

STABILITY ANALYSIS OF CHILLI GENOTYPES FOR YIELD AND QUALITY TRAITS AT DIFFERENT STATE OF TRANSPLANTING

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ABSTRACT: Chilli and sweet peppers are important commercial crops of India, cultivated for vegetable, spice and industrial purposes. Altering the environmental temperature maximum genotypes of chilli crop change their nature such as yield and quality attributes. Yield, Capsaicin concentration and Ascorbic acid content were studied at IIVR, Varanasi during 2006-07 in four dates of transplanting on 10 different genotypes of chilli (*C. annuum*) crop. Genotype KA-2 found to be suitable in main growing seasons only while Japanilong and ISC-9 get maximum yield in summer season cultivation. Variety PBC-535 found to be lesser pungent while LCA-235 performs high pungent. It is suggested that KA-2, Japani long, ISC-9, LC-235 can be cultivate easily by the farmers for green fruit production while PBC-535 suitable only for paprika fruit production (oleoresin) purposes.

Key Words: Chilli, date of transplanting and chemical composition.