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Phenotypic evaluation of cassava genotypes (*Manihot esculenta*) under moisture stress

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Food security continues to be affected by global climatic changes which include increase of drought stress. A sustainable solution is to develop crop cultivars that are tolerant to climatic stresses. Among all crops cassava has a high potential to mitigate hunger. A field experiment was conducted to evaluate the performance of 79 cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) varieties under drought stress. The parameters evaluated were fresh storage root weight (SRFW), number of storage roots (NSR), above ground weight (AGW), plant height (PH), harvest index (HI) and leaf retention (LR). Results showed significant variations among varieties for most traits. Under stressed treatment, positive correlation was expressed between SRFW and NSR (0.373**), AGW (0.301**) and HI (0.560**). The HI and AGW expressed negative significant correlations-0.398**. Under non-stressed treatment, SRFW had a positive and significant with all the traits NSR (0.434**), AGW (0.377**), PH (0.102*), HI (0.437**) and LR (0.184**). There was negative significant correlations between HI and AGW (-0.482**). SRFW was used as a primary trait to select best performing genotypes. Most of the drought tolerant varieties expressed higher HI, NSR and AGW; hence, termed as target traits in selecting drought tolerance in cassava

Key words: Phenotype, cassava (Manihot esculenta), drought stress, traits, Kiboko.

INTRODUCTION

Global climatic changes like increase in frequency and intensity of drought affect agriculture and food security at large. Among the effects of climate change, drought is the most frequent factor (Athar and Ashraf, 2009). Drought's effect hinders crop production with estimates indicating that drought independently contributes up to 17% yield loss of the major crops when compared with other abiotic stresses (Athar and Ashraf, 2009). The rates of yield reduction for major crops such as barley, rice, sorghum, maize and wheat will therefore increase by more than 50% in 2050 and almost 90% in 2100 if sufficient adaptation measures are not implemented (Athar and Ashraf, 2009). A necessary and sustainable solution is to develop crop cultivars that can tolerate these climatic stresses to be able to feed the growing population (El-Sharkawy, 2007).

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta*) has a high potential to reduce hunger as compared to other crops especially in the developing countries. The crop is resilient to climatic changes and could therefore give options while other major food crops face the climatic challenges (El-Sharkawy, 2007). It is drought tolerant because it can be

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Author(s) agree that this article remain permanently open access under the terms of the <u>Creative Commons Attribution</u> <u>License 4.0 International License</u> grown in low fertile soils (Burns et al., 2010) and can be easily propagated (Hillocks, 2002). Additionally, the tubers which are highly perishable can be left in the soil and fetched when needed for up to 3 to 4 years after maturity (Okogbenin et al., 2013). After rice and maize, cassava is the third most important source of calories in the tropics (El-Sharkawy and Cadavid, 2002). The crop's leaves can be consumed as vegetables because they have proteins and vitamins contents (Westby, 2002). Cassava serves as a greater part of the diet for almost a billion people in approximately 105 countries and Africa is the largest producer with 118 million tons (FAO, 2018).

The ability of cassava to be tolerant to drought has been associated with several morphological traits that enable it to prevent the negative effect of drought stress. Some of the traits include fine and deep rooting to access water, reduced leaf canopy and production of small leaves among others (Bull et al., 2011). Morphological traits are useful when it comes to primary assessment for drought tolerance in cassava because it provides information on variation and correlation on these traits (Okogbenin et al., 2013). However, they are highly influenced by the environment. Therefore, identification and characterization of the morphological traits will be critical in selecting drought tolerant cultivars for the purpose of cassava improvement. Rather than a single trait, a combination of different traits of direct importance is always used as selection criteria (EI-Sharkawy and Cadavid, 2002). Characterization of these morphological differences therefore, will establish an essential foundation for future development of drought associated markers for cassava.

This study therefore aimed at assessing the performance of selected cassava varieties under drought conditions using morphological traits and identified highyielding drought-tolerant cassava varieties as a means of contributing to increased food security.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Description of the study area

The experiment was carried out in Kiboko research station in Makindu sub-County of Makueni County, Kenya. The site is classified under arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) of Kenya. Soil type analysed during the experiment was sandy clay loam. Rainfall data during the experiment confirmed a bi-modial pattern with long rains received between March and May and short rains between October and December. There was a period of drought from June to September before the onset of short rains. The maximum mean annual temperature ranged from 29 to 30°C, while minimum temperature varied from 13 to 18°C.

Experimental design

The experiment was laid out in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) and 79 cassava varieties were used. Approximately, 1.5 ha of land was ploughed and each split into four blocks of equal sizes and each block divided into 79 plots consisting of four rows

spacing 1×1 m per plot. Each row consisted of four plants per variety. For plant establishment, irrigation was sustained through overhead irrigation. Thirty days after planting (DAP), the treatments were introduced whereby, two blocks watered after every week and the other two after every two weeks. There was no application of fertilizer or agro-chemicals. The crop was manually weeded after every two months and the treatments were applied untill harvesting. Harvesting was done at 12 months after planting.

Measurement of phenotypic parameters

Data on the plant parameters was taken using standard cassava descriptors of IITA and modified by Fukuda et al. (2010) to evaluate the 79 cassava genotypes. Different parameters were collected and recorded at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months after planting (MAP). Vertical height (cm) was measured from the ground to the top of the canopy and recorded as plant height. After harvesting, storage roots (NSR) were counted manually with length greater than 20 cm and above ground weight (AGW) was obtained from the stems, branches and leaves. The storage fresh roots weight (SRFW) was measured using a scale, per plant. The harvest index (HI) was measured using to the formula: HI = weight of the roots / weight of roots + weight of above ground biomass. Leaf retention (LR) was determined at six months after planting because this period normally coincides with drought stress in most cassava growing regions in eastern and southern Africa.

Statistical analysis

The data were subjected to a two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) using GenStat 12.0 statistical package. Least significance difference (LSD) at 5% probability level was used to compare treatment means. The Pearson correlation coefficient (r) was used to analyze the inter-relationship between traits.

RESULTS

Performance of the genotypes

Most of the genotypes assessed varied significantly (P<0.001) within genotypes, treatments and interactions between genotypes and treatments.

Significant (p<0.05) variations was observed for SRFW, NSR, AGW, PH, HI and LR. Similar traits have been reported (El-Sharkawy, 2007; Turyagyenda et al., 2013). Under water stress treatment (Table 1) the highest SRFW was obtained from LML/2008/363 (26kg) with 110 (07/0621HS) (1.85 kg) giving the least. Genotype SANGOJA had the highest NSR of 13.75, while MM96/6966A the least with 3.38. The highest AGW (14.57 kg) was recorded from MM06/0143 with MM96/5280 having the least (2.10 kg). SANGOJA expressed the highest PH with 290.00 (cm) with 99 (07/1313HS) (79 cm) as the least. Genotype LML/2008/363 had the highest HI of 0.77 with MM06/0143 having the lowest 0.26. Genotype 94 (05/0741HS) produced the highest LR of 100% among others while 93 (07/0756HS) and MM06/0138 as the least with 50.00%. Under non-stressed treatment as described in Table 2, LML/2008/363 expressed the highest SRFW of 24.13 kg with MM96/1871 (2.63 kg) giving the least. Genotype SANGOJA had the highest

 Table 1. Performance of cassava genotypes under water stressed treatment.

Genotype	SRFW (kg)	NSR	AGW (kg)	PH (cm)	н	LR (%)
110(07/0621HS)	1.85 ^p	8.50 ^{bcdefghijklmno}	2.35 ^{no}	224.40 ^{bcdefghijklm}	0.46 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	75.00 ^d
128(05/0099HS)	2.96 ^{mnop}	9.63 ^{abcdefghijklm}	7.78 ^{cdefghijklm}	206.20 ^{ghijklmnopq}	0.32 ^{rstu}	75.00 ^d
169(98/002HS)	5.50 ^{fghijklmnop}	5.13 ^{mnop}	5.25 ^{ghijklmno}	237.50 ^{abcdefghij}	0.48 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	75.00 ^d
183907/0751HS)	6.73 ^{efghijkl}	7.08 ^{fghijkImnop}	5.92 ^{fghijkImno}	205.60 ^{ghijklmnopq}	0.54 ^{cdefghikl}	75.00 ^d
197(01/1797HS)	3.50 ^{jklmnop}	5.54 ^{Imnop}	8.54 ^{bcdefghijk}	132.70 ^{vwx}	0.29 ^{tu}	75.00 ^d
212(07/576HS)	2.94 ^{mnop}	4.88 ^{mnop}	3.64 ^{klmno}	117.00 ^{xy}	0.47 ^{ghijklmnopqrs}	75.00 ^d
29(06/1475HS)	3.81 ^{ijklmnop}	5.50 ^{Imnop}	6.75 ^{fghijklmno}	250.00 ^{abcdefghij}	0.36 ^{mnopqrstu}	75.00 ^d
29B29	8.15 ^{bdc}	7.75 ^{cdefghijklmnop}	5.93 ^{fghijklmno}	244.40 ^{abcdefghij}	0.67 ^{abcd}	75.00 ^d
89(06/1475HS)	5.43 ^{fghijklmnop}	7.29 ^{fghijklmnop}	8.57 ^{bcdefghijk}	135.10 ^{uvwx}	0.40 ^{jklmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^d
93(07/0756HS)	3.13 ^{Imnop}	9.13 ^{abcdefghijklmn}	4.75 ^{hijklmno}	158.60 ^{pqrstuvwx}	0.42 ^{ijklmnopqrstu}	50.00 ^e
94(05/0741HS)	7.75 ^{efg}	11.25 ^{abcdefgh}	8.81 ^{bcdefghij}	257.50 ^{abcdefgh}	0.48 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	100.00 ^a
99(07/1313HS)	3.19 ^{Imnop}	6.38 ^{ijklmnop}	4.63 ^{ijklmno}	79.00 ^y	0.40 ^{jklmnopqrstu}	96.88 ^a
CH05-203	7.19 ^{efghij}	10.63 ^{abcdefghij}	9.55 ^{bcdefghi}	279.40 ^{abc}	0.43 ^{hijklmnopqrst}	100.00 ^a
CK9	4.00 ^{hijklmnop}	4.50 ^{nop}	3.00 ^{mno}	203.80 ^{ghijkImnopqr}	0.57 ^{cdefghij}	75.00 ^d
COLICANANA	5.36 ^{fghijklmnop}	12.57 ^{ab}	4.76 ^{hijklmno}	214.30 ^{efghijkImnop}	0.50 ^{efghijklmnop}	75.00 ^d
D31	4.81 ^{fghijklmnop}	7.38 ^{fghijklmnop}	4.79 ^{hijklmno}	239.60 ^{abcdefghij}	0.49 ^{fghijklmnopq}	75.00 ^d
Ex-Ndolo	3.35 ^{klmnop}	5.75 ^{jklmnop}	4.31 ^{jklmno}	280.00 ^{abc}	0.45 ^{ghijklmnopqrs}	75.00 ^d
EYOPE	7.13 ^{efghij}	7.00 ^{fghijklmnop}	11.81 ^{abcd}	224.40 ^{bcdefghijklm}	0.44 ^{hijklmnopqrst}	100.00 ^a
F10-30R2	5.19 ^{fghijklmnop}	6.88 ^{fghijkImnop}	7.75 ^{cdefghijklm}	260.60 ^{abcdefgh}	0.40 ^{klmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^d
F19	5.44 ^{fghijklmnop}	7.63 ^{defghijklmnop}	6.31 ^{fghijklmno}	220.00 ^{bcdefghijklmno}	0.45 ^{ghijkImnoprs}	100.00 ^a
FUMBA CHAI	3.39 ^{klmnop}	5.13 ^{mnop}	2.80 ^{mno}	226.20 ^{bcdefghijklm}	0.52 ^{cdefghijklmn}	75.00 ^d
192/0427	9.94 ^{de}	7 00 ^{fghijklmnop}	4 69 ^{hijklmno}	200 60 ^{hijklmnopqrst}	0.68 ^{abc}	75.00 ^d
195/034095-N	11.3 ^{cd}	9 50 ^{abcdefghijklm}	9 80 ^{bcdefgh}	162 20 ^{nopqrstuvwx}	0.52 ^{cdefghijklmno}	75.00 ^d
KALAWE	6.19 ^{fghijklm}	11.50 ^{abcdefg}	7.13 ^{cdefghijklmno}	261.90 ^{abcdefgh}	0.46 ^{ghijklmnopqrs}	100.00 ^a
KALESO	2.16 ^{nop}	5.63 ^{klmnop}	4.00 ^{jklmno}	145.50 ^{rtuvwx}	0.36 ^{nopqrstu}	75.00 ^d
Karembo	6.00 ^{fghijklm}	7.38 ^{fghijklmnop}	5.00 ^{ghijklmno}	236.90 ^{abcdefghijk}	0.56 ^{cdefghijk}	75.00 ^d
KBH2002/066-3	3.88 ^{ijklmnop}	5.00 ^{mnop}	4.81 ^{hijklmno}	124.10 ^{wxy}	0.39 ^{klmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^d
KBH2006-026	5.06 ^{fghijklmnop}	6.75 ^{ghijklmnop}	6.45 ^{fghijklmno}	246.20 ^{abcdefghij}	0.42 ^{ijklmnopqrstu}	100.00 ^a
KIBANDAMENO	4.13 ^{ghijklmnop}	9.13 ^{abcdefghijklmn}	4.13 ^{jklmno}	138.40 ^{uvwx}	0.51 ^{defghijklmno}	75.00 ^d
KIZIMBANI	3.00 ^{mnop}	3.88 ^{op}	4.78 ^{hijklmno}	173.60 ^{lmnopqrstuvwx}	0.42 ^{ijklmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^d
KME 1	3.13 ^{Imnop}	7.00 ^{fghijklmnop}	4.81 ^{hijklmno}	217.50 ^{defghijklmnop}	0.39 ^{Imnopqrstu}	100.00 ^a
LML/2008/363	26.00 ^a	12.38 ^{abcd}	7.94 ^{cdefghijklm}	172.50 ^{lmnopqrstuvwx}	0.77 ^a	75.00 ^d
M96/7151	13.88 ^{bc}	8.88 ^{bcdefghijklmn}	5.25 ^{ghijklmno}	225.00 ^{bcdefghijklm}	0.73 ^{ab}	75.00 ^d
MAGANA	4.56 ^{fghijklmnop}	6.63 ^{hijkImnop}	3.19 ^{lmno}	230.60 ^{abcdefghijkl}	0.59 ^{bcdefgh}	75.00 ^d
MATUJA	7.19 ^{efghij}	5.88 ^{jklmnop}	6.50 ^{fghijklmno}	200.60 ^{hijklmnopqrst}	0.51 ^{defghijklmno}	100.00 ^a
MH95/0183	5.63 ^{fghijklmn}	7.38 ^{fghijklmnop}	7.29 ^{cdefghijklmn}	249.40 ^{abcdefghij}	0.42 ^{ijklmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^d
MIGYERA	2.75 ^{mnop}	5.88 ^{ijklmnop}	5.56 ^{fghijklmno}	270.60 ^{abcdef}	0.33 ^{qrstu}	75.00 ^d
MKUMBA-1	4.19 ^{ghijklmnop}	6.00 ^{ijklmnop}	4.19 ^{jklmno}	204.40 ^{ghijklmnopq}	0.49 ^{fghijklmnopq}	75.00 ^d
MKUMBA-2	4.81 ^{fghijklmnop}	6.13 ^{ijklmnop}	6.94 ^{defghijklmno}	257.50 ^{abcdefgh}	0.39 ^{klmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^d
MM06/0013	11.63 ^{cd}	12.25 ^{abcde}	6.88 ^{defghijklmno}	241.90 ^{abcdefghij}	0.65 ^{abcdef}	75.00 ^d
MM06/0046	4.50 ^{fghijklmnop}	4.88 ^{mnop}	5.38 ^{ghijklmno}	153.70 ^{qrstuvwx}	0.48 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	75.00 ^d
MM06/0074	7.06 ^{efghijk}	10.50 ^{abcdefghijk}	8.50 ^{bcdefghijk}	251.20 ^{abcdefghij}	0.41 ^{ijklmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^d
MM06/0082	5.13 ^{fghijklmnop}	9.13 ^{abcdefghijklmn}	5.81 ^{fghijklmno}	241.20 ^{abcdefghij}	0.46 ^{ghijkImnopqrs}	100.00 ^a
MM06/0083	3.88 ^{ijklmnop}	5.25 ^{mnop}	4.84 ^{hijklmno}	281.20 ^{ab}	0.46 ^{ghijklmnopqrs}	75.00 ^d
MM06/0138	7.63 ^{efgh}	11.63 ^{abcdef}	7.13 ^{cdefghijklmno}	191.80 ^{ijklmnopqrstu}	0.53 ^{cdefghijkl}	50.00 ^e
MM06/0139	4.38 ^{fghijklmnop}	9.13 ^{abcdefghijklmn}	6.75 ^{fghijklmno}	169.90 ^{mnopqrstuvwx}	0.43 ^{hijklmnopqrst}	75.00 ^d
MM06/0143	3.75 ^{jklmnop}	5.63 ^{klmnop}	14.56 ^a	235.00 ^{abcdefghijk}	0.26 ^u	81.25 [°]
MM08/2206	5.01 ^{fghijklmnop}	5.50 ^{Imnop}	6.16 ^{fghijklmno}	171.40 ^{Imnopqrstuvwx}	0.44 ^{hijklmnopqrst}	75.00 ^d
MM96/0669	6.25 ^{fghijklm}	9.63 ^{abcdefghijklm}	5.81 ^{fghijklmno}	262.50 ^{abcdefg}	0.51 ^{defghijklmno}	75.00 ^d
MM96/0686	5.38 ^{fghijklmnop}	12.50 ^{abc}	12.94 ^{ab}	275.00 ^{abcde}	0.30 ^{stu}	100.00 ^a
MM96/1871	2.81 ^{mnop}	6.25 ^{ijklmnop}	5.13 ^{ghijklmno}	212.50 ^{fghijklmnopq}	0.36 ^{opqrstu}	75.00 ^d

Table 1. Con	td.
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MM96/1956	5.05 ^{fghijklmnop}	6.00 ^{ijklmnop}	6.19 ^{fghijklmno}	229.00 ^{abcdefghijklm}	0.43 ^{hijklmnopqrst}	75.00 ^d
MM96/2480	4.18 ^{ghijklmnop}	5.63 ^{klmnop}	5.13 ^{ghijklmno}	240.00 ^{abcdefghij}	0.41 ^{ijklmnopqrstu}	100.00 ^a
MM96/3868	6.19 ^{fghijklm}	8.38 ^{bcdefghijklmno}	4.88 ^{hijklmno}	230.00 ^{abcdefghijklm}	0.56 ^{cdefghij}	87.50 ^b
MM96/4684	7.94 ^{ef}	7.13 ^{fghijklmnop}	5.46 ^{fghijkImno}	240.00 ^{abcdefghij}	0.61 ^{bcdefg}	75.00 ^d
MM96/5280	2.14 ^{nop}	4.88 ^{mnop}	2.10°	243.80 ^{abcdefghij}	0.45 ^{ghijklmnopqrst}	100.00 ^a
MM96/6966A	3.90 ^{ijklmnop}	3.38 ^p	8.29 ^{bcdefghijkl}	176.40 ^{klmnopqrstuvw}	0.30 ^{stu}	87.50 ^b
MM96/6966B	3.78 ^{jklmnop}	7.63 ^{defghijklmnop}	3.71 ^{jklmno}	219.40 ^{cdefghijklmno}	0.51 ^{defghijklmno}	81.25 [°]
MM96/9308	4.88 ^{fghijklmnop}	6.75 ^{ghijklmnop}	4.06 ^{jklmno}	221.20 ^{bcdefghijklmn}	0.53 ^{cdefghijklm}	75.00 ^d
MM97/0293	5.59 ^{fghijklmno}	6.00 ^{ijklmnop}	5.44 ^{fghijklmno}	190.00 ^{jklmnopqrstuv}	0.49 ^{fghijkImnopq}	75.00 ^d
MM97/1744	4.25 ^{fghijklmnop}	5.50 ^{Imnop}	3.89 ^{jklmno}	210.60 ^{fghijklmnopq}	0.53 ^{cdefghijklm}	75.00 ^d
MM98/1642	10.19 ^{de}	9.13 ^{abcdefghijklmn}	10.46 ^{abcdef}	268.80 ^{abcdef}	0.51 ^{defghijklmno}	100.00 ^a
MM98/1669	5.38 ^{fghijklmnop}	8.50 ^{bcdefghijklmno}	7.20 ^{cdefghijklmno}	278.80 ^{abcd}	0.42 ^{hijklmnopqrst}	100.00 ^a
MM98/2270	7.50 ^{efghi}	9.38 ^{abcdefghijklmn}	7.31 ^{cdefghijklmn}	220.00 ^{bcdefghijklmno}	0.49 ^{fghijkImnop}	100.00 ^a
MM98/3567	7.50 ^{efghi}	9.13 ^{abcdefghijklmn}	10.03 ^{bcdefg}	236.20 ^{abcdefghijk}	0.45 ^{ghijklmnopqrst}	100.00 ^a
Mucericeri	4.00 ^{hijklmnop}	7.50 ^{efghijkImnop}	3.56 ^{kImno}	203.80 ^{ghijkImnopqrs}	0.54 ^{cdefghijkl}	75.00 ^d
NASE 14	1.88 ^{op}	5.00 ^{mnop}	3.63 ^{klmno}	258.80 ^{abcdefgh}	0.34 ^{pqrstu}	75.00 ^d
NASE 18	6.74 ^{efghijkl}	11.38 ^{abcdefgh}	6.81 ^{efghijklmno}	251.20 ^{abcdefghij}	0.49 ^{fghijkImnopq}	100.00 ^a
NASE 3	4.15 ^{ghijklmnop}	6.63 ^{hijklmnop}	4.00 ^{jklmno}	190.60 ^{ijklmnopqrstuv}	0.53 ^{cdefghijklm}	75.00 ^d
ORERA	4.11 ^{ghijklmnop}	6.63 ^{hijklmnop}	4.23 ^{jklmno}	205.60 ^{ghijklmnopq}	0.57 ^{cdefghi}	96.88 ^a
PWANI	7.16 ^{efghij}	10.38 ^{abcdefghijkl}	8.58 ^{bcdefghijk}	257.50 ^{abcdefgh}	0.47 ^{ghijkImnopqr}	75.00 ^d
SANGOJA	7.69 ^{efgh}	13.75 ^a	11.75 ^{abcde}	290.00 ^a	0.42 ^{hijklmnopqst}	78.12 ^{cd}
SAUTI	6.31 ^{fghijklm}	12.38 ^{abcd}	7.28 ^{cdefghijklmn}	260.00 ^{abcdefgh}	0.47 ^{ghijkImnopqr}	96.88 ^a
SERERE	3.81 ^{ijklmnop}	7.63 ^{defghijklmnop}	4.04 ^{jklmno}	231.90 ^{abcdefghijkl}	0.49 ^{ghijklmnop}	75.00 ^d
TAJIRIKA	4.48 ^{fghijklmnop}	7.13 ^{fghijklmnop}	11.94 ^{abc}	245.60 ^{abcdefghij}	0.39 ^{Imnopqrstu}	78.12 ^{cd}
TME 14	4.69 ^{fghijklmnop}	10.75 ^{abcdefghi}	6.63 ^{fghijklmno}	160.60 ^{opqrstuvwx}	0.41 ^{ijklmnopqrstu}	100.00 ^a
TZ-130	15.19 ^b	11.61 ^{abcdef}	7.79 ^{cdefghijklm}	252.10 ^{abcdefghi}	0.65 ^{abcde}	100.00 ^a
UNKNOWN 4	4.25 ^{fghijklmnop}	6.63 ^{hijklmnop}	4.23 ^{jklmno}	228.80 ^{bcdefghijklm}	0.53 ^{cdefghijklmn}	96.88 ^a
YIZASO	6.81 ^{efghijkl}	9.63 ^{abcdefghijkIm}	4.63 ^{ijklmno}	250.60 ^{abcdefghij}	0.47 ^{ghijkImnopqr}	75.00 ^d
Grand mean	5.77	7.77	6.25	218.90	0.47	82.04
SE	2.71	3.56	3.75	45.00	0.12	3.48

Means within each column that are not followed by the same letter are significantly different (P < 0.05), while those followed by the same are not significantly different at (P < 0.05).

 Table 2. Performance of cassava genotypes under non-stressed treatment.

Genotype	SRFW (kg)	NSR	AGW (kg)	PH (cm)	н	LR (%)
110(07/0621HS)	5.63 ^{hijklmnopqr}	5.38 ^{pqrstuvwxy}	9.69 ^{efghijklmn}	199.90 ^{pqrstuv}	0.37 ^{klmnopqrstu}	87.50 ^{cd}
128(05/0099HS)	3.44 ^{pqr}	5.25 ^{pqrstuvwxy}	6.79 ^{ijklmno}	157.80 ^{vw}	0.37 ^{jklmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
169(98/002HS)	6.00 ^{hijklmnopqr}	5.63 ^{opqrstuvwxy}	7.93 ^{ghijklmno}	233.80 ^{ghijkImnopqrs}	0.49 ^{cdefghijklmnopqr}	87.50 ^{cd}
183907/0751HS)	7.25 ^{fghijklmnopqr}	4.63 ^{stuvwxy}	7.38 ^{hijklmno}	190.00 ^{rstuvw}	0.54 ^{bcdefghijkl}	75.00 ^{fg}
197(01/1797HS)	4.06 ^{Imnopqr}	7.11 ^{jklmnopqrstuvwx}	11.75 ^{cdefghijk}	205.00 ^{opqrstuv}	0.25 ^u	75.00 ^{fg}
212(07/576HS)	5.56 ^{hijkImnopqr}	8.88 ^{fghijklmnopq}	12.34 ^{cdefghij}	256.20 ^{abcdefghijklmno}	0.33 ^{pqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
29(06/1475HS)	5.88 ^{hijklmnopqr}	13.13 ^{abcd}	6.50 ^{ijklmno}	251.20 ^{abcdefghijkImnop}	0.49 ^{cdefghijklmnopq}	78.12 ^{efg}
29B29	11.36 ^{cdef}	9.25 ^{efghijklmnop}	15.38 ^{bcdef}	263.80 ^{abcdefghijkl}	0.40 ^{ghijklmnopqrstu}	96.88 ^{ab}
89(06/1475HS)	7.94 ^{efghijklmnop}	11.50 ^{abcdefgh}	11.88 ^{cdefghijk}	242.50 ^{defghijklmnopq}	0.46 ^{efghijkImnopqrst}	71.88 ^g
93(07/0756HS)	3.75 ^{nopqr}	8.25 ^{ghijklmnopqrst}	2.63 ^{no}	186.20 ^{stuvw}	0.56 ^{bcdefg}	53.13 ⁱ
94(05/0741HS)	6.48 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	8.38 ^{fghijkImnopqrst}	10.15 ^{defghijklm}	261.20 ^{abcdefghijklm}	0.38 ^{hijklmnopqrstu}	87.50 ^{cd}
99(07/1313HS)	5.98 ^{hijklmnopqr}	4.13 ^{uvwxy}	5.23 ^{jklmno}	247.00 ^{cdefghijklmnop}	0.50 ^{cdefghijklmnop}	75.00 ^{fg}
CH05-203	6.49 ^{ghijklmnopq} r	6.50 ^{Imnopqrstuvwxy}	6.75 ^{ijklmno}	261.20 ^{abcdefghijklm}	0.54 ^{bcdefghijkl}	75.00 ^{fg}
CK9	3.50 ^{opqr}	6.63 ^{Imnopqrstuvwxy}	5.25 ^{jklmno}	222.50 ^{klmnopqrst}	0.40 ^{ghijklmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}

Table 2. Contd.

COLICANANA	7.63 ^{efghijklmnopq}	3.00 ^y	5.94 ^{jklmno}	245.80 ^{cdefghijklmnop}	0.55 ^{bcdefgh} i	75.00 ^{fg}
D31	5.44 ^{ijklmnopqr}	9.13 ^{efghijklmnop}	5.63 ^{jklmno}	204.40 ^{opqrstuv}	0.49 ^{cdefghijklmnopqr}	75.00 ^{fg}
Ex-Ndolo	5.34 ^{ijklmnopqr}	7.91 ^{hijklmnopqrstuv}	9.69 ^{efghijklmn}	204.40 ^{opqrstuv}	0.40 ^{ghijklmnopqrstu}	78.12 ^{efg}
EYOPE	10.68 ^{cdefg}	12.25 ^{abcdef}	26.82 ^a	290.00 ^{abcde}	0.31 ^{rstu}	84.38 ^{cde}
F10-30R2	4.82 ^{ijklmnopqr}	4.80 ^{rstuvwxy}	9.21 ^{fghijklmno}	302.50 ^a	0.35 ^{nopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
F19	7.35 ^{fghijklmnopq}	10.00 ^{cdefghijklm}	13.63 ^{cdefghi}	249.40 ^{bcdefghijklmnop}	0.33 ^{pqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
FUMBA CHAI	3.21 ^{qr}	4.50 ^{tuvwxy}	3.41 ^{mno}	246.50 ^{cdefghijkImnop}	0.42 ^{fghijkImnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
192/0427	8.63 ^{defghijkl}	11.44 ^{abcdefghi}	8.13 ^{ghijklmno}	230.20 ^{hijklmnopqrs}	0.53 ^{bcdefghijklm}	75.00 ^{fg}
195/034095-N	8.68 ^{defghijkl}	9.50 ^{defghijklmno}	14.32 ^{cdefgh}	294.50 ^{abcd}	0.35 ^{mnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
KALAWE	5.73 ^{hijklmnopqr}	7.88 ^{hijklmnopqrstuv}	8.55 ^{fghijklmno}	258.80 ^{abcdefghijklmn}	0.42 ^{fghijkImnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
KALESO	6.30 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	6.61 ^{Imnopqrstuvwxy}	10.35 ^{defghijklm}	270.40 ^{abcdefghijk}	0.37 ^{klmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
Karembo	6.12 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	4.44 ^{tuvwxy}	7.25 ^{hijklmno}	253.80 ^{abcdefghijklmno}	0.42 ^{fghijkImnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
KBH2002/066-3	4.40 ^{ijklmnopqr}	7.25 ^{jklmnopqrstuvw}	11.67 ^{cdefghijk}	272.50 ^{abcdefghijk}	0.34 ^{nopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
KBH2006-026	5.61 ^{hijklmnopqr}	5.63 ^{opqrstuvwxy}	6.61 ^{ijklmno}	254.20 ^{abcdefghijklmno}	0.43 ^{fghijklmnopqrst}	75.00 ^{fg}
KIBANDAMENO	6.63 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	4.50 ^{tuvwxy}	12.13 ^{cdefghij}	258.50 ^{abcdefghijklmn}	0.39 ^{ghijklmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
KIZIMBANI	5.17 ^{ijklmnopqr}	5.45 ^{pqrstuvwxy}	4.00 ^{Imno}	263.50 ^{abcdefghijkl}	0.52 ^{bcdefghijklmn}	78.12 ^{efg}
KME 1	8.43 ^{defghijklm}	8.68 ^{fghijklmnopqr}	9.68 ^{efghijklmn}	245.90 ^{cdefghijklmnop}	0.40 ^{ghijklmnopqrstu}	96.88 ^{ab}
LML/2008/363	24.13 ^a	13.71 ^{abc}	11.29 ^{defghijk}	228.20 ^{ijklmnopqrs}	0.68 ^{ab}	87.50 ^{cd}
M96/7151	12.52 ^{cd}	10.09 ^{cdefghijkl}	12.16 ^{cdefghij}	222.90 ^{klmnopqrst}	0.53 ^{bcdefghijkl}	75.00 ^{fg}
MAGANA	5.42 ^{ijklmnopqr}	7.27 ^{jklmnopqrstuvw}	7.52 ^{hijklmno}	282.00 ^{abcdefgh}	0.43 ^{efghijklmnopqrst}	78.12 ^{efg}
MATUJA	8.26 ^{defghijklmn}	8.63 ^{fghijklmnopqrs}	11.06 ^{defghijkl}	295.00 ^{abcd}	0.44 ^{efghijklmnopqrst}	96.88 ^{ab}
MH95/0183	5.66 ^{hijklmnopqr}	6.38 ^{Imnopqrstuvwxy}	8.58 ^{fghijklmno}	297.50 ^{abc}	0.47 ^{efghijklmnopqrst}	75.00 ^{fg}
MIGYERA	7.43 ^{efghijklmnopq}	5.84 ^{nopqrstuvwxy}	16.42 ^{bcde}	243.20 ^{defghijklmnopq}	0.35 ^{nopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
MKUMBA-1	8.83 ^{defghijklmn}	7.28 ^{jklmnopqrstuvw}	18.16 ^{bc}	277.80 ^{abcdefghij}	0.30 ^{stu}	75.00 ^{fg}
MKUMBA-2	5.03 ^{ijklmnopqr}	9 50 ^{defghijklmno}	8 23 ^{ghijklmno}	247 50 ^{cdefghijklmnop}	0.38 ^{ijklmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
MM06/0013	8.13 ^{defghijklmno}	7.00 ^{jklmnopqrstuvwx}	6.96 ^{ijklmno}	270.00 ^{abcdefghijk}	0.52 ^{bcdefghijklmn}	75.00 ^{fg}
MM06/0046	5 19 ^{ijklmnopqr}	8 13 ^{ghijklmnopqrstu}	9.56 ^{efghijklmn}	236.90 ^{fghijklmnopqrs}	0 45 ^{efghijklmnopqrst}	78 12 ^{efg}
MM06/0074	8 67 ^{cdefghijkl}	11 50 ^{abcdefgh}	9 84 ^{defghijklm}	246 70 ^{cdefghijkImnop}	0 44 ^{efghijklmnopqrst}	96.88 ^{ab}
MM06/0082	4 67 ^{ijklmnopqr}	6 44 ^{lmnopqrstuvwxy}	8 73 ^{fghijklmno}	280 60 ^{abcdefghi}	0.34 ^{opqrstu}	71.88 ^g
MM06/0083	6.38 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	4 00 ^{vwxy}	5 74 ^{jklmno}	223 80 ^{klmnopqrst}	0.55 ^{bcdefghijk}	56 25 ^{hi}
MM06/0138	8 25 ^{defghijklmn}	6 25 ^{Imnopqrstuvwxy}	9 13 ^{fghijklmno}	242 50 ^{defghijklmnopq}	0 49 ^{cdefghijklmnopq}	84.38 ^{cde}
MM06/0139	4 95 ^{ijklmnopqr}	6 65 ^{lmnopqrstuvwxy}	4 0.3 ^{lmno}	259 50 ^{abcdefghijklm}	0.56 ^{bcdefgh}	75.00 ^{fg}
MM06/0143	4 56 ^{ijklmnopqr}	6.63 ^{Imnopqrstuvwxy}	10 74 ^{defghijkl}	293 80 ^{abcd}	0.32 ^{pqrstu}	87 50 ^{cd}
MM08/2206	6 30 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	8 13 ^{ghijklmnopqrstu}	9 28 ^{fghijklmno}	267 50 ^{abcdefghijk}	0 44 ^{efghijklmnopqrst}	75.00 ^{fg}
MM96/0669	5 69 ^{hijklmnopqr}	6 38 ^{lmnopqrstuvwxy}	7 25 ^{hijklmno}	258 80 ^{abcdefghijklmn}	0.46 ^{efghijklmnopqrst}	87 50 ^{cd}
MM96/0686	7 06 ^{fghijklmnopqr}	6 25 ^{Imnopqrstuvwxy}	5.63 ^{jklmno}	251 60 ^{abcdefghijklmnop}	0.46 ^{efghijklmnopqrst}	100.00 ^a
MM96/1871	2 63 ^r	3.25 ^{xy}	2 31 ⁰	300 60 ^{ab}	0.40 0.59 ^{bcdef}	75.00 ^{fg}
MM96/1956	2.00 3.13 ^{qr}	5 00 ^{qrstuvwxy}	3.25 ^{mno}	206 20 ^{nopqrstuv}	0.00 0.49 ^{cdefghijklmnopq}	62 50 ^h
MM96/2480	4 90 ^{ijklmnopqr}	9 92 ^{defghijklm}	7 17 ^{ijklmno}	269 20 ^{abcdefghijk}	0.41 ^{ghijklmnopqrstu}	100.00 ^a
MM96/3868	5 88 ^{hijklmnopqr}	6 25 ^{Imnopqrstuvwxy}	6 13 ^{jklmno}	251 20 ^{abcdefghijklmnop}	0 49 ^{cdefghijklmnopq}	81 25 ^{def}
MM96/4684	11 88 ^{cde}	10 75 ^{bcdefghijk}	11 15 ^{defghijkl}	227 50 ^{jklmnopqrs}	0.48 ^{defghijklmnopqrs}	75.00 ^{fg}
MM96/5280	10 14 ^{cdefgh}	6 14 ^{lmnopqrstuvwxy}	12.36 ^{cdefghij}	227 10 ^{jklmnopqrs}	0.45 ^{efghijklmnopqrst}	75.00 ^{fg}
MM96/6966A	6 23 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	12 71 ^{abcde}	7 00 ^{ijklmno}	174 40 ^{tuvw}	0 47 ^{defghijklmnopqrs}	87 50 ^{cd}
MM96/6966B	17.06 ^b	7 13 ^{jklmnopqrstuvwx}	10 63 ^{defghijkl}	257 50 ^{abcdefghijklmn}	0.55 ^{bcdefghij}	100.00 ^a
MM96/9308	8 25 ^{defghijklmn}	9 75 ^{defghijklmn}	7 36 ^{hijklmno}	246 20 ^{cdefghijklmnop}	0.52 ^{bcdefghijklmno}	75.00 ^{fg}
MM97/0293	6 38 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	6 88 ^{klmnopqrstuvwxy}	3 38 ^{mno}	250 00 ^{abcdefghijklmnop}	0.65 ^{abc}	100.00 ^a
MM97/0293	7 70 ^{efghijklmnop}	7 14 ^{jklmnopqrstuvwx}	3.30 ^{mno}	200.00 222 00 ^{klmnopqrst}	0.05	75.00 ^{fg}
MM98/16/2	8 75 ^{cdefghijk}	7 44 ^{jklmnopqrstuvw}	8 17 ^{ghijklmno}	277 70 ^{abcdefghij}	0.48 ^{cdefghijklmnopqr}	100 00 ^a
MM98/1669	8 23 ^{defghijklmn}	6 00 ^{mnopqrstuvwxy}	20.84 ^b	288 80 ^{abcdef}	0. - 0 0.20 ^{tu}	100.00
MM98/2270	12 54 ^{cd}	13 13 ^{abcd}	16 75 ^{bcd}	260.60 260 60 ^{abcdefghijklm}	0.23 0.43 ^{fghijklmnopqrst}	100.00
MM98/2567	8 88 ^{cdefghij}	6 25 ^{lmnopqrstuvwxy}	4 73 ^{klmno}	260.00 260.00 ^{abcdefghijklm}	00	87 50 ^{cd}
Mucericeri	4 29 ^{jklmnopqr}	7 75 ^{ijklmnopqrstuv}	7.00 ^{ijklmno}	200.00 224 30 ^{klmnopqrst}	0.38 ^{ijklmnopqrstu}	87 50 ^{cd}
MUCCHCCII	7.20	1.15	1.00	227.00	0.00	07.00

NASE 14	3.84 ^{mnopqr}	7.00 ^{jklmnopqrstuvwx}	7.49 ^{hijklmno}	263.80 ^{abcdefghijkl}	0.37 ^{Imnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
NASE 18	6.78 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	6.25 ^{Imnopqrstuvwxy}	8.84 ^{fghijklmno}	236.20 ^{fghijklmnopqrs}	0.37 ^{klmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
NASE 3	6.21 ^{ghijklmnopqr}	8.85 ^{fghijklmnopq}	9.05 ^{fghijklmno}	170.00 ^{uvw}	0.47 ^{defghijklmnopqrs}	75.00 ^{fg}
ORERA	4.89 ^{ijklmnopqr}	8.46 ^{fghijkImnopqrst}	8.88 ^{fghijklmno}	239.80 ^{efghijklmnopqr}	0.36 ^{Imnopqrstu}	100.00 ^a
PWANI	8.23 ^{defghijklmn}	10.84 ^{bcdefghij}	9.69 ^{efghijklmn}	262.70 ^{abcdefghijklm}	0.47 ^{defghijkImnopqrst}	75.00 ^{fg}
SANGOJA	6.85 ^{fghijklmnopqr}	14.75 ^a	10.88 ^{defghijkl}	260.00 ^{abcdefghijklm}	0.37 ^{klmnopqrstu}	100.00 ^a
SAUTI	7.77 ^{efghijklmnopq}	8.14 ^{ghijklmnopqrstu}	10.14 ^{defghijklm}	210.00 ^{mnopqrstu}	0.40 ^{ghijkImnopqrstu}	87.50 ^{cd}
SERERE	3.86 ^{mnopqr}	5.86 ^{nopqrstuvwxy}	5.37 ^{jklmno}	268.60 ^{abcdefghijk}	0.42 ^{fghijklmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
TAJIRIKA	8.76 ^{cdefghijk}	9.00 ^{efghijklmnopq}	14.71 ^{bcdefg}	285.70 ^{abcdefg}	0.37 ^{klmnopqrstu}	75.00 ^{fg}
TME 14	4.13 ^{klmnopqr}	3.50 ^{wxy}	11.94 ^{cdefghij}	151.20 ^w	0.32 ^{qrstu}	90.62 ^{bc}
TZ-130	12.00 ^c	14.00 ^{ab}	7.90 ^{ghijklmno}	213.80 ^{Imnopqrstu}	0.59 ^{bcdef}	87.50 ^{cd}
UNKNOWN 4	5.50 ^{hijklmnopqr}	4.83 ^{rstuvwxy}	5.42 ^{jklmno}	193.30 ^{qrstuvw}	0.50 ^{cdefghijklmnop}	78.12 ^{efg}
YIZASO	9.08 ^{cdefghi}	11.88 ^{abcdefg}	5.75 ^{jklmno}	250.00 ^{abcdefghijklmnop}	0.61 ^{bcde}	75.00 ^{fg}
Grand mean	7.04	7.75	9.04	245.50	0.45	80.70
SE	3.40	2.94	5.23	38.80	0.13	6.74

Means within each column that are not followed by the same letter are significantly different (P < 0.05), while those followed by the same are not significantly different at (P < 0.05).

NSR of 14.75 while COLICANANA the least with 3. EYOPE had the highest AGW (26.82 kg) with MM96/1871 having the least (2.31 kg). F10-30R2 expressed the highest PH with 302.50 cm with TME 14 as the least with 151.20 cm. Genotype MM97/1744 had the highest HI of 0.77 with 197 (01/1797HS) as the lowest 0.24. Genotype MM96/0686 produced the highest LR of 100% among others while 93 (07/0756HS) as the least with 53.13%. Best and least yielding varieties were obtained from the difference between the non-stressed and water stressed varieties in terms of SRFW. With the best being MM06/0013 (-2.88) and the least MM96/6966B (13.29) shown in Table 3.

Trait correlations

Correlation analysis performed revealed very high significant (P<0.001) differences among the traits. Root yield in terms of SRFW which is the ultimate aim of cassava breeding (Asogwa et al., 2006) was positively correlated with some traits under both water treatments. Under water stressed treatment (Table 4), positive correlation was expressed between SRFW and NSR (0.373**), AGW (0.301**) and HI (0.560**). The HI and AGW expressed negative significant correlations - 0.398**. Under non-stressed treatment (Table 5), SRFW had a positive and significant with all the traits NSR (0.434**), AGW (0.377**), PH (0.102*), HI (0.437**) and LR (0.184**). There was negative significant correlations between HI and AGW (-0.482**).

DISCUSSION

Wide variation was observed between different traits that

were measured and interactions between the genotypes and treatments. The ranking of the genotypes varied with these traits and this is a clear indication of high variability of the traits for genetic combination for cassava improvement. Past research (Santisopasri et al., 2001), have observed the variations in traits under drought stress, and this indicates the crop's ability to perform under drought stress varies with cultivar, severity and duration of water stress (Alves, 2002).

Breeding crops for increased yield and adaptation to drought stress often targets crop yield as the trait of interest during selection (Okogbenin et al., 2013). Therefore, SRFW was used to select best performing varieties in the study. Varieties that showed little SRFW difference between non-stressed treatment and water stressed treatment were classified as tolerant while those that showed higher difference were considered drought susceptible. Past research indicated genotypic variation for NSR in cassava just like the results from this study (Athar and Ashraf, 2009). Most of the drought tolerant varieties indicated higher NSR as compared to drought tolerant varieties. Higher NSR indicates the sink strength of the tubers thus can also be used in selecting higher vielding varieties. Significant genotypic variation for AGW in cassava and its reduction due to water stress has been reported by earlier research (Athar and Ashraf, 2009). HI is the proportion of SRFW to AGW, therefore there was a decrease in HI caused by water stress due to the reduction of both SRFW and AGW. Similar decline in HI caused by water stressed has been reported by Kawano (1990).

Higher root yield in the study has been associated with increase in NSR, AGW, PH, HI and LR. Therefore, these can be used as target traits during selection of high yielding cassava under drought stress.

Genotype	SRF (kg)	NSR	AG (kg)	PH (cm)	Н	LR (%)
MM06/0013	-2.88	-5.25	0.09	28.12	-0.09	12.50
SANGOJA	-1.96	1.00	-0.88	-30.00	-0.05	21.88
MM96/1956	-1.93	-1.00	-2.94	-22.75	0.07	-12.50
LML/2008/363	-1.88	1.34	3.35	55.71	-0.08	12.50
I95/034095-N	-1.78	0.00	4.52	132.29	-0.17	0.00
192/0427	-1.69	4.44	3.44	29.62	-0.15	0.00
29B29	-1.64	1.50	9.45	19.38	-0.26	21.88
TZ-130	-1.58	2.39	9.45	-38.39	-0.06	-12.50
M96/7151	-1.50	1.21	6.91	-2.14	-0.20	0.00
MM98/1642	-1.31	-1.69	-2.29	8.94	-0.03	0.00
110(07/0621HS)	3.77	-3.04	7.50	-24.50	-0.09	12.50
KALESO	4.14	0.98	6.35	124.86	0.01	0.00
MKUMBA-1	4.19	1.28	13.98	73.38	-0.19	0.00
TAJIRIKA	4.28	1.88	2.78	40.09	-0.02	-3.13
MIGYERA	4.68	-0.03	10.86	-27.44	0.02	0.00
MM98/2270	5.04	3.75	9.44	40.63	-0.06	0.00
KME 1	5.31	1.68	4.87	28.36	0.01	-3.13
MM96/4684	6.00	3.63	5.69	-12.50	-0.13	0.00
MM96/5280	8.01	1.27	10.26	-16.61	0.00	-25.00
MM96/6966B	13.29	-0.50	6.91	38.12	0.04	18.75
Grand mean	1.27	-0.02	2.80	26.6	-0.02	-1.34
SE	3.65	4.51	6.49	60.6	0.18	7.77

 Table 3. Ten best and least yielding cassava varieties under drought stress.

Table 4. Pearson correlations between traits under water stressed treatment.

Correlation	SRFW	NSR	AGW	PH	HI	LR
SRFW	1					
NSR	0.373**	1				
AGW	0.301**	0.320**	1			
PH	0.067	0.170**	0.097*	1		
HI	0.560**	0.085*	-0.398**	0.02	1	
LR	0.053	0.105**	0.132**	0.187**	-0.044	1

**Correlations; Significant P< 0.01; *Correlations significant at P < 0.05.

Table 5. Pearson correlations between traits under non-stressed treatment.

Correlation	SRFW	NSR	AGW	PH	Н	LR
SRFW	1					
NSR	0.434**	1				
AGW	0.377**	0.311**	1			
PH	0.102*	0.086*	0.213**	1		
HI	0.437**	0.088*	-0.482**	0.120	1	
LR	0.184**	0.165**	0.150**	0.082*	-0.035	1

**Correlations; Significant P< 0.01; *Correlations significant at P< 0.05.

These conclusions have also been observed from other previous studies (Mutegi, 2009). NSR has been used as

a sink strength indicator of cassava and this means that high root number will lead to an increase in yield as

concluded by Aina et al. (2007). LR has also been recorded to be a very important trait when it comes to the selection of good performing varieties under drought conditions (Aina et al., 2007). Other traits can also be used for indirect selection of high vielding cassava, for example HI which in other words is dry matter accumulation in economic parts of cassava (Alves, 2002) was found positively correlated with the yield. The HI and AGW showed significantly negative correlations and this was attributed to formulae used to compute HI as a ratio of storage root weight to the total weight (Fukuda et al., 2010). Therefore, an increase in AGW increases total plant weight and lowers HI and vice versa (Jennings and Iglesias, 2002). Association between traits provides ways of improving yield through indirect selection for drought prone environments (Fukuda et al., 2010).

Conclusion

Although cassava is a drought tolerant crop, low soil moisture content still affects its growth and productivity. SRFW which was used as the key trait for selection, expressed significant and positive correlation with other traits. Most of the drought tolerant varieties in the study showed higher NSR, HI and AGW as compared to drought susceptible varieties. This suggests that effective selection of drought tolerant cassava depends on a number of traits such as high strong storage sink that is, high root number per plant, high harvest index and good plant canopy.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors have not declared any conflict of interests.

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