0.552	6.551	1.308
		$E_2$	2.718	2.724	0.678	21.701	16.642	6.199	0.811	9.63	1.923
		$E_3$	2.591	2.597	0.647	20.691	15.868	5.91	0.774	9.182	1.834
		$E_1$	1.483	1.322	0.557	16.562	12.738	4.998	0.477	5.363	1.071
		$E_2$	2.179	1.944	0.818	24.345	18.724	7.346	0.701	7.883	1.574
		$E_3$	2.078	1.853	0.78	23.212	17.852	7.004	0.668	7.516	1.501
		$E_1$	1.598	2.094	0.524	10.529	8.516	3.426	0.448	5.322	0.884
		$E_2$	2.349	3.077	0.77	15.477	12.518	5.035	0.658	7.824	1.299
		$E_3$	2.24	2.934	0.734	14.757	11.936	4.801	0.628	7.46	1.239

Significant levels: \* = <.05, \*\* = <.01 & \*\*\* = <.001  
ASI: Anthesis-silking interval; LAI: Leaf area index; CTD: Canopy temperature deficit

**Table 6 (continue). Specific combining ability (SCA) effects for different characters in maize over three environments**

S.No	Hybrids	Env.	Ear length	Ear girth	Number of grain rows per cob	Number of grains per row	Seed index	Seed yield per plant	Days to maturity	oil content (%)	Starch content (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(12)	
1	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	-0.372	0.717	-0.566	-2.801	0.801	3.642	-1.409 **	-0.674 ***	2.488 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.965	0.112	-1.902	2.22	0.219	-1.167	-0.293	-0.602 ***	3.037 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	2.518 **	-0.291	-1.242	-4.045 *	0.072	-2.748	1.798 *	-0.566 ***	1.690 ***
2	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>3</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	1.341	0.77	1.101	2.449	-0.667	-2.067	-0.742	0.122	-0.072
		E <sub>2</sub>	2.816 *	0.718	-0.096	4.525 *	1.387	12.985	0.568	0.148 ***	0.497 **
		E <sub>3</sub>	3.254 ***	0.373	0.119	-1.823	0.568	-2.123	1.687 *	0.187 ***	0.41
3	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	0.204	-0.269	-1.399	-3.551	3.416 ***	-11.792	1.730 **	0.856 ***	2.071 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.131	-0.979	-1.513	2.47	0.949	8.428	0.152	0.383 ***	1.997 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	-0.092	-0.961 *	-0.965	-2.24	-0.528	-6.143	0.659	0.367 ***	1.553 ***
4	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>5</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	-0.887	-1.021 *	0.712	-1.078	0.996	-44.082 *	-3.270 ***	-0.740 ***	-0.426
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.792	-0.348	0.46	-2.114	0.917	3.798	-1.265	-0.732 ***	1.010 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	-2.981 ***	-0.035	-0.076	-3.045	1.795 *	-3.579	-1.23	-0.773 ***	0.851 **
5	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>6</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	0.322	0.641	0.99	0.838	1.964 *	-2.27	-4.576 ***	0.11	5.376 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.744	-0.011	1.71	-1.475	-0.998	-18.98	-4.210 ***	0.118 ***	5.693 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	-0.898	-0.278	0.341	1.399	-0.272	-7.279	-2.174 **	0.044 *	5.718 ***
6	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>7</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	-1.138	-0.827	-1.121	-2.134	-0.654	-13.696	-4.826 ***	0.157 *	-4.377 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.113	0.245	-0.124	-1.058	-0.639	17.747	-4.571 ***	0.191 ***	-5.107 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	0.957	0.089	0.646	0.621	-0.253	-4.438	-2.230 **	0.202 ***	-5.215 ***
7	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>8</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	1.376	1.131 *	1.879	1.838	-1.486	18.694	0.813	-0.258 ***	7.506 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	3.663 **	1.259 *	2.071	3.553 *	-1.600 *	26.887 *	2.679 ***	-0.158 ***	8.751 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	2.016 **	0.544	0.841	-0.462	-1.423	-2.725	3.465 ***	-0.202 ***	9.054 ***
8	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>9</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	1.062	0.149	-0.621	1.672	-3.023 **	3.07	2.008 ***	-0.117	-3.961 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.594	0.536	1.765	-1.725	-1.406	-54.056 ***	1.985 **	0.008	-5.649 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	-1.106	0.017	1.258	0.038	-1.686 *	-15.783 *	1.659 *	0.023	-5.230 ***
9	P <sub>1</sub> X P <sub>10</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	3.145 **	0.484	-0.288	4.088 *	1.945 *	21.322	3.535 ***	-0.242 **	-6.441 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	2.777 *	0.692	0.932	1.997	0.802	29.686 *	1.763 *	-0.298 ***	-7.512 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	-0.337	-0.078	0.674	0.982	-0.614	12.992 *	1.104	-0.315 ***	-7.110 ***
10	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>3</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	1.505	0.581	-0.455	0.311	-1.12	3.069	-1.854 ***	0.862 ***	7.891 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	1.855	1.648 **	-0.346	0.275	-1.012	25.415	0.346	0.745 ***	8.395 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	0.065	0.427	-0.326	1.51	0.903	-2.025	3.187 ***	0.765 ***	9.065 ***
11	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	0.702	-0.448	-0.955	-0.023	0.89	-15.674	2.619 ***	-0.707 ***	-2.437 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.792	-0.973	0.237	-2.78	0.35	-21.942	1.596 *	-0.516 ***	-1.342 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	-2.229 **	-0.318	-1.409 *	-0.24	0.073	-19.361 **	1.159	-0.499 ***	-1.899 ***
12	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>5</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	-2.256 *	-1.133 *	-0.177	-0.217	1.11	-35.33	-0.381	0.680 ***	-2.206 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	-2.386	-1.398 **	-0.124	-3.03	-0.835	-14.506	0.513	0.762 ***	-2.818 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	-2.498 **	-1.331 ***	0.813	-0.379	-1.824 *	-16.314 *	-0.063	0.805 ***	-2.584 ***
13	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>6</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	0.92	-0.278	-0.566	0.699	-2.002 *	2.215	-0.354	-0.400 ***	2.994 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.862	-0.361	-1.207	0.275	-1.897 *	-4.7	0.902	-0.298 ***	-2.358 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	-1.151	-0.731 *	-0.104	2.066	-4.131 ***	-7.404	0.992	-0.234 ***	-2.720 ***
14	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>7</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	0.76	0.255	1.323	3.727	0.793	15.123	-0.937	0.853 ***	-2.438 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	-2.381	0.141	-0.374	-4.975 **	-0.372	-22.423	-0.126	0.751 ***	-3.399 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	-2.736 ***	-0.66	0.202	-3.379 *	-1.875 *	-2.616	-0.396	0.737 ***	-2.677 ***
15	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>8</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	2.107 *	-0.291	-0.343	2.033	1.437	12.379	1.035 *	1.189 ***	-2.417 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	2.502 *	0.833	1.487	-0.364	1.035	-4.65	0.79	0.829 ***	-1.997 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	0.516	-0.755 *	0.396	0.871	-0.741	-1.277	-0.369	0.787 ***	-1.748 ***
16	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>9</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	0.293	0.627	1.823	2.199	0.404	-4.185	0.563	-0.810 ***	-1.059 *
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.479	-0.138	2.848 *	1.692	-1.572 *	11.208	1.429 *	-0.855 ***	-2.084 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	0.808	0.337	0.146	-2.962	-2.051 *	6.099	0.492	-0.836 ***	-1.975 ***
17	P <sub>2</sub> X P <sub>10</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	-2.290 *	-0.825	0.157	-3.384	1.925 *	-7.96	1.758 **	-0.472 ***	-4.154 ***
		E <sub>2</sub>	-0.384	-0.768	2.348 *	1.414	1.670 *	2.373	1.207	-0.377 ***	-5.377 ***
		E <sub>3</sub>	0.117	0.256	0.896	-0.684	1.720 *	-10.149	1.937 *	-0.450 ***	-4.995 ***
18	P <sub>3</sub> X P <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	0.015	-0.678	0.045	0.894	2.168 *	-30.049	3.952 ***	-0.088	-1.293 *
		E <sub>2</sub>	0.692	-0.43	0.043	0.525	-0.389	-12.89	2.457 ***	0.007	-2.081 ***

S.No	Hybrids	Env.	Ear length	Ear girth	Number of grain rows per cob	Number of grains per row	Seed index	Seed yield per plant	Days to maturity	oil content (%)	Starch content (%)
19	$P_3 \times P_5$	$E_3$	-2.652 ***	-0.454	-0.715	0.649	0.396	-5.94	3.715 ***	0.027	-3.108 ***
		$E_1$	1.991 *	0.327	-0.51	2.033	-1.759	15.852	4.619 ***	-0.594 ***	-2.070 ***
		$E_2$	2.231	-0.279	0.682	-0.725	-1.268	0.747	1.04	-0.665 ***	-3.014 ***
		$E_3$	2.035 **	-0.408	-0.492	-2.157	-1.791 *	5.86	0.826	-0.686 ***	-3.677 ***
20	$P_3 \times P_6$	$E_1$	0	0.036	-0.899	-1.717	3.519 ***	23.077	3.980 ***	0.202 **	6.916 ***
		$E_2$	-0.554	0.701	1.932	-3.086	4.038 ***	-2.748	1.763 *	0.172 ***	7.079 ***
		$E_3$	2.202 **	1.050 **	2.591 ***	-0.712	0.962	-2.326	0.881	0.165 ***	7.023 ***
		$E_1$	-0.993	0.598	-0.343	-1.689	0.018	17.118	-0.604	-0.371 ***	2.845 ***
21	$P_3 \times P_7$	$E_2$	2.136	-0.073	0.098	3.997 *	-0.437	8.262	1.402 *	-0.399 ***	-2.869 ***
		$E_3$	3.313 ***	0.627	0.23	-1.823	-3.519 ***	7.155	2.492 **	-0.401 ***	-2.453 ***
		$E_1$	1.387	1.289 **	-0.01	-0.717	-0.265	24.897	2.035 ***	1.172 ***	-4.431 ***
		$E_2$	1.352	0.949	0.293	-1.391	0.202	23.102	-1.015	1.179 ***	-4.280 ***
22	$P_3 \times P_8$	$E_3$	1.199	0.809 *	-0.242	1.093	6.221 ***	8.971	-1.48	1.109 ***	-5.727 ***
		$E_1$	1.007	0.35	1.49	3.116	-0.168	27.92	-2.104 ***	-0.244 **	3.552 ***
		$E_2$	-0.704	0.071	-1.346	-0.336	-1.17	-14.507	-2.043 **	-0.199 ***	-3.547 ***
		$E_3$	-0.076	0.768 *	0.174	2.927	-0.555	-6.18	-1.952 *	-0.143 ***	-2.628 ***
23	$P_3 \times P_9$	$E_1$	0.09	0.262	1.157	-0.467	0.94	-1.968	-3.576 ***	0.174 *	0.682
		$E_2$	-1.367	0.408	1.154	0.386	-0.596	-7.108	-2.265 **	0.163 ***	1.123 ***
		$E_3$	0.77	0.326	-0.742	1.538	-1.317	-0.038	0.492	0.145 ***	1.516 ***
		$E_1$	-0.012	0.218	-1.01	4.366 *	1.891 *	28.263	-1.576 **	1.323 ***	-3.897 ***
24	$P_3 \times P_{10}$	$E_2$	-0.382	-0.386	-1.402	2.22	0.761	-6.078	-1.376 *	1.251 ***	-4.401 ***
		$E_3$	0.582	-0.499	-0.909	-1.573	1.042	-1.182	0.798	1.251 ***	-4.328 ***
		$E_1$	-1.037	0.226	-0.066	-3.051	-0.797	2.744	-1.215 *	-0.271 ***	5.775 ***
		$E_2$	-0.768	0.671	0.515	-1.808	-0.433	-15.339	-1.654 *	-0.206 ***	7.042 ***
25	$P_4 \times P_5$	$E_3$	1.019	0.855 *	0.174	0.871	2.335 **	-9.409	-1.146	-0.189 ***	6.653 ***
		$E_1$	2.970 **	0.045	0.49	3.644	2.255 *	13.319	0.202	-0.107	1.271 *
		$E_2$	0.856	-0.303	-0.652	1.275	2.658 ***	-0.462	-0.015	-0.037	1.298 ***
		$E_3$	1.083	-0.088	-0.187	-0.24	2.258 **	-8.548	1.465	-0.107 ***	1.796 ***
26	$P_4 \times P_6$	$E_1$	0.25	0.533	0.157	1.283	2.519 **	44.898 *	-0.159	-0.618 ***	-3.855 ***
		$E_2$	-0.028	0.112	0.876	1.886	1.198	6.478	1.568 *	-0.546 ***	-2.497 ***
		$E_3$	1.206	0.417	0.008	0.343	1.458	7.685	2.826 ***	-0.528 ***	-3.265 ***
		$E_1$	0.47	0.184	0.99	3.449	-0.447	39.481	1.702 **	0.929 ***	5.938 ***
27	$P_4 \times P_7$	$E_2$	0.349	-0.102	0.571	-0.725	-1.608 *	6.435	2.207 **	0.910 ***	4.069 ***
		$E_3$	1.027	-0.343	-0.242	1.51	1.215	-12.039	2.020 *	0.927 ***	4.651 ***
		$E_1$	-0.613	-0.638	-1.343	1.199	-1.587	14.893	0.563	-0.249 **	1.362 **
		$E_2$	1.687	0.664	0.071	3.997 *	1.233	12.667	2.318 **	-0.359 ***	0.813 ***
28	$P_4 \times P_8$	$E_3$	2.596 ***	-0.728	-0.159	-0.212	0.886	7.403	1.798 *	-0.355 ***	0.678 **
		$E_1$	1.205	0.365	-0.621	5.422 **	-0.641	40.698	2.785 ***	-0.353 ***	1.825 ***
		$E_2$	2.172	0.219	1.154	3.275	-1.852 *	20.264	1.263	-0.381 ***	1.499 ***
		$E_3$	2.276 **	0.082	-0.27	-0.601	1.605	-7.755	1.965 *	-0.415 ***	1.941 ***
29	$P_4 \times P_9$	$E_1$	-0.613	-0.638	-1.343	1.199	-1.587	14.893	0.563	-0.249 **	1.362 **
		$E_2$	1.687	0.664	0.071	3.997 *	1.233	12.667	2.318 **	-0.359 ***	0.813 ***
		$E_3$	1.019	0.855 *	0.174	0.871	2.335 **	-9.409	-1.146	-0.189 ***	6.653 ***
		$E_1$	0.47	0.184	0.99	3.449	-0.447	39.481	1.702 **	0.929 ***	5.938 ***
30	$P_4 \times P_{10}$	$E_2$	0.349	-0.102	0.571	-0.725	-1.608 *	6.435	2.207 **	0.910 ***	4.069 ***
		$E_3$	1.027	-0.343	-0.242	1.51	1.215	-12.039	2.020 *	0.927 ***	4.651 ***
		$E_1$	-0.613	-0.638	-1.343	1.199	-1.587	14.893	0.563	-0.249 **	1.362 **
		$E_2$	1.687	0.664	0.071	3.997 *	1.233	12.667	2.318 **	-0.359 ***	0.813 ***
31	$P_5 \times P_6$	$E_3$	2.596 ***	-0.728	-0.159	-0.212	0.886	7.403	1.798 *	-0.355 ***	1.825 ***
		$E_1$	1.205	0.365	-0.621	5.422 **	-0.641	40.698	2.785 ***	-0.353 ***	1.825 ***
		$E_2$	2.172	0.219	1.154	3.275	-1.852 *	20.264	1.263	-0.381 ***	1.499 ***
		$E_3$	2.276 **	0.082	-0.27	-0.601	1.605	-7.755	1.965 *	-0.415 ***	1.941 ***
32	$P_5 \times P_7$	$E_1$	-0.355	0.04	0.601	0.783	-0.976	46.633 *	0.535	0.667 ***	-0.688
		$E_2$	0.028	0.128	0.654	2.025	-0.26	22.808	1.568 *	0.698 ***	-0.235
		$E_3$	0.181	-0.428	-1.298	4.621 **	-1.106	6.149	-0.091	0.733 ***	-0.275
		$E_1$	-0.374	0.595	0.934	-1.912	2.132 *	18.292	1.174 *	-0.997 ***	-5.318 ***
33	$P_5 \times P_8$	$E_2$	0.578	0.166	-2.485 *	1.97	0.312	11.848	1.485 *	-0.838 ***	-4.770 ***
		$E_3$	1.570 *	0.800 *	-0.437	-1.129	-2.272 **	3.882	2.270 **	-0.831 ***	-5.630 ***
		$E_1$	0.512	0.223	0.434	-0.412	-0.085	28.271	-2.631 ***	0.547 ***	5.754 ***
		$E_2$	0.488	-0.128	-0.79	2.359	0.706	11.205	-0.876	0.435 ***	5.166 ***
34	$P_5 \times P_9$	$E_3$	0.791	-0.417	-0.02	2.705	-1.682 *	13.258 *	1.131	0.440 ***	5.643 ***
		$E_1$	-0.553	0.101	0.005	-1.564	14.923	1.230 *	-0.024	4.472 ***	-0.553
		$E_2$	-0.958	-0.358	0.71	0.747	-2.486 **	-24.93	0.568	0.780 ***	4.766 ***
		$E_3$	-0.289	-0.919 *	0.063	-0.351	-0.111	-9.567	2.576 **	0.779 ***	4.873 ***
35	$P_5 \times P_{10}$	$E_1$	-0.412	0.405	0.212	-2.967	-0.397	-8.589	-3.770 ***	0.223 **	-0.513
		$E_2$	-0.424	0.185	-0.096	0.331	-1.088	11.347	-2.043 **	0.215 ***	-0.062
		$E_3$	-0.989	-0.047	-0.881	-4.268 *	1.854 *	-8.164	-1.035	0.177 ***	-0.122
		$E_1$	0.935	-0.07	1.212	0.338	1.017	-16	-7.465 ***	0.249 **	-6.326 ***
36	$P_6 \times P_7$	$E_2$	-0.374	-1.077 *	-0.568	-0.725	-4.315 ***	-15.48	-5.793 ***	0.206 ***	-5.907 ***
		$E_1$	-0.412	0.405	0.212	-2.967	-0.397	-8.589	-3.770 ***	0.223 **	-0.513
37	$P_6 \times P_8$	$E_1$	0.935	-0.07	1.212	0.338	1.017	-16	-7.465 ***	0.249 **	-6.326 ***
		$E_2$	-0.374	-1.077 *	-0.568	-0.725	-4.315 ***	-15.48	-5.793 ***	0.206 ***	-5.907 ***

S.No	Hybrids	Env.	Ear length	Ear girth	Number of grain rows per cob	Number of grains per row	Seed index	Seed yield per plant	Days to maturity	oil content (%)	Starch content (%)
38	$P_6 \times P_9$	$E_3$	-2.433 **	-0.619	-0.354	-7.018 ***	-4.613 ***	-9.135	-3.674 ***	0.193 ***	-6.356 ***
		$E_1$	0.688	-0.209	1.288	0.838	2.694 **	-5.81	4.396 ***	0.313 ***	-2.564 ***
		$E_2$	1.203	0.032	1.126	4.664 *	1.945 *	6.344	2.513 ***	0.139 ***	-3.967 ***
39	$P_6 \times P_{10}$	$E_3$	-0.212	-0.27	-0.937	-5.184 **	-0.023	-5.012	3.520 ***	0.168 ***	-3.217 ***
		$E_1$	0.371	1.592***	1.712	2.922	-1.039	1.062	1.924 ***	0.354 ***	4.324 ***
		$E_2$	-0.593	0.402	-1.374	-0.614	3.320 ***	-1.447	2.624 ***	0.370 ***	3.753 ***
40	$P_7 \times P_8$	$E_3$	-0.142	0.345	-0.854	-4.240 *	2.316 **	-5.904	2.631 **	0.413 ***	3.860 ***
		$E_1$	0.408	0.541	0.899	1.033	0.325	4.825	4.619 ***	0.273 ***	9.194 ***
		$E_2$	-1.184	-0.891	0.265	0.692	2.176 **	-23.237	0.846	0.328 ***	9.242 ***
41	$P_7 \times P_9$	$E_3$	-2.029 **	-0.595	0.285	-0.462	2.410 **	-5.28	1.27	0.308 ***	8.481 ***
		$E_1$	1.328	1.217 **	0.066	4.866 *	2.559 **	10.044	-1.187 *	-0.543 ***	-2.874 ***
		$E_2$	1.56	1.312 *	0.626	3.747 *	1.237	15.521	-1.515 *	-0.672 ***	-3.265 ***
42	$P_7 \times P_{10}$	$E_3$	0.193	0.544	0.035	2.295	0.967	7.325	-0.202	-0.654 ***	-3.163 ***
		$E_1$	-0.289	0.065	-0.399	0.616	1.043	-4.231	3.341 ***	0.281 ***	3.017 ***
		$E_2$	0.164	0.368	-0.54	-0.864	0.245	-9.947	1.929 **	0.285 ***	2.915 ***
43	$P_8 \times P_9$	$E_3$	-0.404	0.359	-0.548	-1.351	1.438	-1.796	1.576	0.321 ***	2.750 ***
		$E_1$	-2.358 *	-0.316	-2.399 *	-8.162 ***	2.000 *	-40.023	1.452 **	0.272 ***	5.540 ***
		$E_2$	0.276	0.936	0.154	-2.308	-0.524	11.394	-0.265	0.285 ***	5.417 ***
44	$P_8 \times P_{10}$	$E_3$	1.415	0.116	0.23	-3.712 *	0.3	2.828	0.826	0.248 ***	5.686 ***
		$E_1$	0.892	0.499	0.601	-0.412	2.481 **	-4.575	-0.687	0.387 ***	4.684 ***
		$E_2$	-1.186	0.126	-0.346	-1.919	-0.716	-9.907	0.179	0.096 **	-0.746 ***
45	$P_9 \times P_{10}$	$E_3$	0.151	-0.069	-0.354	-3.101	-1.295	-3.98	1.604 *	0.320 ***	4.713 ***
		$E_1$	-1.322	0.584	-1.232	-0.912	2.734 **	-15.172	-4.159 ***	-0.266 ***	-4.000 ***
		$E_2$	-0.943	-0.011	-0.652	-0.864	-0.955	-6.916	-3.515 ***	0.146 ***	4.600 ***
Sij <> 0 at 95%		$E_3$	-1.961 *	0.004	-0.604	0.732	2.195 *	-7.271	-2.202 **	-0.038 *	-1.308 ***
		$E_1$	1.852	0.897	1.887	3.977	1.771	41.044	1.033	0.146	0.969
		Sij-Sik at 95%	2.723	1.319	2.773	5.845	2.604	60.332	1.518	0.215	1.425
		Sij-Skl at 95%	2.596	1.258	2.644	5.573	2.483	57.525	1.447	0.205	1.359
		Sij <> 0 at 95%	2.494	0.999	2.26	3.501	1.476	26.221	1.374	0.067	0.324
		Sij-Sik at 95%	3.666	1.468	3.322	5.146	2.169	38.543	2.019	0.099	0.476
		Sij-Skl at 95%	3.496	1.4	3.168	4.906	2.068	36.749	1.925	0.094	0.454
E <sub>3</sub>		Sij <> 0 at 95%	1.482	0.73	1.313	3.289	1.671	12.98	1.597	0.036	0.5
		Sij-Sik at 95%	2.178	1.073	1.93	4.834	2.456	19.08	2.347	0.052	0.735
		Sij-Skl at 95%	2.077	1.023	1.84	4.609	2.342	18.192	2.238	0.05	0.7

Significant levels: \* = <.05, \*\* = <.01 & \*\*\* = <.001  
ASL: Anthesis-silking interval; LAI: Leaf area index; CTD: Canopy temperature deficit

**Table 7. Stability parameters for yield and related traits in maize across three environments**

Sl. no	crosses	Days to 50% tasseling				Days to 50% silking				Plant height				Days to maturity				Ear length				Ear girth				Number of grain rows per cob			Number of grains per row		
		mean	bi	S <sup>2</sup> di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di			
1	P1 X P2	51.00	0.88	-0.414	53.11	0.85	-0.74	144.80	1.15	-59.60	82.11	1.76	1.06	18.19	0.36	-0.67	14.62	2.70	-0.24	12.67	0.77	0.77	28.00	1.29	14.53						
2	P1 X P3	51.66	0.95	-0.676	53.67	0.94	-0.77	160.10	1.43	7.44	82.00	2.04	6.49	19.44	-2.50	0.62	14.01	1.41	-0.20	13.56	1.00	-0.00	30.33	1.48	8.62						
3	P1 X P4	51.77	1.00	-0.678	53.89	1.03	-0.77	167.60	1.17	33.82	82.78	1.35	-0.50	17.73	1.59	-1.22	13.02	1.59	-0.18	12.44	0.54	-1.06	28.56	0.93	36.01						
4	P1 X P5	52.00	1.15	-0.827	54.44	1.05	-0.77	159.70	1.02	41.76	80.11	1.52	8.96	16.71	3.92	0.79	13.55	0.43	-0.13	13.78	1.31	-0.72	27.33	1.18	-3.02						
5	P1 X P6	52.22	1.18*	-0.86	54.33	1.14	-0.48	160.30	0.96	-62.65	79.22	2.09	0.94	16.68	4.28	-1.19	13.40	2.36	0.00	14.44	2.15	-1.03	30.89	1.22	-3.83						
6	P1 X P7	52.11	1.20	-0.432	53.78	1.32	-0.94	160.70	0.75	-62.81	78.22	2.09	0.94	17.60	-0.88	-0.24	13.34	0.61	0.54	13.11	-0.23	-0.82	28.22	0.69	1.84						
7	P1 X P8	53.33	0.89	-0.671	55.67	0.80	-0.48	184.10	1.52	455.28	86.00	1.73	3.39	19.22	1.07	6.30	14.34	2.41	-0.13	14.67	1.62	-1.04	31.22	1.51	12.60						
8	P1 X P9	52.89	0.91	1.031	54.89	0.89	-0.77	160.50	0.94	4.23	84.22	1.14	0.28	16.89	4.95	-1.23	13.75	1.89	0.00	14.67	0.92	0.73	27.22	1.13	-3.98						
9	P1 X P10	51.22	0.97	-0.786	53.33	0.94	1.03	165.10	2.06	-61.27	84.22	0.85	1.60	18.89	6.93	-0.45	13.95	2.40	-0.01	14.33	1.23	-1.04	29.44	1.28	-2.76						
10	P2 X P3	51.67	1.15	0.644	53.78	1.18	0.35	145.80	1.82	-58.00	81.33	2.10	4.28	18.28	5.17	-1.08	15.34	1.50	0.62	13.11	0.61	-0.26	29.67	0.43	1.69						
11	P2 X P4	50.33	1.36	0.138	52.67	1.27	0.35	152.00	0.89	550.25	83.00	0.39	1.67	17.12	8.02	-0.32	14.24	0.46	-0.13	13.33	1.77	1.97	29.00	0.64	8.99						
12	P2 X P5	50.56	1.45	-0.579	52.89	1.36	-0.95	141.70	0.91	-59.82	81.33	0.53	-0.24	16.04	3.07	-1.25	13.79	1.48	-0.15	13.89	-0.07	-0.55	28.56	0.72	12.08						
13	P2 X P6	50.44	1.13*	-0.86	52.78	1.12	-0.79	140.80	0.86	-58.10	82.67	0.80	-0.54	17.49	8.52	-1.24	13.88	1.89	-0.19	13.11	0.54	-1.06	32.00	1.09	2.84						
14	P2 X P7	49.22	1.52	-0.268	51.56	1.43	0.95	150.10	1.57	-26.41	80.89	0.52	-0.35	16.33	9.33	2.72	14.48	2.42	-0.23	14.00	0.77	-0.77	27.89	1.65	42.74						
15	P2 X P8	50.78	1.23*	-0.86	53.44	1.32	-0.95	160.30	1.41	-37.04	83.44	0.14	2.11	18.74	6.52	-0.42	14.36	2.61	0.72	13.89	0.85	3.16*	30.78	1.04	3.15						
16	P2 X P9	50.89	1.18	0.999	53.67	1.14	1.77	143.60	1.59	-52.98	82.44	0.34	-0.54	17.79	3.49	-1.21	14.85	1.45	-0.02	15.78	3.08	0.27	27.89	1.73	-3.21						
17	P2 X P10	50.56	1.18*	-0.86	53.00	1.27	-0.95	135.70	1.66	-62.45	83.00	0.82	2.44	16.33	0.19	-1.10	14.20	-0.01	-0.25	15.33	1.77	1.97	26.56	0.62	0.39						
18	P3 X P4	52.67	1.43	3.385	54.89	1.36	1.78	146.10	1.09	11.52	84.00	1.59	-0.54	17.07	3.84	-0.36	13.24	-0.03	-0.20	13.11	1.38	-0.93	29.78	0.63	-3.60						
19	P3 X P5	52.44	1.81	-0.706	54.67	1.81	-0.93	156.90	1.54	981.35	82.89	0.85	1.60	20.33	-1.85	-1.10	13.90	1.32	0.03	12.89	1.15	0.34	28.56	1.21	1.00						
20	P3 X P6	49.11	1.61	-0.262	52.44	2.12	0.33	142.30	1.04	115.23	83.78	0.72	1.81	17.65	-3.52	0.43	13.88	-0.48	-0.23	14.22	-0.38	2.64	28.22	0.97	1.13						
21	P3 X P7	51.67	1.70*	-0.768	53.78	1.65	-1.00	155.10	1.90	442.27	81.89	1.76	4.50	19.09	-6.10	0.56	13.90	0.15	-0.03	12.89	0.30	0.86	28.67	1.13	13.06						
22	P3 X P8	50.56	1.45	-0.579	53.11	1.38	-0.14	162.90	1.80	47.25	82.22	0.75	4.53	18.17	-0.61	-1.02	14.39	1.21	-0.22	12.67	0.84	-0.90	28.67	0.53	-3.42						
23	P3 X P9	50.33	1.36	2.913	52.89	1.43	2.49	143.50	2.25	-59.27	79.00	1.26	0.42	17.16	0.90	-0.09	13.92	-0.01	-0.20	13.56	0.92	2.81	28.56	0.68	5.50						
24	P3 X P10	50.11	1.47	2.069	52.33	1.41	3.42	134.80	1.11	-38.36	79.00	2.37	2.09	16.84	-2.75	1.33	13.92	0.69	-0.20	14.00	2.81	-0.83	27.00	0.40	-4.12						
25	P4 X P5	51.33	1.29	-0.437	53.44	1.25	-0.76	156.50	2.13	-46.02	80.44	1.91	2.01	19.07	-1.99	-1.00	14.17	1.39	0.05	12.44	0.54	-1.06	31.56	1.64	-3.47						
26	P4 X P6	51.22	0.91	-0.675	53.33	0.87	-0.49	135.40	1.17	-37.32	80.67	1.22	-0.47	17.60	-1.92	-0.46	14.24	0.04	-0.25	13.78	1.38	-0.93	29.78	0.77	-4.15						
27	P4 X P7	51.67	0.95	-0.676	54.22	1.03	-1.00	144.90	1.59	27.37	81.78	1.50	-0.52	20.00	3.44	1.32	13.77	0.62	-0.20	13.33	0.77	-0.77	31.11	1.45	-3.52						
28	P4 X P8	52.11	0.86	-0.673	54.11	0.85	-0.77	151.30	1.61	-62.80	84.22	1.67	1.58	18.09	-1.61	-1.18	14.09	0.77	-0.16	13.56	1.18	-0.34	31.22	1.14	-2.55						
29	P4 X P9	51.44	1.06	-0.424	53.56	1.03	-0.09	152.20	1.71	-62.40	83.44	1.02	0.16	18.46	-0.25	-1.00	13.80	1.37	-0.23	14.44	2.15	-1.03	29.11	1.04	3.15						
30	P4 X P10	51.78	1.13	-0.061	53.78	1.12	-0.09	124.50	1.19	-51.79	82.78	1.02	0.16	18.99	-4.57	-1.03	13.72	1.54	0.98	13.56	1.15	-0.34	29.22	1.15	4.66						
31	P5 X P6	51.78	1.61*	-0.834	53.78	1.59	-0.94	145.00	1.51	-42.22	84.11	1.19	-0.26	20.28	-0.88	-1.12	14.14	1.45	0.07	13.33	1.69	-0.41	33.56	2.24	-2.27						
32	P5 X P7	51.11	1.06	-0.297	53.11	1.05	-0.52	151.80	1.46	-45.52	82.00	0.47	0.47	18.84	-0.61	-1.19	14.05	1.74	-0.25	13.11	2.15	-1.03	31.78	0.50	-4.06						
33	P5 X P8	51.22	1.38*	-0.831	53.56	1.43	-0.76	159.60	1.50	-57.26	84.56	1.35	0.08	18.73	-3.72	-0.41	14.52	0.79	0.07	12.22	0.07	4.56*	29.44	1.12	5.90						
34	P5 X P9	51.00	1.22	-0.589	53.22	1.23	-0.52	159.60	1.38	-61.68	80.78	1.95	7.54	18.97	-0.63	-1.25	14.04	1.94	-0.11	13.56	1.00	-0.00	29.00	0.67	-2.00						
35	P5 X P10	51.11	1.27	0.13	53.11	1.25	-0.14	147.20	0.58	47.13	82.78	1.72	-0.54	18.02	-0.21	-0.19	13.61	1.85	-0.24	14.00	1.62	-1.08	27.44	0.97	-3.46						
36	P6 X P7	50.11	1.33	0.663	51.89	1.16	-0.14	140.10	0.46	172.58	79.89	1.51	0.72	17.14	3.43	-1.15	13.58	1.54	-0.11	12.89	1.85	-0.66	28.22	1.90	2.59						
37	P6 X P8	52.89	0.97	0.431	55.00	1.00	0.42	133.90	0.58	452.06	78.11	1.97	0.77	16.38	6.75	-1.24	12.67	1.51	0.73	13.00	1.50	1.32	28.56	2.64	-3.88						
38	P6 X P9	51.22	0.91	-0.675	53.44	0.98	-0.77	131.50	0.79	267.90	85.89	1.22	1.02	17.79	3.88	-1.17	13.26	1.41	-0.24	13.33	2.54	0.38	28.78	2.65	9.27						

**Table 7 (continue). Stability parameters for yield and related traits in maize across three environments**

Sl. no	crosses	Seed index			Seed yield per plant			CTD			Chlorophyll content			LAI			Oil content			Starch content		
		mean	bi	S <sup>2</sup> di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di	mean	Bi	S <sup>2</sup> Di
1	P1 X P2	26.38	-6.52	-0.15	101.10	0.51	-136.25	2.63	1.22	0.51	44.76	2.11	-10.22	3.05	-3.25	0.02	3.49	0.08	-0.002	65.47	-0.71	0.96
2	P1 X P3	26.58	-2.41	-0.68	102.60	0.58	240.05	1.44	-0.78	0.49	41.19	2.41	-10.07	2.65	-2.06	-0.05	4.08	0.24	-0.002	67.53	-5.15	-0.08
3	P1 X P4	26.44	-9.00	4.17	104.40	0.33	297.94	2.06	-0.98	1.80	42.15	2.54	-7.83	2.84	-0.38	-0.08	4.48	12.03	-0.003	67.52	-0.06	-0.04
4	P1 X P5	26.94	0.25	-0.72	90.70	-0.35	480.01	1.68	1.96	-0.14	42.10	1.71	-10.12	2.66	0.08	-0.09	3.49	2.10	-0.001	66.23	-8.86	-0.13
5	P1 X P6	25.36	-4.15	3.77	94.00	1.05	-281.09	1.72	1.34	-0.58	42.82	1.18	-9.74	2.36	0.14	-0.08	3.77	2.21	0.003	72.40	-0.30	-0.13
6	P1 X P7	25.20	-2.07	-0.74	101.40	0.21	766.44	1.71	-0.69	0.03	47.71	1.90	-8.79	2.52	2.30	-0.09	4.13	0.70	-0.003	58.81	6.10	-0.03
7	P1 X P8	24.46	-0.56	-0.54	112.80	1.09	497.74	1.38	-0.81	-0.40	43.81	1.74	-9.37	2.81	4.12	0.00	3.73	0.73	-0.001	74.96	-7.02	0.31
8	P1 X P9	23.37	1.23	-0.23	75.30	1.17	666.45	1.44	-0.10	-0.55	42.18	0.10	-9.83	2.86	3.05	-0.06	4.10	-1.38	-0.002	61.98	7.78	0.03
9	P1 X P10	26.34	-7.84	1.14	117.40	0.55	81.85	1.90	2.50	-0.55	42.80	0.36	-9.17	2.77	4.13	-0.02	3.45	1.93	-0.002	59.62	5.07	-0.11
10	P2 X P3	26.02	3.16	-0.43	113.40	1.01	190.21	1.64	-1.73	0.23	49.75	2.41	-8.94	3.02	3.86	-0.06	5.16	2.77	-0.001	72.10	-4.71	0.12
11	P2 X P4	25.89	-0.92	-0.56	93.40	0.97	-275.25	1.62	2.62	-0.62	44.54	0.41	-9.94	2.61	4.13	-0.03	3.82	-2.19	-0.003	60.17	-5.90	-0.13
12	P2 X P5	25.47	-7.42	-0.40	88.10	0.68	-246.71	1.71	2.20	0.06	47.49	0.49	-10.03	2.65	2.98	-0.08	5.43	-0.85	-0.002	59.62	4.83	-0.13
13	P2 X P6	22.73	-6.12	-0.14	105.00	1.45	-282.01	1.37	-0.48	-0.63	48.82	1.01	-10.25	2.52	2.22	-0.09	3.82	-1.73	-0.001	60.52	-0.25	-0.11
14	P2 X P7	25.51	-8.57	-0.77	103.10	1.51	156.83	2.09	1.52	-0.63	39.77	1.39	-8.78	2.76	0.67	-0.08	5.18	3.17	-0.003	57.28	7.47	0.07
15	P2 X P8	26.82	-5.64	-0.76	105.50	1.19	-252.02	1.44	2.07	-0.15	46.27	0.17	-9.80	2.74	2.36	-0.08	5.32	9.37	-0.003	60.88	-0.31	0.23
16	P2 X P9	24.62	-4.70	0.05	106.80	0.37	-248.97	2.45	2.37	-0.03	40.99	-0.36	-9.94	2.89	-0.82	-0.06	3.74	1.42	-0.002	61.62	5.50	0.01
17	P2 X P10	27.69	-0.86	-0.67	95.70	0.64	-208.85	2.30	3.26	-0.61	47.46	1.64	-10.24	2.58	1.21	-0.08	3.75	-1.02	-0.001	58.20	7.45	-0.08
18	P3 X P4	26.31	-0.14	5.71	94.60	0.37	-280.27	1.68	0.13	-0.60	45.68	1.40	-10.19	2.20	-0.15	-0.09	4.20	-1.02	-0.003	64.08	4.83	0.73
19	P3 X P5	24.51	-0.36	-0.73	116.10	1.99	-119.91	2.34	0.51	-0.43	47.47	0.88	-10.12	2.99	1.01	-0.09	3.85	2.19	-0.003	63.42	6.48	0.74
20	P3 X P6	28.38	-6.50	-0.52	112.80	2.31	-159.45	2.10	2.34	-0.45	48.30	0.68	-10.22	2.32	3.20	-0.05	4.13	0.98	-0.003	74.40	0.14	-0.10
21	P3 X P7	24.82	-10.56	-0.76	115.70	1.51	-268.87	1.87	0.29	-0.40	45.89	0.56	-10.11	2.37	3.74	-0.05	3.83	0.82	-0.002	61.58	0.00	-0.08
22	P3 X P8	28.43	19.91	-0.18	120.80	1.55	-252.75	1.64	1.73	-0.26	44.54	0.05	-10.04	2.40	0.53	0.02	5.36	1.59	-0.001	62.30	2.36	0.82
23	P3 X P9	25.20	1.56	0.33	103.30	2.21	284.42	1.71	0.49	-0.61	44.32	-0.10	-10.05	2.68	1.61	-0.07	4.20	-1.52	-0.001	64.27	-4.55	-0.04
24	P3 X P10	25.73	-4.09	2.22	96.40	0.87	-210.59	2.41	1.25	-0.64	46.39	2.31	-10.19	2.36	-0.93	-0.07	4.16	-0.24	-0.003	68.33	-5.21	0.01
25	P4 X P5	26.37	2.52	-0.43	123.40	2.58	117.65	2.25	2.43	-0.27	41.72	1.28	-10.03	2.76	0.63	-0.08	5.80	3.19	-0.003	60.53	2.74	-0.12
26	P4 X P6	24.93	13.67	-0.79	107.30	1.82	-157.55	2.17	1.77	-0.55	43.78	2.24	-10.08	2.61	0.75	-0.09	3.75	0.01	-0.003	72.28	-5.91	-0.10
27	P4 X P7	27.54	2.24	-0.64	114.10	1.84	-275.05	2.44	1.00	1.11	47.70	0.34	-9.45	2.77	1.04	-0.08	4.16	0.80	0.01	64.16	-0.10	0.27
28	P4 X P8	27.12	3.40	0.23	129.30	2.24	-51.60	2.00	2.80	-0.51	47.24	1.00	-10.24	2.62	2.01	-0.08	3.67	0.52	-0.003	62.31	-6.15	-0.10
29	P4 X P9	24.57	11.15	0.45	120.00	2.68	-207.03	1.13	0.83	-0.47	49.12	0.91	-10.22	2.88	0.29	-0.08	5.34	1.41	-0.003	70.80	8.32	-0.13
30	P4 X P10	25.25	8.29	0.96	118.90	1.10	-277.21	1.66	0.34	0.95	46.91	1.31	-9.75	2.16	-0.41	-0.07	3.70	2.70	-0.003	66.58	2.39	-0.12
31	P5 X P6	24.80	10.94	-0.67	130.10	3.43	-282.07	1.40	0.78	-0.62	48.75	0.86	-10.27	2.68	0.20	-0.04	3.88	1.85	-0.002	67.65	4.03	-0.07
32	P5 X P7	24.90	-0.39	0.96	135.70	2.92	-250.28	1.83	2.89	-0.62	46.51	0.29	-10.24	2.91	1.71	-0.08	5.23	-0.14	-0.002	62.40	-0.55	-0.13
33	P5 X P8	25.99	-7.67	-0.68	118.70	1.93	-274.87	1.80	2.47	-0.29	42.28	0.17	-10.22	2.84	0.24	-0.08	3.63	-1.68	-0.003	60.38	0.46	-0.01
34	P5 X P9	25.03	-2.39	1.20	124.00	1.97	-44.72	2.20	1.90	-0.38	37.64	-0.37	-6.30	2.93	1.84	-0.08	5.18	2.82	-0.003	71.54	1.67	-0.12
35	P5 X P10	24.22	7.58	-0.29	98.50	2.19	524.72	1.81	0.39	-0.02	47.20	3.66	-8.20	2.50	0.99	-0.09	5.11	1.10	-0.003	70.43	-2.10	-0.08
36	P6 X P7	25.23	9.32	-0.79	106.80	1.35	-59.77	1.88	-1.43	-0.54	49.26	6.00	-9.96	2.87	3.15	-0.06	4.18	1.21	-0.002	63.62	1.28	-0.12
37	P6 X P8	22.72	-6.10	7.51	92.00	1.06	-271.67	2.03	2.93	1.34	42.38	1.53	-10.13	2.59	5.38	-0.08	4.18	2.36	-0.003	60.47	2.33	-0.13
38	P6 X P9	26.35	-2.71	-0.68	103.10	1.22	-260.37	2.50	3.83	-0.54	49.15	1.90	-10.13	2.71	0.39	-0.08	4.36	3.57	-0.003	63.82	8.15	-0.12
39	P6 X P10	26.56	8.48	8.46	101.10	1.37	-275.86	2.14	3.19	-0.46	49.08	1.64	-10.06	2.49	2.92	-0.07	4.14	-1.04	-0.002	70.76	5.18	-0.11
40	P7 X P8	27.58	6.08	1.90	92.50	1.07	-64.96	2.12	4.33	-0.50	45.31	1.82	-9.94	2.52	-0.32	-0.07	4.53	0.41	-0.003	72.55	4.75	-0.06
41	P7 X P9	26.98	-1.09	-0.71	113.70	1.08	-280.09	1.50	-0.52	-0.63	40.38	1.25	-10.13	2.86	-0.05	-0.08	3.80	2.72	-0.002	60.88	2.38	-0.08
42	P7 X P10	26.52	3.31	-0.45	95.90	0.81	-205.34	1.76	-0.88	-0.57	44.95	1.22	-9.53	2.52	-0.03	-0.08	4.32	-0.79	-0.001	66.59	2.19	-0.13
43	P8 X P9	26.24	2.28	1.11	91.00	-0.59	71.81	1.56	2.16	-0.62	44.43	0.80	-10.01	2.79	0.84	-0.08	4.67	1.21	-0.002	72.34	0.53	-0.08
44	P8 X P10	26.02	-3.82	3.78	92.00	0.74	-232.85	1.84	1.88	1.57	46.90	1.67	-9.87	2.53	-0.81	-0.07	4.28	3.78	0.029	69.39	26.18	12.96
45	P9 X P10	26.64	6.15	7.02	87.50	0.47	-269.18	1.51	3.29	0.11	40.28	-0.33	-5.16	2.30	3.19	-0.06	4.15	-6.76	0.019	66.67	-46.32	9.21
46	HQPM	26.88	-8.82	-0.71	124.10	0.17	-256.62	2.20	2.80	-0.58	44.92	-0.14	-5.65	2.34	-1.70	-0.04	4.02	4.45	0.001	63.83	27.32	0.84

According to the physiological characteristics, canopy temperature and leaf area index deficit play a key role in heat stress tolerance in that hybrid  $P_6 \times P_8$  demonstrated their adaptability under favourable conditions and depicted low canopy temperature depression and hybrid  $P_1 \times P_2$ ,  $P_1 \times P_3$ ,  $P_1 \times P_4$ ,  $P_1 \times P_5$ ,  $P_1 \times P_6$ ,  $P_1 \times P_8$ ,  $P_2 \times P_3$ ,  $P_3 \times P_{10}$  demonstrated their adaptability under favourable conditions and depicted high chlorophyll content. Furthermore, hybrids  $P_1 \times P_5$ ,  $P_1 \times P_6$ ,  $P_2 \times P_7$ ,  $P_4 \times P_5$ ,  $P_4 \times P_6$ ,  $P_5 \times P_6$ ,  $P_5 \times P_8$ ,  $P_6 \times P_9$  demonstrated non-significant ( $s^2 di$ ) and regression coefficients less than unity ( $\beta_i < 1$ ), with mean values higher than the population mean, indicating its adaptability under unfavourable environments for high leaf area index. In quality criteria such as oil content and starch content, three hybrids demonstrated non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2 di$ ), indicating consistent behaviour.  $P_1 \times P_7$ ,  $P_1 \times P_8$ , and  $P_3 \times P_6$  hybrids with mean values greater than the population mean, demonstrating adaptability in unfavourable conditions for high oil content. Out of 45 hybrids, 31 showed non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2 di$ ), indicating stable behaviour, whereas 14 showed substantial divergence from regression ( $s^2 di$ ), indicating unstable behaviour.  $P_3 \times P_6$ ,  $P_5 \times P_8$ , and  $P_8 \times P_9$  hybrids demonstrated adaptation under unfavourable conditions for higher starch content, although hybrid  $P_6 \times P_9$  showed non-significant deviation from and regression coefficient greater than than unity ( $\beta_i > 1$ ), indicating adaptation in favourable circumstances and a high starch percentage.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The study found that three hybrids,  $P_5 \times P_6$ ,  $P_5 \times P_7$ , and  $P_4 \times P_5$ , performed best in terms of QPM grain production due to strong standard heterosis, high specific combining ability, and high general combining ability of female parents. According to three different environments in  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$ , and  $E_3$ , were  $P_1 \times P_6$ ,  $P_2 \times P_4$ ,  $P_2 \times P_6$ ,  $P_2 \times P_8$ ,  $P_3 \times P_5$ ,  $P_4 \times P_5$ ,  $P_4 \times P_7$ ,  $P_4 \times P_{10}$ ,  $P_5 \times P_6$ ,  $P_5 \times P_7$ ,  $P_6 \times P_8$ ,  $P_7 \times P_8$ ,  $P_7 \times P_9$ , regression coefficient near to unity ( $\beta_i \approx 1$ ) and non-significant deviation from regression ( $s^2 di$ ). This demonstrates its adaptability to all conditions. They must pass additional observation tests in a variety of environmental situations before being released.

#### COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

#### REFERENCES

1. Tulu D, Tesso B, Azmach G. Heterosis and combining ability analysis of quality protein maize (*Zea mays L.*) inbred lines adapted to mid-altitude sub-humid agro-ecology of Ethiopia. Afr J Plant Sci. 2018;12(3): 47-57.
2. Apraku BB, Morakinyo AB, Fakorede, Muhyideen O, Richard OA. Selection of extra-early maize inbreds under low N and drought at flowering and grain-filling for hybrid production. Maydica. 2015; 56(1721):29-41.
3. Abuali AI, Abdelmulla AA, Khalafalla MM, Idris AE, Osman AM. Combining ability and heterosis for yield and yield components in maize (*Zea mays L.*). Aust J Basic Appl Sci. 2012;6(10): 36-41.
4. Chiuta NE, Mutengwa CS. Combining ability of quality protein maize inbred lines for yield and morpho-agronomic traits under optimum as well as combined drought and heat-stressed conditions. Agronomy. 2020;10(2): 184-96.  
DOI: 10.3390/agronomy10020184
5. Rajesh V, Sudheer Kumar SS, Reddy VN, Sankar AS. Combining ability and genetic action studies for yield and its related traits in maize (*Zea mays L.*). Int J Curr Microbiol Appl Sci. 2018;7(6): 2645-52.  
DOI: 10.20546/ijcmas.2018.706.313
6. Chandra GS, Marker S. Combining ability and heterosis of QPM hybrids for yield, qualitative and quantitative traits under heat stress in different environments. Int J Plant Soil Sci. 2022; 34(22):934-50.  
DOI: 10.9734/ijpss/2022/v34i2231454
7. Eyherabide G, Teresa B, César L. Gene action controlling stability and adaptability in maize. Maydica. 2016:61.
8. Aggarwal PK. Global climate change and Indian agriculture: impacts, adaptation and mitigation. Indian J Agric Sci. 2008; 78(10):911-9.
9. Amiruzzaman M, Islam MA, Hasan L, Kadir M, Rohman MM. Heterosis and combining ability in a diallel among elite inbred lines of maize (*Zea mays L.*). Emirates J Food Agric. 2013;25(2): 132-13.

10. Bhusal TN, Lal GM. Heterosis, combining ability and their inter-relationship for morphological and quality traits in yellow maize (*Zea mays* L.) single-crosses across environments. *AGRIVITA J Agric Sci.* 2020;42(1): 174-90.  
DOI: 10.17503/agrivate.v42i1.2089
11. Shailesh Marker PB, Ravindra Kumar Meena KSP. Combining ability analysis of early maturing Quality Protein Maize (*Zea mays* L.) lines and heterosis of their F1 hybrids. *Int J Curr Microbiol Appl Sci.* 2021;10(2): 2065-75.  
DOI: 10.20546/ijcmas.2021.1002.246
12. Rajasekhar D, Naveenkumar KL, Pandey PK, Sen D. Analysis of morphological variation, grouping and path coefficient studies in a set of maize inbred lines local to north east hill region of India. *Int J Plant Soil Sci.* 2022;34(17): 105-13.  
DOI: 10.9734/ijpss/2022/v34i1731042
13. Sprague GF, Tatum LA. General vs combining ability in single crosses of corn. *Agronomy.* 1942;34(10):923-32.  
DOI:10.2134/agronj1942.00021962003400 100008x
14. Reddy YS, Krishnan V, Vengadessan V, Paramasivam K, Narayanan AL. Heterosis analysis for grain yield traits in Maize (*Zea mays* L.). *Electron J Plant Breed.* 2018; 9(2):518-27.  
DOI: 10.5958/0975-928X.2018.00063.7
15. Hallauer AR, Miranda JB. Quantitative genetics in maize breeding. 2nd ed. Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press. 1988;86-9.
16. Gideon S, Marker S, Ramteke PW. Gene Action and Combining ability analysis for Grain yield and Quality parameters in Sub-tropical Maize (*Zea mays* L.). *VEGETOS An Int J Plant Res.* 2017; 30(Special):4473:2229.
17. Griffing B. Concept of general and specific combining ability in relation to diallel crossing systems. *Aust J Biol Sci.* 1956;9(4):463-93.  
DOI: 10.1071/BI9560463
18. N. Tandzi L, S. Mutengwa C, LM. Ngonkeu E, Woïn N, Gracen V. Breeding for quality protein maize (QPM) varieties: a review. *Agronomy.* 2017;7(4):80.  
DOI: 10.3390/agronomy7040080
19. Mekasha GM, Chere AT. Performance evaluation and identification of Highland quality protein maize hybrids in Ethiopia. *Int J Plant Soil Sci.* 2022;34(21): 387-406.  
DOI: 10.9734/ijpss/2022/v34i2131276
20. Dodiya NS, Joshi VN. Genotypic x environment interaction and stability analysis for yield and maturity in maize (*Zea mays* L.). *Crop Res.* 2003;26: 110-3.
21. Silva MN, Markland D, Vieira PN, Coutinho SR, Carraça EV, Palmeira AL, Minderico CS, Matos MG, Sardinha LB, Teixeira PJ. Helping overweight women become more active: Need support and motivational regulations for different forms of physical activity. *Psychology of sport and exercise.* 2010;11(6):591-601.
22. Moterle LM, Braccini AL, Scapim CA, Pinto RJ, Gonçalves LS, do Amaral Júnior AT, Silva TR. Combining ability of tropical maize lines for seed quality and agronomic traits. *Genetics and Molecular Research.* 2011;10(3):2268-78.
23. Langade DM, Shahi JP, Srivastava K, Singh A, Agarwal VK, Sharma A. Appraisal of genetic variability and seasonal interaction for yield and quality traits in maize (*Zea mays* L.). *Plant Gene and Trait.* 2013;4(1).
24. Bhusal N, Sarial AK, Sharma P, Sareen S. Mapping QTLs for grain yield components in wheat under heat stress. *PLoS One.* 2017;12(12):e0189594.
25. Vencovsky R, Barriga P. Biometric genetics in plant breeding. Ribeirão Preto: Brazilian Society of Genetics. 1992;496.
26. Singh DS, Jagadev PN. Combining ability in diallel crosses of quality protein maize inbreds. *Int J Curr Microbiol Appl Sci.* 2021;10(4):894-9.  
DOI: 10.20546/ijcmas.2021.1004.095
27. Tajwar I, Chakraborty M. Combining ability and heterosis for grain yield and its components in maize inbreds over environments (*Zea mays* L.). *Afr J Agric Res.* 2018;8(25):3276-80.
28. Yousuf M, Saleem M. Estimates of heritability for some quantitative characters in maize. *Int J Agric Biol.* 2020;04(1): 103-4.
29. Basford KE, Cooper M. Genotype x environment interactions and some considerations of their implications for wheat breeding in Australia This review is one of a series commissioned by the Advisory Committee of the Journal. *Australian Journal of Agricultural Research.* 1998;49(2):153-74.
30. Eberhart ST, Russell WA. Stability parameters for comparing varieties 1. *Crop science.* 1966;6(1):36-40.

31. Panse, V. G. and P. V. Sukhatme. Statistical methods for agricultural workers. Second Edition. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.. 1967;381.
32. Fisher RA, Yates F. Statistical tables for biological, agricultural and medical research. Statistical tables for biological, agricultural and medical research; 1938.
33. Turner FJ. Nature and dynamic interpretation of deformation lamellae in calcite of three marbles. American Journal of Science. 1953;251(4):276-98.
34. Griffing BR. Concept of general and specific combining ability in relation to diallel crossing systems. Australian journal of biological sciences. 1956;9(4):463-93.
35. Niranjan KC, Nirala RBP, Birender S. Combining ability and heterosis studies in maize (*Zea mays L.*) under kharif season. Int J Curr Microbiol Appl Sci. 2020; 9(11):2319-7706.
36. Sowmya HH, Kamatar MY, Shanthakumar G, Brunda SM, Shadakshari TV, Showkath Babu BM, et al. Stability analysis of maize hybrids using Eberhart and Russel Model. Int J Curr Microbiol Appl Sci. 2018;7(2):3336-43. DOI: 10.20546/ijcmas.2018.702.399
37. Olatise O, Badu-Apraku B, Moses A, Abubakar AM. Combining ability and performance of extra-early maturing provitamin A maize inbreds and derived hybrids in multiple environments. Plants. 2022;11(964): 1-20.
38. Karim AMMS, Ahmed S, Akhi AH, Talukder MZA, Karim A. Combining ability and heterosis study in maize inbreds throughout diallel mating design. Bangladesh J Agric Res. 2018;43(4): 599-609. DOI: 10.3329/bjar.v43i4.39158
39. Ambikabathy A, Selvam NJ, Selvi DT, Dhasarathan M, Vairam N, Renganathan V, Vanniarajan C. Determination of combining ability and heterosis for yield and yield related traits in maize hybrids based on linex tester analysis. Research Journal of Agricultural Sciences. 2019; 10(1):215-20.
40. Kumar S, Ahlawat W, Kumar R, Dilbaghi N. Graphene, carbon nanotubes, zinc oxide and gold as elite nanomaterials for fabrication of biosensors for healthcare. Biosensors and Bioelectronics. 2015; 70:498-503.
41. Lahane G, Chauhan, R. and Patel, JM. Combining ability and heterosis for yield and quality traits in quality protein maize. J Agric Res. 2014;1(3):135-42.

© 2022 Chandra and Marker; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:  
The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:  
<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/92046>