MORPHOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND ASSESSMENT OF GENETIC DIVERSITY OF NATIVE YAM (DIOSCOREA SP.) GERMPLASM COLLECTIONS CONSERVED AT THE NPGRL

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ABSTRACT

The germplasm collections of yam at the NPGRL, IPB were characterized and evaluated to assess the diversity of the collections, facilitate selection and identify the potential germplasm for enhanced utilization, improved nutrition and sustained source of food or for livelihood. Based on the 31 accessions characterized, 17 qualitative characters exhibited high diversity index values ranging from 0.67-0.99 with texture of flesh giving the highest diversity among the characters. The sizes and dimensions of the tubers similarly obtained high diversity indices. Further evaluation of the nutraceutical properties of the 40 accessions, consisting of four species, D. alata, D. bulbifera, D. hispida, and D. esculenta, showed that *D. esculenta* tubers have the highest % crude fat while *D. alata* have the highest % total ash value, compared to other three native yam species. *D. bulbifera* and *D.* hispida on the other hand have the highest % protein per sample. D. esculenta and D. bulbifera have higher crude fiber contents compared to D. alata. Two D. alata accessions have high total phenolic and anthocyanin contents, while one D. esculenta collection showed high total phenolic and flavonoid contents. Highest values of antioxidant properties can be observed on PHL 4725 (tugui) and GB 53193 (ubi). Correlation of antioxidant property with anthocyanin, total phenolic and flavonoid contents formed distinct groupings that identified six (6) promising collections of yam based on functional properties. These accessions can be selected as parents for crop improvement programs.

Keywords: Yam, Dioscorea species, germplasm conservation, genetic diversity, nutraceutical property