

## **Genetic variability and correlation studies for quantitative traits in kodo millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum* L.)**

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**ABSTRACT :** Ninety Six (96) accessions of kodo millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum* L.) from twelve diverse regions of India were evaluated based on eleven quantitative traits to study the genetic variability and correlation present among the genotypes. Based on mean *per se* concert, a wide range of variation was found in biomass (g) followed by straw yield (g) and yield per plant (g). Maximum CV % was found in yield per plant (43.23). Highest Genetic coefficient of variation (GCV) was found in straw yield (37.43) moreover phenotypic coefficient of variation (PCV) in grain yield per plant (56.31). High heritability coupled with high genetic advance observed for biomass, straw yield and days to maturity indicates that these traits are under the control of additive gene action. The positive and significant genotypic and phenotypic correlations have been observed for biomass, yield per plant and straw yield. Therefore, these traits can be considered for selection in future crop improvement programme and the accessions identified based on present data may serve as potential genetic resources for kodo millet enhancement.

**Key Words:** Accessions, correlation, genetic variability, kodo millet, morphological traits.