

# Research Article

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## Genetic Improvement of Lentil [*Lens culinaris Medikus*] Between 1980 and 2010 in Ethiopia

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### ABSTRACT

Information about changes associated with advances in crop breeding is essential for understanding yield-limiting factors and developing new strategies for future breeding programs. Eleven lentil varieties released in Ethiopia between 1980 and 2010 were grown in 2010 main cropping season at Debre Zeit and Enewari using Randomized Complete Block Design with three replications with the objective to estimate the genetic progress in grain yield and agro-morphological traits of lentil. The estimated yield gains were 18.02 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>yr<sup>-1</sup> at Enewari and 27.82 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>yr<sup>-1</sup> at Debre Zeit, which suggests that the breeding effort does not have a similar effect on the two locations. Besides, significantly increasing trends parallel to variety release were also evident for biomass yield, biomass production rate, reduced days to flowering, and hundred seed weight at Debre Zeit. And also for biomass yield, hundred seed weight, biomass production rate, seed growth rate, and reduced number of seeds per pod at Enewari. Stepwise regression analysis also showed that biomass yield, harvest index, reduced number of days to flowering and plant height at Debre Zeit; seed growth rate and grain filling period at Enewari accounted for 99.8% and 94.5% of the variation among the varieties in grain yield respectively. The genetic gain was most clearly associated with a higher biomass yield and harvest index at Debre Zeit indicating the importance of biomass partitioning. The increase in seed growth rate and grain filling period with gradual reduction in number of seeds per pod associated with an increased hundred seed weight has represented the main breeding goal with an effect on the sink capacity at Enewari.

**Key words:** Genetic improvement, Harvest index, Seed growth rate, Stepwise regression

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### INTRODUCTION

Lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medikus) is a self-pollinated diploid (2n = 14) annual cool season legume crop produced throughout the world and valued as high protein food. Globally lentil is an important food legume crop component of farming and food systems of many countries (Sarker *et al.*, 2002). Lentil has a good amino acid pattern in that it contains all the human essential amino acids sufficient in proportions as recommended by the World Health Organization (Grusak, 2009). The exceptions are the sulfur-containing amino acids, methionine, and cysteine, which (as with most legume seeds) are the most limited amino acids. On the contrary, lentil has adequate to high levels of lysine. This is why lentils are suggested as ideal complementary foods to cereals (rice, wheat, maize), which are low in lysine and generally better sources of the sulfur amino acids (Shewry and Halford, 2002).

Globally lentil productivity was only 560 kg/ha during the period 1961-1963 and reached 950 kg/ha by 2004-2006 (Erskine, 2009). In Ethiopia, Lentils currently covers an area of about 105,956.04 hectares with an annual production

volume of 1,237,772 quintal; the national average productivity being about 11.68 quintals/ha (CSA, 2010). They are mostly cultivated for domestic consumption. However the demand and request for both grain and split red cotyledon is very high in India, Lebanon and Srilanka.

The Ethiopian National Agricultural Research System in collaboration with ICARDA has so far released eleven lentil varieties since 1980. A successful breeding program is likely to generate genetic gain in yield overtimes that is one component of grain yield potential (Heisey *et al.*, 2002). Genetic improvement can be studied either by estimating level of genetic advance from a single or a series of selection cycles made at a time or from a long-term breeding effort made by a breeding program (Waddington *et al.*, 1986). Likewise, estimation of genetic progress from a breeding program and periodic evaluation of advancement in the genetic gain of a crop is required to understand changes produced by breeding activities, to assess the efficiency of past improvement works in genetic yield potential and suggest on future selection direction to facilitate further improvement and fulfill farmers need in seed and grain production. Progress made in genetic yield potential and associated traits produced by different crops improvement program was evaluated and documented in Ethiopia. They all concluded that genetic improvement in those crops have produced modern cultivars with improved yield potential (Amsal, 1995a and b; Yifru and Hailu, 2005; Kebera *et al.*, 2006). However, there was no study conducted to determine the genetic gain in grain yield potential and associated traits in lentil in Ethiopia. Hence, the study was initiated with the following objectives:

- To estimate the genetic progress made in improving the yield potential of lentil varieties.
- To assess changes in associated traits in the genetic improvement of lentil varieties released in Ethiopia.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted at Debre Zeit and Enewari, during the main cropping season of 2010. The locations are testing sites of Debre Zeit Agricultural Research Center and Debre Birhan Agricultural Research Center, respectively. The soil type of the experimental sites at both locations is classified as Vertisol with clay loam texture. The experiment was conducted using eleven lentil varieties released between 1980 and 2010. The seed of the varieties was obtained from Debre Zeit and Sinana Agricultural research Centers, with varietal description indicated in Table 1 below.

**Table 1:** Description of released lentil varieties

Variety	Source	Year of release
El-142	Ethiopia	1980
R-186	ICARDA	1980
Chalew	ICARDA	1984
Chekol	ICARDA	1984
Gudo	ICARDA	1995
Adaa	ICARDA	1995
Alemaya- 98	ICARDA	1997
Assano	ICARDA	2003
Alemtena	ICARDA	2004
Teshale	ICARDA	2004
Derso	ICARDA	2010

The experiment was conducted in Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications. A plot consisting four rows of 4 m long by 0.8 widths (3.2 m<sup>2</sup>) with spacing of 0.2 m between rows, 0.4 m between plots and 1.5 m between blocks was used. A seed rate of 200 seeds was administered to each row. The experiment was planted on July 30, 2010, at Debre Zeit and August 9, 2010, at Enewari. Throughout the experimental period, plots were made free of weeds using hand weeding. At Enewari, Dimethoate 40 EC insecticide was sprayed at the rate of one liter ha<sup>-1</sup> in 200 liters of water to control pea aphid. Maximum care was taken to the experiment to minimize the possible occurrence of yield-limiting factors that could affect yield potential performance of the varieties. Besides, all pertinent field trial management practices were implemented with strict, close supervision.

To estimate difference among the varieties all measured variables were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) using SAS software version 9.00 (SAS Institute, 2004). Variance ratio test for homogeneity of variance was carried out to determine the validity of the individual experiment. Log transformation was used for those traits, which exhibited heterogeneity of variance, grain yield, days to maturity, number of secondary branches, number of seeds per pod,

number of pod per plant, biomass production rate, and seed growth rate. The data on harvest index were transformed by arcsine. However, the transformation could not stabilize homogeneity of variance for all the above traits. Consequently, data set from Debre Zeit and Enewari were treated separately.

Analyses of variance for each location executed following the standard procedure given by Gomez and Gomez (1984). Mean separation was carried out using Duncan's Multiple Range Test at 5% of significance. Linear regression analysis was used to calculate the genetic gain for each trait considered in the study. The breeding progress was estimated as a genetic gain for grain yield and associated agronomic traits by regressing mean of each character at each location for each variety against the year of release of that variety. The relative gain achieved over the 30 years release period for traits under consideration were determined as a ratio of genetic gain to the corresponding mean value of oldest variety and expressed as a percentage. Pearson product moment correlation coefficients for grain yield and all other traits were computed using mean performance of each variety. A stepwise regression analysis was carried out on the varietal mean, to determine those variables contributing much to yield variation using PROC REG procedure.

## RESULTS

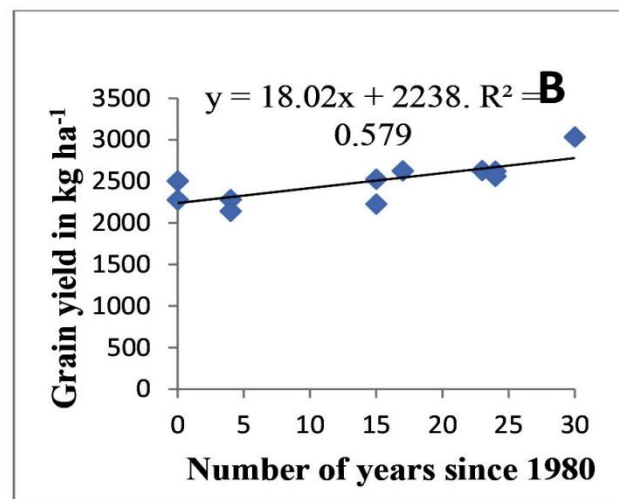
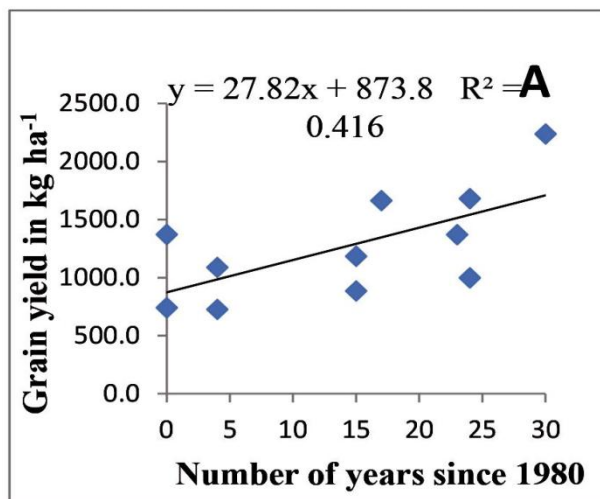
The results of the separate analysis of variance for the two individual locations for grain yield ( $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$ ) showed a highly significant difference among varieties at Debre Zeit and Enewari (Table 2). The mean grain yield of all lentil varieties was  $1304.74 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$  and  $2493.9 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$  at Debre Zeit and Enewari, respectively (Table 3). At Enewari the recently released variety, 'Derso', showed a significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) higher grain yield than all the other varieties tested except Alemaya, Assano, and Alemtena. Whereas, at Debre Zeit this variety gave a significant higher grain yield than all the varieties except variety Teshale, and Alemaya (Table 3). The grain yield increment of varieties derived from introduction over that of derived from the local collection (EI-142) was 78.24% at Debre Zeit and 10.44% at Enewari.

**Table 2:** Mean square values of characters from the separate analysis of variance for lentil varieties grown in the yield potential trial at Enewari and Debre Zeit

	Source of Variation			
	Enewari		Debre Zeit	
Characters	Variety (10)	Error (20)	Variety (10)	Error (20)
Days to flowering	31.763**	3.427	170.497**	2.361
Days to maturity	34.000**	0.718	129.685**	5.485
Grain filling period	4.097	2.47	51.939**	6.339
Primary branch	0.069	0.051	0.198*	0.074
Secondary branch	8.069**	0.214	36.383*	12.003
Plant height	42.343*	13.968	21.632	9.989
Seed per pod	0.095*	0.0334	0.223	0.209
Pod per plant	233.56*	72.61	1078.017*	440.966
Hundred seed weight	1.962**	0.0323	2.093**	0.081
Grain yield	191554.55**	54669.784	703708.79**	184133
Biomass yield	929861.76**	190670.55	2125479.57*	494688.17
Harvest index	0.0052**	0.0009	0.0122*	0.0056
Biomass production rate	84.194**	17.295	242.736**	58.915
Grain growth rate	90.465**	23.283	391.574**	106.59

\*, \*\* Mean squares of characters were significant at probability of 0.05 and 0.01, respectively. Numbers in parenthesis represent degree of freedom.

The average rate of increase in grain yield potential per year of release over the 30 year period was  $27.82 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$  at Debre Zeit (Fig.1A) and  $18.02$  at Enewari (Fig. 1B).



**Figure 1:** Relationship between the year of cultivar release (the number of years since 1980, the period when the first improved variety released) and Grain yield (A) at DebreZeit, (B) at Enewari

**Table 3:** Mean performance values of grain yield, biomass yield, harvest index and plant height from separate analysis of variance for lentil varieties grown in the yield potential trial at Debre Zeit and Enewari

Variety <sup>a</sup>	Debre Zeit				Enewari			
	GY	BMV	HI	PLH <sup>©</sup>	GY	BM	HI	PLH
El-142	741.2 <sup>c</sup>	2932.5 <sup>c</sup>	0.253 <sup>ab</sup>	23.4	2277.7 <sup>bc</sup>	3999.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.57 <sup>a</sup>	26.2 <sup>cd</sup>
R-186	1372.5 <sup>b</sup>	4416.3 <sup>b</sup>	0.310 <sup>ab</sup>	29.4	2504.4 <sup>bc</sup>	4679.0 <sup>cde</sup>	0.53 <sup>ab</sup>	35.4 <sup>a</sup>
Chekol	727.5 <sup>c</sup>	3613.3 <sup>bc</sup>	0.203 <sup>b</sup>	23.3	2280.6 <sup>bc</sup>	4911.0 <sup>abcd</sup>	0.55 <sup>ab</sup>	35.6 <sup>a</sup>
Chalew	1089.2 <sup>bc</sup>	3335.4 <sup>bc</sup>	0.330 <sup>ab</sup>	23.9	2140.6 <sup>c</sup>	4113.8 <sup>de</sup>	0.53 <sup>ab</sup>	27.0 <sup>abc</sup>
Adda	885.0 <sup>bc</sup>	3491.3 <sup>bc</sup>	0.247 <sup>ab</sup>	24.8	2227.9 <sup>bc</sup>	4472.9 <sup>cde</sup>	0.50 <sup>bc</sup>	31.8 <sup>abc</sup>
Gudo	1185.0 <sup>bc</sup>	3905.0 <sup>bc</sup>	0.300 <sup>ab</sup>	27.5	2527.3 <sup>bc</sup>	5611.2 <sup>ab</sup>	0.45 <sup>cd</sup>	34.2 <sup>ab</sup>
Alemaya	1663.4 <sup>ab</sup>	4311.7 <sup>bc</sup>	0.380 <sup>a</sup>	22.7	2626.7 <sup>ab</sup>	5186.7 <sup>abc</sup>	0.51 <sup>b</sup>	28.6 <sup>abcd</sup>
Assano	1370.3 <sup>bc</sup>	3890.0 <sup>bc</sup>	0.327 <sup>ab</sup>	25.5	2630.4 <sup>ab</sup>	4793.0 <sup>bcd</sup>	0.50 <sup>bc</sup>	25.7 <sup>cd</sup>
Alemtena	998.8 <sup>bc</sup>	3768.4 <sup>bc</sup>	0.257 <sup>ab</sup>	24.2	2622.1 <sup>ab</sup>	4860.4 <sup>bcd</sup>	0.54 <sup>ab</sup>	32.9 <sup>abc</sup>
Teshale	1681.3 <sup>ab</sup>	4711.9 <sup>ab</sup>	0.360 <sup>a</sup>	22.8	2560.9 <sup>bc</sup>	4911.0 <sup>abcd</sup>	0.52 <sup>ab</sup>	24.1 <sup>d</sup>
Derso	2237.9 <sup>a</sup>	5804.6 <sup>a</sup>	0.393 <sup>a</sup>	30.4	3034.4 <sup>a</sup>	5734.6 <sup>a</sup>	0.53 <sup>ab</sup>	28.0 <sup>bcd</sup>
Mean	1268.36	4016.4	0.31	25.3	2450.21	4843.024	0.51	29.59
CV (%)	33.94	17.71	25.16	12.5	9.49	9.016	5.92	12.63

<sup>a</sup> Varieties are listed in chronological order from the oldest to the recent

Means followed by a common letter with in a column are not significantly different from each other at  $P \leq 0.05$ .

<sup>©</sup> No significant differences

Abbreviations: GY- grain yield, BMV- Biomass yield (kg/ha), HI- Harvest index, and PLH-Plant height (cm)

**Table 4:** Mean square of characters from combined analysis of variance for Lentil varieties grown in the yield potential trials at Debre Zeit and Enewari

Traits	Source of Variation				
	Location (1)	Error (4)	Variety (10)	L X V (10)	Error (40)
Days to flowering	1256.727**	8.394	118.367**	20.894**	2.894
Grain filling period	706.909**	3.3	24.894**	29.142**	4.414
Primary branch	0.379*	0.115	0.127	0.139*	0.063
Plant height	308.535**	27.815	45.653**	18.321	11.978
Hundred seed weight	3.0501**	0.12	3.899**	0.156*	0.057
Biomass yield	12548734.1**	749013.16	2245253.26**	513122.86	348346.01

**Table 5:** Mean days to flowering, grain filling period, primary branch, plant height, hundred seed weight and Biomass yield from the combined analysis

Varieties	Days to flowering	Grain Filling period	Primary Branch(°)	Plant Height	Hundred Seed weight	Biomass Yield
El-142	51.50 <sup>d</sup>	44.17 <sup>dc</sup>	2.6	24.75 <sup>cd</sup>	2.15 <sup>f</sup>	3466.1 <sup>e</sup>
R-186	65.50 <sup>a</sup>	45.90 <sup>bcd</sup>	2.52	32.40 <sup>a</sup>	2.43 <sup>ef</sup>	4547.6 <sup>bcd</sup>
Chekol	55.50 <sup>c</sup>	41.50 <sup>e</sup>	2.55	25.15 <sup>cd</sup>	2.20 <sup>f</sup>	3863.6 <sup>de</sup>
Chalew	57.00 <sup>bc</sup>	46.00 <sup>bcd</sup>	2.6	27.75 <sup>bcd</sup>	2.63 <sup>e</sup>	4123.3 <sup>bcd</sup>
Adaa	51.67 <sup>d</sup>	48.83 <sup>a</sup>	2.52	28.30 <sup>abc</sup>	4.32 <sup>b</sup>	3982.1 <sup>cde</sup>
Gudo	57.83 <sup>b</sup>	48.33 <sup>ab</sup>	2.67	30.87 <sup>ab</sup>	3.12 <sup>d</sup>	4758.1 <sup>bc</sup>
Alemaya	51.83 <sup>d</sup>	46.83 <sup>abc</sup>	2.47	25.65 <sup>cd</sup>	3.10 <sup>d</sup>	4749.2 <sup>bc</sup>
Assano	50.33 <sup>d</sup>	46.00 <sup>bcd</sup>	2.22	25.62 <sup>cd</sup>	4.60 <sup>a</sup>	4591.5 <sup>bcd</sup>
Alemtena	52.33 <sup>d</sup>	44.00 <sup>d</sup>	2.58	28.53 <sup>abc</sup>	3.58 <sup>c</sup>	4314.4 <sup>bcd</sup>
Teshale	51.67 <sup>d</sup>	45.17 <sup>dc</sup>	2.45	23.47 <sup>d</sup>	3.53 <sup>c</sup>	4811.5 <sup>b</sup>
Derso	52.50 <sup>d</sup>	46.00 <sup>bcd</sup>	2.8	29.20 <sup>abc</sup>	3.03 <sup>d</sup>	5769.6 <sup>a</sup>
Mean	54.3	45.69	2.54	27.43	3.15	4452.44
CV(%)	3.13	4.6	9.84	12.62	7.56	13.26

© No significant differences.

**Table 6:** Mean values of varieties released in 1980, coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>), regression coefficients (b) of various agronomic traits, and the annual relative genetic gain (RGG) at Debre Zeit and Enewari

Traits	1980-2010							
	Debre Zeit				Enewari			
	Mean	R <sup>2</sup>	b	R GG (% yr <sup>-1</sup> )	Mean	R <sup>2</sup>	b	RGG (% yr <sup>-1</sup> )
Days to flowering	55.00	40.97	- 0.359*	- 0.65	62.00	15.70	- 0.121	- 0.20
Days to maturity	96.00	13.98	- 0.243	- 0.25	111.00	11.95	- 0.144	- 0.13
Grain filling period	41.00	9.12	0.115	0.28	48.65	1.76	- 0.014	- 0.03
Plant height	26.40	2.43	0.039	0.15	30.80	11.02	- 0.129	- 0.42
Primary branch	2.70	0.93	- 0.002	- 0.07	2.50	1.70	- 0.004	- 0.16
Secondary branch	20.60	1.91	- 0.045	- 0.22	9.75	19.82	- 0.071	- 0.73
Seed per pod	1.40	25.86	- 0.013	- 0.93	1.55	68.50	- 0.014**	- 0.90
Pod per plant	67.63	0.00	- 0.007	- 0.01	49.15	13.02	- 0.299	- 0.61
100 seed weight	2.10	40.30	0.050*	2.38	2.49	49.18	0.053*	2.13
Grain yield	1056.85	41.67	27.820*	2.63	2391.05	57.99	18.023**	0.75
Biomass yield	3674.40	39.85	46.168*	1.26	4339.30	40.70	32.303*	0.74
Harvest index	0.28	25.75	0.003	1.07	0.55	12.39	-0.001	- 0.18
Biomass production rate	37.88	54.11	0.630**	1.66	39.05	63.37	0.395**	1.01
Seed growth rate	30.31	24.06	0.510	1.68	48.82	57.49	0.39**	

b regression coefficient, \*, \*\* Significant at probability level of 0.05 and 0.01, respectively.

#### **Biomass Yield, Harvest Index and Plant Height**

The combined analysis of variance showed non-significant genotype X location interaction for biomass yield and plant height (Table 4). However, there were highly significant differences between genotypes in biomass yield and plant height (Table 5). The recently released variety, Derso, provide significantly the highest biomass yield of 5769.6 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> than all the other varieties (Table 5). The highest harvest index value among the varieties was recorded for the varieties, Derso (0.393) and EL-142 (0.57), at Debre Zeit and Enewari respectively (Table 3).



The changes in biomass yield over the time of variety release were adequate and are described by the equation:  $y = 46.16x + 3361$  at Debre Zeit and  $y = 32.3x + 4384$ .

Regression analysis between harvest index and years of release of cultivars showed no significant change ( $P < 0.05$ ) (Table 6) in both locations. Even though there was a significance difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) between genotypes means for plant height at Enewari (Table 2), there was no a clear difference between the older varieties and the recently released once (Table 3). As it was estimated from regression of variety means for plant height against year of release, a non-significant 0.039 and -0.129 cm yr<sup>-1</sup> annual rate of gain was recorded at Debre Zeit and Enewari respectively (Table 6).

### Yield components

The separate analysis of variance for number of seed per pod and pods per plant revealed significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) difference among varieties at both locations except number of seeds per pod at Debre Zeit (Table 2). At Debre Zeit, only the recently released variety 'Derso' gave a significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) higher pod per plant than Adaa, Gudo, Assano, and Teshale (Table 7). Whereas, at Enewari, varieties R-186, Chekol and Derso gave significant higher yield than Adaa, Gudo, and Alemtena (Table 8).

The mean number of seeds per pod at Enewari ranged from 1.13 seeds per pod for the variety 'Teshale' to 1.63 seeds per pod to the variety EL-142 (Table 8). However, this small difference in mean seeds per pods represented a significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) decrease with 0.910% yr<sup>-1</sup> relative genetic gain at Enewari and a non-significant 0.931% yr<sup>-1</sup> decrease at Debre Zeit (Table 6). This indicates that lentil yield improvement involved a decrement in seed per pod.

### Phenological Traits

The combined analyses of variance across the two test locations showed significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) differences among varieties, locations, and location by variety interaction for days to flowering and grain filling period (Table 4). The Analysis of variance of the Phenological traits at individual environment revealed that there was significant difference ( $P < 0.01$ ) among varieties in days to flowering, and days to maturity in the two environments and only at Debre Zeit for grain filling period (Table 2). Most of the recently released varieties were the earliest in flowering. Variety R-186 is the variety that took a long period to flower and mature, and the highest yielding variety 'Derso' is among the varieties that flower and mature early (Table 5). Genotypes were observed to flower and mature early at Debre Zeit (48, 92.4) and late to flower and mature at Enewari (58.7, 107.7) respectively (Table 7 and 8). The regression analysis of days to flowering against the year of release indicated a significant annual genetic gain of -0.359 days yr<sup>-1</sup> at Debre Zeit and a non-significant -0.112 days yr<sup>-1</sup> gain at Enewari. Also, days to physiological maturity showed a non-significant negative trend with the year of variety release in both locations (Table 6). The relative annual genetic gain since 1980 was found to be 19.5% (Debre Zeit) and 6 % (Enewari) for days to flowering and 7.5% (Debre Zeit) and 3.9% (Enewari) for physiological maturity in lentil.

**Table 7:** Mean performance of characters from separate analysis of variance for lentil varieties grown in the yield potential trial at Debre Zeit

Variety <sup>a</sup>	Days to flowering	Days to maturity	Grain filling period	Primary branch (no.)	Secondary branch (no.)	Seed per pod	Pods per plant	Hundred seeds weight	Biomass production rate	Seed growth rate
EL-142	46.0 <sup>c</sup>	86.33 <sup>c</sup>	40.3 <sup>c</sup>	2.7 <sup>ab</sup>	18.93 <sup>abc</sup>	1.43	81.3 <sup>ab</sup>	1.8 <sup>g</sup>	33.96 <sup>c</sup>	18.50 <sup>c</sup>
R-186	64.0 <sup>a</sup>	105.67 <sup>a</sup>	41.7 <sup>c</sup>	2.7 <sup>ab</sup>	22.33 <sup>a</sup>	1.43	53.9 <sup>abc</sup>	2.4 <sup>ef</sup>	41.80 <sup>bc</sup>	42.91 <sup>bc</sup>
Chekol	52.7 <sup>c</sup>	86.67 <sup>c</sup>	34.0 <sup>d</sup>	2.7 <sup>ab</sup>	20.13 <sup>ab</sup>	1.80	56.2 <sup>abc</sup>	1.9 <sup>fg</sup>	41.66 <sup>bc</sup>	21.45 <sup>c</sup>
Chalew	56.3 <sup>b</sup>	98.00 <sup>b</sup>	41.7 <sup>c</sup>	2.7 <sup>ab</sup>	22.07 <sup>a</sup>	1.80	50.1 <sup>abc</sup>	2.5 <sup>de</sup>	33.84 <sup>c</sup>	25.91 <sup>bc</sup>
Adda	47.3 <sup>c</sup>	94.67 <sup>b</sup>	47.3 <sup>ab</sup>	2.4 <sup>bc</sup>	13.6b <sup>c</sup>	1.03	26.9 <sup>c</sup>	3.9 <sup>b</sup>	36.72 <sup>c</sup>	18.33 <sup>c</sup>
Gudo	53.0 <sup>c</sup>	103.0 <sup>a</sup>	50.0 <sup>a</sup>	2.5 <sup>bc</sup>	19.67 <sup>ab</sup>	1.47	42.5 <sup>bc</sup>	3.0 <sup>cd</sup>	38.01 <sup>bc</sup>	23.92 <sup>bc</sup>
Alemaya	46.0 <sup>c</sup>	89.67 <sup>c</sup>	43.7 <sup>bc</sup>	2.6 <sup>bc</sup>	17.53 <sup>abc</sup>	1.03	66.2 <sup>abc</sup>	2.8 <sup>cde</sup>	48.11 <sup>bc</sup>	38.60 <sup>ab</sup>
Assano	44.3 <sup>c</sup>	87.67 <sup>c</sup>	43.3 <sup>bc</sup>	2.1 <sup>c</sup>	12.67 <sup>c</sup>	1.43	35.5 <sup>c</sup>	4.7 <sup>a</sup>	44.27 <sup>bc</sup>	34.97 <sup>bc</sup>
Alemtena	47.0 <sup>c</sup>	87.00 <sup>c</sup>	40.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.7 <sup>ab</sup>	20.00 <sup>ab</sup>	1.10	59.9 <sup>abc</sup>	3.2 <sup>c</sup>	43.31 <sup>bc</sup>	27.06 <sup>bc</sup>
Teshale	45.7 <sup>c</sup>	87.67 <sup>c</sup>	42.0 <sup>c</sup>	2.4 <sup>bc</sup>	20.17 <sup>ab</sup>	1.17	42.7 <sup>bc</sup>	3.1 <sup>c</sup>	53.87 <sup>ab</sup>	40.15 <sup>ab</sup>
Derso	47.3 <sup>c</sup>	90.00 <sup>c</sup>	42.7 <sup>c</sup>	3.1 <sup>a</sup>	24.07 <sup>a</sup>	1.43	90.3 <sup>a</sup>	2.8 <sup>cde</sup>	64.48 <sup>a</sup>	52.31 <sup>a</sup>
Mean	50	92.39	42.4	2.6	19.2	1.38	55.05	2.9	43.64	29.9
CV (%)	3.07	2.44	5.94	10.4	18.05	33.3	38.14	9.75	17.77	34.5

<sup>a</sup> Varieties are listed in chronological order from the oldest to the recent

Means followed by a common letter with in a column are not significantly different from each other at  $P \leq 0.05$  according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test

### Productivity traits

The Analysis of variance for biomass production rate and seed growth rate at individual environments revealed that there were significant differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) among varieties in the two traits in both of the environments (Table 2). Genotypes were observed to produce smaller biomass production rate and seed growth rate at Debre Zeit (43.6; 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> day<sup>-1</sup>) compared to at Enewari (45.4; 51 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> day<sup>-1</sup>) (Table 7 and 8). Most of the recently released varieties provide a higher biomass production rate and seed growth rate than the older varieties in both locations (Table 7 and 8). Our data indicated that, biomass production rate and Seed growth rate from the 30 years of plant breeding and selection in lentil was increased by 49.8% and 50.4% at Debre Zeit and 30.3% and 24% at Enewari, respectively. The annual genetic gain as estimated from the regression coefficient was 0.63 and 0.50 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> day<sup>-1</sup> at Debre Zeit and 0.395 and 0.39 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> day<sup>-1</sup> at Enewari for biomass production rate and seed growth rate respectively (Table 6).

**Table 8:** Mean performance of characters from separate analysis of variance for lentil varieties grown in the yield potential trial at Enewari

Variety	Days to flowering	Days to maturity	Grain filling period	Primary branch (no.)	Secondary branch (no.)	Seed per pod	Pods per plant	Hundred seeds weight	Biomass production rate	Seed growth rate
EL-142	57.0 <sup>c</sup>	105.0 <sup>s</sup>	48.0	2.7	7.7 <sup>d</sup>	1.63 <sup>a</sup>	45.0 <sup>abc</sup>	2.47 <sup>d</sup>	38.11 <sup>e</sup>	47.48 <sup>bcd</sup>
R-186	67.0 <sup>a</sup>	117.0 <sup>a</sup>	49.3	2.3	11.8 <sup>a</sup>	1.47 <sup>abcd</sup>	53.3 <sup>a</sup>	2.50 <sup>d</sup>	39.99 <sup>de</sup>	50.16 <sup>bcd</sup>
Chekol	57.7 <sup>c</sup>	108.0 <sup>bc</sup>	50.3	2.7	9.0 <sup>bc</sup>	1.57 <sup>abc</sup>	41.0 <sup>abcd</sup>	2.73 <sup>d</sup>	45.47 <sup>bode</sup>	42.53 <sup>d</sup>
Chalew	58.3 <sup>c</sup>	107.3 <sup>cde</sup>	49.0	2.0	7.7 <sup>d</sup>	1.60 <sup>abc</sup>	53.2 <sup>a</sup>	2.50 <sup>d</sup>	38.33 <sup>e</sup>	46.54 <sup>bcd</sup>
Adaa	56.0 <sup>c</sup>	106.3 <sup>defg</sup>	50.3	3.0	6.3 <sup>e</sup>	1.17 <sup>d</sup>	30.2 <sup>dc</sup>	4.73 <sup>a</sup>	42.04 <sup>cde</sup>	44.24 <sup>cd</sup>
Gudo	62.7 <sup>b</sup>	109.3 <sup>b</sup>	46.6	2.7	9.3 <sup>b</sup>	1.33 <sup>abcd</sup>	33.1 <sup>bcd</sup>	3.26 <sup>c</sup>	51.39 <sup>ab</sup>	54.29 <sup>ab</sup>
Alemaya	57.7 <sup>c</sup>	107.7 <sup>cd</sup>	50.0	2.3	6.7 <sup>e</sup>	1.27 <sup>bcd</sup>	46.9 <sup>ab</sup>	3.43 <sup>c</sup>	48.17 <sup>abc</sup>	52.57 <sup>abc</sup>
Assano	56.3 <sup>c</sup>	105.0 <sup>s</sup>	48.7	2.0	9.0 <sup>bc</sup>	1.23 <sup>cd</sup>	37.1 <sup>abcd</sup>	4.50 <sup>a</sup>	50.41 <sup>ab</sup>	53.86 <sup>ab</sup>
Alemtena	57.7 <sup>c</sup>	105.7 <sup>fg</sup>	48.0	2.3	6.3 <sup>e</sup>	1.37 <sup>abcd</sup>	28.4 <sup>d</sup>	3.97 <sup>b</sup>	45.99 <sup>abcde</sup>	54.81 <sup>ab</sup>
Teshale	57.7 <sup>c</sup>	106.0 <sup>efg</sup>	48.3	2.7	6.3 <sup>e</sup>	1.13 <sup>d</sup>	44.6 <sup>abc</sup>	3.90 <sup>b</sup>	46.35 <sup>abcd</sup>	53.06 <sup>abc</sup>
Derso	57.7 <sup>c</sup>	107.0 <sup>cdef</sup>	49.3	2.3	8.3 <sup>cd</sup>	1.23 <sup>cd</sup>	49.6 <sup>a</sup>	3.23 <sup>c</sup>	53.59 <sup>a</sup>	61.53 <sup>a</sup>
Mean	58.7	107.7	49.0	2.47	8.1	1.3636	42.04	3.385	45.44	50.0
CV	3.154	0.718	3.21	9.16	5.69	13.407	20.27	5.32	9.15	9.46

### Association of grain yield and agronomic traits

Grain yield was significantly ( $r = 0.79$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ) and positively correlated with biomass yield, whereas it was non-significantly associated with harvest index at Enewari (Data not shown). In addition the Productive Traits showed significant association with grain yield at  $P < 0.01$ . All phenological and other yields related traits showed a non-significant association with grain yield. At Debre Zeit biomass yield ( $r = 0.93$ ), harvest index ( $r = 0.88$ ), biomass production rate ( $r = 0.91$ ) and seed growth rate ( $r = 0.94$ ) showed a significant and positive correlation with grain yield (Data not shown).

## DISCUSSION

The average rate of increase in grain yield potential per year of release over the 30 year period was 27.82 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> at Debre Zeit and 18.02 at Enewari. The higher rate of annual increase at Debre Zeit may be due to the selection of the materials in early stages of selections (Screening Nursery Stage I and II, and Preliminary National Variety Trial) at Debre Zeit. The annual genetic gain obtained at Debre Zeit was comparable to the 27.16 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup> improvement reported in teff (Yifru and Hailu, 2005) and to the 26.8 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup> genetic progress in late maturity group soybean in Region I (Lange and Federizzi, 2009). On the contrary, the annual yield increase of 18.02 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup> at Enewari attributed to genetic improvement in the present study was approximately similar in magnitude to the 18.1 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup> (in Region IV) and 18.5 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup> (in Region II) improvement for soybean yield of medium and late maturing types, respectively, obtained in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (Lange and Federizzi, 2009); and 17.7 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup> in wheat in Western Siberia (Morgounov *et al.*, 2010).

The results of the present study indicated that the lentil yield improvement program that employed selection from introductions as major breeding methods was successful in improving grain yield. It can also be seen by considering

the released varieties from the selection of local collection and introduced materials, which there was a consistent yield improvement over the consecutive decades. This demonstrates that grain yield potential of lentils has not attained plateau in Ethiopia; indicating the opportunity of further increasing grain yield through the same breeding methods. Based on their seed size all the varieties in the present study are small to medium seed sized lentil that varies between 1.80 gm and 4.73 gm per 100 seed weight. Small seeded-lentils are graded, decorticated and split before marketing. Seed size is one of the most important quality characteristics of small-seeded lentils since it affects the pattern of decortications (Erskine *et al.*, 1985). Accordingly within the limits of the size of small seeded lentils, the larger the seed, the lower is the percentage loss during decortications (Erskine *et al.*, 1985). Hence, the significant increase in hundred seed weight obtained with the release of new varieties in the present study indicates the effort made by lentil breeders in improving the recovery % at decortications.

Similar to that reported by Erskine (1983) for the world lentil collection grown in Syria and Whitehead *et al.* (2000), a strong positive correlation of grain yield with biomass yield ( $r = 0.93^{**}$ ) and harvest index ( $r = 0.91^{**}$ ) were found at Debre Zeit (Data not shown). According to this result, biomass yield and harvest index should be considered as a selection criteria for the breeding program to increase yield. These results are in agreement with the findings of other researchers (Anjam *et al.*, 2005; Salehi, 2008; Karadavut, 2009). Similarly, Iqbal *et al.* (2010) and Jin *et al.* (2010) reported highly significant positive correlations of grain yield with biomass yield and harvest index in soybean.

Biomass production and seed growth rate showed a highly significant ( $P \leq 0.01$ ) positive relation with grain yield (Data not shown). This clearly showed that improvement in these traits was markedly concurrent to the yield improvement achieved in the past and can be further exploited in future breeding. In a similar study, Kebera *et al.* (2006) on haricot bean found a positive correlation between grain yield and each of these traits. Likewise, De Bruin and Pedersen (2009) found a positive relation between grain yield and crop growth rate during seed set.

In this study at Debre Zeit, changes in lentil yield potential were strongly correlated with biomass yield and harvest index indicating progressive improvement in biomass yield and harvest index was successful in developing varieties which are efficient in accumulation and partitioning of dry matter to increase yield. Conversely, at Enewari improvement in seed growth rate and grain filling period are responsible for increasing grain yield. Generally, the results showed that the agro-morphological basis of an improvement in grain yield of lentil can be used as a guide to further increase gains both from the changes that have already taken place and that have not. It seems strategically advisable that the national lentil improvement programme in the future should give due attention to the high altitude areas and as well in developing early varieties.

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