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Genetic variation of trypsin and chymotrypsin inhibitors in pigeonpea [*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.] and its wild relatives

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Abstract Variation in the trypsin inhibitors (TIs) and the chymotrypsin inhibitors (CIs) among 69 pigeonpea [Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp.] strains from a wide geographical distribution and among 17 accessions representing seven wild Cajanus species was studied by electrophoretic banding pattern comparisons and by spectrophotometric activity assays. The TI and CI electrophoretic migration patterns among the pigeonpea strains were highly uniform but varied in the inhibitor band intensities. The migration patterns of the inhibitors in the wild Cajanus species were highly species specific. The mean TI activity of pigeonpea strains (2279 units) was significantly higher than that of the wild Cajanus species (1407 units). However, the mean CI activity in the pigeonpea strains (62 units) was much lower than that in the wild species (162 units). Kenya 2 and ICP 9151 were the lowest and the highest, respectively, in both the TI and CI activities among all the pigeonpea strains used in this study. A highly-significant positive correlation was observed between the TI and CI activities. The Bowman-Birk type inhibitors with both TI and CI activities were identified in all the pigeonpea strains and also in the accessions of all the wild species except C. volubilis (Blanco) Blanco. The C. volubilis accession ICPW 169 was found to be 'null' for both CI bands and CI activity. Environment, strain, and environment × strain interaction showed highly-significant effects on both the TI and CI activities. Growing the pigeonpea strains at a different environment from their area of adaptation increased TI and CI activities and also altered the maturity period.

Key words Pigeonpea · Wild *Cajanus* species Trypsin inhibitors · Chymotrypsin inhibitors Non-denaturing PAGE · Activity staining · Environment

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Introduction

Pigeonpea [*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.] is cultivated in the semi-arid tropics of Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean, under a wide variety of cropping systems. Besides its main use as *dhal* (dry, dehulled, split seed used for cooking), pigeonpea's tender green seeds are used as a vegetable, while crushed dry seeds serve as animal feed, green leaves as fodder, and stems as fuel wood and to make huts, baskets, etc. (Nene and Sheila 1990).

Exploration for genetic variability and diversity is very important for improving both the agronomic and nutritional traits of pigeonpea. The trypsin and chymotrypsin inhibitors are widely distributed among many plant families and are considered to be involved in regulating endogenous proteases and protecting plants against insect and pathogen attack, and also to function as storage proteins (Liener and Kakade 1980; Ryan 1990). Protease inhibitors have been studied extensively in several grain legume species. Examination of these inhibitors in soybean, the mostthoroughly studied of all legume species, showed that they are anti-nutritional and that their residual activities, even in processed human foods, are a cause of concern to human health (Gumbmann et al. 1986; Liener 1986; Brandon et al. 1991). Protease inhibitors in pigeonpea were also considered to be anti-nutritional factors that affected protein quality and can be reduced by cooking, germination, or fermentation (Singh and Eggum 1984; Singh 1988). Studies of protease inhibitors in pigeonpea and its wild relatives have so far been very limited (Singh and Jambunathan 1981; Mulimani and Paramjyothi 1992; Pichare and Kachole 1992). Furthermore, the effect of environmental conditions on the levels of these protease inhibitors in the seeds of any grain-legume species has not been previously reported.

In this study, we examine the genetic variation of trypsin and chymotrypsin inhibitors among various land races and cultivars of pigeonpea and its wild relatives in the genus *Cajanus* (previously classified in the genus *Atylosia*; Maesen 1990) as estimated by their electrophoretic band-

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ing patterns in non-denaturing polyacrylamide gels and by their inhibitor activities using spectrophotometry. The effect of environment on the levels of trypsin and chymotrypsin inhibitor activities was also studied by growing the selected strains of pigeonpea at various locations.

Materials and methods

Plant material

A total of 69 strains, including land races and cultivars, of pigeonpea (C. cajan) from India, East and West Africa, and the Caribbean, two accessions of C. cajanifolius (Haines) van der Maesen, ten accessions of C. scarabaeoides (L.) Thouars, and one accession each of C. acutifolius (F.v. Muell.) van der Maesen, C. albicans (W. & A.) van der Maesen, C. lineatus (W. & A.) van der Maesen, C. platycarpus (Benth.) van der Maesen, and C. volubilis (Blanco) Blanco, were obtained from the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, India. Thirty of the sixty-nine pigeonpea strains were selected to study the effect of environment. Seeds of these strains were harvested from their area of adaptation in Tanzania and Kenya at 20-1 500 meters above sea level (masl), considered as location I in this study, grown during November 1990 to August 1991 (Table 1). These seeds were then grown in the following season (November 1991-August 1992) at two different locations (environments): at Kibwezi in Kenya, 700 msal, 2°S latitude (location II) and at Katumani in Kenya, 1600 msal, 2°S latitude (location III). Lists of the strains of pigeonpea and its wild relatives with their identification number, source, and code number are given in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

Polyacrylamide-gel electrophoresis (PAGE) and inhibitor activity staining

After removal of the seed coat, 2–5 seeds from each strain were crushed to a fine meal using flat-nosed pliers and 50–100-mg seed meal samples were placed in 1.5-ml microcentrifuge tubes. Tris-CaCl₂ pH 8.1 buffer, containing 0.023 M CaCl₂ and 0.092 M Tris-HCl [tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane, pH adjusted to 8.1 with HCl], was used to extract the inhibitors. Final concentrations of the samples were precisely adjusted to 50 mg of seed meal per ml of the buffer in the case of pigeonpea and 100 mg of seed-meal per ml of the buffer in the case of the wild *Cajanus* species. The samples were incubated in the refrigerator (4°C) overnight for protease-inhibitor extraction. The samples were thoroughly mixed 2–3 times during the extraction period using a vortex-mixer and the supernatant was clarified by centrifugation at 10 000 g for 2–5 min at 4°C. The supernatant from each sample was used for both the electrophoretic analysis and the spectrophotometric assays.

PAGE was based on the Laemmli (1970) method without SDS as described by Kollipara et al (1991). This gel system was primarily non-denaturing, discontinuous, and uniform. PAGE was conducted using a Mini-PROTEAN[®] II Cell from Bio-Rad Laboratories, Richmond, Calif.. All the solutions were filter-sterilized (0.45 µm nitrocellulose filters, Micron Separation Inc). In brief, the resolving gel consisted of 12% acrylamide:bis (30:0.8) and 0.375 M Tris-Cl, pH 8.8, and the stacking gel consisted of 3.9% acrylamide:bis (30:0.8) and 0.125 M Tris-Cl, pH 6.8. Both gels were polymerized by adding ammonium persulfate and TEMED (N.N.N'.N'-tetramethylethylenediamine) to a final concentration of 0.05 and 0.1%, respectively. The running buffer consisted of an 0.025 M Tris base and 0.193 M glycine (pH not adjusted). All the gels were cast with the stacking gels about 1-1.5 cm high from the bottom of the wells to the top of the separating gels. A dye solution consisting of 20 or 60% glycerol with 0.005% bromophenol blue in distilled water was mixed with the seed extract in the ratio of 1:1 or 1:5, respectively, and an aliquot of 2-12.5 ml was applied to each sample well. The gels were run at a constant potential difference of 200 V until the bromophenol blue dye-front migrated to the end of the gel (approximately 45 min).

At the end of electrophoresis, the stacking gels were removed and the separating gels were stained for TI and CI activities based on Uriel and Berges (1968) with some modification (Kollipara and Hymowitz 1992). The gels were first washed in 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer (pH 7.5) in a glass tray on an orbital shaker for three 5-min washes to equilibrate the gel with phosphate buffer. The gels were then incubated in phosphate buffer containing 15 mg/ml of bovine trypsin or α -chymotrypsin for 15–20 min on the shaker at room temperature. At the end of the incubation period gels were rinsed three times for 2 min each rinse in distilled water before incubating in staining solution. The staining solution was prepared by dissolving 20 mg of N-acetyl-DL-phenylalanine β -naphthyl ester (APNE) in 8 ml of N, N-dimethylformamide and 40 mg of o-dianisidine, tetrazoitized (zinc chloride complex) in 80 ml of distilled water separately. These solutions were mixed immediately before pouring on the gel. The gels were stained for 4-10 h without shaking in the dark. The stained gels were rinsed in distilled water and stored in 7% acetic acid.

Spectrophotometric assays of protease inhibitors

The TI and CI activity assays were conducted based on Hummel's (1959) method using p-toluenesulfonyl-L-arginine methyl ester (TAME) and N-benzoyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester (BTEE), respectively, as substrates according to the procedure described by Kollipara and Hymowitz (1992). A trypsin or α -chymotrypsin unit (TU or CU) is defined as the amount of trypsin or α -chymotrypsin that catalyzes the hydrolysis of 1 µmole of the substrate (TAME and BTEE, respectively) per min. A trypsin or α -chymotrypsin inhibitor unit (TIU or CIU) is the reduction in the activities of the respective enzymes by one unit, i.e., TU and CU, respectively (Friedman et al. 1991).

Results

The TI and CI banding patterns

All pigeonpea strains contained several TI bands with highly-uniform migration patterns (Fig. 1). At least two high-intensity and three low-intensity bands with Rf values of 0.55–0.60 (band 5 and 6) and 0.30–0.50 (band 1, 2, and 4), respectively, were observed across all the strains (Fig. 1). Three strains from West Africa (ICP 8194, ICP 13574, and ICP 13575) contained one additional faint band, each with an Rf value of about 0.45 (band 3 in Fig. 1). Variations in the TI band intensities were also observed among the pigeonpea strains. Some of the strains exhibited slower migrating bands (bands 1-4) with extremelylow intensities and could only be observed in the gel (not obvious from the photograph, see Fig. 1). Accessions of all the wild *Cajanus* species contained TI bands (Fig. 2). A high degree of variation in the migration pattern, number, and intensities of the TI bands was observed among the wild species of the genus Cajanus. However, the migration patterns of these bands were uniform among the accessions within a species in the case of both of C. cajanifolius and C. scarabaeoides (Fig. 2). The migration pattern of TIs in C. cajanifolius was strikingly similar to that in C. cajan. Cajanus lineatus and C. albicans also showed one major band each with a migration distance similar to that observed in C. cajan and C. cajanifolius.

The CI-activity staining revealed the presence of only a single band in pigeonpea as shown in Fig. 3. This band





Fig. 1 Trypsin inhibitors in pigeonpea strains resolved by non-denaturing 12% PAGE and stained for TI activity. Crude extract from 125 μ g of seed-meal (i.e., 2.5 μ l of 50 mg/ml seed extract +2.5 μ l of 20% dye solution) was applied per lane in each strain. The code

numbers of the strains (see Table 1) and their geographical distribution are shown above the corresponding lanes. The scale of band migration distance (Rf scale) and the band numbers are indicated on either side of the gel



Fig. 2 Trypsin inhibitors in the wild *Cajanus* species resolved by non-denaturing 12% PAGE. Crude extract from 100 μ g of seed-meal (i.e., 1 μ l of 100 mg/ml of seed extract +1 μ l of 20% dye solution) was applied per lane. Species names and accession numbers (ICPW numbers) are shown above the lanes (see Table 2). *Cajanus cajan* (pigeonpea) strains: 3a and 1 are same as Tr 3a and T7, respectively, as shown in Table 1



Fig. 4 Chymotrypsin inhibitors in the wild *Cajanus* species separated by non-denaturing 12% PAGE. Crude extract from 170 μ g of seed-meal (i.e., 1.7 μ l of 100 mg/ml seed extract +0.3 μ l of 60% dye solution) was applied per lane. Species names and accession numbers (ICPW numbers) are shown above the lanes (see Table 2)



Fig. 3 Chymotrypsin inhibitors in pigeonpea strains separated by non-denaturing 12% PAGE and stained for CI activity. Crude extract from 250 μ g of seed-meal (i.e., 5 μ l of 50 mg/ml seed extract +5 μ l of 20% dye solution) was applied per lane in each strain. The code

was observed in all pigeonpea strains with the same Rf value but with varying intensities and was identified to be the same as one of the major TI bands in pigeonpea (band 5 in Fig. 1). Similar observations were recorded in the wild species where the CI bands were same as the major TI bands in most of the species (Figs. 2 and 4). *Caja*-

numbers of the strains (see Table 1) and their geographical distribution are shown above the corresponding lanes. The Rf scale is indicated on left and the soybean BBI (Bowman-Birk Inhibitor) is shown on the right side of the gel

nus volubilis accession (ICPW 169) used in this study was found to be "null" for CIs. When an excess amount of sample was loaded per lane, *C. volubilis* still did not exhibit CI bands but several new bands were resolved in the other species (Fig. 5). Some new bands were highly diffused and the others showed a weaker reaction (lower intensity).



Fig. 5 The profiles of chymotrypsin inhibitors when excess amounts of samples, i.e., crude extract from $1040 \ \mu g$ of seed-meal (10.4 μ l of 100 mg/ml seed extract +2.1 μ l of 60% dye solution), was loaded in each well of a 12% non-denaturing gel. The corresponding samples in each lane are identified above and the Rf scale is given on the left side of the gel

The TI and CI activities

Highly-significant variation was observed in the TIU/g seed values among the pigeonpea strains (Table 1). The TIU/g seed values ranged from 1222±111.1 units in the strain Kenya 2 to 3722±55.6 units in the strain ICPW 9151. No specific pattern was observed in the TI activities among the pigeonpea strains based on their geographical distribution. Significant variations in TIU/g seed values were also observed among the wild Cajanus species. Accessions of C. albicans, C. cajanifolius, and C. volubilis showed higher TI activities (TIU/g seed) compared to those in the accessions of C. acutifolius, C. platycarpus, and C. scarabaeoides (Table 2). Cajanus platycarpus accession (ICPW 62) contained the lowest TI activity (383±12.4 TIU/g seed) of all the pigeonpea and the wild *Cajanus* species strains used in this study. The mean TIU/g seed value of the wild species (1407±119.8 units) was also much lower than that of the pigeonpea strains (2279±49.9 units; Tables 1 and 2). In general, the TIU/g seed values of pigeonpea and its wild relatives corroborated well with the band intensities observed in the gels stained for TI activities (Tables 1–2; Figs. 1-5).

The CI activity (CIU/g seed) was also found to be significantly variable among pigeonpea strains, ranging from 31 ± 0.0 units in Kenya 2 to 87 ± 0.0 units in ICP 9151 (Table 1). The accessions of wild *Cajanus* species exhibited an even higher degree of variation in their CI activities (Table 2). As expected, *C. volubilis* accession (ICPW 169) did not contain any detectable CI activity, confirming the lack of CIs observed in the activity-stained gels (Figs. 4 and 5). The mean CIU/g seed value of wild *Cajanus* species (162±12.8 units) was significantly higher than that of the pigeonpea strains (62±1.0 units; Tables 1 and 2). The CIU/g seed values in both pigeonpea and its wild relatives (except *C. volubilis*) also correlated positively with the TIU/g seed values (Table 1 and 2).

Effect of environment on the protease inhibitor activities

Environment, strain, and environment \times strain interaction all showed statistically significant effects on the TI and CI activities (data not shown). The mean values of all the seed traits measured, such as 100 seed weight, seed-protein content, TIU/g seed, TIU/g protein, CIU/g seed, and CIU/g protein, in the 30 selected pigeonpea strains are given in Table 3. The seed weight was observed to have increased when the pigeonpea strains were grown at the higher altitude (location III, at 1600 masl). The mean TIU/g seed, TIU/g protein, CIU/g seed, and CIU/g protein values were highest when the pigeonpea was grown at 700 masl, followed by those at 1 600 masl. These values were lowest in the pigeonpea strains grown at the area of their adaptation (Table 3).

The correlation coefficients between various traits measured across the 30 pigeonpea strains are shown in Table 4. Statistically-significant positive correlations were observed among TIU/g seed, TIU/g protein, CIU/g seed, and CIU/g protein values. However, significantly-negative correlations were observed between seed weight and protein content and also between the protein content and CIU/g protein. The seed weights were not found to be correlated significantly with the TI and CI activities (Table 4).

Discussion

Highly-uniform banding patterns of TIs and CIs among the pigeonpea strains suggest that these proteins are strongly conserved (Figs. 1 and 3). The conservative nature of these proteins has made them very useful markers to study the biosystematics of several plant species, including those of *Glycine* (Weder 1985; Kollipara et al. 1993). This is also evident from the migration patterns of these proteins in the wild Cajanus species. In the wild species, these inhibitors exhibited highly species specific banding patterns with a fair amount of uniformity among the accessions within a species, as observed in case of C. cajanifolius and C. scarabaeoides (Figs. 2, 4, and 5). The migration patterns of the two major inhibitors in C. cajanifolius were similar to those observed in C. cajan (pigeonpea), suggesting that C. cajanifolius is genomically closest to the pigeonpea. This observation agrees with the previously reported cyto-morphological, isozyme, and molecular evidence (Krishna and Reddy 1982; Pundir and Singh 1985; Nadimpalli et al. 1993). We found that the major TI and CI band in both C. lineatus and C. albicans accessions co-migrated with that in C. cajan, indicating a closer genomic relationship among these species (Figs. 2, 4, and 5). Based on cytological and electrophoretic analyses, Pundir and Singh (1985) also found that C. cajan was closer to C. lineatus followed by C. cajanifolius.

1* T India Land race Selection 2 222+222. S6±0.0 2* ICPL 91055 ICRISAT Pigeonpa Breeding 1 722+55.6 S7±6.5 3* ICPL 91056 ICRISAT Pigeonpa Breeding 2 300±167.0 6 8±6.2 4* ICPL 91058 ICRISAT Pigeonpa Breeding 2 300±167.0 6 8±6.2 5* 4 Bubiti Torzani ICAL IS Col. 140 masi 1 667±22.2 740±3.1 7* 4 Bubiti Torzani ICAL IS Col. 140 masi 2 889±111.1 75±0.0 9* Kat. 2 Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection 2 889±111.1 75±0.0 10* Kat. 81/37 Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection 2 389±11.1 75±0.0 12* Kenya 13 Kenya (EA) LS Col. Market Sample 2 107±166.5 56±0.0 13* Kenya 13 Torzania (EA) LS Col. 300 masi 2 189±11.1 75±0.0 13* Torzania (EA) LS Col. 300 masi 2 107±166.7 55±3.1 14* Torzania (EA) LS Col. 300 masi 1 210±1.0 56±3.1 15* Torzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masi 2 107±166.7 65±3.1 </th <th>Code no.^a</th> <th>Strain identification^b</th> <th>Source^c</th> <th>TIU/g seed±SE</th> <th>CIU/g seed±SE</th>	Code no. ^a	Strain identification ^b	Source ^c	TIU/g seed±SE	CIU/g seed±SE
2* ICRL 91055 ICRLSAT Pipeopra Broading 2*722:1:55.6 3*61.00 3* ICRL 91055 ICRLSAT Pipeopra Breading 2:500:1:67.0 58:1:6.0 4* ICPL 91055 ICRLSAT Pipeopra Breading 2:500:1:67.0 58:1:6.0 5* I Babuti Tanzania (FA) LS Col. 1:400 masl 3:33:33:3:5 78:8:1.1 6* 4 Babati Tanzania (FA) LS Col. 1:400 masl 1:671:222.2 40:3:1.1 75:10.0 7* 4 LICA GRU ILCA 2:444:33:5.5 59:13.1 75:10.0 10* Kata, 777 Kenya (FA) Katumani Selection 2:58:11.1 75:10.0 10* Kata, 177 Kenya (FA) Katumai Selection 2:58:177:5 75:10.0 11* Kenya 17 Kenya (FA) LS Col. 3:500 masl 2:107:11.65:5 6:0.0 12* Kenya 17 Kenya (FA) LS Col. 3:300 masl 1:27:21:55:6 5:6:0.0 13* Tanzania (FA) LS Col. 3:200 masl 1:27:21:55:6 5:6:0.0 14* Tanzania (FA) LS Col. 3:200 masl 1:27:21:65:7 5:6:1.0 15* Tanzania (FA)	1*	Т 7	India Land race Selection	2 222 + 222 2	56+0.0
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7* 4 ILCA GRU ILCA 2 444 ±333.5 59±3.1 9* Kat. 2 Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection 2 889±111.1 75±0.0 10* Kat. 1/2/X Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection 2 889±111.1 75±0.0 11* Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection 2 889±111.1 75±0.0 12* Kenya (EA) LS Col. Market Sample 2 107±166.5 59±3.1 13* Kenya (EA) LS Col. Market Sample 2 107±166.5 59±3.1 14* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 500 masl 2 107±166.7 65±3.1 15* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 300 masl 1 80±2.155.6 60±0.0 18* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 300 masl 2 107±166.7 65±3.1 19* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 120 masl 2 107±166.7 65±3.1 20* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 130 masl 1 389±278.0 50±0.0 21* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 100 masl 1 244±111.1 8±6.2 23* Kenya 1 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 100 masl 2 24±3.3 50±0.0 23* Kenya 1 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1000 masl 1 244±106.7	6*	4 Babati	Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1440 masl	1.667 ± 222.2	40 ± 3.1
8* Kat. 77 Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection 2 889 \pm 33.0 72 \pm 3.1 9* Kat. 81/3/3 Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection 2 585 \pm 37.5 75 \pm 6.2 10* Kenya 12 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1530 masl 2 388 \pm 55.6 59 \pm 3.1 12* Kenya 17 Kenya (EA) LS Col. Market Sample 2 167 \pm 166.5 5 6 \pm 0.0 13* Kenya (EA) LS Col. 270 masl 161 \pm 55.6 5 \pm 3.1 161 \pm 55.6 5 \pm 3.1 15* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 340 masl 1 222 \pm 55.6 5 6 \pm 0.0 188 \pm 111.1 6 \pm 3.1 16* Tanzania 18 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 340 masl 1 224 \pm 55.6 5 6 \pm 0.0 18* Tanzania 12 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 30 masl 2 444 \pm 111.1 8 \pm 6.2 19* Tanzania 12 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 30 masl 1 944 \pm 16.6 5 0 \pm 0.0 22* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 340 masl 1 944 \pm 16.5 5 0 \pm 0.0 23* Kenya 1 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 100 masl 2 224 \pm 11.1 1 \pm 16.0 24* Kenya 1 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 100 m	7*	4 ILCA	GRU ILCA	2444 ± 333.5	59 ± 3.1
9* Kat. 2 Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection 2.889 ± 11.1 75 ± 0.2 10* Kat. 81/33 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1530 masl 2.388 ± 55.6 59 ± 3.1 12* Kenya 12 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1530 masl 2.388 ± 55.6 59 ± 3.1 13* Kenya 18 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 590 masl 2.500 ± 166.7 65 ± 3.1 14* Tanzania (D Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 330 masl 1.884 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 15* Tanzania 10 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masl 2.167 ± 166.7 65 ± 3.1 17* Tanzania 21 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masl 2.167 ± 166.7 65 ± 3.1 18* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masl 2.167 ± 166.7 56 ± 3.1 20* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masl 1.39 ± 278.0 50 ± 0.0 22* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 340 masl 1.39 ± 278.0 50 ± 0.0 23* Kenya 1 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 340 masl 2.22 ± 313.1 75 ± 6.2 24* Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 1.22 ± 31.1 1.3 ± 6.2 1.50 ± 6.6 $50\pm 2.22\pm 333.1$ <td< td=""><td>8*</td><td>Kat. 777</td><td>Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection</td><td>2889 ± 333.0</td><td>72 ± 3.1</td></td<>	8*	Kat. 777	Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection	2889 ± 333.0	72 ± 3.1
10* Kat. 81/3/3 Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection 255 (\pm 77, 5 75 ± 6.2 11* Kenya 17 Kenya (EA) LS Col. Market Sample 2167 ± 166.5 56 ± 0.0 13* Kenya 18 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 270 masl 2161 ± 55.6 53 ± 3.1 14* Tanzania (CA) LS Col. 270 masl 1611 ± 55.6 53 ± 3.1 15* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 330 masl 188 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 17* Tanzania (CA) LS Col. 20 masl 2167 ± 166.7 65 ± 3.1 20* Tanzania (CA) LS Col. 20 masl 244 ± 111.1 81 ± 6.2 21* Tanzania (CA) LS Col. 20 masl 138 ± 278.0 50 ± 0.0 22* Tanzania 12 Tanzania (CA) LS Col. 30 masl 194 ± 166.7 50 ± 0.0 23* Kenya 1 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 30 masl 138 ± 278.0 50 ± 0.0 24* Tanzania (CA) LS Col. 30 masl 138 ± 278.0 50 ± 0.0 23* Kenya 1 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 30 masl 122 ± 111.1 <	9*	Kat. 2	Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection	2889 ± 111.1	75 ± 0.0
11* Kenya 12 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1350 msal. 2388± 55.0 59±3.1 12* Kenya 18 Kenya (EA) LS Col. Market Sample 2167±166.5 56±0.0 14* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 500 masl 2500±166.7 65±3.1 15* Tanzania (G Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 300 masl 188±111.1 65±3.1 16* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 300 masl 188±111.1 65±3.1 17* Tanzania (Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masl 2167±166.7 65±3.1 18* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masl 2167±166.7 65±3.1 19* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masl 2167±166.7 65±3.1 21* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masl 2167±166.7 50±0.0 22* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masl 139±278.0 50±0.0 23* Kenya (EA) LS Col. 100 masl 129±278.0 50±0.0 25* Kenya 4 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 222±333.3 7546.2 25* Kenya 4 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 222±333.9 7546.2 26* Kenya 4 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl <td>10*</td> <td>Kat. 81/3/3</td> <td>Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection</td> <td>2556 ± 777.5</td> <td>75 ± 6.2</td>	10*	Kat. 81/3/3	Kenya (EA) Katumani Selection	2556 ± 777.5	75 ± 6.2
12* Kenya 17 Kenya 18 Kenya 11 Kenya 12	11*	Kenya 12	Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1530 masl	2388 ± 55.6	59 ± 3.1
13* Kenya 16 Kenya 16 J LS Col. Markot Sample 2 167:166.5 36:10.0 14* Tanzania 6 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 270 masl 1 6111:55.6 53:1.1 15* Tanzania 16 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 370 masl 1 888:111.1 65:1.3.1 16* Tanzania 18 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 340 masl 1 722:1.55.6 56:0.0 18* Tanzania 12 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masl 2 167:1.66.7 55:3.1 19* Tanzania 21 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masl 2 144:111.1 81:45.2 21* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masl 2 144:111.1 81:45.2 50:0.0 22* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 30 masl 1 389:1278.0 50:0.0 50:0.0 23* Kenya 1 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1120 masl 1 222:111.1 31:0.0 53:3.1 24* Kenya 2 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 120 masl 2 222:133.3 65:43.1 25 Kenya 3 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 2 722:138.9 65:45.1 27 Kenya 4 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 2 722:339.0 68:45.2	12*	Kenya 17	Kenya (EA) LS Col. Market Sample	3222 ± 111.1	75 ± 0.0
14 Initiating 2 Initiating 2 <thinitiating 2<="" th=""> Initiating 2</thinitiating>	1.5*	Kenya 18	Tenzenia (EA) LS Col. Market Sample	$2 10/\pm 100.5$ $2 500\pm 166.7$	50 ± 0.0
13* Information of Tanzania (Lay) LS Col. 330 mask 1 00 L1 > 30 + 30 + 30 + 30 + 30 + 30 + 30 + 30	14*	Tanzania 2	Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 390 masi	2500 ± 100.7	52 ± 2 1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	15.	Tanzania 10	Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 270 masi	$1.011 \pm .03.0$ 1.888 ± 111.1	55 ± 5.1
111 <th< td=""><td>10*</td><td>Tanzania 10 Tanzania 18</td><td>Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 350 masi</td><td>1722 + 556</td><td>56+0.0</td></th<>	10*	Tanzania 10 Tanzania 18	Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 350 masi	1722 + 556	56+0.0
19*Tanzania (ZA)Tanzania (ZA) LS Col. 20 masl 2167 ; 65 ± 5.1 20*Tanzania (ZA)Tanzania (CA) LS Col. 20 masl 2444 ± 111.1 81 ± 6.2 21*Tanzania (ZA)Tanzania (CA) LS Col. 30 masl 1944 ± 165.7 50 ± 0.0 22*Tanzania (IZA)Tanzania (CA) LS Col. 30 masl 1944 ± 165.7 50 ± 0.0 23*Kenya IKenya (CA) LS Col. 100 masl 1944 ± 55.6 50 ± 0.0 24*Kenya 2Kenya (CA) LS Col. 120 masl 129247.0 50 ± 0.0 25Kenya 7Kenya (CA) LS Col. 680 masl 2200 ± 388.9 75 ± 6.2 26Kenya 4Kenya (CA) LS Col. 830 masl 2202 ± 333.3 65 ± 3.1 27Kenya 4Kenya (CA) LS Col. Market sample 1778 ± 111.1 44 ± 0.0 28*Gwalior 3India Land race Selection 211 ± 222.2 53 ± 3.1 29*ICPL3.56ICRLSAT Pigeonpea Breeding 272 ± 380.6 68 ± 6.2 31*IG BabatiTanzania (CA) LS Col. 1400 masl 161 ± 5.6 37 ± 0.0 31*IG BabatiTanzania (CA) LS Col. 1400 masl 233 ± 11.1 72 ± 3.1 36*Tanzania 23Tanzania (CA) LS Col. 1400 masl 233 ± 11.1 72 ± 3.1 36*Tanzania (CA) LS Col. 1400 masl 233 ± 11.1 72 ± 3.1 36*Tanzania (CA) LS Col. 460 masl 233 ± 11.1 72 ± 3.1 37*ICP 11820GRU ICRISAT 194 ± 276.5 56 ± 0.0 37*ICP 11820GRU ICRISAT 194 ± 276.5 56 ± 0.0 37*ICP 11820GRU ICRISAT 194 ± 276.5	18*	Tanzania 20	Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 120 masi	2111 ± 0.0	65 ± 3.1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	19*	Tanzania 21	Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masi	2.167 ± 166.7	65 ± 3.1
21* 7 Babati 12 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 30 masi 1 944±166.7 50±00 22* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 340 masi 1 389±278.0 50±00 23* Kenya 1 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1100 masi 1 24±55.6 50±00 24* Kenya 2 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1120 masi 1 22±111.1 31±00 25 Kenya 7 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 680 masi 2 20±2133.3 65±3.1 26 Kenya 4 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 800 masi 2 20±2133.3 65±3.1 27 Kenya 20 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1400 masi 2 72±2389.0 68±6.2 29* ICPL 366 ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2 72±349.0 68±6.2 30 9 Babati Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masi 3 11±22.2 72±3.1 31* 16 Babati Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masi 3 11±22.2 72±3.1 36* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masi 3 11±22.2 72±3.1 36* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 4400 masi 3 11±22.2 72±3.1 41 ICPL 87 B ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1 50±5.6 5±3.1	20*	Tanzania 22	Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 20 masi	2444 ± 111.1	81 ± 6.2
$22*$ Tanzania L2Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 140 masl 1394 ± 55.6 50 ± 0.0 $23*$ Kenya IKenya (EA) LS Col. 1100 masl 194 ± 55.6 50 ± 0.0 $24*$ Kenya ZKenya (EA) LS Col. 120 masl 1222 ± 111.1 31 ± 0.0 25 Kenya 7Kenya (EA) LS Col. 680 masl 230 ± 38.8 75 ± 6.2 26 Kenya 7Kenya (EA) LS Col. 800 masl 2322 ± 333.3 65 ± 3.1 27 Kenya 20Kenya (EA) LS Col. 800 masl 2322 ± 333.3 65 ± 3.1 $27*$ Kenya 20Kenya (EA) LS Col. 400 masl 2111 ± 22.2 53 ± 3.1 $29*$ ICPL 366ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2722 ± 389.0 68 ± 6.2 300 9 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 377 ± 55.6 68 ± 6.2 $34*$ ICP 11820GRU ICRISAT 19 ± 276.5 56 ± 0.0 35 I2 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 3111 ± 22.2 72 ± 3.1 $36*$ Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 33111 ± 22.2 72 ± 3.1 $44*$ ICP 11820GRU ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 150 ± 5.6 64 ± 3.1 45 Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 150 ± 5.6 54 ± 3.1 45 Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 150 ± 5.6 54 ± 3.1 45 Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 150 ± 5.6 54 ± 3.1 45 Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 150 ± 5.6 54 ± 3.1 56 ICP 4024Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2167 ± 55.6 56 ± 3.1 <	21*	7 Babati 12	Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 30 masl	1.944 ± 166.7	50 ± 0.0
23* Kenya 1 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1120 masl 1 24± 55.6 50±0.0 24* Kenya 7 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 120 masl 1 22±111.1 31±0.0 25 Kenya 7 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 120 masl 2 500±388.9 75±6.2 26 Kenya 4 Kenya (EA) LS Col. 850 masl 2 22±333.3 65±3.1 27 Kenya 20 Kenya (EA) LS Col. Market sample 1 778±111.1 44±0.0 28* Gwalior 3 India Land race Selection 2 111±222.2 53±3.1 29* ICPL 364 ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2 77±380.0 68±6.2 31* 16 Babati Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 3 217±25.5 56±0.0 31* 16 Babati Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 3 111±22.2 72±3.1 36* Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 2 313±11.1 72±3.1 41 ICPL 87 B ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2 33±21.1 72±3.1 42* 2 LLCA CRU ILCA 3 389±389.0 81±6.2 42* 2 LLCA CRU ILCA 3 389±389.0 8	22*	Tanzania 12	Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 340 masl	1389 ± 278.0	50 ± 0.0
$24*$ Kenya 2Kenya (EA) LS Col. 600 masl 222 ± 111.1 31 ± 0.0 25 Kenya 4Kenya (EA) LS Col. 600 masl 2500 ± 388.9 75 ± 6.2 26 Kenya 4Kenya (EA) LS Col. 850 masl 222 ± 33.3 65 ± 3.1 27 Kenya 20Kenya (EA) LS Col. 800 masl 222 ± 33.3 65 ± 3.1 $27*$ Kenya 20Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 2111 ± 222.2 33 ± 3.1 $29*$ ICPL 366ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 272 ± 389.0 68 ± 6.2 300 9 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 1611 ± 5.6 37 ± 0.0 $31*$ 16 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 311 ± 222.2 72 ± 3.1 $36*$ Tanzania 23Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 311 ± 222.2 72 ± 3.1 $36*$ Tanzania 23Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 311 ± 222.2 72 ± 3.1 41 ICPL 1820GRU ICRISAT 194 ± 222.2 72 ± 3.1 $42*$ 2 LICAGRU ILCA 339 ± 380.0 81 ± 6.2 45 Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1500 ± 5.6 47 ± 3.1 45 Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1500 ± 5.6 47 ± 3.1 45 Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1500 ± 5.6 47 ± 3.1 56 ICP 4024Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2167 ± 5.6 56 ± 3.1 56 ICP 4024Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2256 ± 222.2 6 ± 0.0 56 ICP 4024Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 278 ± 5.6 62 ± 0.0 56 ICP 4024Nigeria (W	23*	Kenya 1	Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1100 masl	1944 ± 55.6	50 ± 0.0
25Kenya 7Kenya (EA) LS Col. 680 masl 2500 ± 388.9 75 ± 6.2 26Kenya 4Kenya (EA) LS Col. 500 masl 222 ± 333.3 65 ± 3.1 27Kenya 20Kenya (EA) LS Col. Market sample 1.78 ± 111.1 44 ± 0.0 28*Gwailor 3India Land race Selection 2.111 ± 222.2 53 ± 3.1 29*ICPL 366ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2.722 ± 389.0 68 ± 6.2 309 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 1.611 ± 55.6 37 ± 0.0 31*16 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 1.217 ± 55.6 68 ± 6.2 34*ICP 1820GRU ICRISAT 1.945 ± 276.5 56 ± 0.0 3512 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 2.33 ± 111.1 72 ± 3.1 41ICPL 87 BICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2.33 ± 111.1 72 ± 3.1 42*2 ILCAGRU IICA 3.38 ± 389.0 81 ± 6.2 45Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1.500 ± 55.6 47 ± 3.1 42*Z ILCAGRU IICA 3.38 ± 333.3 47 ± 0.0 54Dvarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1.500 ± 55.6 47 ± 3.1 55ICP 2811Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2.162 ± 55.6 56 ± 3.1 54ICP 475Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2.56 ± 222.2 62 ± 0.0 54ICP 6997India GRU ICRISAT 2.000 ± 111.1 56 ± 0.0 61ICP 8006India GRU ICRISAT 2.000 ± 111.1 62 ± 6.2 56ICP 8081India GRU ICRISAT 2.00	24*	Kenya 2	Kenya (EA) LS Col. 1120 masl	1.222 ± 111.1	31 ± 0.0
26Kenya (4)Kenya (EA) LS Col. 850 masl 2222 ± 333.3 65 ± 3.1 27Kenya (EA) LS Col. Market sample 1.78 ± 111.1 44 ± 0.0 28*Gwalior 3India Land race Selection 2.111 ± 222.2 33 ± 3.1 29*ICPL 366ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2.722 ± 389.0 68 ± 6.2 309 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 1.611 ± 55.6 68 ± 6.2 $31*$ 16 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 2.772 ± 55.6 68 ± 6.2 $34*$ ICP 11820GRU ICRISAT 1.945 ± 276.5 56 ± 0.0 $35*$ 12 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 3.111 ± 222.2 72 ± 3.1 41 ICPL 87 BICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2.33 ± 11.1 72 ± 3.1 $42*$ 2 ILCAGRU IICRISAT 2.160 ± 55.6 51 ± 3.1 45 Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1.500 ± 55.6 47 ± 3.1 45 Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1.611 ± 55.6 53 ± 3.1 52 ICP 2811<	25	Kenya 7	Kenya (EA) LS Col. 680 masl	2500 ± 388.9	75 ± 6.2
27Kenya 20Kenya (EA) LS Col. Market sample 1.778 ± 111.1 44 ± 0.0 28*Gwalior 3India Land race Selection 2.111 ± 222.2 53 ± 3.1 29*ICPL 366ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2.722 ± 389.0 68 ± 6.2 309 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 1.611 ± 52.6 37 ± 0.0 $31*$ 16 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 3.277 ± 55.6 68 ± 62.2 $34*$ ICP 11820GRU ICRISAT 1.945 ± 276.5 56 ± 0.0 3512 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 2.333 ± 111.1 72 ± 3.1 41ICPL 87 BICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2.333 ± 111.1 72 ± 3.1 42*2 LLCAGRU ILCA 3.89 ± 389.0 81 ± 6.2 45Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1.611 ± 55.6 53 ± 3.1 52ICP 2811Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2.167 ± 55.6 56 ± 3.1 53ICP 4024Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2.75 ± 55.6 65 ± 3.1 54ICP 4715Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2.75 ± 55.6 65 ± 3.1 55ICP 6997India GRU ICRISAT 2.78 ± 55.6 65 ± 3.1 56ICP 6997India GRU ICRISAT 2.278 ± 55.6 65 ± 3.1 61ICP 8086India GRU ICRISAT 2.000 ± 111.1 65 ± 0.0 62ICP 8084India GRU ICRISAT 2.000 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 65ICP 8193Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2.162 ± 165.6 75 ± 0.0 66ICP 81	26	Kenya 4	Kenya (EA) LS Col. 850 masl	2222 ± 333.3	65 ± 3.1
28* Gwalior 3 India Land race Selection 2111 ±22.2 53 ± 3.1 29* ICPL 366 ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 272±389.0 68 ± 6.2 30 9 Babati Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 1611±55.6 37 ± 0.0 31* 16 Babati Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 3 277±55.6 68 ± 6.2 34* ICP 11820 GRU ICRISAT 1945±276.5 56 ± 0.0 35* 12 Babati Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 400 masl 3 33 ± 111.1 72 ± 3.1 41 ICPL 87 B ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2 444 ± 222.2 65 ± 3.1 42* 2 LICA GRU ILCA 3 89 ± 389.0 81 ± 6.2 45 Dwarf 21 ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1 50 ± 55.6 53 ± 3.1 52 ICP 2811 Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2 167 ± 55.6 53 ± 3.1 53 ICP 4024 Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1 556 ± 232.2 6 ± 0.0 54 ICP 4715 Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2 278 ± 55.6 6 ± 3.1 56 ICP 697 India GRU ICRISAT	27	Kenya 20	Kenya (EA) LS Col. Market sample	1.778 ± 111.1	44 ± 0.0
29^* ICPL 366ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2722 ± 389.0 68 ± 6.2 30 9 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 161 ± 55.6 68 ± 6.2 34^* ICP 11820GRU ICRISAT 1945 ± 276.5 66 ± 6.2 34^* ICP 11820GRU ICRISAT 1945 ± 276.5 56 ± 0.0 35 12 BabatiTanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 3111 ± 222.2 72 ± 3.1 36^* Tanzania 23Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 2133 ± 111.1 72 ± 3.1 41 ICPL 87 BICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 244 ± 222.2 65 ± 3.1 42^* 2 LLCAGRU ILCA 389 ± 389.0 81 ± 6.2 45 Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1500 ± 55.6 47 ± 3.1 42^* 2 LICAGRU ILCA 389 ± 389.0 81 ± 6.2 45 Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1500 ± 55.6 47 ± 3.1 52 ICP 2811Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 156 ± 333.3 47 ± 0.0 54 ICP 4715Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 122 ± 55.6 47 ± 3.1 56 ICP 6997India GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 111.1 65 ± 0.0 58 ICP 7035India GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 111.1 65 ± 0.0 61 ICP 8084India GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 111.1 62 ± 6.2 64 ICP 8084India GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 111.1 62 ± 6.2 64 ICP 8193Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2167 ± 166.7 62 ± 10.0 66 ICP 8194Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 216 ± 1	28*	Gwalior 3	India Land race Selection	2111 ± 222.2	53 ± 3.1
30 9 Babati 1anzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masi 1 611± 55.6 37±0.0 31* 16 Babati Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masi 327± 55.6 68±6.2 34* ICP 11820 GRU ICRISAT 1 945±276.5 56±0.0 35 12 Babati Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masi 3 111±222.2 72±3.1 36* Tanzania 23 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 460 masi 2 333±11.1 72±3.1 41 ICPL 87 B ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2 444±222.2 65±3.1 42* 2 ILCA GRU ICA 3 389±389.0 81±6.2 45 Dwarf 4 ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1 611± 55.6 55±3.1 52 ICP 2811 Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1 56±333.3 47±0.0 54 ICP 4024 Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1 56±333.3 47±0.0 55 India GRU ICRISAT 2 006±111.1 56±0.0 66 60 ICP 6997 India GRU ICRISAT 2 000±111.1 56±0.0 61 ICP 8081 India GRU ICRISAT 2 078± 55.6 65±3.1 62 ICP 8084 India GRU ICRISAT 2 167± 166.7<	29*	ICPL 366	ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding	2722 ± 389.0	68 ± 6.2
31* 16 Babain Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masil 3 21/± 53.6 68±6.2 34* ICP 11820 GRU ICRISAT 1945±276.5 56±0.0 35 12 Babati Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masil 3 111±222.2 72±3.1 36* Tanzania 23 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 460 masil 2 333±111.1 72±3.1 41 ICPL 87 B ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2 444±222.2 65±3.1 42* 2 ILCA GRU ILCA 3 389±389.0 81±6.2 45 Dwarf 21 ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1 611± 55.6 55±3.1 52 ICP 2811 Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1 556±33.3 47±0.0 54 ICP 4715 Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1 7556±33.3 47±0.0 54 ICP 4715 Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2 56±222.2 62±0.0 55 India GRU ICRISAT 2 56±222.2 62±0.0 62±0.0 56 ICP 6997 India GRU ICRISAT 2 278± 55.6 65±3.1 61 ICP 8006 India GRU ICRISAT 2 16±22.2 62±0.0 62 ICP 8084 India GRU ICRISAT 2 000±111.1	30	9 Babati	Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl	1611 ± 55.6	37 ± 0.0
34* ICP 11820 ORU ICRISAT 1943±276.5 30±0.0 35 12 Babati Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masl 3111±222.2 72±3.1 36* Tanzania 23 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 460 masl 2333±111.1 72±3.1 41 ICPL 87 B ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2444±222.2 65±3.1 42* 2 ILCA GRU ICA 389±389.0 81±6.2 45 Dwarf 21 ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1611±55.6 53±3.1 52 ICP 2811 Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1556±333.3 47±0.0 54 ICP 4024 Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 172±55.6 47±3.1 56 ICP 6997 India GRU ICRISAT 256±222.2 62±0.0 60 ICP 8006 India GRU ICRISAT 200±111.1 56±0.0 61 ICP 8081 India GRU ICRISAT 200±111.1 65±0.0 62 ICP 8084 India GRU ICRISAT 200±111.1 62±6.2 64 ICP 8081 India GRU ICRISAT 2167±166.7 62±0.0 65 ICP 8084 India GRU ICRISAT 2167±166.7 62±0.0	31*	16 Babati	Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masi	$32/1\pm 55.6$	68 ± 6.2
35 12 Babati 1alizania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masi 3 111 1222.2 72 5.1 36* Tanzania 23 Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masi 2 333 ±111.1 72 ± 5.1 41 ICPL 87 B ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2 434 ±222.2 65 ±3.1 42* 2 ILCA GRU ILCA 389 ±389.0 81 ± 6.2 45 Dwarf 21 ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1 500 ± 55.6 47 ± 3.1 48 Dwarf 4 ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1 611 ± 55.6 53 ± 3.1 52 ICP 2811 Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1 556 ± 333.3 47 ± 0.0 54 ICP 4715 Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1 556 ± 333.3 47 ± 0.0 56 ICP 6907 India GRU ICRISAT 2 556 ± 222.2 62 ± 0.0 58 ICP 7035 India GRU ICRISAT 2 78 ± 55.6 65 ± 3.1 61 ICP 8006 India GRU ICRISAT 2 278 ± 55.6 62 ± 0.0 62 ICP 8081 India GRU ICRISAT 2 000 ± 111.1 62 ± 6.2 64 ICP 8193 Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2 200 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 65 ICP 8193 Senega	34*	ICP 11820	GRU ICRISAT Terrenzia (EA) I S Cal. 1400 maal	1945 ± 276.5	56 ± 0.0
30° Talizania 2.3 Talizania (EA) LS C01. 400 fitasi 2.335 ± 111.1 7.2 ± 5.1 41 ICPL 87 B ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 2.444 ± 22.2 65 ± 3.1 42* 2 ILCA GRU ILCA 3.389 ± 389.0 81 ± 6.2 45 Dwarf 21 ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1.500 ± 55.6 47 ± 3.1 48 Dwarf 4 ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding 1.611 ± 55.6 56 ± 33.3 52 ICP 2811 Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2.167 ± 55.6 56 ± 3.1 53 ICP 4024 Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1.722 ± 55.6 47 ± 3.1 54 ICP 4715 Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2.565 ± 22.2 62 ± 0.0 58 ICP 6997 India GRU ICRISAT 2.000 ± 111.1 56 ± 0.0 60 ICP 8006 India GRU ICRISAT 2.012 ± 55.6 65 ± 3.1 61 ICP 8081 India GRU ICRISAT 2.028 ± 55.6 62 ± 0.0 62 ICP 8084 India GRU ICRISAT 2.000 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 65 ICP 8193 Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2.611 ± 55.6 75 ± 0.0 66 ICP 8193 Sene	33 26*	12 Babati Tengenie 22	Tanzania (EA) LS Col. 1400 masi	3111 ± 222.2 3223 ± 1111	72 ± 3.1
411CFL 57 B1CFR 57 H [g00] c DFCdifg 2.74712222 $0.512.1.1$ 42*2 ILCAGRU JLCA $3.3891238.0.0$ 81146.2 45Dwarf 21ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding $1.500\pm 55.6.6.731.1.1$ 48Dwarf 4ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding $1.611\pm 55.6.5.6.5.1.1.1.1$ 52ICP 2811Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT $2.167\pm 55.6.5.6.561.3.1.1.1.1$ 53ICP 4024Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT $1.556\pm 333.3.4.77\pm 0.0.0.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1$	30** 41	ICDI 87 P	ICRISAT Pigeoppee Breeding	2355 ± 111.1 2444 ± 222.2	65+31
45Dwarf 21CIRCISAT Pigeonpea Breeding1 500 ± 55.661 ± 0.248Dwarf 4ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding1 611 ± 55.653 ± 3.152ICP 2811Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT2 167 ± 55.656 ± 3.153ICP 4024Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT1 556 ± 33.347 ± 0.054ICP 4024Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT1 722 ± 55.647 ± 3.156ICP 6997India GRU ICRISAT2 556 ± 222.262 ± 0.058ICP 7035India GRU ICRISAT2 000 ± 111.156 ± 0.060ICP 8006India GRU ICRISAT2 000 ± 111.156 ± 0.061ICP 8084India GRU ICRISAT2 000 ± 111.165 ± 0.062ICP 8084India GRU ICRISAT2 000 ± 111.165 ± 3.165ICP 8193Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT2 202 ± 111.165 ± 3.166ICP 8202Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT2 611 ± 55.675 ± 0.066ICP 8202Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT2 161 ± 11.175 ± 0.070ICP 9150Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT3 111 ± 111.175 ± 0.073ICP 9150Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT2 100 ± 333.372 ± 3.175ICP 11479Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT2 100 ± 333.372 ± 3.177ICP 13082Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT2 189 ± 55.66 ± 3.178ICP 13075Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT2 89 ± 55.66 ± 3.178ICP 13082Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT2 444 ± 333.375 ± 0.089	41 47*		GPU II CA	2 + 4 + 222.2 3 389 + 389 0	81+62
1 1	45	Dwarf 21	ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding	1500 ± 55.6	47 ± 3.1
1010101010101010101052ICP 2811Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT2167±55.656±3.153ICP 4024Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT1556±333.347±0.054ICP 4715Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT1722±55.647±3.156ICP 6997India GRU ICRISAT2256±222.262±0.058ICP 7035India GRU ICRISAT2278±55.665±3.161ICP 8006India GRU ICRISAT2278±55.665±3.161ICP 8081India GRU ICRISAT2278±55.665±3.162ICP 8084India GRU ICRISAT2200±111.162±6.264ICP 8193Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT22167±166.762±0.066ICP 8202Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT2167±166.762±0.070ICP 9150Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT3111±11.175±0.073ICP 9272Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT3111±11.175±0.074ICP 11479Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT22333.372±3.175ICP 11479Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT2238±55.665±3.180ICP 13075Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT33300± 0.072±3.175ICP 13075Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT3330±0.084ICP 13574Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT2278±277.850±6.2 <td>48</td> <td>Dwarf 4</td> <td>ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding</td> <td>1611 ± 55.6</td> <td>53+3.1</td>	48	Dwarf 4	ICRISAT Pigeonpea Breeding	1611 ± 55.6	53+3.1
53ICP 4024Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1556 ± 333.3 47 ± 0.0 54ICP 4715Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1722 ± 55.6 47 ± 3.1 56ICP 6997India GRU ICRISAT 2556 ± 222.2 62 ± 0.0 58ICP 7035India GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 111.1 56 ± 0.0 60ICP 8006India GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 111.1 56 ± 0.0 61ICP 8081India GRU ICRISAT 2278 ± 55.6 62 ± 0.0 62ICP 8084India GRU ICRISAT 2278 ± 55.6 62 ± 0.0 64ICP 8193Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 111.1 62 ± 6.2 64ICP 8193Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2167 ± 166.7 62 ± 0.0 66ICP 9150Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 2167 ± 166.7 62 ± 0.0 70ICP 9151Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3111 ± 111.1 75 ± 0.0 73ICP 9272Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2100 ± 33.3 72 ± 3.1 75ICP 11479Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2100 ± 33.3 72 ± 3.1 78ICP 1200Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 344 ± 111.1 81 ± 0.0 82Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3000 ± 0.0 72 ± 3.1 78ICP 13075Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 278 ± 277.8 50 ± 6.2 84ICP 13576Grenada (WI) GRU ICRISAT 248 ± 33.3 75 ± 0.0 89ICP 13575Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 278 ± 277.8 50 ± 6.2 84ICP 13576Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 248 ± 111.1 59 ± 3.1 9	52	ICP 2811	Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT	2167 ± 55.6	56 ± 3.1
54ICP 4715Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1722 ± 55.6 47 ± 3.1 56ICP 6997India GRU ICRISAT 2556 ± 222.2 62 ± 0.0 58ICP 7035India GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 111.1 56 ± 0.0 60ICP 8006India GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 111.1 56 ± 0.0 61ICP 8081India GRU ICRISAT 2278 ± 55.6 62 ± 0.0 62ICP 8084India GRU ICRISAT 2278 ± 55.6 62 ± 0.0 64ICP 8193Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 111.1 62 ± 6.2 64ICP 8194Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 65ICP 8194Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2167 ± 56.6 75 ± 0.0 66ICP 8202Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2167 ± 66.7 62 ± 0.0 70ICP 9150Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3111 ± 111.1 75 ± 0.0 73ICP 9272Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2107 ± 166.7 62 ± 0.0 73ICP 9272Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2100 ± 333.3 72 ± 3.1 77ICP 11479Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 333.3 72 ± 3.1 78ICP 12190Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 344 ± 111.1 81 ± 0.0 82ICP 13082Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 0.0 72 ± 3.1 84ICP 13576Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 277.8 50 ± 6.2 88ICP 13576Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 205 ± 55.6 59 ± 3.1 91ICP 13640Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT 189 ± 111.1 59	53	ICP 4024	Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT	1556 ± 333.3	47 ± 0.0
56ICP 6997India GRU ICRISAT 2556 ± 222.2 62 ± 0.0 58ICP 7035India GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 111.1 56 ± 0.0 60ICP 8006India GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 111.1 56 ± 0.0 61ICP 8081India GRU ICRISAT 2278 ± 55.6 65 ± 3.1 62ICP 8084India GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 111.1 62 ± 6.2 64ICP 8193Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 65ICP 8194Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2167 ± 166.7 62 ± 0.0 66ICP 8202Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2167 ± 166.7 62 ± 0.0 69ICP 9150Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3111 ± 11.1 75 ± 0.0 70ICP 9151Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3112 ± 111.1 75 ± 0.0 73ICP 9272Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2100 ± 33.3 72 ± 3.1 75ICP 11479Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2100 ± 33.3 72 ± 3.1 78ICP 12190Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 3000 ± 0.0 72 ± 3.1 80ICP 13075Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3000 ± 0.0 72 ± 3.1 87ICP 13556Grenada (WI) GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 3.3 75 ± 0.0 88ICP 13574Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT $216\pm27.7.8$ 78 ± 3.1 90ICP 13576Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT $244\pm33.3.3$ 75 ± 0.0 89ICP 13540Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT 188 ± 111.1 59 ± 3.1 91ICP 13640Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT 188 ± 111.1 59 ± 3.1 93I	54	ICP 4715	Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT	1722 ± 55.6	47 ± 3.1
58 ICP 7035 India GRU ICRISAT 2 000±111.1 56±0.0 60 ICP 8006 India GRU ICRISAT 2 278±55.6 65±3.1 61 ICP 8081 India GRU ICRISAT 2 278±55.6 62±0.0 62 ICP 8084 India GRU ICRISAT 2 000±111.1 62±6.2 64 ICP 8193 Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2 222±111.1 65±3.1 65 ICP 8194 Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2 611±55.6 75±0.0 66 ICP 8202 Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2 167±166.7 62±0.0 69 ICP 9150 Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3 111±11.1 75±0.0 70 ICP 9151 Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3 722±55.6 87±0.0 73 ICP 9272 Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2 111± 0.0 65±3.1 75 ICP 11479 Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2 111± 0.0 65±3.1 76 ICP 11934 India GRU ICRISAT 2 389± 55.6 65±3.1 78 ICP 12190 Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 3 444±111.1 81±0.0	56	ICP 6997	India GRU ICRISAT	2556 ± 222.2	62 ± 0.0
60ICP 8006India GRU ICRISAT 2278 ± 55.6 65 ± 3.1 61ICP 8081India GRU ICRISAT 2278 ± 55.6 62 ± 0.0 62ICP 8084India GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 111.1 62 ± 6.2 64ICP 8193Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 111.1 62 ± 6.2 65ICP 8194Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 66ICP 8202Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2167 ± 166.7 62 ± 0.0 69ICP 9150Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3111 ± 111.1 75 ± 0.0 70ICP 9151Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3111 ± 111.1 75 ± 0.0 73ICP 9272Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2111 ± 0.0 65 ± 3.1 75ICP 11479Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 333.3 72 ± 3.1 78ICP 12190Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2389 ± 55.6 65 ± 3.1 80ICP 13075Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3000 ± 0.0 72 ± 3.1 82ICP 13082Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 0.0 72 ± 3.1 88ICP 13574Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 278 ± 277.8 50 ± 6.2 89ICP 13575Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 244 ± 333.3 75 ± 0.0 90ICP 13576Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1889 ± 111.1 59 ± 3.1 91ICP 13642Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1889 ± 111.1 59 ± 3.1 93ICP 13643Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1889 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1	58	ICP 7035	India GRU ICRISAT	$2\ 000\pm111.1$	56 ± 0.0
61ICP 8081India GRU ICRISAT 2278 ± 55.6 62 ± 0.0 62ICP 8084India GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 111.1 62 ± 6.2 64ICP 8193Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2222 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 65ICP 8194Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2212 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 66ICP 8202Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2167 ± 166.7 62 ± 0.0 69ICP 9150Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3111 ± 111.1 75 ± 0.0 70ICP 9151Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3112 ± 111.1 75 ± 0.0 73ICP 9272Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2100 ± 333.3 72 ± 3.1 75ICP 11479Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 333.3 72 ± 3.1 77ICP 11934India GRU ICRISAT 2389 ± 55.6 65 ± 3.1 80ICP 13075Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3444 ± 111.1 81 ± 0.0 82ICP 13082Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3000 ± 0.0 72 ± 3.1 84ICP 13556Grenada (WI) GRU ICRISAT 2278 ± 277.8 50 ± 6.2 88ICP 13575Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 244 ± 333.3 75 ± 0.0 89ICP 13576Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 3167 ± 277.8 78 ± 3.1 90ICP 13576Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1889 ± 111.1 59 ± 3.1 91ICP 13642Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1889 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 93ICP 13643Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1889 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1	60	ICP 8006	India GRU ICRISAT	2278 ± 55.6	65 ± 3.1
62ICP 8084India GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 111.1 62 ± 6.2 64ICP 8193Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 222 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 65ICP 8194Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2611 ± 55.6 75 ± 0.0 66ICP 8202Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2167 ± 166.7 62 ± 0.0 69ICP 9150Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3111 ± 11.1 75 ± 0.0 70ICP 9151Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3111 ± 11.1 75 ± 0.0 73ICP 9272Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2111 ± 0.0 65 ± 3.1 75ICP 11479Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 333.3 72 ± 3.1 77ICP 11934India GRU ICRISAT 2389 ± 55.6 65 ± 3.1 78ICP 12190Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2389 ± 55.6 65 ± 3.1 80ICP 13075Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT 3000 ± 0.0 72 ± 3.1 81ICP 13556Grenada (WI) GRU ICRISAT 200 ± 27.8 50 ± 6.2 88ICP 13574Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 244 ± 333.3 75 ± 0.0 89ICP 13576Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 167 ± 277.8 78 ± 3.1 90ICP 13576Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1889 ± 111.1 59 ± 3.1 91ICP 13642Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT 1889 ± 111.1 65 ± 3.1 94ICP 13643Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2000 ± 111.1 62 ± 6.2	61	ICP 8081	India GRU ICRISAT	2278 ± 55.6	62 ± 0.0
64ICP 8193Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT $2\ 222\ \pm 111.1$ $63\ \pm 3.1$ 65ICP 8194Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT $2\ 611\ \pm 55.6$ $75\ \pm 0.0$ 66ICP 8202Senegal (WA) GRU ICRISAT $2\ 167\ \pm 166.7$ $62\ \pm 0.0$ 69ICP 9150Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT $3\ 111\ \pm 111.1$ $75\ \pm 0.0$ 70ICP 9151Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT $3\ 111\ \pm 111.1$ $75\ \pm 0.0$ 73ICP 9272Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT $2\ 111\ \pm 0.0$ $65\ \pm 3.1$ 75ICP 11479Nigeria (WA) GRU ICRISAT $2\ 000\ \pm 33.3$ $72\ \pm 3.1$ 78ICP 12190Ghana (WA) GRU ICRISAT $2\ 389\ \pm 55.6$ $65\ \pm 3.1$ 80ICP 13075Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT $2\ 389\ \pm 55.6$ $65\ \pm 3.1$ 81ICP 13075Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT $2\ 389\ \pm 55.6$ $65\ \pm 3.1$ 82ICP 13082Kenya (EA) GRU ICRISAT $3\ 000\ \pm 0.0$ $72\ \pm 3.1$ 84ICP 13576Grenada (WI) GRU ICRISAT $2\ 278\ \pm 277.8$ $50\ \pm 6.2$ 88ICP 13575Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT $2\ 444\ \pm 333.3$ $75\ \pm 0.0$ 89ICP 13576Sierra Leone (WA) GRU ICRISAT $1\ 89\ \pm 111.1$ $59\ \pm 3.1$ 91ICP 13642Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT $1\ 889\ \pm 111.1$ $59\ \pm 3.1$ 93ICP 13643Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT $1\ 889\ \pm 111.1$ $65\ \pm 3.1$	62	ICP 8084	India GRU ICRISAT	2000 ± 111.1	62 ± 6.2
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95 ICP 13042 Cape Verde (WA) GKU ICKISAI 1 889±111.1 05±5.1 94 ICP 13643 Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT 2 000+111.1 62+6 2	91	ICP 13640	Cape Verde (WA) GRU ICRISAT	200 ± 33.0	39±3.1 65+3.1
	93	ICP 13642	Cape Verde (WA) OKU ICKISAI Cape Verde (WA) CDII ICDISAT	1007 ± 111.1 2000 + 111 1	62 ± 6.2
96 ICP 13820 Grenada (W) GRUICRISAT 2 500+ 55.6 56+0.0	9 4 96	ICP 13820	Grenada (WI) GRU ICRISAT	2500 ± 55.6	56 ± 0.0

Table 1List of the pigeonpea strains with the mean values of trypsin inhibitor units (TIU) and chymotrypsin inhibitor units (CIU) pergram seed from two estimations by spectrophotometric activity-assays

Table 1 (continued)

Code no. ^a	Strain identification ^b	Source ^c	TIU/g seed±SE	CIU/g seed±SE
104 108 114 116	ICP 13856 ICP 13860 Tr 3a Tr 3c	St.Vincent (WI) GRU ICRISAT St.Vincent (WI) GRU ICRISAT Trinidad (WI) LS Col. Trinidad (WI) LS Col.	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \ 167 \pm 277.8 \\ 2 \ 222 \pm \ 0.0 \\ 1 \ 444 \pm 111.1 \\ 2 \ 667 \pm 111.1 \end{array}$	62 ± 12.5 56 ± 6.2 37 ± 6.2 56 ± 0.0
Mean SE ± CV%			2 279 49.9 13.2	62 1.0 8.6

^a Temporary numbers assigned at the University of Illinois, * strains selected to study the effect of environment

Identification numbers designated by International Crops Research Center for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) b

[°] EA, East Africa; GRU, Genetic Resource Unit; ILCA, International Livestock Center for Africa; LS Col., collected by Laxman Singh; masl, meters above sea level; WA, West Africa; WI, West Indies

Table 2Wild relatives of pi- geonpea (C. cajan), accession number, and mean values of	Species	Accession number ^a	TIU/g seed±SE	CIU/g seed±SE
trypsin inhibitor units (TIU) and chymotrypsin inhibitor units (CIU) per gram seed from three estimations by spectro- photometric activity-assays	C. acutifolius (F.v. Muell.) van der Maesen	ICPW 2	741± 14.8	91± 4.2
	C. albicans (W. & A.) van der Maesen	ICPW 24	2.852 ± 98.0	398 ± 25.0
	C. cajanifolius (Haines) van der Maesen	ICPW 28 ICPW 31	2 333±111.1 3 370±225.3	124 ± 0.0 282 ± 22.0
	C. lineatus (W. & A.) van der Maesen	ICPW 41	1.481 ± 196.0	216 ± 41.5
	C. platycarpus (Benth.) van der Maesen	ICPW 62	383 ± 12.4	46± 4.2
	C. scarabaeoides (L.) Thouars	ICPW 82 ICPW 83 ICPW 87 ICPW 95 ICPW 101 ICPW 111 ICPW 112 ICPW 117 ICPW 119 ICPW 122	$1\ 086\pm\ 98.8\\ 1\ 062\pm\ 65.3\\ 1\ 185\pm\ 154.2\\ 913\pm\ 24.7\\ 667\pm\ 113.2\\ 889\pm\ 0.0\\ 790\pm\ 24.7\\ 963\pm\ 42.8\\ 1\ 383\pm\ 65.3\\ 1\ 160\pm\ 49.4$	$167 \pm 15.0 \\ 145 \pm 11.0 \\ 162 \pm 26.0 \\ 50 \pm 0.0 \\ 162 \pm 36.0 \\ 124 \pm 0.0 \\ 100 \pm 0.0 \\ 158 \pm 11.0 \\ 199 \pm 7.2 \\ 166 \pm 4.2 \\ 100 \pm 0.0 \\ $
^a Accession numbers are as-	C. volubilis (Blanco) Blanco	ICPW 169	2.667 ± 64.2	0 ± 0.0^{6}
^b CIU/g seed value is excluded from the estimation of the mean, SE, and CV	Mean SE ± CV%		1 407 119.8 12.5	162 12.8 19.6

Table 3 Mean, standard error (SE), and coefficient of variability (CV) of 100 seed weight, total seed protein^a, and the trypsin and chymotrypsin inhibitor units (TIU and CIU, respectively) of the selected 30 pigeonpea strains grown at three locations (environments)

Parameters (traits)	Location (environment) ^b								
measured	(I) Area of adaptation		(II) 700 masl			(III) 1 600 masl			
	Mean	SE	CV (%)	Mean	SE	CV (%)	Mean	SE	CV (%)
100 seed wt. (g)	14.0	± 0.42	4.3	13.5	± 0.43	6.1	15.7	± 0.44	7.9
Total protein (%)	22.5	± 0.43	3.1	22.2	± 0.21	2.4	22.6	± 0.19	1.6
TIU/g seed	2 211	± 98.4	19.9	2 909	± 101.3	14.4	2 531	±129.7	22.1
TIU/g protein	9 846	±443.7	19.6	13 133	±451.8	14.4	11 205	± 568.6	23.1
CIU/g seed	60	± 1.6	12.5	71	± 1.2	7.6	65	± 1.9	8.5
CIU/g protein	269	± 7.3	13.1	322	\pm 5.8	7.8	290	± 8.6	8.3

^a Total protein was estimated using the micro-Kjeldahl method as described by Mulvaney (1993)

^b Plants grown in three locations: (I), at the area of adaptation (see Table 1); (II), at Kibwezi, Kenya, at 700 m above sea level (masl); and (III), at Katumani, Kenya, at 1 600 masl

Table 4Correlation coefficients among various seed quality param-
eters measured in 30 selected pigeonpea strains grown in three dif-
ferent environments

Parameter	% Protein	TIUS ^a	TIUP ^b	CIUS ^c	CIUP ^d
100 seed wt. % Protein TIUS TIUP CIUS	0.28*	0.00 0.07	0.05 -0.13 0.98*	0.00 0.03 0.82* 0.81*	0.09 -0.31* 0.75* 0.81* 0.93*

^a TIUS, trypsin inhibitor units/g seed

^b TIUP, trypsin inhibitor units/g protein

^c CIUS, chymotrypsin inhibitor units/g seed

^d CIUP, chymotrypsin inhibitor units/g protein

* Correlation coefficients are significant at $\alpha = 0.05$ level

The variation in TI and CI band intensities may simply be quantitative or could be the result of a weaker inhibition due to lower affinity of these inhibitors to the substrate (trypsin or chymotrypsin). Similar observations were previously recorded in soybean and its wild perennial relatives by Kollipara and Hymowitz (1992). The quantitative variations in the TI and CI activities found among the pigeonpea strains corroborated fairly well with the intensity variations of the respective inhibitor activity bands in the gels (Table 1, 2; Figs. 1-5). A maximum of six TI bands (of which only two were prominent), but only one CI band, was observed among pigeonpea strains (Figs. 1 and 3). Multiple TI bands were also recorded by Pichare and Kachole (1992) upon subjecting the crude extracts of pigeonpea seed to isoelectric focussing. Up to six CI bands were seen when excess quantities of samples were analyzed per lane in the gel (Fig. 5). This was most likely due to a weaker and non-specific binding of these proteins (which appear to be TIs from their migration distances) to chymotrypsin. Such a weaker reaction was also observed in the case of the soybean Kunitz trypsin inhibitor (KTI), a specific inhibitor of trypsin (Kollipara 1992). The diffused and fastermigrating bands in some of the lanes might be due to specific and non-specific proteolytic degradation of the inhibitors. Specific proteolytic degradation of the KTI and the Bowman-Birk inhibitor (BBI), producing derivatives with inhibitor activities, was previously recorded in soybean (Madden et al. 1985; Wilson et al. 1988).

The TIU/g seed was at least two orders of magnitude higher than the CIU/g seed in pigeonpea (Table 1). These results conflict with the observations of Mulimani and Paramjyothi (1992) who found that CI activity was higher than TI activity in several pigeonpea strains. Furthermore, the TI and CI values reported by Singh and Jambunathan (1981) and Mulimani and Paramjoythi (1992) were much lower than those observed in the present study. One of the reasons for this may be because of the difference in the inhibitor extraction procedure. These previous authors presoaked the seeds in distilled water for over 12 h and only then were the seeds used for extracting the inhibitors. This could cause a partial loss of the inhibitors due to leaching. Significant portions of the protease inhibitors (Kunitz type and Bowman-Birk type) were shown to be localized in the extracellular spaces in soybean seed (Horishberger and Tacchini-Vonlanthen 1983 a, b) and are released (by leaching) within a few hours after imbibition (Hwang et al. 1978; Tan-Wilson and Wilson 1982). Another reason for the disagreement in the inhibitor activity values could be due to the difference in defining the unit-enzyme (trypsin or chymotrypsin) and unit-inhibitor activities.

In order to improve the nutritional quality of pigeonpea for both human and animal consumption, the levels of these protease inhibitors must be reduced. Heat-processing (cooking by moist heat or microwave) of the seeds was shown to help denature most of these proteins in sovbeans (Sakla et al. 1988; DiPietro and Liener 1989). However, it is also possible to eliminate or reduce these inhibitors by transferring the null or low-expressing alleles of these inhibitors (natural variants) to the cultivated strains through breeding. A good example of such an effort was the release of soybean cultivar 'Kunitz', an isoline of cv Williams 82 lacking the functional *Ti* allele (i.e., containing ti allele), which was shown to be nutritionally superior to cv Williams 82 in animal feeding studies (Bernard et al. 1991; Friedman et al. 1991; Han et al. 1991; Zhang et al. 1991). Pigeonpea strains with the lowest TI and CI activities identified in the present study, such as Kenya 2, Tr 3a, etc., could potentially be used in a breeding program to reduce the inhibitor contents of pigeonpea cultivars (Table 1). On the other hand, protease inhibitors are also considered to improve the plants defense against insect and pathogen attack (Ryan 1990). The high TI and CI strain, ICP 9151. identified in our study, could be used for breeding new cultivars that contain high levels of these inhibitors.

The TI and CI activities of pigeonpea strains increased when they were grown in environments (locations II and III) different from their area of adaptation (location I; Table 3). Highest activities were found when pigeonpea was grown at a lower altitude (700 masl). The mean maximum temperature was recorded to be about 3°C lower in high altitude (location III, 1600 masl) compared to that at low altitude (location II, 700 masl). The maturity periods were also altered due to the change in environment. All the 30 pigeonpea strains were of the long-duration type (210 days from planting to flowering) when they were grown in their area of adaptation (location I). When grown in a different environment (location II or III) most of the strains flowered earlier showing a medium- or short-duration type of behaviour (100–150 days from planting to flowering; data not shown). Therefore, the highly significant effect of environment on the TI and CI activities observed in this study might, in part, be due to the change in temperature and maturity period.

As expected from the band-intensity comparisons, highly-significant positive correlations were observed between the TI and CI activities (Figs. 1–5; Table 4). This could be due (as in soybean) to the presence of Bowman-Birk type inhibitors which inhibit both trypsin and chymotrypsin simultaneously (Odani and Ikenaka 1973; Birk 1985). In the present study, we have, for the first time, identified the presence of such Bowman-Birk type inhibitors in pigeonpea and its wild relatives. However, further char**Acknowledgements** The authors would like to thank Dr. R. L. Mulvaney for providing facilities to perform the micro-Kjeldahl procedure. One of the authors, Laxman Singh, was supported by ICRISAT during the course of this investigation on his sabbatical leave.

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