

Genetic Structure of Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) Grain Characteristics by Using Image Processing and Generation Mean Analysis Techniques

Arezou Miri¹, Hossein Sabouri^{1*}, Hossein Hosseini Moghaddam¹, Habiballah Soughi², Mehdi Mollahshahi¹ and Sayed Javad Sajadi¹

¹ Department of Plant Production, College of Agriculture Science and Natural Resources, Gonbad Kavous University, Gonbad, Golestan, Iran

² Crop and Horticultural Science Research Department, Golestan Agricultural and Natural Resources and Education Center, AREEO, Gorgan, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 05 April 2020

Accepted 10 June 2020

Available online 18 June 2020

Keywords:

Generation Mean Analysis

Heritability

Hybrid

Selection

Wheat

*Corresponding authors:

✉ H. Sabouri

hossein.sabouri@gonbad.ac.ir

p-ISSN 2423-4257

e-ISSN 2588-2589

ABSTRACT

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is known to be the world-leading cereal grain and the most important food in the world of agriculture. Wheat offers a great wealth of material for genetic studies due to its wide ecological distribution and host of variation for various morphological and physiological characters. To evaluate the genetic control of physical traits of grain in two crosses of winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), the cultivars N-92-9, Kohdasht and Ehsan, and populations F1, BC1, F2 and BC2 of their crosses were studied on a randomized complementary block design (RCBD) in three replications. Employing image-processing area, length, width, eccentricity, equivalent diameter, solidity, perimeter, and grain weight were recorded. There were significant differences observed between generations concerning area, length, width, eccentricity, equivalent diameter, solidity, perimeter, and grain weight. For most of the traits, the $(F/(H \times D))^{0.5} < 1$ implied the different sign and magnitude of the effect of controlling genes in these traits. Broad-sense heritability and narrow-sense heritability were estimated ranging from 0.594 to 0.965 and 0.05 to 0.769, respectively, for the two crosses, which accounted for the highest estimation compared to other traits. Regarding area, length, width, equivalent diameter, perimeter, and grain weight, dominance had a greater role in their genetic inheritance control, and hence, it is recommended to use selection-based breeding for manipulation of length and eccentricity in Kohdasht \times Ehsan. Additionally, a hybrid method is considered to be employed for the breeding area, length, width, equivalent diameter, perimeter, and weight grain in N-92-9 \times Ehsan and Kohdasht \times Ehsan.

© 2020 UMZ. All rights reserved.

Please cite this paper as: Miri A, Sabouri H, Hosseini Moghaddam H, Soughi H, Mollahshahi M, Sajadi SJ. 2020. Investigation of the genetic structure of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) grain characteristics by using image processing and generation mean analysis techniques. *J Genet Resour* 6(2): 131-141. doi: 10.22080/jgr.2020.18575.1180

Introduction

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is the most important and widely grown agricultural crop in the world. It is one of the major cereal crops widely cultivated in Iran and all around the world, which provides us with high calories and protein. Wheat has wider (tropical) adaptability and in tropical, subtropical, and temperate zones, it is capable of tolerating severe cold as well as snow and resumes growth with a grain setting in

warm weather in spring (Ninghot *et al.*, 2016). The determination and choice of selection and genetic breeding procedures for any crop is largely dependent upon the knowledge of the type and the relative amount of genetic components and their interaction in the plant materials under investigations. Information on the type of gene action involved in the inheritance of a trait is helpful for the selection of the breeding procedures (Ninghot *et al.*,



2016). Choosing the most appropriate method to achieve a breeding goal depends on the genetic tissue of the target population and the genetic structure of the traits. When the breeder aims to breed multiple traits simultaneously, it is essential to estimate the breeding parameters primarily, to decide on the kind of breeding traits, and then select the appropriate breeding method based on the available information (Kearsey and Pooni, 1996). Generation means analysis is a useful technique to estimate components of variance, heritability, and genetic effects control of the traits (Mather and Jinks, 1982; Kearsey and Pooni, 1998). In an experiment, studying the genetic parameters in wheat, it was concluded that increasing and non-increasing effects play a role in the inheritance of all the traits studied (Akhtar and Chowdhry, 2006). Breeders use information from economic traits studies in wheat to identify the type of action of controlling genes (Khatab *et al.*, 2010). Generation means analysis along with estimating additive effect and dominance effect, can estimate genetic effects, epistasis such as additive \times additive, additive \times dominance; and dominance \times dominance (Singh and Singh, 1992). According to this method, the additive, dominance effect, and epistasis of genes and degree of dominance at each cross are estimated based on averages (Hallauer *et al.*, 1982). Studying the nature of gene action in some traits in wheat gave scientists the possibility to report that the effect of epistasis played a pivotal role in controlling certain traits Dvojković *et al.* (2010), Erkul *et al.* (2010), and Sultan *et al.* (2011)). There is numerous evidence that the epistasis effect cannot always be neglected (Ghannadha, 1998). Some agriculturally important traits, such as yield, have complex heritability and in many cases, the selection for these traits is ineffective or less effective even after many years of continuous work (Brown and Caligari, 2011). Akhtar and Chowdhary (2006) showed that the additive or additive \times additive effects are greater in the grain area, whereas dominance or dominance \times dominance ones were greater for all traits, except for grain eccentricity and equivalent diameter. For most traits, the effects of dominance and dominance \times dominance were of greater importance compared to the effects of

incremental and other types of epistasis (Bilgin *et al.*, 2016).

Erkul *et al.* (2010), in their research on wheat cultivars, stated that a three-parameter model controls trait grain weight under normal heritability conditions. Correlation analysis indicated that eccentricity and solidity have a significant positive effect on grain yield. The maximum positive direct effects attributed to area, length, width, equivalent diameter, perimeter, and grain weight. The results of this study also revealed that the selection of superior genotypes for grain yield should be based on the maximum and positive grain traits (Moghaddam *et al.*, 1997).

Sharma *et al.* (1980) and Novoselovic *et al.* (2004) pointed out that in wheat, dominance and epistasis effect of additive \times additive for grain weight is more important than the additive effect and the epistasis effect.

Prakash *et al.*, (2006) found that dominance, additive effect, additive \times dominance interaction, and additive \times additive interactions involve in the control of wheat traits. Martinez *et al.* (2001) reported that the dominance effect had the highest contribution to traits of grain area, length, width, eccentricity, equivalent diameter, solidity, perimeter, and weight.

In this research, to determine appropriate breeding methods for physical traits in wheat using generation mean analysis, genetic breeding parameters, amount of dominance, additive and epistasis effects were estimated and determined; subsequently, broad-sense heritability for each trait, number of controlling genes and ultimately the best breeding method were identified.

Materials and Methods

Growth conditions

The studied plant population included two crosses between Kohdasht \times Ehsan and N-92-9 \times Ehsan. These cultivars will be utilized as parents in crosses to create diversity and ultimately produce new cultivars that have a high yield potential (Ehsan and N-92-9) cultivars and endure heat stress at the end of the season (Kohdasht). Therefore, this information on capability, broad and narrow-sense heritability, and Genetics are important to hybridization programs. The above-mentioned crosses

conducted at the Research center of Gorgan University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources and its segregating generations were planted at Gonbad Kavous University. Land preparation and planting practices performed according to the standard of cereal experiments.

The experiment carried out based on a complementary randomized block design (RCBD) with three replications in the laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture. P1 (female parent), P2 (male parent), and F1 (First generation), BC1 (F1× female parent), and BC2 (F1× male parent) and F2 generations were evaluated. In the first cross, Kohdasht as a male parent (P1) and Ehsan as the female parent (P2) were used. In the second cross, Ehsan as male parent (P1) and N-92-9 as the female parent (P2) were employed.

The image processing was performed in a botanical laboratory. To do this, the grains produced on the research farm were used. The grain image was taken under the light of a lab environment (fluorescent lamp). The camera embedded in HuaweiY7prime 2016 was utilized for image processing with a camera with 13 megapixels' resolution. All images were taken at a constant distance of 30 cm. To reduce

background noise and for calibration, the grain image was projected on A3 paper. In this paper, regular geometric shapes are printed in circles and squares of specified dimensions.

Imaging and image processing

The images were taken in a way that all of the grains and regular shapes of the circle and squares fit perfectly within the image and the grains were not in contact with each other. To extract the geometric properties of the grain by using image processing, a digital grain image must first be stored.

The images were stored in computer memory in RGB JPG format. A digital image is a finite set of digital values that represents a two-dimensional image. These digital values or pixels are stored in computer memory as two-dimensional arrays of integers.

The steps in processing digital images of grain are as follow (Figs. 1 and 2): Image rotation, image blur, and so forth. A set of operations that done to correct or reduce these errors is called preprocessing. The preprocessing operation performed by moving the images from RGB space to HSV image space.



Fig. 1. Basic steps of measuring the grain's geometric properties using image processing.

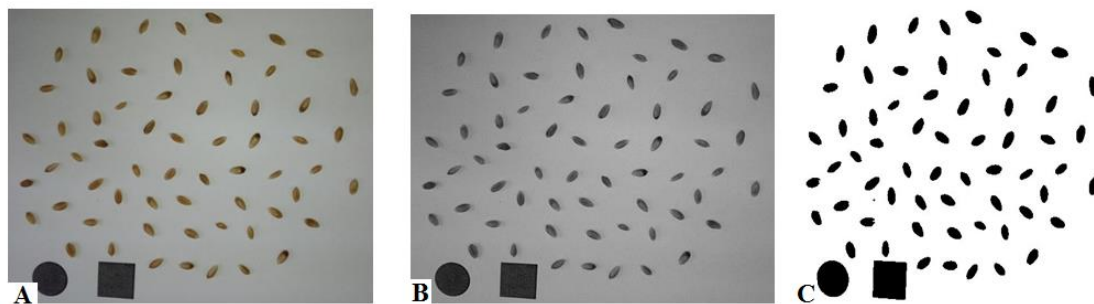


Fig. 2. Steps of digital wheat grain image analysis in MATLAB software: A) Image of grains in colored space RGB; B) Gray image of grains; C) Binary image of grains.

1. Processing: The stored digital image might involve certain errors, such as noise and failure. In the HSV, space noises of pod particles and awn and other image additions were eliminated using special noise thresholds.

2. Segmentation: In the image preparation phase, the exact location of the grain in the image should be determined by applying Edge Detection Algorithms.

3. Extracting Image Properties: Following the determination of the exact location of the grain in the image, the geometric properties of the grain were specified. For this purpose, mathematical methods or artificial intelligence were used. These specifications are:

Area (area of pixels within grain image), length (maximum size on grain long axis (a)), width (maximum size on grain transverse axis (b)) (Fig. 3), and eccentricity (a number between zero and one). The closer the index is to 1, the more oblong the grain shape would be, and the closer to zero it is, the rounder it would be. Equivalent diameter, equivalent solidity (circle diameter equal with grain area), the perimeter (the area ratio to the area to polygon incorporating grain), and grain weight were measured and recorded separately for each generation. Equivalent solidity is obtained by the following formula: solidity: $((4 * \text{Area}) / \pi)^{0.5}$.

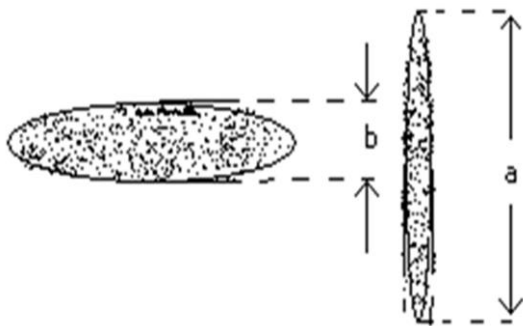


Fig. 3. Wheat grain geometric dimensions: (a) length, (b) width.

Analysis of the epistatic effect

To evaluate the presence, absence, and type of epistasis effect, the following scale tests were calculated based on the Mather et al. (1982):

$$A = 2BC1.1 - P1 - F1$$

$$B = 2BC1.2 - P2 - F1$$

$$C = 4F2 - 2F1 - P1 - P2$$

Generation mean analysis

The model used for investigation of the genetic structure of genes controlling the physical traits of wheat grains by Generation Mean Analysis method is as follows (Mather and Jinks, 1982):

$$Y = m + \alpha[d] + \beta[h] + \alpha^2[i] + 2\alpha\beta[j] + \beta^2[i]$$

Where Y is the average of one generation, m shows mean of all generations in a cross, [d] represents the sum of the additive effect, [h] is the sum of the dominance effect, and [i]

concerns a sum of the additive interactions. [j] which is the sum of additive and dominance interactions, [l] that represents the sum of Dominance interactions and β^2 , $2\alpha\beta$, α^2 , β , α are products of genetic parameters. Genetic components coefficients were calculated according to Mather et al., 1982. Weighted least square was utilized to estimate the parameters. Models were fitted using the goodness of fit test (X2). Variance components were calculated for the following six generations (P1, P2, F1, BC1, BC2, and F2) (Mather et al., 1982):

$$(1) E_w = 1/4(V_{P1} + V_{P2} + 2V_{F1})$$

$$(2) D = 4V_{F2} - 2(V_{BC1} + V_{BC2} - E_w)$$

$$(3) H = 4(V_{BC1} + V_{BC2} - V_{F2} - E_w)$$

$$(4) F = V_{BC1} - V_{BC2}$$

where E_w is the environmental component of heritability, D concerns the additive component of genetic variance, H shows the dominance component of genetic variance, and F is the correlation of d and h on all gene loci. The values of F and H represent the dominance average and the deviation of dominance for each gene loci, respectively. The degree of dominance was estimated according to the ratio of the dominance effect to the additive effect by $(H/D)^{1/2}$ and $F/(D/H)^{1/2}$ formula.

Estimation of broad and narrow-sense heritability

The following equation was used to estimate broad-sense heritability (genetic variance to phenotypic variance ratio):

$H^2_{b,s} = V_{F2} - E_w / V_{F2}$ (Mather and Jinks, 1982) in which E_w was calculated with five formulae as follow:

$$1: (V_{P1} + V_{P2}) / 2$$

$$2: (V_{P1} \times V_{P2})^{1/2}$$

$$3: V_{F1}$$

$$4: (V_{P1} + V_{P2} + V_{F1}) / 3$$

$$5: (V_{P1} + V_{P2} + 2V_{F1}) / 4.$$

To estimate Narrow-sense heritability (an additive component of genetic variance to phenotypic variance ratio) ($H^2_{n,s}$) the following formula (Warner, 1952) was used:

$$H^2_{n,s} = (2V_{F2} - (V_{BC1} + V_{BC2})) / V_{F2}$$

Estimation of the number of effective genes

The following equations employed to estimate the number of effective genes for the studied traits (Lande, 1981):

$$1: N = (XP_2 - XP_1)^2 / 8(VF_2 - VF_1)$$

$$2: N = (X_{P_2} - X_{P_1})^2 / 8 [VF_2 - (0.5VF_1 + 0.25VP_1 + 0.25VP_2)]$$

$$3: N = (XP_2 - XP_1)^2 / 8 (VBC_1 - VBC_2)$$

$$4: N = (XP_2 - XP_1)^2 / [8(VBC_1 - VBC_2)] - [(X_2F_1 + 0.5VP_1 + 0.5VP_2)]$$

$$5: N = (XP_2 - XP_1)^2 / 4 [VBC_1 - 0.5(VF_1 + VP_1)]$$

$$6: N = (XP_2 - XP_1)^2 / 4 [VBC_2 - 0.5(VF_1 + VP_2)]$$

Statistical analysis

MATLAB statistical software was used for image processing and SAS 9.1.3 for analysis of variance and estimation of genetic effects (Ew, D, H, and F).

Results

The results of the analysis of variance demonstrated a significant difference between different generations for some of the studied traits in 1% and 5% of probability levels. Therefore, it is possible to analyze the genetics and investigate how inherited traits are studied (Table 1A). Generation mean and standard error of traits studied in different generations of crosses N-92-9 × Ehsan and Kohdasht × Ehsan are presented in Table 1B. The information obtained from these analyses is crucial to the choice of breeding strategy and the selection method or production of inbred or hybrid varieties.

For instance, if a trait is controlled by recessive genes, selection should be delayed until the last generations in which lines are more homozygous, or if heritability is low, more replications are needed, or selection should be done by correlated trait with high-heritability (Hill *et al.*, 1999). Hence, knowing the ways of genetic control of traits is very important in choosing a breeding method. When 6-parameter model was fitted, the components [i], [h], and [l] were significant at 1% and 5% probability levels and d, [j] were non-significant (Table 1C). The significance of the additive × dominance [j] interaction in the crosses indicates that it cannot be fixed. Accordingly, the selection of [j] should not be made. The negative sign of parameter [j] depends on the position of the parent and its sign

would change as the parent position changes. In both crosses given the value <1, parameter shows the average dominance $(H/D)^{0.5}$, so in the cross, N-92-9 × Ehsan and Kohdasht × Ehsan relative dominance $(F/(H \times D))^{0.5}$ are apparent (Table 2).

This result is in line with the findings by other researchers (Verma *et al.*, 2007; Eshghi and Akhundova, 2010). However, other researchers (Islam and Darrah, 2005; Baqizadeh, 2003) reported the relation of overdominance for most of the grain morphology traits (Table 2). The results indicate the outstanding role of dominance variance in the heritability of traits area, length, width, equivalent diameter, perimeter, and weight. These results imply that early selection might improve these traits. These findings confirm the role of genetic effects in controlling these traits.

According to generation mean analysis for area, length, width, equivalent diameter, perimeter, weight at N-92-9 × Ehsan Cross and area, length, width, equivalent diameter, perimeter, weight at Kohdasht × Ehsan cross, the dominance effect showed a sign that cannot affect most traits, and the additive effect was significant but less contributed to these variations.

The sum of the dominance effect [l] + [h] or [l] alone was greater than the sum of the additive effect [i] + [d] or any of these components individually, showing the importance of dominance effects in accounting for genetic variation of these traits, and its implication is that selection should be made in more advanced generations (Mather and Jinks, 1982).

Existence of two-way epistasis on traits area, length, width, equivalent diameter, solidity, perimeter, grain weight at N-92-9-Ehsan cross and area, length, and the equivalent diameter at Kohdasht × Ehsan cross was significant in their dominance components. The dominance × dominance sign also indicates that this type of epistasis causes problems in the selection of desirable plants with these traits. It also implies that selection is delayed until high levels of gene fixation and hybrid is achieved. Higher values of [d] than [h] for all traits except solidity and eccentricity of the grain in both crosses denote lack of correlation of the gene; in other words, traits reducing genes are assembled in one parent and traits enhancing genes in another one.

Table 1. Analysis of weight variance, estimation of the mean and variance and gene effects of the traits in different generations

A) Analysis of weight variance of traits in different generations																	
Means of squares	S.O.V	df	Area	Length	Weight	Eccentricity	Equivalent Diameter	Solidity	Perimeter	Weight							
	N-92-9×Ehsa	Block	2	117.634**	0.760	0.189	0.00008	87.320**	0.329**	2.847**	0.014*						
		Generations	5	238.869**	8.185**	0.820*	0.002	159.416**	2.134**	1.728**	0.007						
		Error	10	15.296	0.876	0.317	0.0006	14.348	0.417	0.383	0.112						
		C.V(%)		3.911	0.936	0.563	0.024	15.050	8.482	14.434	6.672						
		Block	2	0.256	0.0001	7.366	0.0004*	0.235	0.0006	89.249**	0.0002						
	Kohda sht×9×Ehsa	Generations	5	3.127**	0.016*	70.201**	0.002**	2.720**	0.002**	87.598**	0.002**						
		Error	10	0.366	0.005	9.872	0.00009	0.275	0.0005	19.047	0.0003						
		C.V(%)		0.605	0.068	3.142	0.01	9.434	2.140	18.570	40.971						
B) Estimation of the mean and variance of different generations of wheat																	
Generation		Area		Length		Weight		Eccentricity		Equivalent Diameter		Solidity		Perimeter		Weight	
		\bar{X}	σ^2	\bar{X}	σ^2	\bar{X}	σ^2	\bar{X}	σ^2	\bar{X}	σ^2	\bar{X}	σ^2	\bar{X}	σ^2	\bar{X}	σ^2
N-92-9×Ehsan	P ₁	29.734	12.055	8.787	0.133	4.325	0.112	0.869	0.0002	6.136	0.127	0.962	0.0001	24.362	9.205	0.055	0.00002
	P ₂	26.784	13.238	8.218	0.164	4.162	0.154	0.859	0.0006	5.817	0.147	0.962	0.0002	22.757	9.103	0.053	0.00002
	F ₁	2.0844	10.712	7.099	0.270	3.749	0.101	0.848	0.00007	5.138	0.162	0.964	0.00004	18.568	2.855	0.034	0.0005
	F ₂	28.626	34.832	7.726	1.545	4.151	0.674	0.877	0.002	5.493	0.941	0.934	0.012	26.907	24.164	0.048	0.002
	BC ₁	19.714	32.525	6.900	1.616	3.707	0.518	0.870	0.0009	4.582	0.528	0.857	0.012	19.973	22.434	0.031	0.003
	BC ₂	17.946	10.371	6.157	1.255	3.589	0.300	0.875	0.003	4.854	0.713	0.920	0.003	17.404	4.496	0.028	0.00009
Kohdashht×Ehsan	P ₁	27.794	11.763	8.562	0.198	4.143	0.106	0.873	0.0002	5.927	0.142	0.958	0.00008	24.728	7.805	0.046	0.0004
	P ₂	27.774	16.366	7.930	0.136	4.471	0.225	0.821	0.001	5.928	0.187	0.960	0.0003	23.752	17.879	0.044	0.00003
	F ₁	18.309	9.166	6.436	0.159	3.635	0.153	0.820	0.0007	4.812	0.156	0.956	0.00007	18.331	3.265	0.026	0.00004
	F ₂	31.456	26.593	8.352	0.791	4.826	0.921	0.801	0.008	6.196	0.816	0.927	0.001	27.709	38.787	0.052	0.002
	BC ₁	22.771	15.375	7.196	0.351	4.047	0.275	0.822	0.003	5.368	0.205	0.954	0.001	22.221	33.028	0.032	0.00003
	BC ₂	24.541	22.333	7.031	0.616	5.829	0.923	0.863	0.007	5.068	0.815	0.951	0.0006	24.370	24.400	0.029	0.002
C) Estimates of gene effects for grain traits in a wheat cross																	
	Traits	Additive effect [d]	Dominant effect [h]	Additive× Additive[i]	Additive× Dominant[j]	Dominant ×Dominant[l]											
N-92-9×Ehsan	Area	1.486 ± 1.027	-109.422 ± 17.264**	-37.957 ± 7.110**	-2.674 ± 4.59	64.061 ± 10.665**											
	Length	0.285 ± 0.215	-16.075 ± 3.613**	-4.791 ± 1.488**	0.918 ± 0.961	9.881 ± 2.232**											
	Width	0.082 ± 0.132	-5.908 ± 2.206**	-2.012 ± 0.909*	-0.074 ± 0.587	3.402 ± 1.363**											
	Eccentricity	0.005 ± 0.007	0.017 ± 0.114	-0.017 ± 0.047	-0.018 ± 0.031	0.050 ± 0.070											
	Equivalent Diameter	0.160 ± 0.156	-10.402 ± 2.618**	-3.103 ± 1.078**	-0.863 ± 0.696	6.461 ± 1.617**											
	Solidity	0.0003 ± 0.016	-0.657 ± 0.261**	-0.181 ± 0.108	-0.128 ± 0.070	0.478 ± 0.161**											
	Perimeter	0.803 ± 0.819	-50.367 ± 13.763**	-17.937 ± 5.669**	3.533 ± 3.659	27.438 ± 8.503**											
	Weight	0.002 ± 0.003	-0.231 ± 0.042**	-0.076 ± 0.017**	0.006 ± 0.011	0.135 ± 0.026**											
	Area	0.010 ± 0.970	-56.397 ± 16.317**	6.72 ± 24.679**	-3.560 ± 4.338	10.08 ± 22.243*											
	Length	0.145 ± 0.317*	2.428 ± 13.7**	1.01 ± 5.491**	-0.304 ± 0.646	1.5 ± 6.399**											
Kohdashht×Ehsan	Width	-0.165 ± 0.156	2.611 ± 4.344	1.076 ± 2.457*	-0.608 ± 0.694	1.216 ± 1.613											
	Eccentricity	0.014 ± 0.027*	0.308 ± 0.229	0.150 ± 0.094	-0.134 ± 0.061*	-0.185 ± 0.141											
	Equivalent Diameter	-0.0007 ± 0.147	2.465 ± 9.544**	1.016 ± 3.912**	0.601 ± 0.656	4.518 ± 1.523**											
	Solidity	-0.002 ± 0.006	0.182 ± 0.087*	0.103 ± 0.036**	0.008 ± 0.023	-0.082 ± 0.054											
	Perimeter	0.488 ± 1.077	18.110 ± 33.775-	7.459 ± 17.854*	-5.474 ± 4.815	11.188 ± 10.012											
	Weight	0.002 ± 0.005	-0.122 ± 0.068	-0.061 ± 0.028*	0.037 ± 0.018*	0.042 ± 0.042											

* and **= Significant at 5% and 1% probability levels, respectively; Block: presented to some times the grains are collected; S.O.V= Analysis of variance; C.V= Coefficient of variation

Table 2. Genetic parameters and components of variation for grain traits.

Traits	(F)		(H)		(D)		$(F/(H \times D))^{0.5}$		$(H/D)^{0.5}$	
	C.1	C.2	C.1	C.2	C.1	C.2	C.1	C.2	C.1	C.2
Area	22.154	-6.958	-14.461	-2.001	76.895	54.187	-0.011	-0.108	0.036	0.002
Length	0.361	-0.265	4.467	0.052	0.857	1.556	0.055	2.015	27.201	0.002
Width	0.218	-0.648	0.108	0.471	1.294	1.607	0.838	0.211	0.007	0.086
Eccentricity	-0.003	-0.004	0.007	0.006	0.0007	0.014	52.665	9.051	98.810	0.165
Equivalent Diameter	-0.185	-0.61	0.602	0.175	1.581	1.545	0.158	0.593	0.145	0.013
Solidity	0.009	0.0004	0.012	0.002	0.019	0.002	0.450	65.235	0.409	3.146
Perimeter	17.938	8.628	-13.014	42.35	54.835	56.399	-0.009	0.004	0.057	0.564
Weight	0.003	-0.002	0.004	-0.0007	0.003	0.005	33.468	-67.544	2.014	0.026

EW is the non-genetic component, D is the additive component, H is the dominant component of the variance, and F is the independent contribution of h and d to all gene loci. The values of F and H represent the average dominance and the deviation of dominance at each gene loci, respectively.

Regarding important traits such as grain length, solidity, perimeter, and in N-92-9 \times Ehsan cross and grain equivalent diameter, solidity, and weight in Kohdasht \times Ehsan cross, additive \times dominance effect is shown to be higher. However, dominance was significant for the grain area which had a significant dominance effect. Interactions of additive \times additive and dominance \times additive in genes play an important role in improving yield. As a result, in wheat breeding programs, not only the additive and the dominance effect but also the interactions of the genes must be considered in the selection of parents and selection in segregating generations. In both crosses, the epistasis effect was observed for most yield components, and therefore, selection of optimal epistatic components could be effective for breeding high yield hybrids wheat. Non-significance of epistasis effect and j in traits of grain eccentricity and solidity in N-92-9 \times Ehsan cross and eccentricity of grain in Kohdasht \times Ehsan indicates no Epistasis effect and no additive effects on the genetic control of these traits (Table 3). In both crosses, opposite signs of dominance effect [h] and dominance epistasis \times dominance [I] represent double epistasis. The major part of both crosses was concerning negative epistasis, additive \times additive, additive \times dominance interactions. Investigating genes actions, traits sense heritability, and morphology traits of grain and some traits related to them in wheat generations of P1, P2, F1, F2, BC1 and BC2, derived from the N-92-9 \times Ehsan and Kohdasht \times Ehsan crosses, in most traits an epistasis model was

appropriate to describe variation in the generation mean.

The results revealed that all gene effects including additive (d), dominance (h), additive epistasis \times additive (i), dominance \times dominance (I), and additive \times dominance (J) were effective in the heritability of studied traits. Similar results reported for the area, length, width, equivalent diameter, perimeter, and weight and additive effects (Cheloei *et al.*, 2012). Additive and dominance \times dominance for traits grain area, length, width, equivalent diameter, perimeter, and weight Epistasis, especially additive \times dominance, and dominance, were identified as leading controlling factors.

In most traits, except grain eccentricity and Equivalent Diameter, the value of parameter F was positive at the N-92-9 \times Ehsan cross, indicating the dominance of the Parent alleles with a larger mean over the Parent alleles. In other words, the genes controlling these traits enhance them. Also, the mean degree of dominance [d/h] was greater than one for most traits, which indicates the importance of dominance for these traits. For traits with the value of dominance variance (H) greater than additive variance (D), including grain length, eccentricity, and grain weight at N-92-9-Ehsan cross, since the average degree of dominance is less than one, it indicates relative dominance. For these traits, the Narrow-sense heritability was close to the broad-sense heritability, and selection in the early generations could be of a greater (H) effect.

Baqizadeh, 2003 reported a greater amount of additive variance (D) for all traits studied

compared to dominance variance (H). It should be noted that the dominance variance (H) depends on the sign of the parameters [j] and d in most cases [j]. Consequently, it depends on the P1 or P2 sign in which the parent will change, yet the other parameter signs remain unchanged. In general, it could be concluded that different traits have different genetic effects.

Furthermore, in most traits except for Solidity and grain weight, the N-92-9 × Ehsan cross parameter $(F/(H \times D))^{0.5}$ was observed to be lower than one, indicating different signs and magnitude of controlling gene in these traits.

Genetic average dominance $(H/D)^{0.5}$ of all traits at Kohdasht × Ehsan cross and all traits, except length, eccentricity, and N-92-9 × Ehsan cross weight, was not greater than 1. This represents a dominant effect and a greater contribution of the dominant effect in the genetic control of these traits than the additive effect.

The importance of the dominance effect has also been obtained in the results of Oching and Compton (1994) and Petrovic (1998), rather than the additive effect for the grain area. The degree of dominance indicates that the presence of overdominance for length, eccentricity, solidity, and weight of grain at N-92-9-Ehsan cross and solidity at cross-Kohdasht-Ehsan for other traits with partial dominance was observed.

In general, average dominance values at N-92-9 × Ehsan cross were between 0.007 to 98.810, and at Kohdasht × Ehsan cross were between 0.002 and 3.146 for all traits (Table 4). The degree of dominance in the traits of length, eccentricity, and weight in N-92-9-Ehsan's cross indicated relative dominance towards the larger parent. The estimated low value of broad-sense heritability is due to the importance of environmental effects and genotype×environment interactions in the occurrence of these traits. The slight difference between the two broad-sense heritability and narrow-sense heritability in some traits (area, length, width, equivalent diameter, perimeter, and weight) shows the relatively greater importance of incremental effects. The additive effect is also in this group of traits and there is a high difference in sense heritability in other traits (eccentricity and solidity of the grain). The

major contributor to the no additive effect of genes and the existence of over dominance in the genetic control of these traits is similar to results from the degree of dominance.

The breeding rate of traits under selection depends on narrow-sense heritability, and high narrow-sense heritability, which can accelerate selection programs (Chen and Line, 1995). Low narrow-sense heritability in some traits (solidity for Kohdasht-Ehsan cross and grain for N-92-9 cross, respectively) shows that breeding in early breeding does not have good genetic efficiency to improve these traits and should be extended to more advanced generations to increase the share. The comparison between a broad-sense heritability and narrow-sense heritability estimation showed the same importance of additive and non-additive effects in genetic control of traits. The average number of genes for traits evaluated at the N-92-9-Ehsan cross was between 0.014 and 7.376, and at the Kohdasht × Ehsan cross ranged from 0.044 to 4,515 (Table 3), considering that one trait is controlled by a small number of major genes or a large number of secondary genes.

This can represent the selection strategy to several researchers (Mulltze and Baker, 1985). Genetic factors in segregation, which are quantitatively identified by genetics, are of great importance, and herein, the number of segregating units is estimated to be necessarily similar to the different number of gene loci. For this reason, the number of effective factors should be used instead of the number of genes (Lande, 1981). The results of different methods of calculating the minimum gene number require specific assumptions such as the absence of linkage, epistasis, dominance, or uneven effects on different gene loci. Therefore, the probable existence of any of the above-mentioned factors would lead to a lower estimate of the traits of the controlling genes (Ghannadha, 1998).

In general, N-92-9 × Ehsan cross for traits grain area, length, width, equivalent diameter, solidity, perimeter, weight, and Kohdasht × Ehsan cross traits of an area, length, and equivalent diameter were also observed in most of the components of epistasis.

Table 3. Estimation of the number of genes and narrow and broad heritability for the studied traits.

	Formulae 1		Formulae 2		Formulae 3	
	C.1	C.2	C.1	C.2	C.1	C.2
Area	0.046	2.870	25.529	0.0008	0.050	7.186
Length	0.012	0.079	0.020	0.032	0.041	0.189
Width	0.006	0.018	0.002	0.011	0.016	0.021
Eccentricity	0.007	0.047	2.207	2.485	0.006	0.085
Equivalent Diameter	0.017	1.894	0.011	8.197	0.069	2.050
Solidity	0	0.0006	0	4.351	0	0.002
Perimeter	0.016	0.004	5.843	3.660	0.018	0.014
Weight	0.0004	0.0003	8.71	9.363	0.0002	0.0003
	Formulae 4		Formulae 5		Formulae 6	
	C.1	C.2	C.1	C.2	C.1	C.2
Area	0.085	8.4	0.105	2.037	1.375	1.046
Length	0.005	0.012	0.021	0.579	0.029	0.214
Width	0.004	0.029	0.017	0.185	0.039	0.037
Eccentricity	0.0002	0.005	0.033	0.266	0.01	0.110
Equivalent Diameter	0.007	6.597	0.067	4.465	0.046	3.886
Solidity	0.0	4.438	0.0	0.002	0.0	0.003
Perimeter	0.019	0.009	0.04	0.009	0.430	0.018
Weight	0.0002	0.0003	0.0004	0.006	0.006	0.0006
	Average of genes number		h ² b		h ² n	
	C.1	C.2	C.1	C.2	C.1	C.2
Area	7.376	3.334	0.965	0.594	0.769	0.583
Length	0.022	0.183	0.865	0.794	0.142	0.778
Width	0.014	0.044	0.827	0.828	0.787	0.670
Eccentricity	0.378	0.611	0.883	0.919	0.05	0.75
Equivalent Diameter	0.037	4.515	0.842	0.804	0.682	0.75
Solidity	0.110	1.467	0.993	0.870	0.75	0.4
Perimeter	3.886	0.619	0.951	0.793	0.886	0.520
Weight	0.003	1.562	0.87	0.899	0.455	0.685

C1 and C2, presented N-92-9 × Ehsan, Kohdasht × Ehsan, respectively.

Therefore, the selection of optimal epistatic compounds is effective for breeding through the production of high-yielding wheat hybrids. Hence, in wheat breeding programs, not only the additive effect and the dominance effect but also the genetic interactions must be considered in parent selection and selection in segregating generations. The results indicated that there is a good genetic basis for the successful selection of genotypes in traits evaluated in this study. The existence of a dominance effect on the genetic control of the traits studied made the selection rather difficult and ambiguous, as the contribution of non-additive genetic variance was superior to additive genetic variance in most cases. Generation means analysis showed that in any case, the effects of epistasis and dominance, together with increasing effect, play a role in controlling the studied agricultural traits, including grain weight. This reveals the need to produce hybrid varieties of wheat (Longin *et al.*, 2012).

Acknowledgments

The authors acknowledge the Research Deputy of Gonbad Kavous University for providing the funding to complete this work.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

- Akhtar N, Chowdhry MA. 2006. Genetic analysis of yield and some other quantitative traits in bread wheat. *Int J Agric Biol* 4: 523-527.
- Baqizadeh A. 2003. Environmental management related pages have been shown to you by permissibility and molecular markers. The thesis of the Plant Breeding Physician University of Tehran.
- Bilgin O, Balkan A, Kutlu İ. 2016. Gene effects on yield and quality traits in two bread wheat

- (*Triticum aestivum* L.) crosses. *Int J Crop Sci Tech* 2: 1-10.
- Brown J, Caligari P. 2011. *Plant Breed*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Cheloei GR, Mohammadi A, Bihamta MR, Ramshini HA, Najafiyahn G. 2012. Inheritance of drought tolerance in bread wheat using generation mean analysis. *Int J Plant Prod* 19: 43-66.
- Chen XM, Line RF. 1995. Gene number and heritability of wheat cultivars with durable high temperature, adult plant (HTAP) resistance interaction of HTAP and race specific seedling resistance to *Puccinia striiformis*. *Phytopathology* 85: 573-78.
- Dvojković K, Drezner G, Novoselović D. 2010. Estimation of some genetic parameters through generation mean analysis in two winter wheat crosses. *Period Biol*. 112: 247-251.
- Erkul A, Unay A, Konak C. 2010. Inheritance of yield and yield components in a bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) cross. *Turkish J Field Crop* 15: 137-140.
- Eshghi R, Akhundova E. 2010. Inheritance of some important agronomic traits in hulless barley. *Int J Agric Biol* 12 (1): 73-76.
- Ghannadha MR. 1998. Gene action for latent period of stripe rust in five cultivars of wheat. *Iranian J Crop Sci* 1: 53-71.
- Hallauer AR, Miranda JB. 1982. Quantitative genetic in maize breeding. The Iowa State Univ. Press. Ames, Iowa.
- Hill J, R Ortiz, Wagoire WW, Stølen O. 1999. Effectiveness of indirect selection for wheat yield in a stress environment. *Theor Appl Genet* 98: 305-309.
- Islam AA, Darrah M. 2005. Estimation of gene effects for seed yield and component traits in hulless barley. *Turkish J Field Crop* 8: 85-92.
- Kearsey MJ, Pooni HS. 1996. *The Genetical Analysis of Quantitative Traits*. Chapman & Hall. London.
- Kearsey MJ, Pooni HS. 1998. *Genetical analysis of quantitative traits*. Chapman and Hall Press. Michigan, USA.
- Khatab SAM, Esmail RM, AL-Ansary AR MF. 2010. Genetical analysis of some quantitative traits in bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *N Y Sci J* 11: 152-157.
- Lande R. 1981. The minimum number of genes contributing to quantitative variation between and within populations. *Genetics* 99: 541-553.
- Longin CFH, Mühleisen J, Maurer HP, Zhang H, Gowda M, Reif JC. 2012. Hybrid breeding in autogamous cereals. *Theor Appl Genet* 125: 1087-1096.
- Martínez VAV, Clegg M, Johnson B, Bernal RV. 2001. Phenotypic and genotypic relationships between pollen and grain yield components in maize. *Agrociencia* 35: 503-511.
- Mather K, Jinks JL. 1982. *Biometrical genetics: the study of continuous variation*. (3rd ed). Chapman and Hall. London and New York.
- Mather K. 1949. *Biometrical Genetics*. Methuen U London.
- Moghaddam M, Ehdaie B, Waines JDG. 1997. Genetic variation and interrelationships of agronomic characters in landraces of bread wheat from southern Iran. *Euphytica* 95: 361-369.
- Mulitze DK, Baker RJ. 1985. Evaluation of biometrical methods for estimating the number of genes. *Theor Appl Genet* 69: 559-566.
- Ninghot CJ, Boratkar MV, Thawaris B, Potdukhe NR. 2016. Generation mean analysis for yield and yield Components in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *Int J Genet* 4: 204-206
- Novoselovic D, Baric M, Drezner G, Gunjaca J, Lalic A. 2004. Quantitative inheritance of some wheat plant traits. *Genet Mol Biol* 27: 92-98.
- Ochieng JAW, Compton WA. 1994. Genetic effects from full-sib selection in Krug maize (*Zea mays* L.). *J Genet Breed (Italy)* 48: 191-196.
- Petrovic Z. 1998. Combining abilities and mode of inheritance of yield and yield components in maize (*Zea mays* L.). Univerzitet u Novom Sadu Press.
- Prakash V, Saini DD, Pancholi SR. 2006. Genetic basis of heterosis for grain yield and its traits in wheat [*Triticum aestivum* (L.) em. Thell.] under normal and late sown conditions. *Crop Res Hisar* 31: 245-249.

- Sharma SK, Iqbal S, Singh KP. 1980. Heterosis and combining ability in wheat. *Crop Improv* 13: 101-103.
- Singh RP, Singh S. 1992. Estimation of genetic parameters through generation mean analysis in bread wheat. *Indian J Genet Plant Breed* 52: 369-375.
- Sultan MS, El-Latif A, Abdel-Moneam MA, El-Hawary MNA. 2011. Genetic parameters for some yield and yield components characters in four cross of bread wheat under two water regime treatments. *J Plant Prod* 2: 351-366.
- Verma AK, Vishwakarma SR, Singh PK. 2007. Genetic architecture for yield and quality component traits over two environments in barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.). *Barley Genet* 37:24-28.
- Warner JN. 1952. A method for estimating heritability. *Agron J* 44: 427-430.