



Evaluation of Mulberry Germplasm for Growth and Yield Parameters during Different Seasons

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Evaluation of mulberry germplasm for growth and yield parameters was carried out during the rainy and winter seasons of 2019-2020 in the Department of Sericulture, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru-65. The experimental material for the present study comprised of Seventy-one mulberry accessions and two check varieties M5 and V1. Among Seventy-one mulberry accessions evaluated the leaf yield of different genotypes differed significantly among different seasons. Among the elite mulberry genotypes, no single genotype was superior in respect of all the traits in different seasons. However, during rainy and winter season MI-232 and MI-143 recorded highest leaf yield.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Mulberry is the host plant of silkworm (*Bombyx mori* L.) and utilized on a large scale for silk production. It is a perennial plant belonging to the genus *Morus*, family Moraceae, division Magnoliophyta, class Magnoliopsida and comes under the order Urticales. The genesis of mulberry is Indochina and distributed in the lower slopes of Himalayan belt of Indochina up to an elevation of 2100 m above MSL, covering both temperate and subtropical regions of northern hemisphere. Silk production is directly correlated with production of high-quality mulberry leaves. Hence, development of improved mulberry varieties with high leaf productivity and quality is essential for horizontal and vertical growth of sericulture in the country. Breeding activities aiming towards increasing productivity can benefit from a thorough understanding the genetic variability and diversity within the germplasm. Germplasm is a store material for conserving variation among the collection of various accessions, pure lines, varieties etc. Biodiversity/germplasm acts as gold mine for plant breeders. Judicious utilization of germplasm resources leads to continuous development of bio-resources. Mulberry improvement study has been started in 1960's. Since then, good number of mulberry varieties have been evolved and recommended for commercial cultivation in various sericulture regions of the country. The Genus *Morus* has 68 recognized species available in different parts of the world. More than twenty species are recorded under the genus *Morus* with four species viz., *Morus alba*, *Morus serrata*, *Morus indica* and *Morus laevigata* are distributed in India. *Morus indica* L. and *Morus alba* L. are the two commercially cultivated species used for rearing of silkworm in India [1]. Whereas *Morus sinensis*, *Morus multicaulis*, *Morus phillippinensis* and *Morus nigra* are the exotic species in India [2]. India is the second largest producer of raw silk (35,468 MT) out of which 25,345 MT is being contributed by mulberry silk [3]. Karnataka is considered as pioneering state contributing about 65 per cent with an area of 1,04578 ha under mulberry cultivation [3].

Mulberry leaf foliage is the only food for the silkworm (*Bombyx mori* L.) and is grown under varied climatic conditions, ranging from temperate to tropical. The present scenario of sericulture industry demands new varieties

suitable for various agro climatic conditions. Suitable parent material needs to be identified from large number of germplasm accessions for the purpose [4]. Once the genotypes with probable contribution of maximum desirable traits are found or developed, testing the same in comparisons with the existing varieties form the second important step in improvement programmes which is termed as evaluation. Evaluation of any crop is a continuous process to evolve new varieties suitable for specific zones for commercial utilization. Three tier system of evaluation as suggested by Dandin [5] could be used with required modification to suit the local or specific situation. With this background the present study was undertaken to evaluate elite the mulberry genotypes with an objective to study the growth and yield parameters of elite mulberry genotypes. In commercial sericulture, more than 60% of the total cost of cocoon production goes towards mulberry production alone. Hence, in recent years maximum attention has been given for the improvement of mulberry both in terms of quality and quantity. Evaluation is essential to know the genetic potentiality of the materials or the varieties. Evaluation is the most important aspects of germplasm conservation in order to identify parents for the development of improved varieties [6]. Appropriate selection of the tropical cultivars based on the plant quality parameters and their effect on growth and cocoon yield parameters of *Bombyx mori* races in different agro-climatic conditions is essential to select and exploit promising cultivars for better sericulture practice [7]. The main objective of evaluation of mulberry genetic resources is to promote utilization directly utilization by the breeders for the improvement of programme. In order to achieve such objectives, it is very essential to evaluate mulberry genetic resources for growth and yield traits. Hence the present studies were undertaken to evaluation of mulberry (*Morus* spp.) accessions in germplasm in different seasons.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Experimental Site

The experiment was conducted at Department of Sericulture, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru-65. The experimental site is located between 13°08' N Latitude and 77°58' E Longitude at an altitude of 930 m above mean sea level (MSL) in 2019-2020.

2.2 Genetic Materials

The experimental material for the present study comprised of seventy-one mulberry accessions and two check varieties (M5 and V1) were used. Each accession was planted in one row with four plants with spacing of 2.4 x 2.5 m. The evaluation for growth and yield parameters was conducted during two seasons viz., rainy and winter seasons of the 2019-20. The experimental plot was maintained as per the recommended package of practices for rain-fed mulberry (Dandin and Giridar, 2014). The accessions were evaluated after 45th, 60th and 70th day after pruning for growth and yield parameters during different seasons. The accessions were evaluated after 45th, 60th and 70th day after pruning for growth and yield parameters during different seasons.

2.3 Traits Recorded

2.3.1 Plant height (cm)

The main shoot height was measured using meter scale from the base of the plant to its tip and the average plant height was worked out and expressed in cm.

2.3.2 Number of branches per tree

The number of shoots were counted from five randomly selected tree under treatment in three replications and the mean was worked out.

2.3.3 Single leaf area (cm²)

Leaf area was estimated by measuring the length and breadth of individual leaf from different genotypes and multiplied with factor and expressed in cm².

$$SLA = L \times B \times 0.69$$

Where, SLA = Single Leaf Area

L = Length (cm²)

B = Breadth (cm²)

0.69 = Correction factor Leaf moisture content (%)

2.3.4 Leaf moisture content (%)

Fresh leaf weight and dry leaf weights was taken and the moisture content of leaf was calculated

by using the following formula and it is expressed in percentage.

$$\text{Moisture content of leaf} = \frac{\text{Fresh wt (g)} - \text{Dry wt (g)}}{\text{Fresh wt (g)}} \times 100$$

2.3.5 Leaf yield per tree (g)

Leaves harvested from different tree mulberry genotypes and their weight was recorded. The average leaf yield per tree was estimated and expressed in grams per tree.

2.4 Statistical Analysis

The accessions were evaluated after 45th, 60th and 70th day after pruning for growth and yield parameters during different seasons. The mean data of each genotype for each season were subjected to statistical analysis (ANOVA).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The growth and leaf yield parameters of different elite mulberry genotypes differed significantly during rainy season and winter seasons. No single genotype was superior in respect of all the traits studied.

3.1 Plant Height (cm)

Among 71 accessions evaluated, C-776 recorded highest plant height (239.80, 273.70 & 312.06 cm) followed by Srinagar local (234.16, 263.96 & 311.7 cm). The MI-556 recorded lowest plant height of 115.20, 132.53 & 164.5 cm at 45th, 60th and 75th day after pruning respectively during rainy season (Table 1). Whereas during winter season -1635 recorded highest plant height at 45th and 60th DAP of 193.30 and 236.21 cm respectively, at 75th DAP C-776 (263.30 cm) followed by MI-11 (191.73 cm), V-1 (225.43 cm) and MR-2 (250.56 cm) at 45th, 60th and 75th DAP. At 45th, 60th DAP ME-08 (96.30, 111.83 cm) and 75th DAP Assambola (139.46 cm) recorded lowest plant height (Table 2).

The present results are line with the earlier studies of Mangammal, [8] who reported among 80 accessions V-1 recorded maximum plant height of 341.00 cm followed by ME-95 (334.67 cm) and S-46 recorded lowest plant height of 174.67 cm. These results are also agreement with Ahalya et al. (2020) evaluated fifteen genotypes among them ME-224 recorded highest plant height (247.50 cm).

3.2 Number of Branches Per Tree

Among 71 accessions evaluated more number of branches per plant were recorded in Srinagar local (79.66) followed by MI-79 (75.66) and MR-2 (65.66). Whereas ME-06 recorded lowest (8.66) number of branches per plant during rainy season (Table 1). During winter season, more number of branches per plant were observed in C-763 (47.33) followed by ME-224 (43.66) and MR-2 (43.33). Whereas ME-01 recorded less number of branches per plant (5.66) (Table 2).

The present results are line with the earlier studies of Ahalya et al. [9] evaluated fifteen genotypes among them ME-224 was superior in number of branches per plant (62.75). These results are also agreement with Mehraj et al. [10] studied 10 genotypes and the result showed that highest number of shootlets (65.00) was recorded in Goshorami in winter season. Bhat et al. [11] evaluated forty mulberry accessions the highest number of shoots/ plants was recorded in MI-0845 (27.40).

3.3 Single Leaf Area (cm²)

Among 71 accessions evaluated during rainy season ME-95 recorded maximum single leaf area of 215.96, 222.26, 273.23 cm² at 45th, 60th, 75th DAP respectively, followed by ME-27 (201.80, 210.30, 218.26 cm²). On other hand C-763 recorded lowest single leaf area of 28.73 cm² at 45th DAP and *M. alba* recorded lowest single leaf area of 38.30, 50.36 cm² at 60th and 75th DAP, respectively (Table 1). During winter season, ME-27 registered maximum single leaf area (183.63 cm², 231.61 cm², 246.23 cm² at 45th, 60th, 75th DAP, respectively) followed by ME-67 (189.66 cm², 211.13 cm²). Whereas ME-107 recorded minimum single leaf area (22.16 cm², 26.65 cm², 34.71 cm² at 45th 60th 75th DAP respectively (Table 2).

The present results are line with the earlier studies of Ahalya et al. [9] evaluated fifteen genotypes among them MI-143 was superior for single leaf area (292.07cm²). These results are also agreement with Mehraj et al. [10] studied 10 mulberry genotypes and the result showed significant seasonal variation in single leaf area, Goshorami recorded highest leaf area (343.65 cm²) in winter season. Bhat et al. [11] evaluated forty mulberry accessions the maximum leaf area was recorded in MI-0477 (321.51cm²).

3.4 Leaf Moisture Content (%)

Among 71 accessions evaluated during rainy season V1 recorded highest leaf moisture content (78.51%) followed by MI-240 (76.06%), C-763 (73.03%), whereas least leaf moisture content was recorded in MI-07 (52.37%) (Table 1). During winter season, MI-169 recorded high leaf moisture content of (72.50%) followed by ME-27 (72.35%), MI-556 (67.78%), whereas less leaf moisture per cent was recorded in ME-185 (15.28%) (Table 2).

These results are also agreement with Vijayashekara [12], who reported maximum moisture content (79.83%) in V1. Sastry et al. [13]. This may infer that considerable improvement in mulberry could be achieved through selection based on these parameters.

3.5 Leaf Yield Per Tree (g)

Among 71 accessions evaluated during rainy season MI-232 recorded maximum leaf yield (2975.61g) per plant followed by MI-517 (2752.18g), V1 variety (2408.46g), While ME-08 accession registered lowest leaf yield per plant 235.90g (Table 1). During winter season, MI-143 recorded maximum leaf yield (2908.89g) per plant followed by MI-232 (2267.94 g). Whereas *M. alba* registered least leaf yield per plant (95.46g) (Table 2).

The present results are line with the earlier studies of Ahalya et al. [9] evaluated fifteen genotypes among them the genotype ME-224 was recorded highest leaf yield per plant (2689.3 g) during both rainy and winter seasons. These results are also agreement with Mehraj et al. [10] studied 10 mulberry genotypes and the result showed that Goshorami was superior in respect of leaf yield per plant (6.75 kg) in winter season. Mangammal, 2012 who reported among 80 accessions SB-21 recorded maximum leaf yield (3452.44 g/per). Sori and Gebreselassie, [14] recorded statistical differences in growth, leaf yield and quality attributes among the genotypes. Generally, Kumbi and M4 genotypes were superior in their growth and yield parameters viz., maximum shoot length, number of leaves and branches, leaf area, internodes length. Thriveni et al. [15] recorded the accessions MI-0946, MI-0945, MI-0953, MI-0948, MI-0935, MI-0948, MI-0936 and MI-0952 were identified as top performers for growth and yield parameters. These accessions may serve as potential parents for the future breeding program.

Table 1. Performance of mulberry accessions in germplasm for different growth and yield parameters during rainy season

Sl. No.	Accessions	Plant height(cm)			NOB	Single leaf area (cm ²)			Leaf moisture content (%)	Leaf yield/Plant(g)
		45 th DAP	60 th DAP	75 th DAP		45 th DAP	60 th DAP	75 th DAP		
1	ME-O6	158.96	231.73	273.4	8.66	121.42	129.36	137.9	66.17	1355.5
2	ME-01	150.26	232.06	271.06	11.33	52.94	64.26	73.56	65.22	994.43
3	ME-84	184.23	223.03	256.76	25.66	133.32	141.23	155.07	66.27	1604.2
4	ME-27	195.86	215.96	258.90	50.66	201.80	210.3	218.26	69.40	1215.27
5	ME-67	200.46	225.66	255.56	29.33	128.92	134.95	143.36	64.32	1595.79
6	ME-18	186.90	223.06	253.60	34.33	89.70	94.66	108.23	63.91	434.09
7	ME-03	159.66	184.33	228.03	21.33	52.46	58.30	67.63	66.73	515.70
8	ME-52	177.30	211.13	248.56	27.33	125.03	136.26	153.73	65.24	534.92
9	ME-95	228.06	259.53	293.30	17.33	215.96	222.26	237.23	71.12	732.56
10	ME-107	169.60	199.93	231.36	39.33	63.30	70.36	82.66	58.74	552.46
11	ME-05	159.83	188.80	217.06	17.33	62.21	68.43	80.50	67.45	566.23
12	ME-65	200.30	222.60	250.50	27.33	146.03	152.7	158.9	65.24	951.49
13	ME-052	182.86	211.60	239.90	21.66	158.31	165.66	176.7	70.20	1008.16
14	ME-08	119.03	153.80	184.46	34.66	38.07	45.23	56.23	63.28	235.90
15	ME-182	152.06	206.23	227.90	10.33	168.91	176.36	188.34	70.32	458.66
16	ME-228	184.40	233.60	256.36	51.66	86.85	92.16	105.66	71.23	2108.61
17	ME-144	154.96	178.23	229.63	11.33	52.42	59.03	68.06	65.33	530.37
18	ME-224	195.56	234.90	268.20	60.33	53.33	59.3	70.06	65.07	2824.21
19	ME-185	135.90	163.70	189.86	30.33	55.56	61.23	74.73	58.39	422.63
20	MI-07	200.46	225.70	257.43	24.33	73.59	79.3	87.66	52.37	709.95
21	MI-169	154.45	197.80	239.66	9.33	138.87	145.43	162.36	68.52	621.56
22	MI-04	169.03	216.53	247.73	20.33	107.03	112.56	127.13	65.7	531.86
23	MI-11	214.70	252.83	289.43	27.66	125.65	194.60	217.3	66.29	518.2
24	MI-66	159.26	194.70	224.63	20.66	147.17	161.23	176.53	67.54	932.77
25	MI-240	190.00	234.93	258.73	37.66	153.41	160.40	172.23	76.06	1661.67
26	MI-012	185.40	222.86	253.20	38.33	80.88	88.23	108.2	68.04	2364.41
27	MI-79	173.16	236.06	267.53	75.66	68.766	73.70	87.23	67.07	2076.04
28	MI-143	206.40	229.36	254.96	49.33	158.57	165.75	178.43	59.13	666.9
29	MI-47	164.00	217.40	239.36	30.66	61.91	67.56	81.46	60.18	997.00
30	MI-139	173.30	206.13	236.23	46.66	49.29	56.23	68.20	60.57	991.66

Sl. No.	Accessions	Plant height(cm)			NOB	Single leaf area (cm ²)			Leaf moisture content (%)	Leaf yield/Plant(g)
		45 th DAP	60 th DAP	75 th DAP		45 th DAP	60 th DAP	75 th DAP		
31	MI-231	184.96	223.96	249.50	37.66	77.57	85.23	98.96	67.49	1293.73
32	MI-524	162.20	214.93	243.86	25.33	50.50	60.33	74.96	68.39	810.96
33	MI-516	172.40	219.86	250.03	41.66	65.97	72.66	86.76	63.24	1143.06
34	MI-517	192.60	232.81	268.73	52.33	77.66	85.81	151.88	71.34	2752.18
35	MI-506	176.63	244.06	274.36	37.33	63.01	68.20	79.60	70.41	923.08
36	MI-32	167.20	221.13	265.56	24.66	48.79	55.46	69.10	60.92	264.96
37	MI-491	175.60	202.13	242.73	37.33	43.25	50.33	62.93	59.49	1278.56
38	MI-494	186.83	227.70	256.13	34.66	50.82	57.69	70.36	61.64	572.10
39	MI-0573	170.36	200.16	240.66	18.33	146.07	151.73	165.56	69.32	431.93
40	MI-052	182.90	208.53	233.83	16.66	158.31	165.66	181.96	70.13	540.03
41	MI-556	115.20	132.53	164.50	16.33	129.75	136.70	152.56	67.62	988.97
42	MI-238	196.63	228.3	268.26	43.33	86.50	91.73	100.03	61.33	1593.22
43	MI-232	197.00	226.73	256.43	52.66	89.46	99.64	106.73	68.43	2975.61
44	MI-515	174.06	225.30	256.80	24.66	116.14	126.70	139.6	62.46	532.60
45	Assambola	126.83	153.73	211.73	10.33	47.10	56.63	72.9	45.16	1552.15
46	Srinagar local	234.16	263.96	308.73	79.66	66.56	73.75	85.43	67.18	651.85
47	<i>M. cathyana</i>	213.73	254.80	311.7	48.33	56.38	64.23	76.04	63.52	692.97
48	Surat local	182.13	214.83	244.8	15.66	58.39	66.39	76.53	51.86	334.14
49	<i>M laevigata</i>	205.03	236.16	269.06	52.33	56.02	66.03	78.66	59.97	851.6
50	<i>M. macrora</i>	170.93	202.06	239.80	51.66	74.84	82.53	89.33	61.29	688.43
51	Karanahalli	193.86	223.36	259.70	43.33	121.94	128.10	139.4	64.57	1530.46
52	<i>M.multicaulis</i>	183.30	224.30	254.60	41.66	66.57	73.63	89.33	61.29	1056.9
53	<i>M. alba</i>	170.10	211.56	244.46	28.33	29.36	38.30	50.36	59.34	577.03
54	<i>M. indica</i>	175.36	227.30	259.20	34.33	153.30	163.93	177.99	66.35	1552.82
55	China white	178.20	219.93	244.80	32.33	110.90	118.43	132.2	69.21	1506.06
56	Mysore local	206.30	226.43	265.73	34.33	68.75	126.09	140.4	50.47	1167.66
57	DD/Vishwa	193.46	231.93	259.20	48.33	144.27	152.90	165.5	65.42	2140.93
58	S-13	176.20	212.96	247.33	27.66	95.24	104.50	115.3	66.18	996.33
59	C-776	239.80	273.70	312.06	46.33	129.57	139.16	147.73	60.25	1795.8
60	S-1635	218.53	246.20	274.86	34.66	185.03	199.04	211.23	38.86	1733.33
61	S-54	164.93	228.83	254.66	24.66	99.61	109.37	122.3	61.18	1010.06
62	S-36	202.23	233.20	268.96	52.33	105.25	114.26	126.06	65.20	1227.4

Sl. No.	Accessions	Plant height(cm)			NOB	Single leaf area (cm ²)			Leaf moisture content (%)	Leaf yield/ Plant(g)
		45 th DAP	60 th DAP	75 th DAP		45 th DAP	60 th DAP	75 th DAP		
63	DD-1	169.70	209.40	236.10	25.66	117.40	126.62	138.63	71.09	877.6
64	C-763	178.16	211.20	240.20	60.66	28.73	49.16	64.06	73.03	1755.72
65	RFS-135	171.66	222.63	253.4	32.66	70.40	152.64	167.1	66.16	1096.59
66	C-20	182.10	215.46	241.13	31.33	77.51	88.63	105.83	62.57	1305.10
67	S-34	149.60	184.16	239.70	22.33	42.66	71.80	83.30	65.54	1064.6
68	V-1(check)	214.90	247.63	287.66	33.33	90.52	97.53	122.14	78.51	2408.46
69	MR-2	227.90	264.93	305.43	65.66	112.18	120.63	134.93	66.24	976.96
70	M-5(check)	177.16	238.43	270.56	28.33	85.75	95.00	116.23	57.35	852.53
71	T-33	210.60	257.30	293.50	29.33	122.13	129.83	143.33	70.29	1227.18
Mean		181.10	219.43	253.35	33.93	96.19	106.53	120.17	64.41	1268.71
SEm		9.1	10.32	10.51	3.41	7.66	8.27	7.15	1.39	38.87
CD@5%		33.65	38.14	38.82	12.60	28.32	30.54	26.42	5.14	143.57
CV%		5.03	4.7	4.1	10.05	7.97	7.76	5.95	2.16	3.06

DAP-days after pruning, NOB-number of branches

Table 2. Performance of mulberry accessions in germplasm for different growth and yield parameters during winter season

Sl. No.	Accessions	Plant height(cm)			NOB	Single leaf area(cm ²)			Leaf moisture content (%)	Leaf yield/plant (g)
		45 th DAP	60 th DAP	75 th DAP		45 th DAP	60 th DAP	75 th DAP		
1	ME-O6	120.23	158.80	183.43	6.66	98.17	109.86	115.43	50.25	1007.95
2	ME-01	131.53	139.40	159.21	5.66	42.93	55.36	67.26	42.96	612.94
3	ME-84	124.73	135.83	158.66	26.66	106.86	118.63	126.3	62.80	1229.15
4	ME-27	139.66	154.46	178.91	33.33	183.63	231.61	246.23	72.35	838.35
5	ME-67	143.16	151.46	173.76	25.66	182.86	189.66	211.13	56.93	1272.17
6	ME-18	156.03	168.10	173.46	22.66	79.31	88.82	101.83	52.39	625.21
7	ME-03	126.2	139.46	164.43	14.66	28.06	34.99	49.25	55.53	305.34
8	ME-52	134.5	153.36	161.10	12.66	92.3	101.86	113.73	55.63	447.52
9	ME-95	178.73	195.86	220.53	8.66	172.51	189.48	199.61	64.99	429.50
10	ME-107	140.63	153.36	168.20	20.33	22.16	26.65	34.71	58.11	307.71
11	ME-05	129.63	157.06	182.20	8.66	58.81	65.16	78.53	57.26	268.29
12	ME-65	140.36	159.26	173.90	14.33	109.53	115.46	121.90	52.26	525.75
13	ME-052	140.36	154.96	174.83	16.33	131.03	140.45	158.86	61.45	600.77
14	ME-08	96.30	111.83	139.50	21.66	25.23	34.9	48.6	42.06	343.28
15	ME-182	147.26	162.61	175.93	7.66	152.26	163.16	178.8	59.73	152.54
16	ME-228	145.4	175.93	197.61	25.33	68.83	73.42	81.86	57.84	268.1
17	ME-144	124.66	154.66	175.83	8.33	48.31	53.72	62.46	56.20	268.11
18	ME-224	166.56	188.91	218.56	43.66	50.63	59.51	67.9	43.10	2200.08
19	ME-185	111.46	134.73	167.16	15.33	29.26	38.76	44.76	15.28	101.503
20	MI-07	186.63	216.86	237.26	9.66	53.81	60.02	66.33	58.36	387.32
21	MI-169	138.73	161.70	194.41	19.33	116.16	123.21	128.73	72.50	390.41
22	MI-04	135.53	147.56	161.16	10.66	91.96	99.06	110.26	58.07	276.14
23	MI-11	191.73	220.33	245.23	36.33	109.06	115.61	121.96	49.33	1714.08
24	MI-66	131.4	161.06	186.21	12.66	111.5	117.56	125.26	67.54	614.31
25	MI-240	161.96	178.60	209.23	19.33	128.03	134.41	140.76	59.40	734.32
26	MI-012	156.3	178.96	209.33	27.33	73.63	79.43	86.86	63.31	1777.44
27	MI-79	132.73	155.86	189.4	34.33	59.06	64.03	70.3	53.75	1848.34
28	MI-143	184.06	216.96	231.41	15.66	124.76	131.41	139.26	57.94	2908.89
29	MI-47	129.16	148.33	175.13	13.66	54.16	61.11	70.71	40.17	669.31
30	MI-139	135.13	152.63	173.41	24.33	42.26	46.64	53.53	59.22	565.89

Sl. No.	Accessions	Plant height(cm)			NOB	Single leaf area(cm ²)			Leaf moisture content (%)	Leaf yield/plant (g)
		45 th DAP	60 th DAP	75 th DAP		45 th DAP	60 th DAP	75 th DAP		
31	MI-231	138.76	160.90	182.53	13.66	73.83	80.84	108.41	65.47	990.93
32	MI-524	134.36	158.93	180.13	11.33	42.53	63.83	75.13	57.54	420.93
33	MI-516	141.56	158.20	171.71	28.33	54.03	61.58	69.61	54.18	735.30
34	MI-517	144.93	159.66	171.46	24.33	69.73	75.57	81.96	59.6	2208.97
35	MI-506	125.23	144.46	164.33	19.33	52.08	58.43	65.31	62.85	665.46
36	MI-32	130.26	156.76	170.9	11.33	40.13	48.53	55.63	57.09	94.43
37	MI-491	129.7	156.06	168.63	16.33	36.16	43.92	51.4	55.01	1332.17
38	MI-494	155.36	185.36	204.53	15.66	41.21	48.92	56.26	37.26	343.20
39	MI-0573	129.4	153.73	174.76	12.33	120.53	134.12	146.51	46.50	220.67
40	MI-052	140.36	161.46	187.61	16.33	108.7	116.03	122.33	61.45	277.13
41	MI-556	97.43	126.40	155.33	9.33	122.33	130.23	138.03	67.78	586.56
42	MI-238	163.6	180.30	223.33	18.33	63.43	68.86	76.61	60.82	1023.24
43	MI-232	161.93	182.33	222.61	37.33	79.53	82.61	88.96	41.48	2267.94
44	MI-515	173.93	195.53	233.26	14.66	101.13	116.67	124.91	59.47	231.35
45	Assambola	104.43	124.26	139.46	6.66	26.33	34.98	42.66	44.96	1219.1
46	Srinagar local	184.43	205.31	218.66	42.33	51.61	58.99	65.46	64.09	373.47
47	<i>M. cathyana</i>	183.36	209.53	227.21	34.33	41.51	49.33	57.36	44.20	332.21
48	Surat local	141.43	166.13	185.53	8.66	46.81	54.29	61.23	47.99	108.07
49	<i>M. laevigata</i>	164.96	190.73	227.71	32.33	45.73	56.02	63.41	47.61	452.86
50	<i>M. macrora</i>	124.96	141.06	156.21	32.66	63.56	68.86	75.41	48.42	360.46
51	Karanahalli	160.33	193.91	217.06	13.33	99.43	108.84	115.96	59.58	1271.40
52	<i>M. multicaulis</i>	124.96	165.51	180.51	22.66	59.26	67.59	74.73	56.15	774.10
53	<i>M. alba</i>	131.76	162.73	178.16	12.33	29.96	34.81	40.45	48.57	95.46
54	<i>M. indica</i>	135.96	157.06	174.66	23.33	137.83	145.56	153.41	54.29	1141.95
55	China white	141.40	162.03	183.83	21.66	95.90	116.25	126.13	58.41	1235.24
56	Mysore local	173.33	194.10	213.76	20.33	58.80	66.50	72.41	45.98	892.46
57	DD/Vishwa	149.06	165.86	180.06	24.66	138.53	145.93	152.63	61.26	1764.19
58	S-13	130.80	199.61	227.71	14.66	85.53	91.16	97.71	61.23	1330.53
59	C-776	191.36	223.83	263.30	20.66	120.66	129.31	137.71	60.48	1520.43
60	S-1635	193.30	236.21	256.23	15.66	140.91	156.71	169.93	60.63	1393.02
61	S-54	129.83	157.11	170.03	12.66	91.56	97.88	106.73	55.28	852.7
62	S-36	147.93	168.53	190.03	27.33	97.46	110.12	212.11	57.38	481.31

Sl. No.	Accessions	Plant height(cm)			NOB	Single leaf area(cm ²)			Leaf moisture content (%)	Leaf yield/ plant (g)
		45 th DAP	60 th DAP	75 th DAP		45 th DAP	60 th DAP	75 th DAP		
63	DD-1	139.53	165.56	178.13	13.33	108.76	113.43	122.93	53.83	524.60
64	C-763	139.26	169.83	185.21	47.33	20.63	29.95	36.91	52.01	1333.98
65	RFS-135	133.73	163.73	184.40	22.33	64.53	71.34	76.33	56.27	710.83
66	C-20	134.6	159.31	182.66	18.66	69.06	75.93	84.63	53.53	1112.90
67	S-34	126.4	145.66	169.81	10.66	59.86	66.5	73.71	56.43	1039.20
68	V-1(check)	185.43	225.43	256.70	21.33	80.53	86.86	98.93	59.41	2121.80
69	MR-2	187.36	223.51	250.56	43.33	102.73	113.81	120.73	60.64	475.95
70	M-5(check)	136.73	162.73	186.70	9.33	49.76	57.6	65.76	62.26	1524.68
71	T-33	185.33	228.43	253.5	19.66	114.26	126.96	138.51	60.58	1653.21
Mean		145.71	169.52	191.23	19.75	81.05	89.98	99.04	55.42	872.21
SEm		5.25	7.02	8.85	0.99	7.83	6.47	6.90	1.32	17.11
CD@5%		19.41	25.94	32.70	3.65	28.91	23.89	25.48	4.88	63.18

DAP-days after pruning, NOB-number of branches

4. CONCLUSION

From the present investigation, it is concluded that during rainy season C-776 recorded highest plant height, Srinagar local recorded more number of branches, ME-95 recorded maximum leaf area, V1 recorded maximum leaf moisture content, MI-232 recorded highest leaf yield. In winter season S-1635 recorded plant height, C-763 recorded number of branches, ME-27 registered maximum single leaf area, MI-169 recorded highest leaf moisture content, MI-143 recorded highest leaf yield.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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