

## **Maize Germplasm Characterization Using Principal Component and Cluster Analysis**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*In Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute Gene bank, huge collections of maize germplasm are not yet characterized for the magnitude of genetic variability from each other. Though knowing the contribution of individual characters is essential to focus on particular characters in cultivar development. Hence, this experiment was conducted on 92 maize accessions which were not yet characterized and 2 local checks to estimate the magnitude of genetic diversity among the genotypes and to identify the major agro-morphological characters contributing for the observed variations. The experiment was arranged in Augmented Design in seven blocks at Arsi-Negele in the 2016 main cropping season. The characters used for analysis were days to flowering, plant height, ear height, ear per plant, days to maturity, ear length, kernel rows per ear, thousand grain weight and yield per plot. The 94 genotypes were grouped into four clusters where cluster I, II, III and IV comprised 30, 21, 23 and 20 genotypes respectively. Early matured and short genotypes were grouped in cluster IV, late matured in cluster II and high yielding and tall genotypes in cluster I. The principal component analysis indicated that the first principal component (PC1) had an eigenvalue of 4.4 and reflects 48.85% of the total variation, this represents the equivalent of two individual variables and the two variables that weighted higher than the other variables are plant height and ear length. The second principal component (PC2) was recorded eigenvalue of 1.63 and maintained 18.11% of the total variation and related to diversity among genotypes due to ear per plant (EPP). Moreover, principal components 3 to 9 were shown to have more than one eigenvalue, thus they represent equivalent of one individual variable each accounted for 0.98%, 0.78%, 0.68%, 0.35%, 0.15%, 0.03% and 0% respectively toward the variation observed among genotypes. The result ensures the existence of high genetic divergence among the studied maize genotypes.*

**Key words:** *Maize; Germplasm; Quantitative characters; Variability; Principal component analysis; Cluster analysis*

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### **Introduction**

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is one of the popular crops grown in the world, ranking second to wheat and followed by rice [1]. It occupies an important position in the world economy as food, feed, and industrial grain crop. It is a staple food for several million people in the developing world where they derive their protein and calorie requirements from it. Maize is among the leading cereal crops selected to achieve food self-sufficiency in Ethiopia [2]. Although, improved cultivars have been largely included in the national extension package, the national average yield of maize is only 3.45 tons/ha, which is far below the world average of 5.5 tons/ha [3]. In any crop germplasm resource not only serves as a valuable source of useful genes but also provides a wide genetic variability. Bringing improvement over existing crop varieties is a continuous process in plant breeding. To achieve this objective, the breeder has to identify diverse parents having superior genetic variability for combining desirable characters. Hence, knowledge of sound genetic diversity is crucial for undertaking any recombination breeding program. Multivariate statistical techniques used to analyze multiple measurements on each individual and used in the analysis of genetic diversity. Among the multivariate techniques, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and cluster analysis had been shown to be very useful in selecting genotypes for breeding program that meet the objective of a plant breeder, PCA may be used to reveal patterns and eliminate redundancy in data sets, as morphological and physiological variations routinely occur in crop species [4,5]. Cluster analysis is commonly used to study genetic diversity and for forming core subset for grouping accessions with

similar characteristics into homogenous categories. Cluster analysis is frequently used to classify maize accessions and can be used by breeders and geneticists to identify subsets of accessions which have potential utility for specific breeding or genetic purposes [6]. Therefore, the objective of this study was aimed to estimate the magnitude of genetic diversity among the maize genotypes and to identify the major agro-morphological characters contributing for the observed variations.

### Materials and Methods

The study was conducted during the year 2016 at the experimental field of Arsi-Negele, Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. It is located at 7°21'N 38°42'E and at an elevation of 1940 m.a.s.l. It has a chromic and pellic vertisol with PH value of 5-7. The annual rainfall of the location is measured 915 mm with  $27 \pm 0.30^\circ\text{C}$  mean daily temperature. 92 maize accessions obtained from Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute and two local checks named as check 1 and 2 were grown at farm site. The ninety two maize accessions without replication along with two replicated checks were arranged in augmented design. Individual plot size measured 9 m  $\times$  1.5 m with 4 rows planted at a spacing of 75\*30 cm. Recommended doses of fertilizers were applied. The other management operations were done timely and properly to raise the crop uniformly. Twenty randomly selected plants were used for recording observations on days to flowering, plant height, ear height, ear per plant, days to maturity, ear length and kernel rows per ear, thousand grain weights, and yield per plot. The data collected for all quantitative characters were subjected to analysis of basic statistics, correlation, cluster and principal component analysis using the software statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) 16.0 package [7].

### Results

In the present study, genetic diversity was analyzed among 94 maize genotypes on the basis of 9 agro-morphological characters. The results of descriptive analysis, Ear Height (EH) showed the highest variation (35.52%) followed by number of ears per plant (30.39%) (Table 1). Conversely, the lowest variation was recorded from kernel rows per ear (6.01%) and days to maturity (9.61%).

Simple correlation coefficients confirmed that yield per plot recorded highly significant positive correlations among plant height, ear length, and thousand grain weight and maintained positive significant correlation among days to flower, ear height, and days to maturity and kernel rows per ear. Likewise, ear per plant was recorded insignificant negative correlations with days to flowering, plant height and ear height (Table 2). Similarly, found highly significant positive correlation of grain yield with cob diameter and thousand kernels weight and significant positive correlation with plant height [8].

#### Principal Component Analysis

The nine components which had eigen values equal to or greater than one were retained as meaningful interpretation (Table 3). The principal component analysis indicated that the first principal component (PC1) had an eigenvalue of 4.4 and reflects 48.85% of the total variation, this represents the equivalent of three individual variables and the three variables that weighted higher than the other variables are Plant height (PH), days to maturity and Ear Length (EL) (Table 4). The second principal component (PC2) recorded eigen value of 1.63 and maintained 18.11% of the total variation and related to diversity among genotypes due to Ear Per Plant (EPP). Moreover, principal components 3 to 9 were shown to have more than one eigenvalue, thus they represent equivalent of one individual variable each accounted for 0.98%, 0.78%, 0.68%, 0.35%, 0.15%, 0.03% and 0% respectively towards the total variation.

The PC3 showed high weights in ear per plant (EPP) and probably reflecting yield. The fifth principal component (PC5) kernel rows per ear (KRPE) had the largest weight, thus reflecting yield. The seventh principal component (PC7) showed high value on yield per plot (YPP). Eighth principal component (PC8) had a weighted high value of Ear Height (EH); this is probably reflecting the plant structure. Moreover, the ninth principal component (PC9) recorded the highest value on Days to Flowering (DF), thus reflecting flower development. In this study the principal component analysis categorized the total variance into nine (9) principal components and contributed maximum towards the total diversity (Figure 1). Similarly, reported the important contribution of the first PCs in the total variability while studying various traits. Principal component analysis (PCA) is usually used in plant sciences for the reduction of variables and grouping of genotypes [9,10]. Several authors suggested first principal component (PC) scores as input variables for the clustering process [11].

**Table 1:** Basic statistics for various characters of maize genotypes.

Characters	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	SD	CV (%)
Days to flowering	107.00	59.00	134.00	75.00	13.75	12.85
Plant height (m)	2.23	1.10	3.04	1.94	0.41	18.36
Ear height(m)	1.05	0.26	1.95	1.69	0.37	35.52
Ear per plant	1.95	0.00	3.10	3.10	0.59	30.39
Days to maturity	143.00	95.00	170.00	75.00	13.75	9.61
Ear length(cm)	15.13	10.70	19.00	8.30	1.80	11.90
Kernel rows per ear	12.28	9.80	14.40	4.60	0.74	6.01
Thousand grain weight (g)	338.37	196.00	504.00	308.00	54.47	16.10
Yield (kg/plot)	5.78	3.37	7.69	4.32	0.95	16.45

\* SD = Standard deviation; CV = Coefficient of variation

**Table 2:** Phenotypic correlation coefficients for different traits on maize genotypes.

	DF	PH	EH	EPP	DM	EL	KRPE	TGW	YPP
DF	1.00	0.59218**	0.59323**	-0.092	1.00000**	0.43338**	0.18989	0.22982*	0.25984*
PH	-	1.00	0.96212**	-0.009	0.59218**	0.68246**	0.37618*	0.47818**	0.41423**
EH	-	-	1.00	-0.018	0.59323**	0.62418**	0.31869*	0.41280**	0.37949*
EPP	-	-	-	1.00	-0.09127	0.23183*	0.13729	0.17099	0.0399
DM	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.43338**	0.18989	0.22982*	0.25984*
EL	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.42315**	0.57258**	0.45637**
KRPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.36272	0.31602*
TGW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.83037**
YPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00

\*Significant at P = 0.05, \*\* Significant at P = 0.01, DF= Days to flowering, PH= Plant height, EH= Ear height, EPP= Ear per plant, DM=Days to maturity, EL= Ear length, KRPE= Kernel rows per ear, TGW= Thousand grain weight, and YPP= Yield per plot

**Table 3:** Principle component analysis of different characters on maize genotypes.

Eigenvalue	4.40	1.63	0.98	0.78	0.68	0.35	0.15	0.03	0.00
% of total variance	48.85	18.14	10.93	8.63	7.59	3.85	1.66	0.35	0.00
Cumulative variance %	48.85	66.99	77.92	86.55	94.14	97.99	99.65	100	100

**Table 4:** Principle component analysis of different characters on maize genotypes.

Character	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7	PC8	PC9
DF	0.36	-0.43	0.07	0.29	0.30	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.71
PH	0.43	-0.09	0.06	-0.27	-0.38	0.22	-0.06	-0.73	0.00
EH	0.41	-0.13	0.07	-0.25	-0.43	0.33	0.07	0.67	0.00
EPP	0.03	0.40	0.76	0.42	-0.03	0.28	0.06	-0.02	0.00
DM	0.36	-0.43	0.07	0.29	0.30	0.00	-0.04	0.00	-0.71
EL	0.38	0.18	0.21	-0.05	-0.17	-0.85	0.17	0.05	0.00
KRPE	0.24	0.27	0.18	-0.62	0.66	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.00
TGW	0.32	0.44	-0.31	0.23	0.00	0.01	-0.73	0.09	0.00
YPP	0.30	0.38	-0.48	0.27	0.10	0.18	0.65	-0.06	0.00

### Cluster Analysis

Clustering pattern of maize accessions under this experiment reveals that the maize germplasm showed considerable genetic diversity among them by occupying four different clusters (Table 5). These maize germplasm were grouped based mainly on day to flowering, plant height, ear height, ear per plant, days to maturity, ear length, kernel rows per ear, thousand grain weights and yield as variables. Ninety four maize genotypes were grouped into 4 clusters based on various agro-morphological characters. Cluster I to IV was comprised 30, 21, 23 and 20 maize genotypes respectively (Table 6). Thus, Cluster I was maintained maximum plant height(2.42 m), ear height (1.21 m), ear per plant (2.25), ear length (16.21 cm), kernel rows per ear (12.61) and yield (6.58 kg/plot). Cluster II showed late days to flowering (120.9 days) and maturing nature (156.9 days).Cluster III also maintained higher yield (5.88 kg/plot). Moreover cluster IV was showed relatively early maturing characters (133.5 days) but had minimum values of plant height (1.84 m), ear height (0.74 m), ear length (13.34 cm), kernel row per ear (11.82), and low yield (4.5 kg/plot). Similarly, hierarchical cluster analysis has been suggested for classifying entries of germplasm collections based on degree of similarity and dissimilarity [12]. A combination of cluster and principal component analysis has been used to classify maize (*Zea mays* L.) accessions [13].

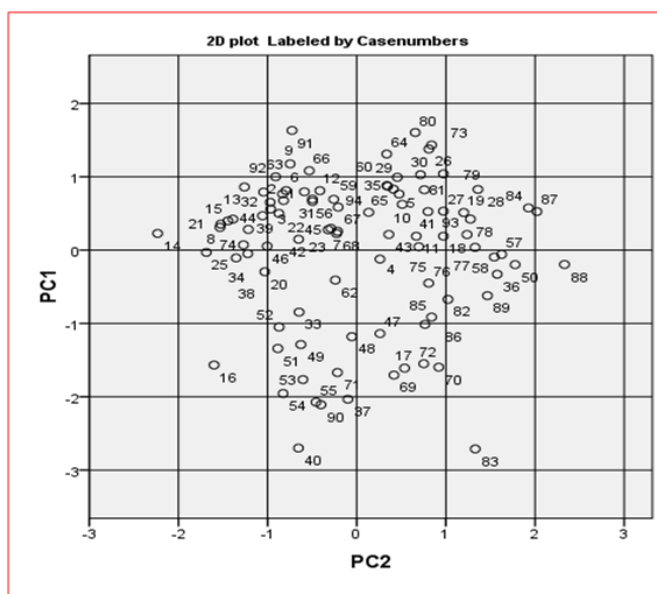


Figure 1: Distribution of maize accessions for the first two principal components.

Table 5: Cluster means values for different agro-morphological characters of 94 genotypes.

Character	Cluster name			
	I	II	III	IV
DF	109.2	120.9	99.7	97.5
PH	2.42	2.4	2.17	1.84
EH	1.21	1.2	0.97	0.74
EPP	2.25	1.75	1.71	2
DM	145.2	156.9	135.7	133.5
EL	16.21	15.56	14.9	13.34
KRPE	12.61	12.3	12.25	11.82
TGW	396.93	330.19	338.09	259.45
YPP	6.58	5.74	5.88	4.5

Table 6: Clustering pattern of the 94 accessions based on agro-morphological characters.

Cluster name	No. of genotypes	Name of accessions in each cluster					
		ACC-9994	ACC-16226	ACC-16233	ACC-16570	ACC-16571	ACC-18106
I	30	ACC-18108	ACC-18112	ACC-18121	ACC-24297	ACC-9183	ACC-9987
		ACC-9995	ACC-9996	ACC-9998	ACC-9999	ACC-15325	ACC-15326
		ACC-15460	ACC-15466	ACC-15467	ACC-16276	ACC-16278	ACC-16279
		ACC-16559	ACC-241584	ACC-18113	ACC-237657	Check 1	Check 2
		ACC-9187	ACC-9190	ACC-9191	ACC-16012	ACC-16025	ACC-16236
II	21	ACC-16261	ACC-16269	ACC-18096	ACC-18098	ACC-18100	ACC-18103
		ACC-228786	ACC-237684	ACC-239668	ACC-9181	ACC-10000	ACC-15324
		ACC-15327	ACC-15455	ACC-24308			
		ACC-9993	ACC-16023	ACC-16234	ACC-16582	ACC-98098	ACC-237597
III	23	ACC-239645	ACC-241616	ACC-9188	ACC-9192	ACC-9194	ACC-9984
		ACC-9985	ACC-9986	ACC-9997	ACC-15247	ACC-15328	ACC-15462
		ACC-15463	ACC-16020	ACC-16561	ACC-16562	ACC-18114	
IV	20	ACC-16262	ACC-16563	ACC-16567	ACC-18104	ACC-239620	ACC-9182
		ACC-9193	ACC-9195	ACC-9988	ACC-9989	ACC-9990	ACC-9991
		ACC-9992	ACC-15456	ACC-15457	ACC-15458	ACC-15459	ACC-15461
		ACC-16021	ACC-18122	-	-	-	-

The tree diagram comprising 4 main cluster groups and each of them further subdivided into sub-clusters (Figure 2). The information regarding association among various traits is an important part for the initiation of any breeding programme and gives good chance for the selection of superior genotypes having desirable traits simultaneously [14].

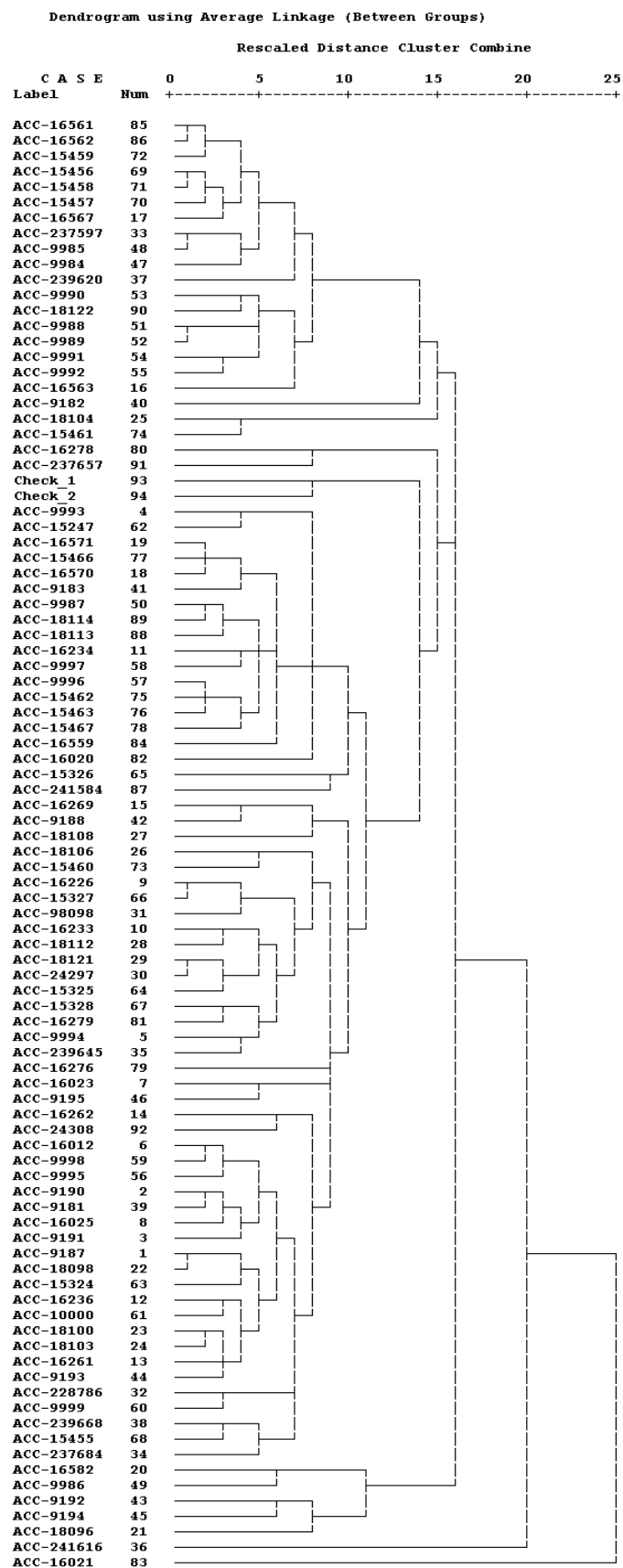


Figure 2: Dendrogram classifying the 94 genotypes based on agro-morphological characters.

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### Conclusion

Different methods are available to assess genetic variability among and within crop species. In the present study, principal component and cluster analysis techniques were employed to examine the amount of genetic variability present in a set of 94 maize accessions. Thus, it can be inferred from the present investigation that high level of genetic variability was present in agronomic and morphological traits like days to flowering, plant height, ear height, ear per plant, days to maturity, ear length, kernel rows per ear, thousand grain weight and yield per plot in the tested germplasm. Therefore, promising maize genotypes with more genetic divergences were identified. The identification of high levels of genetic variability during the current study could be indicated for germplasm characterization, conservation and further improvement in the maize breeding program.

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