

## EVALUATION OF F<sub>1</sub> HYBRIDS IN CHERRY TOMATO [*Solanumly copersicum* (L.) var. *Cerasiforme* Mill.] FOR YIELD AND QUALITY

E. Venkadeswaran<sup>1</sup>, P.Irene Vethamoni<sup>2</sup>, T.Arumugam<sup>3</sup>, N.Manivannan<sup>4</sup>,  
S.Harish<sup>5</sup>, R.Sujatha<sup>6</sup> and E. Alli Rani<sup>7</sup>

### ABSTRACT

A filed experiment was conducted in the university orchard, Department of Vegetable Crops, Horticultural College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India to evaluate the cherry tomato F<sub>1</sub> hybrids along with their parents and checks for yield and quality characters under shade net condition. Among the hybrids, the hybrid LE 1223 x Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 recorded the highest fruit yield plant<sup>-1</sup> (2325.35 g) followed by VGT 89 x LE 13(2323.47 g), Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 87 (1598.54 g) and Pant Cherry Tomato 1 x VGT 89 (1568.34 g). Pant Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 1223 recorded the highest fruit firmness (1.61 kg sq. cm<sup>-1</sup>) followed by Pant Cherry Tomato 1 x IIHR 2754 (1.33 kg sq. cm<sup>-1</sup>). The cross Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 1223 recorded the highest pericarp thickness (2.54 mm) followed by Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 87 (2.51 mm). Among the hybrids, Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 87 and Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 1223 recorded the highest shelf life (32.00 days) followed by VGT 89 x LE 1223 (31.50 days). LE 1223 x LE 87 registered the highest total soluble solids of 8.75 °Brix, followed by LE 87 x IIHR 2753 (8.72 Brix) and Pant Cherry Tomato 1 x IIHR 2753 (8.70 °Brix). IIHR 2753 x VGT 89 registered the highest lycopene content (8.72 mg 100 g<sup>-1</sup>) followed by LE 1223 x LE 87(8.65 mg 100 g<sup>-1</sup>) and LE 1223x LE 13 (8.61 mg 100 g<sup>-1</sup>).

(Key words: Cherry tomato, *Cerasiforme*, Hybrid, Yield, Quality)

### INTRODUCTION

Tomato is one of the highly consumed vegetable after potato (Patil and Paraniidharan, 2019). Cherry tomato [*Solanum lycopersicum* (L.) var. *Cerasiforme* Mill.] is a popular, table purpose tomato with small fruits with a bright red colour resembling a cherry and having an excellent taste. This is a warm season crop and required long growing periods to reap more harvests and is the most promising crop under protected structures (Vidyadhar *et al.*, 2014). Protected cultivation provides potential area for higher production of vegetables (Kadam *et al.*, 2017). In order to produce high quality fruits with enhanced productivity,

cherry tomato could be grown under shade houses. Cherry tomatoes, one of the promising wild types of *Solanum*, in breeding programs offers great potential because of their valuable characteristics in terms of genetic diversity. Cherry tomato often called 'salad tomato' and being high content of antioxidant and phytochemical compounds, it is needless to emphasize the importance of quality parameter for fresh and processed produce. The cherry tomatoes developed for fresh market and processing should have distinct quality characteristics (Kumar *et al.*, 2014). Therefore, the aim of the present study was to evaluate the cherry tomato hybrids for yield and quality characters under shade net conditions.

- 
1. Teaching Assistant, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College of Agriculture and Research Institute, Karaikal, UT of Puducherry [e.venkadeswaran@gmail.com](mailto:e.venkadeswaran@gmail.com)
  2. Professor (Horticulture), Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. [irenevetha17@gmail.com](mailto:irenevetha17@gmail.com)
  3. Dean (Horticulture), Horticultural College and Research Institute, Periyakulam, Tamil Nadu [tarumugam64@gmail.com](mailto:tarumugam64@gmail.com)
  4. Professor & Head, National Pulses Research Centre, Vamban, Tamil Nadu. [nmvannan@gmail.com](mailto:nmvannan@gmail.com)
  5. Assoc. Professor, Dept. of Plant Pathology, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Madurai, Tamil Nadu [sankarshari@rediffmail.com](mailto:sankarshari@rediffmail.com)
  6. Horticulture Officer, Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu [sujahorti25@gmail.com](mailto:sujahorti25@gmail.com)
  7. Teaching Assistant, Dept. of Vegetable Crops, Horticultural College and Research Institute, Periyakulam, Tamil Nadu [alliraniezhumalai@gmail.com](mailto:alliraniezhumalai@gmail.com)

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted in the university orchard, Department of Vegetable Crops, Horticultural College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. In the present investigation, eight cherry tomato parents *viz.*, LE 13, LE 87, LE 1223, VGT 89, IIHR 2753, IIHE 2754, Pant Cherry Tomato 1 and Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 were selected based on their superiority in the yield and quality traits. These eight parents were crossed in 'full diallel mating design' to develop fifty six hybrid combinations and they were evaluated along with their parents and checks. The study was aimed at to evaluate the  $F_1$  hybrids of cherry tomato along with their parents and checks for yield and quality. The experiment was laid out in a Randomized Block Design and was replicated thrice. The quality parameters *viz.*, fruit firmness (Dhatt and Singh, 2004), pericarp thickness, shelf life of fruits (Abound, 1974), total soluble solids and lycopene (Ranganna, 1979) were studied. The estimates of mean, variance and standard error were done as per Panse and Sukhatme (1957).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on *per se* performance, the highest fruit yield  $\text{plant}^{-1}$  (Table 1) was recorded in the parent LE 1223 (1425.53 g) followed by VGT 89 (1283.23 g), IIHR 2753 (1242.68 g) and LE 13 (1222.05 g). Among the hybrids, the hybrid LE 1223 x Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 recorded the highest fruit yield  $\text{plant}^{-1}$  (2325.35 g) followed by VGT 89 x LE 13 (2323.47 g), Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 87 (1598.54 g), Pant Cherry Tomato 1 x VGT 89 (1568.34 g), VGT 89 x IIHR 2753 (1532.23 g) and LE 1223 x IIHR 2754 (1503.72 g). The increased yield of first generation hybrids obtained in the present study had found to be correlated with the findings of Kumar *et al.* (2012). Among the eight parents, VGT 89 registered the highest fruit firmness ( $1.21 \text{ kg sq. cm}^{-1}$ ) and the least was recorded by LE 87 ( $0.99 \text{ kg sq. cm}^{-1}$ ). Among the 56 hybrids evaluated, Pant Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 1223 recorded the highest fruit firmness

( $1.61 \text{ kg sq. cm}^{-1}$ ) followed by Pant Cherry Tomato 1 x IIHR 2754 ( $1.33 \text{ kg sq. cm}^{-1}$ ) and Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 x VGT 89 ( $1.29 \text{ kg sq. cm}^{-1}$ ). Supporting evidences on fruit firmness were available from the results of Kaur and Cheema (2005). Pericarp thickness was highest in parent LE 1223 (2.55 mm) and least in Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 (1.21 mm). Among the hybrids developed, the cross Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 1223 recorded the highest pericarp thickness (2.54 mm) followed by Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 87 (2.51 mm) and Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 x VGT 89 (2.43 mm). Vinay *et al.* (2012) also recorded the highest pericarp thickness in their trails. The parent LE 1223 remained fresh for more number of days (32.00), while Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 was found to have the least value for shelf life (23.00 days). Among the hybrids, the cross Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 87 and Pusa Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 1223 recorded the highest shelf life (32.00 days) followed by VGT 89 x LE 1223 (31.50 days) and this was in conformity with the findings made by Yadav *et al.* (2013). They registered the highest shelf life in the cross Potato Leaf x VR 20 (14.97 days) of tomato. The parental mean values for total soluble solids ranged from 5.57 to 6.12 °Brix as recorded by VGT 89 and LE 1223 respectively. Among the hybrids LE 1223 x LE 87 registered the highest total soluble solids of 8.75 °Brix, followed by LE 87 x IIHR 2753 (8.72 °Brix), Pant Cherry Tomato 1 x IIHR 2753 (8.70 °Brix), IIHR 2754 x VGT 89 (8.47 °Brix) and Pant Cherry Tomato 1 x LE 13 (8.32 °Brix). Similar results were observed by Kumari and Sharma (2011) for this trait. They evaluated 45  $F_1$  hybrids and noted the highest value of 4.6 per cent total soluble solids in cross EC 521051 x Solan Vajr of tomato. Estimation of lycopene content of cherry tomato revealed that among the eight parents the highest value of 8.18  $\text{mg } 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$  was observed in the parent IIHR 2753. Among the hybrids, IIHR 2753 x VGT 89 registered the highest lycopene content ( $8.72 \text{ mg } 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ) followed by LE 1223 x LE 87 ( $8.65 \text{ mg } 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ) and LE 1223 x LE 13 ( $8.61 \text{ mg } 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ) and this was in conformity with the findings of Nair (2010). He registered the highest lycopene in the cross LE 1250 x LE 1251 ( $6.24 \text{ mg } 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ) and the least value in the cross LE 1249 x CLN 2123 A ( $1.17 \text{ mg } 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ ) of tomato.

Table 1. *Per se* performance of parents and hybrids of cherry tomato for yield and quality traits

Parents / Hybrids/ Checks	Yield plant <sup>-1</sup> (g)	Fruit firmness (kg sq. cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Pericarp thickness (mm)	Shelf life of fruits (days)	Total soluble solids (°Brix)	Lycopene (mg 100 g <sup>-1</sup> )
P <sub>1</sub>	1222.05	1.08	2.05	30.00	6.08	7.69
P <sub>2</sub>	1147.48	0.99	1.52	26.00	5.65	6.18
P <sub>3</sub>	1425.53	1.19	2.55	32.00	6.12	6.16
P <sub>4</sub>	1283.23	1.21	1.72	28.00	5.57	6.09
P <sub>5</sub>	1242.68	1.10	1.56	26.50	6.07	8.18
P <sub>6</sub>	986.02	1.18	1.34	24.50	6.05	8.13
P <sub>7</sub>	1095.82	1.17	1.29	24.00	6.10	8.17
P <sub>8</sub>	1061.46	1.05	1.21	23.00	5.98	8.16
P <sub>1</sub> x P <sub>2</sub>	983.74	0.92	1.39	25.00	6.93	6.54
P <sub>1</sub> x P <sub>3</sub>	816.34	0.89	1.91	29.00	5.80	6.52
P <sub>1</sub> x P <sub>4</sub>	1143.42	1.15	2.12	30.50	5.37	6.65
P <sub>1</sub> x P <sub>5</sub>	809.55	0.90	2.08	30.00	6.39	6.65
P <sub>1</sub> x P <sub>6</sub>	1201.46	1.12	1.93	29.00	6.39	6.49
P <sub>1</sub> x P <sub>7</sub>	659.07	0.87	1.62	27.00	7.28	6.45
P <sub>1</sub> x P <sub>8</sub>	759.87	0.87	1.72	28.00	6.74	6.35
P <sub>2</sub> x P <sub>1</sub>	993.07	0.85	1.49	26.00	7.27	7.75
P <sub>2</sub> x P <sub>3</sub>	595.41	0.87	1.76	28.00	5.99	6.69
P <sub>2</sub> x P <sub>4</sub>	866.38	0.93	2.01	29.00	6.00	6.27
P <sub>2</sub> x P <sub>5</sub>	1032.20	0.90	1.72	28.00	8.72	8.32
P <sub>2</sub> x P <sub>6</sub>	804.41	0.82	1.39	25.00	8.23	7.60
P <sub>2</sub> x P <sub>7</sub>	516.31	0.75	1.28	23.50	6.52	6.28
P <sub>2</sub> x P <sub>8</sub>	665.03	0.83	1.10	22.50	6.04	6.54
P <sub>3</sub> x P <sub>1</sub>	1449.40	0.82	1.45	25.50	7.60	8.61
P <sub>3</sub> x P <sub>2</sub>	1121.13	0.91	1.47	25.50	8.75	8.65
P <sub>3</sub> x P <sub>4</sub>	640.76	0.96	2.14	30.50	7.27	6.35
P <sub>3</sub> x P <sub>5</sub>	1394.50	0.85	1.69	27.50	6.57	7.34
P <sub>3</sub> x P <sub>6</sub>	1503.72	0.87	1.53	26.00	6.19	7.86
P <sub>3</sub> x P <sub>7</sub>	988.81	1.01	1.68	27.50	6.13	7.12
P <sub>3</sub> x P <sub>8</sub>	2325.35	0.96	1.43	25.50	6.90	6.80
P <sub>4</sub> x P <sub>1</sub>	2323.47	1.03	2.17	31.00	7.22	6.20
P <sub>4</sub> x P <sub>2</sub>	1140.91	0.91	1.93	29.00	6.64	6.41
P <sub>4</sub> x P <sub>3</sub>	1048.13	0.94	2.40	31.50	6.30	6.45
P <sub>4</sub> x P <sub>5</sub>	1532.23	0.90	1.68	27.00	7.35	7.98
P <sub>4</sub> x P <sub>6</sub>	1103.89	0.92	2.22	31.00	6.72	8.41
P <sub>4</sub> x P <sub>7</sub>	804.67	0.94	2.12	30.00	5.77	6.37
P <sub>4</sub> x P <sub>8</sub>	1092.30	0.99	1.61	27.00	6.10	6.11
P <sub>5</sub> x P <sub>1</sub>	925.35	0.86	1.41	25.00	7.62	8.21
P <sub>5</sub> x P <sub>2</sub>	1247.20	0.86	1.47	25.50	7.23	6.47
P <sub>5</sub> x P <sub>3</sub>	882.13	0.86	1.23	23.00	5.80	8.09
P <sub>5</sub> x P <sub>4</sub>	1283.84	0.87	1.62	27.00	6.92	8.72

Table 1(Continued...)

Parents / Hybrids / Checks	Yield plant <sup>-1</sup> (g)	Fruit firmness (kg sq. cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Pericarp thickness (mm)	Shelf life of fruits (days)	Total soluble solids (°Brix)	Lycopene (mg 100 g <sup>-1</sup> )
P <sub>5</sub> x P <sub>6</sub>	393.42	0.82	1.31	24.00	5.40	6.12
P <sub>5</sub> x P <sub>7</sub>	533.18	1.04	1.29	24.00	5.77	6.45
P <sub>5</sub> x P <sub>8</sub>	464.59	0.95	1.24	23.00	5.78	6.17
P <sub>6</sub> x P <sub>1</sub>	469.84	1.09	1.71	27.50	4.84	6.64
P <sub>6</sub> x P <sub>2</sub>	901.29	1.05	2.17	30.50	5.87	6.27
P <sub>6</sub> x P <sub>3</sub>	1146.26	1.00	2.11	30.00	5.32	7.24
P <sub>6</sub> x P <sub>4</sub>	641.36	1.01	1.60	26.50	8.47	6.62
P <sub>6</sub> x P <sub>5</sub>	658.72	1.17	1.54	26.50	8.24	7.63
P <sub>6</sub> x P <sub>7</sub>	376.90	1.08	1.26	23.00	6.60	6.12
P <sub>6</sub> x P <sub>8</sub>	534.38	1.12	1.36	24.50	6.97	6.57
P <sub>7</sub> x P <sub>1</sub>	780.33	1.04	1.38	24.50	8.32	6.57
P <sub>7</sub> x P <sub>2</sub>	829.69	0.99	1.61	27.00	6.15	6.08
P <sub>7</sub> x P <sub>3</sub>	915.80	1.61	1.30	24.00	5.27	6.02
P <sub>7</sub> x P <sub>4</sub>	1568.34	1.25	1.52	26.00	5.94	6.06
P <sub>7</sub> x P <sub>5</sub>	1032.55	1.09	1.01	22.00	8.70	6.73
P <sub>7</sub> x P <sub>6</sub>	835.57	1.33	1.16	22.50	7.35	6.00
P <sub>7</sub> x P <sub>8</sub>	1086.12	1.11	0.98	21.50	7.70	6.06
P <sub>8</sub> x P <sub>1</sub>	957.52	1.14	1.60	26.50	4.75	6.37
P <sub>8</sub> x P <sub>2</sub>	1598.54	1.20	2.51	32.00	6.94	6.08
P <sub>8</sub> x P <sub>3</sub>	1447.29	1.09	2.54	32.00	6.19	6.31
P <sub>8</sub> x P <sub>4</sub>	1280.14	1.29	2.43	31.50	6.79	6.59
P <sub>8</sub> x P <sub>5</sub>	1141.05	1.07	1.85	28.50	6.14	7.01
P <sub>8</sub> x P <sub>6</sub>	615.29	1.16	1.82	28.00	6.09	6.94
P <sub>8</sub> x P <sub>7</sub>	707.35	1.14	2.22	31.00	6.04	7.44
Varietal Check	1114.72	1.13	1.50	26.00	5.80	7.41
Hybrid Check 1	1208.18	1.51	2.04	29.00	8.39	7.51
Hybrid Check 2	1418.22	1.27	2.70	32.50	8.60	6.14
Parents mean	1183.03	1.12	1.66	26.75	5.95	7.35
Hybrids mean	992.31	1.00	1.68	27.00	6.65	6.85
Grand mean	1016.15	1.01	1.68	26.97	6.56	6.91
SEd	164.218	0.081	0.154	1.170	0.255	0.355
CD (0.05)	328.166	0.163	0.308	2.338	0.509	0.709

**P<sub>1</sub>:** LE13    **P<sub>3</sub>:** LE1223    **P<sub>5</sub>:** IIHR 2753    **P<sub>7</sub>:** Pant Cherry Tomato 1  
**P<sub>2</sub>:** LE87    **P<sub>4</sub>:** VGT89    **P<sub>6</sub>:** IIHR 2754    **P<sub>8</sub>:** Pusa Cherry Tomato 1  
**Varietal Check:** Swarna Ratan    **Hybrid Check 1:** Lara (Red)  
**Hybrid Check 2:** Sweet Bite (Orange)

## REFERENCES

- Abound, H.A. 1974. A study of physical and chemical changes observed in six commercial cultivars of field grown vine ripened tomatoes in the fresh state and after storage. *Dis. Abst.* **34**: 50-52.
- Dhatt, A. S. and S. Singh, 2004. Compression meter: a simple device to measure fruit firmness. *Indian J. Hort.* **51**: 183-184.
- Kadam, U.S., R. T. Thokai, M.S. Mane, S.T.Patil and K. Y. Shigawan, 2017. Protective cultivation of vegetables in Konkan region of Maharashtra state. *J. Soils and Crops.* **27** (2): 54-60.
- Kaur, R. and D. S. Cheema, 2005. Assessment of quality and biochemical traits of different genotypes of tomato. *Harayana J. Hort. Sci.* **34**(3-4): 337-329.
- Kumar, K., J. Trivedi, D. Sharma and S. K. Nair, 2014. Evaluation for fruit production and quality of cherry tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L. var. *cerasiforme*). *Trends in Biosci.* **7**(24): 4304-4307.
- Kumar, R., K. Srivastava, J. Somappa, S. Kumar and R. K. Singh, 2012. Heterosis for yield and yield components in tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* L.). *Electron. J. Plant Breed.* **3** (2): 800-805.
- Kumari, S. and M.K. Sharma, 2011. Exploitation of heterosis for yield and its contributing traits in tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.). *Int. J. Farm Sci.* **1**(2): 45-55.
- Nair, V.V. 2010. Diallel analysis in tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) for yield, quality and tomato leaf curl virus (TLCV) resistance. Unpublished M.Sc. Thesis, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.
- Panse, V.G. and P. V. Sukhatme, 1957. Statistical methods for agricultural workers. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. pp. 97.
- Patil, S.R. and V. Paranidharan, 2019. Isolation and molecular characterization of *Xanthomonas euvesicatorum* causing bacterial leaf spot of tomato in tamilnadu. *J. Soils and Crops.* **29** (1): 38-43.
- Ranganna, S. 1979. Plant pigments. In: Manual of analysis of fruit and vegetable products. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New Delhi. pp. 77-79.
- Vidyadhar, B., B. S. Tomar and B. Singh, 2014. Effect of truss retention and pruning of berry on seed yield and quality of cherry tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* var. *cerasiforme*) grown under different polyhouse structures. *Indian J. Agric. Sci.* **84**(11): 1335-1341.
- Vinay, R.K., P.B. Neeraja, S.S. Kumar and R.V.S. K. Reddy, 2012. *Per se* performance of and correlation studies in F<sub>1</sub> generations of tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* Mill.). *J. Res., ANGRAU.* **40** (3): 58-63.
- Yadav, S.K., B.K. Singh, D.K. Baranwal and S. S. Solankey, 2013. Genetic study of heterosis for yield and quality components in tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.). *African J. Agric. Res.* **8**(44): 5585-5591.

**Rec. on 28.03.2020 & Acc. on 16.04.2020**