



*The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library*

**This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.**

**Help ensure our sustainability.**

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search  
<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>  
[aesearch@umn.edu](mailto:aesearch@umn.edu)

*Papers downloaded from AgEcon Search may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

*No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.*



ISSN: 2224-0616

Int. J. Agril. Res. Innov. Tech. 13(1): 67-71, June 2023

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3329/ijarit.v13i1.68024>

OPEN ACCESS

Available online at <https://ijarit.webs.com>

<https://www.banglajol.info/index.php/IJARIT>



## Correlation and path analysis in black and brown seeded soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.] genotypes at Melko and Modio, South-Western Ethiopia

Tesfaye Belay<sup>1\*</sup>, Abush Tesfaye<sup>2</sup> and Sentayehu Alamerew<sup>3</sup>

Received 12 April 2023, Revised 15 June 2023, Accepted 27 June 2023, Published online 30 June 2023

### ABSTRACT

Sixty-four soybean genotypes were evaluated to study the association among yield and related traits and determine the directions of association. The field experiment was conducted during the main cropping season in 2019 at Jimma and Bonga Southwestern Ethiopia. The experiment was laid with a simple lattice design with two replications. Data were collected on quantitative traits. Analysis of variance showed significant to highly significant differences among genotypes for all of the studied traits. Correlation analysis exhibited that grain yield was positively and significantly associated with harvest index and the number of pods per plant. Harvest index exerted the maximum positive direct effect on grain yield, followed by pod per plant, seed yield per plant at a genotypic level, and these traits could be used for selection to improve grain yield in soybean.

**Keywords:** Black, Brown, Correlation, Path, Soybean

<sup>1</sup>*Southwestern Ethiopia Agricultural Research Institute, Bonga Agricultural Research Centre, Ethiopia*

<sup>2</sup>*Soybean Breeder at International Intertropical Agriculture, Nigeria*

<sup>3</sup>*Jimma University College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Ethiopia*

\*Corresponding author's email: tesfayechala50@gmail.com (Tesfaye Belay)

Cite this article as: Belay, T., Tesfaye, A. and Alamerew, S. 2023. Correlation and path analysis in black and brown seeded soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.] genotypes at Melko and Modio, South-Western Ethiopia. *Int. J. Agril. Res. Innov. Tech.* 13(1): 67-71. <https://doi.org/10.3329/ijarit.v13i1.68024>

## Introduction

Soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill] is one of the most valuable and widely cultivated crops among grain legumes. It is an important position among grain legumes and is rich in protein and oil content. It is a miracle crop of the 20th century, containing 40% high-quality protein and 20% oil. It is also rich in lysine (6.4%) and Vitamin A, B, and C (Shruti and Basavaraja, 2019). In Ethiopia, soybean has increased trends in production and productivity over the last decade. A total of 38,072.7 hectares of land were covered by soybean (CSA, 2017), first in yield per  $\text{ha}^{-1}$  between pulse and oil and 5<sup>th</sup> in coverage among oil crops grown in the country. In the year 2017, the national average productivity of soybean was 2.27 ton  $\text{ha}^{-1}$  (CSA, 2017), which is as far as the potential productivity of the crop, compared to its potential productivity in the research fields, which might reach up to 3 ton  $\text{ha}^{-1}$  (Abush, 2012). However, there is no research conducted particularly on black and brown-seeded soybeans in the country, and no authors have identified those characteristics contributing to yield in black and brown-seeded soybean genotypes. Considering the gap, this study was initiated to measure the genotypic and phenotypic association between seed yield and related traits

and partition these associations into direct and indirect effects for black and brown-seeded soybean genotypes.

## Materials and Methods

### Description of experimental sites

The experiment was conducted at two locations, namely: Melko and Modio, located 365 km and 471 km from Addis Ababa, respectively. Melko is the site of Jimma agricultural research centre, whereas Modio is found under Bonga Agricultural Research Center. The two locations represent two different soybean-growing agroecologies of Southwestern Ethiopia. Jimma experimental site is located at 7°46' North, 36°00' East at 1753 m.a.s.l. Its average annual rainfall is 1561 mm with a minimum and maximum temperature of 9-28°C. The soil is characterized by two common types of soils, i.e., nitosol and combisol, with a pH of 5.6. Modio testing site of BARC is located at 7°11' North, 36°17' East with an altitude of 1775 m.a.s.l., and the average annual temperature ranges from 14.3-27.5°C. The soil type is sandy loam, and the pH is 4.9-5.5. The area receives maximum rainfall from June to September; the mean annual rainfall is 1839 mm.

### Experimental design and trial management

The experiment was laid out in an 8 x 8 simple lattice design with two replications. Each replication consisted of sixty-four genotypes in eight blocks. The plot size was 9.6 m<sup>2</sup> (4.0 m x 2.4 m). Each plot consisted of four rows with 60 cm inter-row and 5 cm intra-row spacing. The spacing between plots, blocks, and replications was 0.6 m, 1.0 m, and 1.5 m, respectively. There

were four rows per plot, out of which each plot's first and fourth rows were border rows. Data were collected from the middle two rows (4.8 m<sup>2</sup>) of each plot. NPS-B fertilizer at the rate of 122 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was applied at the time of sowing. Weeding and other agronomic practices were conducted based on a production package.

Table 1. List of genotypes used in this study.

No	Name of genotype	Source	No	Name of genotype	Source
1	T2-EL-LG-JM17-B21	USA	33	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F20	USA
2	T2-EL-LG-JM17-B7	USA	34	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F22	USA
3	T2-EL-LG-JM17-B9	USA	35	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F23	USA
4	T2-EL-LG-JM17-C2	USA	36	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F25	USA
5	T2-EL-LG-JM17-C17	USA	37	T2-EL-LG-JM17-27	USA
6	T2-EL-LG-JM17-C25	USA	38	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F29	USA
7	T2-EL-LG-JM17-D3	USA	39	T2-EL-LG-JM17-G1	USA
8	T2-EL-LG-JM17-D5	USA	40	T2-EL-LG-JM17-G3	USA
9	T2-EL-LG-JM17-D7	USA	41	T2-EL-LG-JM17-G4	USA
10	T2-EL-LG-JM17-D8	USA	42	T2-EL-LG-JM17-G6	USA
11	T2-EL-LG-JM17-D11	USA	43	T2-EL-LG-JM17-G10	USA
12	T2-EL-LG-JM17-D15	USA	44	T2-EL-LG-JM17-G13	USA
13	T2-EL-LG-JM17-D17	USA	45	T2-EL-LG-JM17-G15	USA
14	T2-EL-LG-JM17-D18	USA	46	T2-EL-LG-JM17-G29	USA
15	T2-EL-LG-JM17-D24	USA	47	T2-EL-LG-JM17-G31	USA
16	T2-EL-LG-JM17-D27	USA	48	T2-EL-LG-JM17-H8	USA
17	T2-EL-LG-JM17-D32	USA	49	T2-EL-LG-JM17-H16	USA
18	T2-EL-LG-JM17-E2	USA	50	T2-EL-LG-JM17-H18	USA
19	T2-EL-LG-JM17-E4	USA	51	T2-EL-LG-JM17-H20	USA
20	T2-EL-LG-JM17-E5	USA	52	T2-EL-LG-JM17-H22	USA
21	T2-EL-LG-JM17-E7	USA	53	T2-EL-LG-JM17-H24	USA
22	T2-EL-LG-JM17-E9	USA	54	T2-EL-LG-JM17-13	USA
23	T2-EL-LG-JM17-E10	USA	55	T2-EL-LG-JM17-14	USA
24	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F3	USA	56	T2-EL-LG-JM17-19	USA
25	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F4	USA	57	T2-EL-LG-JM17-B1	USA
26	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F5	USA	58	T2-EL-LG-JM17-B2	USA
27	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F7	USA	59	T2-EL-LG-JM17-B6	USA
28	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F8	USA	60	T2-EL-LG-JM17-B11	USA
29	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F9	USA	61	T2-EL-LG-JM17-B13	USA
30	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F11	USA	62	T2-EL-LG-JM17-B19	USA
31	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F15	USA	63	Clarck 63-k	Released varieties in Ethiopia
32	T2-EL-LG-JM17-F16	USA	64	Coker 240	Released varieties in Ethiopia

### Data collected

The following quantitative data were collected on the plot or plant base:

**Plant height (PH, cm):** was measured and recorded from five randomly selected plants from each plot from the plant's base to the plant's tip at physiological maturity.

**Number of pods per plant (PPP):** number of pods from five randomly selected plants was counted.

**Number of seeds per plant (SPP, g):** The average number of seeds from five randomly taken plants was counted.

**Number of primary branches per plant (PBPP):** The average number of primary branches from five randomly taken sample plants was measured.

**Pod length (PL, cm):** the length of five pods from each sample was measured in cm.

**Days to 50% flowering (DF):** was recorded as the number of days from planting to 50% of the plants flowered with at least one open flower on a plot basis.

**Days to maturity (DM):** Number of days from sowing till 95% pod turned in to yellow was recorded.

**Hundred seed weight (HSW, g):** 100 seeds were counted, and the weight was measured with a sensitive balance.

**Biological yield (BY, g):** above ground, total biomass in a gram of all the plants in all the two rows of each plot were recorded at harvest after sun-dried.

**Harvest Index (HI):** estimated as the ratio of economic yield to biomass yield.

**Grain yield (GYLD, kg ha<sup>-1</sup>):** dried plants from each plot were threshed, and seeds obtained from them were weighed and averaged to get the seed yield per plot in grams. Then, grain yield in grams obtained from each plot was adjusted at a moisture content of 13% and converted to kilograms per hectare.

### Statistical analysis

Before the combined analysis of variance across locations, all the data collected were checked for the assumptions of analysis of variance (ANOVA), such as homogeneity and normality, using Hartley's F. max test method. Before computing the combined analysis, the test of homogeneity of error variances was performed using Bartley's test (Bartley *et al.*, 1955), using F-test, i.e., the ratio of the most significant error mean square to the minor error mean square, and the quotient is (2.142), which is less than three-fold. Therefore, data from the two locations

were combined (Gomez and Gomez, 1984). Then, traits that showed homogeneity (<3) were considered for combined analysis. Mean comparisons among treatment means were conducted using the least significant difference (LSD) test at 5% levels of significance. The ANOVA model and structure for simple lattice design are indicated as follows:  $P_{ijk} = \mu + g_i + b_k(j)(s) + r_j(s) + l_s + (gl)_{is} + e_{ijk}$  where  $P_{ijk}$  = phenotypic value of  $i^{\text{th}}$  genotype under  $j^{\text{th}}$  replication at  $s^{\text{th}}$  location and  $k^{\text{th}}$  incomplete block within replication  $j$  and location  $s$ ;  $\mu$  = grand mean;  $g_i$  = the effect of  $i^{\text{th}}$  genotype;  $b_k(j)(s)$  = the effect of incomplete block  $k$  with in replication  $j$  and location  $s$ ;  $r_j(s)$  = the effect of replication  $j$  within location  $s$ ;  $l_s$  = the effect of locations;  $(gl)_{is}$  is the interaction effects between genotype and location, and  $e_{ijk}$  = residual or effect of random error. Mean separation was done using ANOVA-protected LSD (least significant difference) at 5% probability level.  $Y_{il}(j)$

Table 2. Analysis of variance structure for combined analysis over locations in a simple lattice design.

Sources of variation	Df	SS	MS	F-value
Replication (R)	R-1	SS <sub>R</sub>	MS <sub>R</sub>	MS <sub>R</sub> /MS <sub>E</sub>
Location	L-1	SS <sub>L</sub>	MS <sub>L</sub>	
Blocks/location	r-1	SS <sub>B</sub>	MS <sub>B</sub>	MS <sub>B</sub> /MS <sub>E</sub>
Genotypes (G) (Unadj)	G <sup>2</sup> -1	SS <sub>G</sub>	MS <sub>G</sub>	MS <sub>G</sub> /MS <sub>E</sub>
Genotypes(adj)	G <sup>2</sup> -1	SS <sub>G</sub>	MS <sub>G</sub>	MS <sub>G</sub> /MS <sub>E</sub>
Within replication (b) (adj)	R (b-1)	SS <sub>b</sub>	MS <sub>b</sub>	MS <sub>b</sub> /MS <sub>E</sub>
Genotypes x Location	(g-1)(L-1)	SS <sub>GL</sub>	MS <sub>GL</sub>	
Intra-block error (e)	(b-1) (rb-b-1)	SSE	MS <sub>E</sub>	
Total	rb <sup>2</sup> -1	SST		

Where:  $R$  = number of replication,  $G$  = number of genotypes,  $DF$  = degree of freedom,  $b$  = block,  $SS$  = Sum of squares,  $MS$  = mean squares,  $SSR$  and  $MSR$  are sums of squares and mean of replication, respectively;  $SSG$  and  $MSG$  are sums of squares and mean of genotypes, respectively;  $SSb$  and  $MSb$  are sums of squares and mean of blocks within replication respectively,  $SSE$  and  $MSE$  are sums of squares and mean of intra-block error, respectively and  $SST$  is sum of squares of the total.

### Analysis of phenotypic and genotypic correlation

The correlation analysis was performed using SAS software version 9.0 (SAS Institute, 2002). To estimate the phenotypic and genotypic correlation coefficients, the covariance estimates between all pairs of the traits were calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Genotypic covariance } (\sigma_{g cov_{xy}}) = \frac{MSPg - MSp_e}{r}$$

$$\text{Phenotypic covariance } (\sigma_{pcov_{xy}}) = \sigma_{g_{xy}} + \frac{\sigma_{e_{xy}}}{r}$$

Where,  $MSPe$  = mean sum of cross-product for error,  $MSPg$  = mean sum of cross-products for genotypes, and  $r$  = number of replications.

Phenotypic correlation ( $rp$ ), was estimated using the formula suggested by Johnson and Wichern (2014) and Singh and Chaudhury (1999).

$$rp_{xy} = (pcov_{xy}) / (\sqrt{\sigma^2 p_x \sigma^2 p_y})$$

$$rg_{xy} = (g cov_{xy}) / (\sqrt{\sigma^2 g_x \sigma^2 g_y})$$

Where,  $rp_{xy}$  and  $rg_{xy}$  are phenotypic and genotypic correlation coefficients, respectively;  $pcov_x$  and

$g cov_{x,y}$  are phenotypic and genotypic covariance between variables  $x$  and  $y$ , respectively;  $\sigma^2 p_x$  and  $\sigma^2 g_x$  are phenotypic and genotypic, variances for variable  $x$ ; and  $\sigma^2 p_y$  and  $\sigma^2 g_y$  are phenotypic and genotypic variances for the variable  $y$ , respectively.

### Path coefficient analysis

The direct and indirect effects of yield-related traits on yield per plot were worked out through path coefficient analysis. The analysis followed the method suggested by Dewey and Lu (1959). The formula was described as follows:

$$rij = \sum \sum Erikpkj + Pij$$

Where,  $rij$  = Mutual association between the independent traits (i) and dependent trait (j), as measured by the correlation coefficient.  $Pij$  = Component of direct effects of the independent trait (i) on the dependent variable (j) as measured by the path coefficient and,  $\sum Erikpkj$  = Summation of components of the indirect effect of a given independent trait (i) on the given dependent trait (j) via all other independent traits (k).

## Results and Discussion

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) indicated significant to highly significant ( $P < 0.05$  and  $0.01$ ) differences among genotypes for all of the studied traits (Table 3). This suggests the presence of

considerable genetic variability among the tested soybean genotypes for various traits, suggesting that the genotypes were genetically diverse and there is a chance to select elite genotypes.

Table 3. Mean squares of locations (MSL), genotypes (MSG), genotype X locations (MSGXL), and error (MSe) for the different sources of variation and the corresponding CV in percentage.

Sources of variation	MSL (DF=1)	MSG (DF=63)	MSGXL (DF=63)	MSe (DF=112)	CV%
PH	78.58**	60.09**	7.58 ns	7.09	4.38
PPP	3.04 ns	84.98**	2.67 ns	2.67	12.46
PBPP	0.75*	1.41**	0.04 ns	0.16	10.73
SPP	4.57**	254.87**	3.00 ns	8.44	5.91
PL	2.30**	0.34**	0.08 ns	0.13	7.32
HSW	2.56**	12.25**	0.15 ns	0.50	5.34
DF	1378.26**	42.80**	2.02 ns	3.23	3.05
DM	1147.51**	94.16**	6.44 ns	14.87	2.95
BY	6180693.21**	63325.89**	53337.78**	3464.00	13.13
HI	0.00**	0.01**	0.00**	0.00	8.06
GYD	3024285.65**	210801.67**	11181.31**	7239.18	15.55

PH=plant height, PPP=number of pod per plant, PBPP=number of primary branch per plant, SPP=number of seed per plant, PL=pod length, HSW=hundred seed weight, DF=days to 50% flowering, DM=days to 95% physiological maturity, BY=biological yield, HI=harvest index, GYD=grain yield, HI=harvest index and GYD=grain yield.

### Association among yield and yield-related traits

Grain yield is a complex trait and is highly affected by environmental factors. Moreover, it is complicated in inheritance and may involve several related traits. Hence, correlation coefficient analysis is commonly used to measure the magnitude and direction of relationships between various traits and grain yield. In the current investigation, genotypic and phenotypic correlation coefficients between eleven traits were calculated (Table 4). Highly positive genotypic correlations ( $P \leq 0.01$ ) were identified for grain yield with plant height, number of pods per plant, number of primary branches per plant, hundred seeds weight, and harvest index. Similar results were reported by (Berhanu *et al.*, 2021; Mili *et al.*, 2017; Koraddi *et al.*, 2015). The possible reasons for such a genotypic correlation may

result from a pleiotropic effect or linkage of a gene governing the inheritance of these characters.

Moreover, these traits correlated with grain yield were highly heritable and highly correlated with each other. Thus, if they proved to be controlled by a few numbers of genes, selection for their combination was simple (Tigga and Nag, 2021). Phenotypically highly positive significant correlation coefficients ( $P \leq 0.01$ ) were observed for grain yield with plant height, number of pods per plant, number of primary branches per plant, number of seeds per plant, hundred seed weight, biological yield, and harvest index. An equivalent result was reported by (Pawar *et al.*, 2020). This indicates that grain improvement could be achieved by improving the traits, which positively correlated with grain yield.

Table 4. Estimation of genotypic (**above diagonal**) and phenotypic (**below diagonal**) correlation coefficient for 11 Morphological traits in 64 soybean genotypes over two locations in the 2019 main cropping season.

Trait	PH	PPP	PBPP	SPP	PL	HSW	DF	DM	BY	HI	GYD
PH	<b>1</b>	0.428**	0.493**	0.324**	-0.159 ns	-0.202 ns	0.256*	-0.068 ns	0.075 ns	0.270*	0.285*
PPP		<b>1</b>	0.491**	0.868**	-0.185 ns	-0.538**	0.230 ns	0.0005 ns	0.333**	0.495**	0.554**
PBPP	0.425**	0.461**	<b>1</b>	0.426**	-0.101 ns	-0.317**	0.689**	0.186 ns	0.226 ns	0.132 ns	0.183 ns
SPP	0.273**	0.762**	0.385**	<b>1</b>	0.104 ns	-0.441**	0.164 ns	-0.049 ns	0.237 ns	0.538**	0.586**
PL	-0.064 ns	-0.111 ns	-0.054*	0.095*	<b>1</b>	0.129 ns	-0.107 ns	-0.060 ns	-0.181 ns	0.092 ns	0.072 ns
HSW	-0.146 ns	-0.437**	-0.259**	-0.414**	0.074 ns	<b>1</b>	-0.242 ns	0.220 ns	-0.372**	-0.347**	0.412**
DF	0.095 ns	0.129*	0.427**	0.089 ns	-0.195 ns	-0.205**	<b>1</b>	0.046 ns	0.192 ns	0.062 ns	0.104 ns
DM	-0.055 ns	0.003 ns	0.093 ns	-0.054 ns	-0.106 ns	0.174**	0.197**	<b>1</b>	-0.140 ns	-0.544 ns	-0.568 ns
BY	0.098 ns	0.177**	0.149**	0.159**	0.073 ns	-0.156**	-0.261**	-0.285**	<b>1</b>	-0.055 ns	0.144 ns
HI	0.225**	0.414**	0.112 ns	0.504**	0.045 ns	-0.333**	0.057**	-0.411**	0.111 ns	<b>1</b>	0.976**
GYD	0.259**	0.464**	0.169**	0.557**	0.088 ns	0.376**	-0.033 ns	-0.496**	0.214**	0.932**	<b>1</b>

PH= plant height, PBPP= number of primary branches per plant, SPP= number of seeds per plant, PL=pod length, HSW=hundred seed weight, DF=days to 50% flowering, DM= days to 95% physiological maturity, BY=biological yield, HI=harvest index and GYD=grain yield.

### Genotypic direct and indirect effects of different traits on grain yield

The genotypic direct and indirect effects of traits on grain yield are presented in Table 5. The path

coefficient analysis at the genotypic level considering grain yield as a dependent variable, revealed that harvest index had the maximum positive direct effect on grain yield, followed by plant height, the number of pods per plant, and

hundred seed weight. A similar result was reported by (Balla and Ibrahim, 2017). This indicated that these traits with positive direct effects on grain yield were important traits selection based on these traits indirectly

increasing grain yield; therefore, during selection, consideration of these traits is very important to recommend elite varieties for soybean production agroecologies.

Table 5. Estimation of genotypic (above diagonal) and phenotypic (below diagonal) path coefficient for 5 Morphological traits in 64 soybean genotypes over two locations in the 2019 main cropping season.

Trait	PH	PPP	SPP	HSW	HI	Rp
PH	<b>0.04</b>	-0.03	0.01	-0.006	-0.0005	0.28*
PPP	0.02	<b>0.01</b>	0.03	-0.007	-0.04	0.55**
SPP	0.01	-0.06	<b>0.008</b>	0.004	-0.06	0.58**
HSW	0.021	-0.01	0.003	<b>0.002</b>	-0.001	-0.41**
HI	0.004	-0.02	0.008	-0.006	<b>0.96</b>	0.97**

\*, \*\* Significant at  $p \leq 0.05$ , and  $p \leq 0.01$  probability level respectively PH = plant height, PPP = number of pod per plant, PBPP = number of primary branch per plant, SPP=number of seeds per plant, HSW=hundred seeds weight and HI= harvest index.

## Conclusion

Grain yield had a highly significant and positive association with plant height, number of pods per plant, number of seeds per plant, and harvest index at the genotypic level. Path coefficient analysis based on grain yield as a dependent variable revealed that harvest index and plant height were the significant contributors to grain yield. Positive direct effects of these traits on grain yield indicated their importance in determining these complex traits. Therefore, simple selection based on these agronomic traits could have indirectly improved grain yield in soybean.

## References

Abush, T.A. 2012. Genetic analysis of quantitative traits in Soybean (*Glycine max* L. Merril) under low and high phosphorus conditions. Doctoral dissertation, University of KwaZulu-Natal Republic of South Africa. 184p.

Balla, M.Y. and Ibrahim, S.E. 2017. Genotypic correlation and path coefficient analysis of soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) Merr.] for yield and its components. *Agric. Res. Tech.* 7(3): 1-5.

Bartley, E.E., Fryer, H.C., Atkeson, F.W., Fountaine, F.C. and Radisson, J.J. 1955. Antibiotics in Dairy Cattle Nutrition. V. Comparative Effects of Streptomycin and Aureomycin on the Growth and Well-Being of Young Dairy Calves. *J. Dairy Sci.* 38(11): 1257-1263. [https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.s0022-0302\(55\)95104-3](https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.s0022-0302(55)95104-3)

Berhanu, H., Tesso, B. and Lule, D. 2021. Correlation and path coefficient analysis for seed yield and yield related traits in soybean (*Glycine max* L.) genotypes. *Plant.* 9(4): 106-110. <https://doi.org/10.11648/i.plant.20210904.15>

CSA. 2017. Agricultural sample survey, report on area and production of crops. Central Statistics Agency, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Dewey, D.I. and Lu, K.H. 1959. A correlation and path-coefficient analysis of components of crested wheatgrass seed production. *Agron. J.* 51: 515-518. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2134/agronj1959.00021962005100090002x>

Gomez, K.A. and Gomez, A.A. 1984. Statistical procedures for Agricultural Research. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, John Wiley & Sons, New York. 680p.

Johnson, R.A. and Wichern, D.W. 2014. Applied multivariate statistical analysis (Vol. 6). London, UK. 393p.

Koraddi, S., Basavaraja, G.T., Immadi, S. and Vijaykumar, A.G. 2015. Correlation and path coefficient analysis for yield and its components in soybean [*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill]. *The Bioscan.* 10(4): 2065-2067.

Mili, K.N., Shirazy, B.J. and Mahbub, M.M. 2017. Evaluation of genetic diversity in soybean (*Glycine max* L.) Merrill genotypes based on agronomic traits. *Scientia.* 20(3): 92-98. <https://doi.org/10.15192/pscp.sa.2017.20.3.9298>

Pawar, M.G., Chaudhary, S.B., Pawar, V.S. and Chavan, S.B. 2020. Correlation coefficient and path analysis study in different soybean genotypes based on yield and yield contributing traits. *Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci.* 9(9): 434-444. <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.909.055>

SAS Institute. 2002. SAS/STAT Guide for Personal Computers, Version 9.2 editions.

Shruti, K. and Basavaraja, G.T. 2019. Genetic variability studies on yield and yield component traits of soybean. *Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. Appl. Sci.* 8: 1269-1274. <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.802.148>

Singh R.K. and Chaudhary, B.D. 1999. Biometrical Methods in Quantitative genetics analysis. India: Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi p. 73.

Tigga, A. and Nag, S.K. 2021. Determination of significant characters for improving seed yield in soybean (*Glycine max* L. Merrill) via correlation and path coefficient analysis. *Int. J. Agric. Enviro. Biotech.* 14(3): 299-305. <https://doi.org/10.30954/0974-1712.03.2021.2>