Chapter 7

Future Scope of Work
Chapter-VII

Future Scope of Work

- The study clearly indicated the divergence among the guava genotypes. The information obtained from the present work can effectively be used in the guava improvement programme involving hybridization. In the present study, although the cluster distance between cluster IV and cluster VI was highest, keeping in view the lower yield of parent from cluster IV i.e. Barbados Superior, cross combination between the genotypes of next most divergent clusters viz., Cluster I and Cluster VI can be considered for obtaining transgressive segregants of higher merit.

- Six genotypes viz., Mild Fleshed, Seed Drop, Surkaguddi, Eskwala, CHG-1 and CHG-2 were found to have inherent properties to produce fruits during all the three seasons. A detail study on improving the yield potential of these six genotypes can be an important area of research on crop regulation in guava.

- The study also indicated significant correlation between yield with duration of flowering and early bud breaking traits. The plant girth was found to be positively correlated with yield in all the seasons and in both the years indicating the yield as a proportion of trunk girth. Hence, these characters can be successfully utilized for screening and selection of parent for utilization in hybridization programme.