Sweetpotato preliminary heterosis results from Uganda Charles Wasonga SWEETPOTATO ACTION FOR SECURITY AND HEALTH IN AFRICA

Objectives



The objective of this study was to establish yield gains in early generation sweetpotato clones derived from inter and intra population crosses of two East African genepools (Population Uganda A and Population Uganda B) hypothesized to be mutually heterotic



Eight parents in each pool were selected and crosses between genepools were made following A8xB8 factorial cross design, while within genepools A8xA8 and B8xB8, a diallel cross design was followed.

Controlled crosses between the target parents were made by hand





Seed generated from crosses between Pop Uganda A and Pop Uganda B



Small crossing block (Pop Uganda A)								
Big Crossing Block (Pop. Ug B)	A1 (Ejumula)	A2 (NASPOT 1)	A3 (Dimbuka- Bukulula)	A1 (NASPOT5/58)	A5 (NASPOT 7)	A6 (SPK004)	A7 (NAASPOT 10 C)	A8 (NK297L)
B1 (Resisto)	1C	2C	3C	4C	5C	6C	7C	8C
	212(53)	151[88]	123[106]	200[50]	251[112]	69[139]	94[87]	239[181]
B2 <mark>(M</mark> agabal)	9c	10c	11c	12c	13c	14c	15c	16c
	155[0]	184 [35]	358[50]	290[19]	150[243]	154[130]	229[222]	327[80]
B3 (NASPOT 5)	17c	18c	19c	20c	21c	22c	23c	24c
	310[224]	259[130]	377[253]	3[0]	360[185]	223(97)	197[97]	244 [27]
B4 (Wagabolice)	25c	26c	27c	28c	29c	30c	3 lc	32c
	51[4]	139[11]	182[482]	435[175]	216[60]	139[82]	408[63]	42[408]
D5 (Mugande)	33c	34c	35c	36c	37c	38c	39c	/0c
	426[35]	323[31]	481[57]	16 [473]	122[166]	272[93]	85[39]	216[190]
B6 (NASPOT 11)	41c	42c	43c	44c	45c	46c	47c	40c
	375[219]	322[114]	178[149]	40[1]	233[168]	209[22]	135[20]	846[129]
B7	49c	50c	51c	52c	53c	54c	55c	56c
(New Kawogo)	136[82]	224[77]	53[226]	19[4]	259[17]	220[76]	32[3]	559[143]
B8 (Huarmeyanc)	57c	58c	59c	60c	61c	62c	63c	64c
	890[77]	223[152]	1543[215]	4/1[/3]	233[125]	205[132]	466[272]	495[227]

Seed generated from crosses within Pop Uganda A

Parent	A1 Ejumula	A2 NASPOT 1	A Dimbuka Bukulula	A4 NASPOT5/58	A5 NASPOT 7	A6 SPK004	A7 NASPOT 10 O	A8 NK259L
A1 Ejumula	х	317 [237]	850 [144]	394 [396]	364[180]	178 [825]	299 [22]	401 [209]
A2 NASPOT 1		x	62[0]	352[1089]	104[4]	60[54]	111[187]	78[17]
A3 Dimbuka- Bukulula			x	622[702]	32[19]	74[6]	91[723]	311 [320]
A4 NASPOT5/58				x	435[177]	153[98]	9[5]	301[180]
A5 NASPOT 7					x	88[17]	86[8]	310 [0]
A6 SPK004					5. A.	x	221[8]	98 [0]
A7 NASPOT 10 O							x	473[18 7]
A8 NK259L	8							x

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Seed generated from crosses within Pop Uganda B

Parent	B1 Resisto	B2 Magabali	B3 NASPOT 5	B4 Wagabolige	B5 Mugande	B6 NASPOT 11	B7 New Kawogo	B8 Huarmeyano
B1 Resisto	x	256[0]	367[110]	124[15]	451[0]	142 [0]	666[311]	453[?]
B2 Magabali		x	154[248]	223[0]	170[50]	197[0]	680[512]	43[337]
B3 NASPOT 5	1		х	81[212]	131[110]	70[5]	64[81]	224[31]
B4 Wagabolige	1	10		x	284[30]	820[380]	587[587]	803[154]
B5 Mugande	1				x	304[8]	194[122]	305[321]
B6 NASPOT 11	1				1	x	65[2]	224[285]
B7 New Kawogo							x	1404[0]

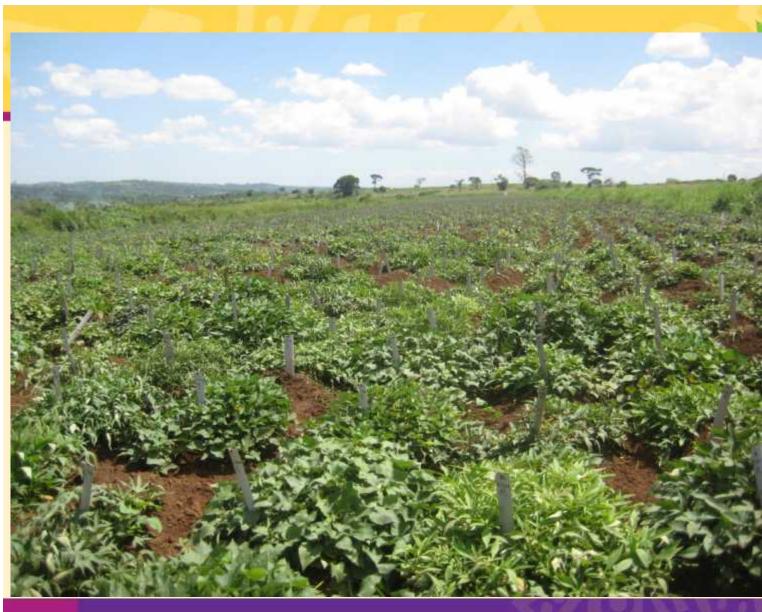
Sweetpotato Acionfor Security and Health in Africa Seed resulting from combinations of crosses with the 16 parents germinated and 20 seedlings/clones raised in screen house for each of 120 families generated





The trial was established at two sites (Namulonge and Serere)







20 clones planted per family

3 plants per clone

Two reps per site

Incidences and severity of SPVD scored





Incidences and severity of alternaria scored





Incidences and severity of weevil damage scored





Storage root and vine yield recorded









Data analysis

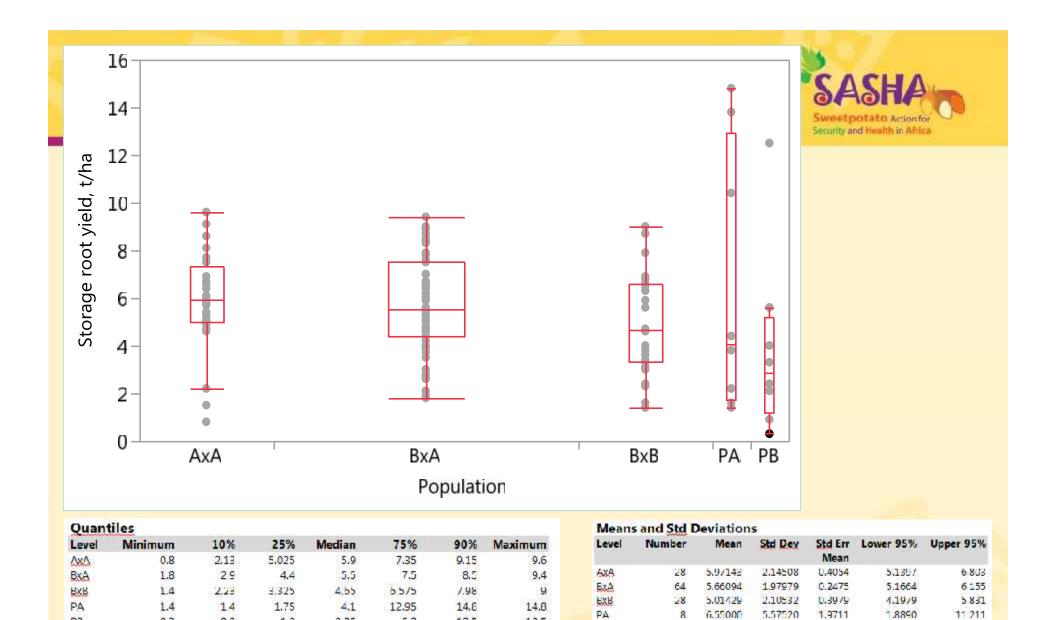
- ANOVA
- Mid-parent mid-offspring heterosis was calculated using the formula:

Heterosis increment, %

= [Clone value - 1/2(P1+P2)] *100

(1/2(P1+P2)

Where P1 and P2 are means of parents one and two respectively



PB

0.3

6.0

1.2

2.85

5.2

12.5

12.5

PB

8

3.88750

3,86687

1.36/1

0.654/

/120

